The Intellectual Profession
Conversations with Fifteen Moroccan Thinkers

The authors

Naïma Aribi, Fatima Ar Riahi grew up in Casablanca. She is a political analyst and a researcher in the Moroccan Center of Social Sciences (CMSS) at Hassan II university. She is also a founding member of the Young researchers Group association and of the Group of research and studies of gender in Morocco.

Native of Casablanca, Brahim Bahloul is a writer, researcher, playwright, media specialist and professor at HEM. He is currently director of HEM research center (Goevem) and its electronic review, economie.ma. He is also a cultural activist and cofounder of Ibn Rochel Encounters in Morocco.

The collection

Les Presses de L’Université Citoyenne

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Argument

Since the uprisings of 2011, people of the area turned to intellectuals to help them take a stand in the public sphere. Scrupulous thinkers have more interrogations to ask, than certainties to power out. In Morocco, fifteen of them accepted to speak their minds and explain their job.

Some, tempted to give a reason to our life in society and to our cultural goals, delve into our humanist heritages (philosophical, spiritual, ancient and/or modern). Others, more engaged in the comprehension of realities, complex political and social realities in which we evolve, search for analytical arguments, to name them, describe them and sometimes analyze their historical background.

They all share an ethic of researchers along with their preoccupations as citizens, without merging both. They manage, by various ways, to stay in interaction with a society, in search of a sense and an anchoring in a globalized world.

PUC has been created by HEM business school as an extension to its seventeen-year-old Citizenship University (Université citoyenne), dedicated to allow access to its seventeen-year-old Citizenship University (Université citoyenne), dedicated to allow access for larger audience to high level knowledge and information. PUC is strongly backed up by HEM research center, Goevem, where a group of high level scholars conduct up-to-date surveys on economy and entrepreneurship through social sciences lenses so as to apprehend complexity. PUC’s main goal is to make scholarly knowledge contextualized and accessible to larger readership.

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Collection founded on the grounds of HEM Citizenship University®
The web of our singularities
Living together in Morocco
Edited by Fatma Al-Mous and Ornis Kaliès

Description
This book is the result of three years of regular work by the Living Together Collective, created by Fatima Memnes in November 2012. It investigates changing social connections in Morocco. What is our relationship to knowledge, to language, to religion, to gender equality? To father figures and to foreigners? To space, to work, to virtual reality? Using these nine themes as points of departure, the authors try to understand the tensions created by the access to individuality, the freedom and excesses that follow from it, as well as the densité of the collective and the injustices this entails.

The collection
Les Presses de l'Université Citoyenne
Fondation HEM

The Citizen University Press (Presses de l'Université Citoyenne, or PUC) was founded by the HEM Group as an extension of the Citizen University, which was itself created 17 years ago to enrich a spirit of openness and to develop a culture of pluralism, debate and citizenship. PUC relies on the CGET, the research center of the HEM, where high-caliber researchers analyze the economy and entrepreneurship by means of the social sciences. The collection’s goal is to open academic space to a large public of non-specialists and to contribute to disseminating a culture of debate and critical thinking in a new way.

Summary
Postmodern letter to Fatima Memnes
By the Living Together Collective

Thinking together, a long evolution
Fatma Al-Mous and Ornis Kaliès (editors of the book)

Work
- Work: between constructing an identity and living together
  Raïa El Moustaidi, psychoanalyst and psychotherapist
- Living together, what a project?
  Hamid Dali, professor of theory of organizations

Knowledge
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  Mohamad-Sajed Nijjar, anthropologist
- Science and society: a broken link
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Language
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  Madi Betouane, psychoanalyst
- Single voices in search of a symphony
  Ornis Kaliès, writer and researcher

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- A history of the progressive pandemism of European Islam
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  Faid Marïn, psychiatrist and psychoanalyst
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Gender equality
- A look at the egalitarianism ethic of the Koran
  Aïda Lamribat, doctor of biology and essayist
- Domestic negotiations of equality
  Laila Elouatra, sociologist

Space
- The city: from a location to a web of connections?
  Salma S D Mandia, architect
- The Shari'a space, from normative to secular life
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Virtual reality
- Speaking of virtual reality
  Fatma Al-Mous, political scientist
- Living together in the internet era
  Noumi Benzahra, blogger

Forewords
- The strange, the foreign and the west
  Dounia Beneddache, engineer
- The African element
  Omar Benmira, poet and translator

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Collection transfers care of the Université Citoyenne
National Champions
The development equation in Morocco

Selma Mhaoud

Summary
A multidimensional concept
- Concept overview
- Champions at the heart of an unresolved debate

Products of the political economy of Morocco
- Public policies and private strategies
- Is there a national champions policy?

National development and strategies of champions
- Morocco, still in the process of development
- National champions, key contributors to the economy
- The paradoxes of the Moroccan economy

What is expected of the champions?
- A context in need of improvement
- Private initiative and public policy: interactions to be rethought

Argument
OCR, SN1, Attijariwafabank, Maroc Télécom, Addoha, BMCE Bank... They are big, innovative, competitive and international. These companies, and others, called "national champions" have thrived in a domestic context rich with incentives. But does Morocco have a policy towards national champions? What imperatives does it respond to? And to what extent do these "champions" contribute to the socio-economic development of the country? Does the impact match the resources allocated and the expectations they generate?

In this three-year-long research project, which combines an overview of the issue and an analysis of the peculiarities of Moroccan economic history, Selma Mhaoud questions the theories and practices, and the fluctuating line between industrial policy and rent economy.

The author
Selma Mhaoud is an analyst specialized in risks to integrity and governance in the MENA region. Born in Morocco, she studied economics and management at the ISCAE business school in Casablanca. Selma Mhaoud first worked as a journalist in the local and regional economic press and then in television. Afterwards, she moved to Great Britain where she obtained a master's degree in Middle Eastern and Mediterranean studies at King's College, London. She worked in an international firm as a consultant in integrity risks, then joined a multinational company active in the energy sector, where she is an analyst, still focusing on governance issues in her native region. Selma Mhaoud is a research associate at the Economia research center, working on the subject of national champions: companies that are selected and promoted by the government to dominate particular sectors and guard them against foreign competition.

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info@etlettres.com
A Woman's Back is a Donkey's Back

The Forgotten Women of Morocco's Depths

Hicham Houdaifa

journalist, publisher and head of the investigative book series "Enquêtes"

Hicham Houdaifa was born in Casablanca in 1969. Since 1996, he has been a correspondent and contributor to Moroccan and regional media. Between 1999 and 2001, he was the New York correspondent for Afrique magazine. He was also a journalist at the ground-breaking independent news magazine Le Journal hebdomadaire from 2004 until it closed down in 2010. Today, he regularly contributes to Le Vie économique.

Throughout his career, Hicham Houdaifa has focused on social issues: freedom of religion, women’s rights, the situation of sub-Saharan migrants... He is the co-founder with Karita Safouri of EN TOUTES LETTRES, a publishing house dedicated to investigative writing, where he is in charge of the book series ENQUÊTES.

Abstracts

1. The clandestine workers of Mbiladon

Formerly the economic heart of the region of Midelt, the Mbiladon mines are abandoned today. To survive, men and women go back into the mines to collect scraps of lead and crystals. Without any protection, they face the risk the mines may collapse.

2. The tortured women of Kaar Sourate

During the rebellion of March 1973 in the Middle Atlas, repression struck the entire region. Yto Khouya Said, Merrou Ouarda and the others were only guilty of being the daughters and wives of those who were arrested and executed. They suffered the worst atrocities.

3. The double burden/punishment of the Ninjas of Berkane

Berkane is the Moroccan Eden where it comes to grow oranges. But the area can be hell for the female agricultural workers, who come by the day or the season to pick fruit. They suffer a double exploitation, economic and sexual.

4. The borrowed girls of Kalaat

Unmarried girls are given away to men by their fathers. They sign a « contract » and the man gives the father a sum varying between 20 000 and 60 000 dirhams. A way to bend the law, which sets 18 as the age of consent for marriage.

5. Undocumented marriages in the Atlas

In the Atlas mountains, marriages are sealed « by the Fatwa » (after reciting the Fatwa, the opening verse of Koran), without any documentation and without checking the age of the bride. Children born from these marriages have no civil status. Women have no rights when they are divorced.

6. Berberis of Casablanca

In Casablanca, the world of the night crushes women that settle in bars. Often single mothers, they work in precarious conditions at the expense of their dignity and their health.

7. Violence against women: an Overview

The NGOs working on women rights in Morocco are compiling figures on violence against women throughout the country. Beatings, rape, psychological violence, economic violence...

8. Victims of Trafficking in the Gulf

They apply for a job as a hairdresser or manicurist in one of the Gulf countries; they find themselves there without passports and forced into prostitution. Networks are working in Morocco to entrap young women.

Price: 65 MAD / 13 Euros

263,000 characters; 26,500 words
Dimensions: 14 x 20 cm, 112 pages
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La collection

ENQUETES est une collection dédiée au journalisme d’investigation et à l’écoute de notre société. Chaque livre explore une thématique, qu’il s’agisse de traverser plusieurs reportages et enquêtes. ENQUETES, c’est d’abord une démarche : un travail de terrain pour aller à la rencontre de celles et de ceux dont la voix prie à se faire entendre, une restitution fidèle de ces témoignages, un récit simple et documenté, qui refuse le sensationnalisme et le pathos et en appelle à l’intelligence des lecteurs, tout autant qu’à leur conscience. Bref, des livres pour inciter les citoyens à prendre part au débat public en connaissance des enjeux.

Extrémisme religieux

Plongée dans les milieux radicaux du Maroc

Hicham Houdalifa


Sommaire

Introduction : L’école, le seul rempart
Études islamiques : des zoosulas à l’université
Le grand voyage d’Abou Hafs
École publique : réformer pour ne (presque) rien changer
BI Chiels, le quartier de tous les extrémistes
Jihadistes marocains : de l’Afghanistan à la Syrie
Bilmaïn : radicalisme contre rites ruraux
Najïb : simple tissu ou posture idéologique ?
El Principe : jhadi, trafic et discriminations

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ISSN: 2351-9525
The collection

INVESTIGATIONS is a collection dedicated to investigative journalism and to the observation of our society. Every book focuses on a theme, which it explores through different investigations and reporting. INVESTIGATIONS is first of all an approach. It relies on fieldwork to seek out voices that are rarely heard and to faithfully transmit what they have to say, and on simple and well-documented writing, which eschews sensationalism or pathos and appeals instead to the intelligence and the conscience of readers, in short, books that encourage citizens to take part in public debates with the full knowledge of what is at stake.

Religious extremism

A dive into the breeding grounds of radicalism in Morocco

The author

Mohamed Samouni was born in 1984 in Casablanca. He is a researcher in political sociology at the Faculty of Law of Casablanca University and a journalist at www.aboulaut.com.

Summary

Introduction: schooling, the only defense
Islamic studies, from zaouias to universities
The great journey of Abou Hafs
Public education: reforms that change (almost) nothing
Bir Chifa, a neighborhood of extremes
Moroccan jihadis, from Afghanistan to Syria
Bilawar: radicalism versus rural customs
Ngaga: a piece of fabric or an ideological statement?
Innocents or extremists? The young girls’s terror cell

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Synopsis of the investigative articles

1. Islamic studies, from zaouias to universities
   In university faculties of Letters and Humanities, departments of Islamic studies, created in 1929, are home to Salafist professors who spread an extremist vision of Islam.

2. The great journey of Abou Hafs
   Abdelkader Hafsi was once a Salafist jihadi known as Abou Hafs; today he supports a more humanist approach to Islam. His life provides insights into the history of radicalization, from Afghanistan to the 2003 terrorist attacks in Casablanca to the Syrian conflict.

3. Public education: reforms that change (almost) nothing
   The recent controversy over the presentation of philosophy in an Islamic education text book demonstrates the limits of curriculum reform, which was carried out in haste and is not enough to counter extremism.

4. Bir Chifa, a neighborhood of extremes
   One of the largest contingents of Moroccan jihadis in Syria and Iraq hailed from the Tangiers neighborhood of Bir Chifa. Self-appointed morality police ran rampant there in Bir Chifa, religious radicalism and criminality live side by side.

5. Moroccan jihadis, from Afghanistan to Syria
   Afghanistan, Al Qaeda, Iraq, Islamic State... Moroccan jihadis have joined all these battlegrounds and groups. A historical overview with portraits of the main figures who have left their mark on the jihadi movement.

6. Bilawar: radicalism versus rural customs
   Traditional rural festivals feature singing, disguises, a Carnival-like inversion of roles. These customs are a target of radicals, who threaten a swatch of Morocco’s cultural heritage.

7. Ngaga: a piece of fabric or an ideological statement?
   The ngaga or the burqa symbolize the obsession of radical salafistes with the status of women in public space. Beyond the fabric, who are these women?

8. Innocents or extremists? The young girls’s terror cell
   On October 7, 2018, the very day of the parliamentary elections, the Central Bureau of Judicial Research dismantled a cell of ten underage girls and accused them of planning terrorist operations. Are these radicalized girls or “chaper” girls, as described by the Salafist Committee who stood up for them?
**The collection**

*Investigations* is a collection dedicated to investigative journalism and to the observation of our society. Every book focuses on a theme, which it addresses through various investigations and reporting. *Investigations* is first of all an approach. It relies on fieldwork, to seek out voices that are rarely heard and faithfully transmit what they have to say, and on simple and well-documented writing, which rejects sensationalism or cotton and appeals instead to the intelligence and the conscience of readers. In short, books that encourage citizens to take part in the public debate with the full knowledge of what is at stake.

**Books under threat**

voids in the publishing ecosystem in Morocco

**The author**

Kenza Safioul is a cultural journalist and literary critic. She is the author of *Souffles* (1986 - 1975), hopes of a cultural revolution in Morocco *Editions du Secco*, 2013 winner of the Grand Atlas prize. She undertook a study of the publishing sector and of reading for the 2014 general assembly on culture carried out by the association Raizes for cultural development in Morocco and Africa (www.raizes.ma)

**Summary**

1. **Introduction: an environment of mistrust**
   Where are books to be found?
   A library as an oasis
   Bootlegged books
   On the hunt for books
   Leaving Morocco to find readers?
   New networks to spread books

2. **Price**
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   ISSN: 2351-9525

3. **1. Where are books to be found?**
   A lack of libraries, geographical disparities, a vulnerable publishing sector... books and opportunities to read in Morocco are not easy to find.

4. **2. A library as an oasis**
   The singular adventure of a civil society activist who set out to create a rural library and a sense of citizenship in his native village of Boumida, north of Fes.

5. **3. The invisible hands of censorship**
   Publications imported from abroad are inspected by the Ministry of Communication. Officially, there is no censorship in Morocco. But unofficially, procedures make clear that some books aren’t welcome.

6. **4. Bootlegged books**
   Downtown Rabat and Casablanca have been flooded in recent years with pirated books, while the authorities look on indifferently. This threatens Morocco’s already vulnerable book stores.

7. **5. Book hunters**
   It is hard to establish a national database of books, due to the weakness of distribution networks and the fact that publishers aren’t obligated to deposit copies of their publications in a central library. Every year, the King Abdul-Aziz Al Saneed Foundation in Casablanca sends two archivists to fifteen small cities, to hunt for unfoundable books.

8. **6. Leaving Morocco to find readers?**
   The absence of a stimulating book scene in Morocco has led some authors who believe in their talent to head towards foreign editorial networks. These are mainly French or Middle Eastern, depending on the language the authors write in.

9. **7. New networks to spread books**
   Following the February 20 protest movement, which in 2011 called for greater democracy in Morocco, many initiatives have been launched to stem the growing problem of readership in Morocco. These initiatives often depend on social media: digital technology to the rescue of books.
The collection

INVESTIGATIONS is a collection dedicated to investigative journalism and to the observation of our society. Every book focuses on a theme, which it addresses through different investigations and reporting. INVESTIGATIONS is first of all an approach. It relies on fieldwork, to seek out voices that are rarely heard and faithfully transmit what they have to say; and on simple and well-documented writing, which rejects sensationalism or pathos and appeals instead to the intelligence and the conscience of readers. In short, books that encourage citizens to take part in the public debate with the full knowledge of what is at stake.

INVESTIGATIONS now includes the work of university researchers, who enrich the collection with a new approach to fieldwork and whose theoretical analyses raise awareness of social science research.

Chadia Arab is a geographer and researcher at the CNRS (National Center for Scientific Research) in Angers, France. Her works focused on international migration and particularly on Moroccan women in France, Spain, Italy and Persian Gulf countries such as the United Arab Emirates. She is also interested in gender and migration, citizenship, discrimination and the relationship to the body in Arab countries. She has written a book, published by the Rennes University Press and based on her doctoral thesis, on the migratory circuit of the Ait Ayad tribe in Spain, Italy and France. She teaches social geography and the geography of migrations at the University of Angers.

Subject

Since the turn of the twenty-first century, thousands of Moroccan women have traveled to work picking strawberries in the Spanish province of Huelva. Recruited directly through seasonal contracts, these “strawberry girls” were chosen because of their economic precarities and because they left children behind in Morocco, ensuring they would return. Chadia Arab, geographer and researcher at the National Center for Scientific Research, analyzes the mechanisms of this circular migration, developed to meet the need for labor and to regulate the migratory flows between Morocco and the EU, while forgetting the needs of women.

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From Huelva to Hell: the itinerary of seasonal female workers
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2- A new life
A program for ethical management of seasonal migration
1- The origins and functioning of seasonal agricultural contracts
2- A controlled migration
3- The different stages of migration
4- The system seizes up
Vulnerable, rural, and poor women
1- Geographic, economic and social origins
2- The experience of migration
From Morocco to Spain, what changes?
1- Economic and social changes
2- The other consequences for women
3- Changes within families
4- From the debate to jeans
5- Words to describe these changing women
Circular migration, gateway to clandestine migration?
1- Seasonal worker
2- A scientific concept that has been politicized
3- The evaluation of Moroccan civil society and of institutions
4- The ring factory
5- Undocumented migrant women

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THE COLLECTION

Enquêtes (Investigations) is a collection dedicated to investigative journalism and the observation of Moroccan society. Every book focuses on a theme, which is explored through different investigations and reporting. Investigations is first of all an approach. It relies on fieldwork to seek out voices that are rarely heard and to faithfully transmit what they have to say, and on simple and well-documented writing, which avoids sensationalism or pathos, appealing instead to the intelligence and the conscience of readers. In short, books that encourage citizens to take part in public debates with the full knowledge of what is at stake.

THE AUTHORS

The professional journalists

Daniele France Engolo, coproducer at Al Bayane – Hicham Houadla, journalist and director of the investigations collection – Fadoua Idris, journalist and videographer – Salaheddine Lemazi, journalist at les Inspiratins – CDI and co-founder of the Moroccan network of migration journalists (CRM) – Daouda Z. Moeffer, journalist and activist within the HUM and the Network of paritcise women journalists – Ghita Zine, journalist at Tabaddou and general secretary of the HUM.

The Openchabab graduates

Yasmine Bouchfar, ISC (Superior Institute of Information and Communication) graduate, scriptwriter and movie critic – Chaima El Haffaj, ISC graduate and a member of the AMDH (Moroccan Association for Human Rights) – Nada Ouamand, ISC graduate.

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SYNOPSIS

The little fighters - Daouda Z. Moeffer

They are underage, migrants and from sub-Saharan African countries. This is the story of their daily life, made of violence and vulnerabilities.

In the words of refugees - Yasmine Bouchfar

In Rabat, four refugees tell their journey to flee civil war, study or flee their sexual orientation freely.

Return ticket to Ouaza - Daniele France Engolo

The neighborhood of Ouaza in Casablanca has been the first place to welcome sub-Saharan migrants in the 2000s. Has their daily life and their relations with the locals evolved?

Assaou, the nightmare of giving birth in Casablanca - Fadoua Idris

The story of a young woman about to give birth in Casablanca, and who faces every sort of administrative obstacle, shows the internalized racism towards black Africans.

Integration? The limits of Morocco’s migration policy - Ghita Zine

A key institution that is supposed to help the integration of migrant children, the school in Morocco creates marginalization instead.

Interview with Sophie Bava about a revival at churches - Chaima El Haffaj and Hicham Houadla

Revitalized by the arrival of Christian sub-Saharan migrants, churches in Morocco question the relation of religion to diversity.

Those who speak for migrants - Chaima El Haffaj and Hicham Houadla

Civil society in Morocco has shed light on the precarious situation of the migrants, enabling their cause to be more humanized and visible in the public space. Portraits of those who speak for migrants.

The migrant doctors of Rabat’s University Hospital - Nada Ouamand

Migration also concerns students and qualified professionals. Portraits of sub-Saharan doctors.

Morocco’s clandestine migration in the kingdom of children moving at sea - Salaheddine Lemazi

Migration in Morocco also concerns young Moroccans who try to flee their country for a brighter future, at the risk of their lives.
INVESTIGATIONS is a collection dedicated to investigative journalism and to the observation of our society. Every book focuses on a theme, which it explores through different investigations and reporting. INVESTIGATIONS is first of all an approach, it relies on network to seek out voices that are rarely heard and to faithfully transmit what they have to say, and on simple and well-documented writing, with archivist sensationalism or pathos and appeals to the intelligence and the conscience of readers. In short, books that encourage citizens to take part in public debates with the full knowledge of what is at stake.

About the Author

Hicham Houdaifa has worked as a journalist since 1995. As a reporter, first at the Journal Hebdomadaire, his main focus has always been social issues.


Investigation Summaries

1- Casablanca’s Quid Zone Train Station: Children in an Urban Jungle

A report from the Quid Zone train station. Many children fleeing violence seek refuge at the station only to face new kinds of abuse.

2- Child Domestic Workers and Street Children: “No status, no defense, and marginalized”

A journey into the daily lives of child domestic workers through the work of Omayma Badjela, an activist who advocates for the rehabilitation of exploited children.

3- Civil Status: The Ghost Children of Seuss

Not having civil status enables severe vulnerability and condemns hundreds of children to precarious lives. A report from Taroudant and Agadir.

4- Preschools: Where Injustices Converge

Preschool is still not standardized throughout the country and there is a deep divide between the private options available to middle-class and low-income families, and those available to the wealthy.

5- Red-light District: The forgotten Children of Lahmarouine

A report from the Lahmarouine neighborhood in Casablanca, following the daily lives of children who face violence, misery, and drug trafficking — and civil society’s resistance to these conditions.

6- Child Protection Centers: Learning to Envision a Brighter Future

Designed for children in trouble with the law, child protection centers are also home to children facing other challenges. A conservative approach, with no programs education or rehabilitation.

7- Sexual Exploitation of Children Caught between Insult and a Lack of Justice System

Victim-hating, classism, race or class, anti-marriage; sexual abuse of children has been tolerated for far too long. First-hand accounts from key players.

8- Children with Disabilities: Nonprofits to the Rescue

Facing the government’s inaction, civil society organizations have stepped in to address the needs of children living with disabilities. An overview of a few nonprofits.

9- Kalala: An interview with Fatima El Wafi, president of the Cerity organization. “For legal reforms that are in the best interest of the children.”

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info@etllettrus.com
MOROCCO: CLIMATE JUSTICE, SOCIAL CRISIS
A COLLABORATION

THE COLLECTION
Investigations is a collection dedicated to investigative journalism and to the observation of our society, every book focuses on a theme, which it explores through different investigations and reporting. Investigations is first of all an approach. It relies on fieldwork to seek out voices that are rarely heard and to faithfully transmit what they have to say, and on simple and well-documented writing which echoes sensationalism or patronizes and appeals to the intelligence and the conscience of readers. In short, books that encourage people to take part in public debates with the full knowledge of what is at stake.

THE AUTHORS
Professionals Journalists: Amine Belghazi, Journalist; M'hamed Houdaida, Journalist and director of the investigations collection – Salaheddine Lemari, Journalist and president of the National of Moroccan Journalist's Union; Slimane Zine, Journalist and president of the Association of Moroccan Science Journalists – Mohamed Sammani, Journalist and director of the investigations collection – Salaheddine Lemari, Journalist – Mohamed Belhadj, Journalist – Ghiza Zine, Journalist in Toseעל and vice president of RMGJ.

Graduates of Qotouch and of the Master In Investigative Journalism: Soufiane Mraoui, researcher in health sciences and founder of the Mouk Aroua on ex-carists – Hanane Jelaï, lawyer and member of the Moroccan Women’s Rights Association – Chamsia Jaid, PhD candidate in social anthropology and member of the Moroccan Women’s Rights Association – Khadija Meknès, PhD candidate in ethology – Mohamed Taha, Journalist.

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4. Water shortages in the Scosas region – Khadija Meknès
5. In Mohammadia, a choice between work and life – Salaheddine Lemari

CHAPTER SUMMARIES
1. The Seara Oasis: an endangered heritage – Donia Mefter
   For the past twenty years, the Seara Oasis has been threatened by desertification, exploitation of the environment, and urban development. Clean water has become a precious resource.

2. Ramsar of Morocco’s Fair-Eat: Caught between global warming and political dry out – Souhane Hennani
   In the East, nomadic peoples—with their ways of being threatened by global warming, desertification, and isolation—are increasingly precarious.

3. Water shortages in the Scosas region – Khadija Meknès
   In the Scosas region, reservoirs and dams are used for intensive agriculture at the expense of surrounding communities’ access to water.

4. In Mohammadia, a choice between work and life – Salaheddine Lemari
   With respiratory problems, dementia, heart and lung diseases, the health of Mohammadia’s inhabitants is endangered by industrial pollution. But facing mass unemployment if factories were to close, the city keeps them running.

5. Cedar trafficking in the Atlas Mountains: Investigation of a slow agony – Amine Belghazi of Mohamed Sammani
   In the Moyen Atlas, between illegal and legal but excessive cedar logging, forests are in extreme danger.

6. The red algae fishery is not a safety net – Mohmed Sattar
   On the coast of Dakhla, locals live by fishing the red algae (known as danaq) to feed their families, but the over-exploitation of this natural resource and world trade in it has left them in a difficult situation.

7. Endangered species: Biodiversity at risk – Fouday Touni
   Some species are in danger of extinction, and the reddish brown Algae, known as mucorae, are threatened by habitat destruction and illegal trafficking of their young.

8. Agroecology: An alternative to chemical inputs – Ghiza Zine
   In the oasis of Daylight, in a town called Ouirouza, agroecology is a form of patient resilience to the threat of concrete and pesticides and relieves the local agricultural economy.

9. Fighting for a More Sustainable Morocco – M’hamed Houdaida
   The lifetime of different activists and leaders in civil society who have fought for the conservation of water, natural resources and energy.

10. An interview with Mustapha Assafani on waste management
    With insufficient resources, isolation, and a lack of adequate infrastructure, household waste management is a major problem for communities. And for the government.

11. Zira Nika campaign – Hanane Jelaï
    Morocco consumes nearly 20 million tons of coffee each year. The Zira Nika campaign has tried to sensitize the public to this environmental hazard.

12. In Tasselmarte, women explain realities of solar energy – Oussama Jaid
    Nearly 7,300 acres were bought in Tasselmarte by the State to create a solar park. Dispossessed of their land, the local inhabitants do not benefit from this not-so-green development program.
Asma Lamrabet is a professor of medicine and member of Morocco’s Rabita of Ulema, an institution dedicated to Islamic scholarship. She is an important voice of reformist thought within Islam.

Summary

1. Women, subhuman creatures?
2. Women, an eternal source of temptation?
3. Are men superior to women?
4. Must women have a guardian?
5. Must women be submissive and obedient to men?
6. Polygamy, a man’s right?
7. Divorce, a man’s right?
8. Stoning, a punishment for female adultery?
9. Do men have the right to beat their wives?
10. The houris in heaven, only for men?
11. Is a man’s testimony worth that of two women?
12. Do women inherit half as much as men?
13. Are women allowed to act as imams or political leaders?
14. Are Muslim women allowed to marry non-Muslims?
15. Must Muslim women wear the veil?
16. Are there no female prophets in Islam?
17. The female body, a taboo?

Conclusion: What alternatives to end the deadlock?

To raise difficult questions concerning women and Islam is not a provocation but a necessity. The goal isn’t to offend but to clarify, to correct and also to denounce. To clarify the confusion between the spiritual message of the sacred text and an interpretative orthodoxy that has been institutionalized. To correct the great number of sexist and sometimes defamatory prejudices transcribed into the Muslim tradition in the name of divine precepts. And then to denounce what a patriarchal culture has anchored in the soul of Muslims: the debasement of women.

The veil, polygamy, equality of inheritance... Asma Lamrabet draws a map of the discrimination imposed upon women in the name of Islam. She demonstrates that the majority of classical, medieval interpretations were the product of their social and cultural context and were developed in the margins and sometimes in opposition to the Koran, which contains a much more open and egalitarian vision.

Extract of the conclusion

“Faced with an ever more dangerous manipulation of religion, we must agree on the urgent need for self-criticism and for religious reform on the question of women’s status, as on all the other hard questions such as freedom of conscience, individual freedoms, or the use of violence. This reform, originating within Islam, could help us escape these ideological dead ends. We must offer Muslim men and women new ways of interpreting a religious belief that can become an ethical code, that can be experienced not as a fixed identity of resistance and rejection of others, but as a true, liberating spirituality.”
The collection

The Lexing Questions collections considers topics that deeply structure our world and shape our cultural, social and physical environment. Infested with prejudices, pre-conceived notions and untruths, they often provoke polemics and unleash passions. The collection, which owes its title to Asma Lamrabet, the author of team and woman, the lexing questions (2017) aims to deconstruct these debates and to offer other more thoughtful analyses.

MOROCCO: LANGUAGES AT WAR?

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**Medicine and Colonialism in Morocco Under the French Protectorate**

**Series The Questions that Trouble Us**

**About the Author**

Reda Sadiki is a doctor and author who received the Grand Atlas Prize for his novel Le Cahier de Zahir (Le Fennec, 2015).

**Contents**

- Introduction
- The Humanitarian Excuse
- Medicine in Service of Colonization
- Medicine, Segregation, and Ideology
- Colonialism in Service of Medicine
- The Legacy of Colonial Medicine
- Sources
- About the Author
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**Back cover**

Many people accept the idea that modern medicine was introduced to Morocco by French colonizers and has been a positive effect of colonization. Reda Sadiki revisits this deeply rooted notion to investigate the real links between medicine and colonialism. With the help of historical documents, he shows that medical training and practices were in fact key tools in French colonialism and that it was far from a one-sided equation but rather a complex set of interactions and exchanges between Morocco and the French colonizers that shaped medicine as we know it today.

**Excerpt from the conclusion**

"Rereading the history of medicine—and our colonial past in general—is one way of deconstructing the structures put in place during that era, structures that still govern many of today’s actions, reasoning, attitudes and mentalities even though they have since become archaic, even obsolete. From Eurocentrism to the hypocrisy of supposedly higher moral standards, the subtle and unwritten aspects of colonialism still animate people’s thinking and influence international policies. Decolonization of historiography and knowledge is still advancing despite this difficult playing field where attachment to the established order and resistance to change hold a tight grip on so many people. By reaching this way—by remaining in a deadlock of ethnocentrism and excluding themselves from international debate at a time when global thinking is undeniably shifting—many Moroccans ironically contribute to the very thing they are fighting: their own provincialization.”
UNRULY WAYS
Series: The Questions that Trouble Us

ABOUT THE AUTHOR

Driss Ksikes is a playwright, writer and essayist. He directs the research center Economia-HEM, overseeing work at the intersection of art, culture, media and the public space. Along with Fadima Att Mora, Driss Ksikes received the Grand Atlas prize in 2015 for Le Même d’Intelligence, dialogues avec quinze penseurs du Maroc (Six Toutes Lettres 2014).

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BACK COVER

Unruliness is, above all, a gesture in pursuit of freedom and justice. A method of decentering in which one abandons the predetermined ways, embraces autonomy in the face of institutions, dares to push into tender points and conflicts, refuses dogma, rejects fixed identities and traditions. It is a resistant thought, embodied and passed on by artists, makers, writers, scientists, philosophers and other cultural figures concerned with the human condition and the longing towards a less hierarchical world. This book travels. To travel through and with such an idea, its infinite ramifications.

EXCERPT FROM THE CONCLUSION

“In embarking upon, with this book, a long journey through art, literature, complex realities, history, philosophy, dreamworlds, I discovered the extent to which unruliness—being undisciplined—helps us, even when we are unaware, to carry on in life, to believe that the impossible is not really out of reach. I realized that if the purpose of order is to preserve the species, unruliness allows for a certain regeneration. The unruly is alive, holding an animating energy. A powerful force that is constantly in the making. And although the role of discipline, understood as an authoritarian tool, may help us survive the present, it will never allow us to innovate, to re-imagine ourselves, as individuals and as a collective, let alone to thrive. If order is the tune everyone is currently singing, unruliness is the echo of the intimate notes that give meaning to our workdays, our inner lives.”
The collection

The Law and Citizenship collection aims to make the law accessible to all. It will be dedicated to publishing works that will explain to citizens their rights and obligations in a simple, practical manner. It will define legal norms and the procedures that follow from them, as well as the contribution of jurisprudence to thorny questions. This will allow citizens to find solutions to the legal problems they face daily. The collection proposes first of all to define legal principles in light of the historic evolution of jurisprudence and its recent advances. It will then work to comprehend the jurisdictional framework that governs these legal principles, on the national and international level. Finally, a special interest will be given to presenting the content of these legal principles, according to the following logic:
- the legal norm, which consists in presenting the obligatory juridical norm, its degree of application and its impact in terms of jurisprudence;
- procedures, which refers to a description in stages of the practical and operational functioning of the legal norm;
- litigation tied to the difficulty of interpreting the legal principles themselves, as well as to the complexity of jurisprudence. A reason to adopt a comparative approach between Moroccan and North African law.

Hind Tak-tak, collection director

Summary

Introduction

Part One: The nationality of origin
1. Attribution of Moroccan nationality by filiation
2. Nationality of origin by birth or nationality jus soli: children of unknown parents
3. The loss of nationality
4. Reintegration

Part Two: Acquired nationality
1. Nationality acquired through the law
2. Naturalisation
3. Forfeiture

Conclusion

Bibliography

Why this book?

Morocco is the first country of the region to engage in a policy of regularizing undocumented migrants. It thus becomes one of the rare countries in the global South to be a host country for migrants.

Extract of the conclusion

"It seems advisable for laws to be adapted to the social environment. Several matters therefore require legislative intervention. These include the matter of the transmission of nationality by the Moroccan woman to her foreign spouse, that of family re-grouping, and that of children born in Morocco to parents hailing from Sub-Saharan countries, be they refugees, asylum seekers or illegal migrants. Refugee status, for example, does not allow the person concerned to request naturalisation. Yet several years may pass without refugees or their children benefitting from any particular processing of their case. Rules should be put into place to allow this population to switch from refugee status to the status of foreigners. Taking this measure is necessary for social cohesion, especially at a time of military conflicts, when people find themselves sometimes forced to leave their countries of origin. It is a measure that would re-affirm Morocco as a country of legal immigration."
What history can do, Patrick Boucheron’s inaugural lecture at the Collège de France, is a major text within contemporary historical thought. Written just after the 2015 terrorist attacks in Paris, this text states the need to re-think history, questioning established periodicities and emphasizing the urgent need for a universal history. It suggests a method to escape the “fascination with destiny” and to ensure “the possibility of a conscience may abide.”

“I remember why I chose to teach history: because I suddenly understood that it was tremendously fun. I remember how long and difficult however it was for me to understand that history could also be an art of thought.
I remember the loneliness, and the way of escaping it, the desire to gather and to disperse.
I remember that there are happy times when people cross the Mediterranean Sea from shore to shore, and other, darker times when it becomes a tomb. Therefore, when we face the sea, we do not see the same thing anymore. “To try, to brave, to persist.” Here we are. There is certainly something to try. How can we reconcile ourselves to a future without surprises, to a history where nothing can appear on the horizon but the threat of more of the same? What will happen, no one knows. But everyone understands that to perceive and welcome the future, he or she will have to be calm, varied and overly free.”

The author
Patrick Boucheron was born in Paris in 1965. He is a historian, specialized in medieval and Renaissance Italy. He is the author of Leonardo and Machiavelli (Verdier, 2008). Since 2015 he has been a professor at the Collège de France, where he holds the Chair of History of Western European powers, XIIth-XVIIIth century. He edited, with Nicolas Delalande, Florian Muzel, Yann Potin and Pierre Singaravélou, The World History of France (Seuil, 2017).

The translator
Jalal El Hakmaoui was born in 1965 in Casablanca. He is a poet and translator. He translated Lorand Gaspard’s Abd al Sol, They came from the North by Françoise Luslands, Job Maja’s Word of Fire and Julien Blaine’s Calmair.

The author of the preface
Abdelehaf Sebti is a historian and professor at Mohammed V University. He is the author of numerous works in social and daily life history, as well as works on the writing of history. One focus of his work has been the cultural history of Iza. In 2007, he founded with Abdellah Moudden the electronic review Ribat al-Koutoub.
Abdelwahab Meddeb (1946-2014) was a writer and a poet. Born in Tunis, he taught comparative literature (Europal Islam) at Paris X University. He also led a seminar on Sufism at the University of Geneva. Founder and director of the cross-cultural and genre-spanning international journal Dédale, he also produced the weekly program Cultures of Islam on France-Culture.

In 2002, he won the Max Jacob Prize for his collection of poems, Matière des Oiseaux (The Substance of Birds) (Fata Morgana) and the François Mauriac Prize for his essay La Maladie de l’Islam (The Illness of Islam) (Seuil), as well as the Benjamin Fondane prize for Contre-prêches (Counter-sermons) in 2007. Moreover, he shares with Edouard Glissant the Doha Cultural Capital prize his entire work.

He embodies one of the major voices of liberal Islam.

Mohamed Zernine, the translator, is the author of many notable works in sociology and in the translation of humanitiers (Néhib Boudenbala, Abdellah Hammoudi ...). He also has significant experience in the field of teaching and pedagogy, which makes him attentive to the issues of transmission of knowledge.

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« The originality of Islam is to be the only entity that has simultaneously rubbed up against the borders of Western Europe, Byzantium, China and India. This juxtaposition of diversity gave the Arabic language the privilege of being in contact with the fields covered by Latin, Greek, Chinese and Sanskrit, in addition to the integrated fields made possible by the knowledge available in Persian, Syriac, Aramaic, Hebrew, Demotic. Islam has bonded these disparate traditions, unified and reinvigorated them together. »

At the crossroads of Western Europe, Byzantium, China, and India, Islam has embraced and invigorated their contributions and, through this synthesis, further enriched the universal. In Islam, la part de l’universel, published in 2003 with a rich bibliography, Abdelwahab Meddeb, recalls the humanist dimension of this civilization and its major contribution to areas such as architecture, mathematics, political science, theology, etc.