The Intellectual Profession
Conversations with Fifteen Moroccan Thinkers

The authors

Native of Amezi, Fatima All Mebous grew up in Casablanca. She is a political analyst and a researcher in the Moroccan Center of Social Sciences (CMQS) 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, Driss Khibes is a writer, researcher, playwright, media specialist and professor at HEM. He is currently director of HEM research center (Cesem) and its electronic review, economia.me. He is also a cultural activist and cofounder of Ibn Rochd Encounters in Morocco.

The collection

Les Presses de l'Université citoyenne (PUC)

PUC has been created by HEM business school as an extension 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, Cesem, where a group of high-brow 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.

Table of contents

A quest for Intellectuals

Humanist heritages

Mohamed Chatik. The advocate of diversaty
Abdallah Larrout. Subjectivities of a rationalist
Fatima Mernissi. Dreams of a cosmic Islam
Abdelfattah Kilito. The thousand and one languages of the writer
Abdessalam Benabdelkader. Bits of mythologies
Ali Benmakhla. At the bedside of the city
Halima Farhat. Enlightenments of the Maghreb Middle age

On-going modernities

Abdelahad Sebti. Historian of present times
Mohammed Ennaji. In the mysteries of servitude
Mohamed Tozy. Mentoring and take-over in social sciences
Rahma Bourgla. Ethics of a citizen professor
Hassan Kochik. The right distance of the anthropologist
Abdohou Moudchen. An aesthetic political analyst
Abdelhak Saafi. The Informal and the strategic
Dress Khrouz. Praise of Culture

Selected bibliography

Index

Argument

Since the uprisings of 2011, people of the area turned to the 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 awakening in a globalized world.

Price in Morocco: 95 DH
Price in Europe: 20 Euros
Book dimensions: 14 x 20,5 cm
380 pages
ISBN: 978-9954-33-164-4

Collection founded on the grounds of HEM
Citizenship University®
The web of our singularities
Living together in Morocco
Edited by Fadma Ait Mous and Drias Kikias

Description
This book is the result of three years of regular work by the Living Together Collective, created by Fatema Mernissi 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 denial of the collective and the injustices this entails.

The collection

Summary

Posthumous letter to Fatema Mernissi
By the Living Together Collective

Thinking together, a long evolution
Fadma Ait Mous and Drias Kikias (editors of the book)

Work
- Work Between constructing an identity and living together
  Raja El Mountassil, psychologist and psychotherapist
- Living together, what a project!
  Hammad Saadi, professor of theory of organizations

Knowledge
- The place of books in a society with low literacy
  Mohamed Sghir Jarjar, anthropologist
- Science and society: a broken link
  Rachida Rakly, professor of neurobiology

Language
- The Other and the language of society
  Majid Salioua, psycho-analyst
- Singing voices in search of a symphony
  Drias Kikias, writer and researcher

Religion
- From religion at home to religion of state
  Mohamed Iczi, political scientist and anthropologist
- A history of the normative pendulum of European Islam
  Farid El Afsi, anthropologist

Father
- Crisis of parental authority or need for free speech?
  Farid Menin, psychiatrist and psychotherapist
- The floating cords
  Hakim Bennis, engineer

Gender equality
  - A look at the egalitarian ethic of the Koran
    Assia Lammabet, doctor of biology and ecologist
  - Domestic negotiations of equality
    Laila Rouas, sociologist

Senses
- The city: from a location to a web of connections?
  Salima S. El Matisse, architect
- The Sahrawi spaces, from nomadic to sedentary life
  Mohamed-Saïed Yara, professor of philosophy

Virtual reality
- Speaking of virtual reality
  Fadma Ait Mous, political scientist
- Living together in the Internet era
  Mourir Bensalah, blogger

Foreigners
- The stranger, the foreign and the rest
  Dominique Linossier, engineer
- The African element
  Omar Berrada, poet and translator

Bibliography

Index

Contact: info@etetters.com

Price in Morocco: 35 DH
Price in Europe: 20 Euros
Size: 14 x 20,3 cm 1 278 pages
ISBN: 978-9354-36951-3
National development equation in Morocco

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 business 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.

Argument

OCP, SNI, Addoha, BMCE, competitive and others, can thrive in a domain. But does Morocco need national champions? What does it contribute to the country? Does it allocate and the? In this three-year project, combines an overview of the peculiarities of Selma Mhaoud practices, and industrial policy...
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 La 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 Kenza Sefrioui of EN TOUTES LETTRES, a publishing house dedicated to investigative writing, where he is in charge of the book series ENQUÊTES.

1. Introduction
2. The clandestine workers of Mibladen
3. The tortured women of Ksar Sountate
4. The double burden/punishment of the Ninja of Berkane
5. The borrowed girls of Kalaat

---

1. The tortured women of Ksar Soultate
   During the rebellion of March 1973 in the entire region. Ytto Khouya, Said, Meri guilty of being the daughters and executed. They suffered the worst at

2. The double burden/punishment of Berkane is the Moroccan Eldorado where the area can be hell for the female a sexual.

3. The borrowed girls of Kalaat
   Underage girls are given away to men and the man gives the father a sum dirhams. A way to bend the law, a marriage.

4. Undocumented marriages in the
   In the Atlas mountains, marriages are Fatiha, the opening verse of Koran, checking the age of the brides. Child civil status. Women have no rights.

5. Barmaids of Casablanca
   In Casablanca, the world of the nig. Often single mothers, they work in pride and their health.

6. Violence against women: an Over The NGOs working on women right violence against women throughout violence, economic violence...
L'auteur


2- Le grand voyage d'Abou Ha
Le parcours d'Abdelwahab Rafiki, le nom d'Abou Hafs et aujourd'hui humaniste de l'islam, éclaire l'histoire du conflit en Syrie, en passant par Casablanca.

3- École publique : réformer pour ne (presque) rien changer
La récente polémique sur la place de l'éducation islamique montre le désir des éducateurs, faite dans la précipitation.

4- Bir Chifa, le quartier de tous
À Tanger, le quartier de Bir Chifa a connu de nombreux partis pour la Syrie et l'Irak. À Bir Chifa, radicalisme religieux et terrorisme.

5- Jihadistes marocains : de l'Afghanistan à l'Irak, Al-Qaeda, Irak, Daech... tous les fronts. Retour sur cette histoire marquée par le retour de ces extrémistes.

6- Bilmawen : radicalisme contre la mixité, les traditions populaires rurales et urbaines
Bilmawen : radicalisme contre le port des niqabs, simple tissu ou posture idéologique ?

7- Niqab : simple tissu ou posture
Le niqab est une des mœurs dans l'espace des femmes ?

8- El Principe : jihad, trafic et déviations...
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.alaoual.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
Bilmawen: radicalism versus rural customs
Niqab: a piece of fabric or an ideological statement?
Innocents or extremists? The young girl’s terror cell

2- The great journey of Abou H Abdelwahab Rafik was once a Salafist; he supports of a more humanist insights into the history of radical terrorist attacks in Casablanca to t

3- Public education: reforms th
The recent controversy over the p education text book demonstrates was carried out in haste and is not

4- Bir Chifa, a neighborhood of
One of the largest contingents of hails from the Tangiers neighborho police run rampant there. In Bir C live side by side.

5- Moroccan jihadis, from Afgh Afghanistan, Al Qaeda, Iraq, Isl joined all these battlegrounds ar portraits of the main figures wh movement.

6- Bilmawen: radicalism versus
Traditional rural festivals feature inversion of roles. These customs swath of Morocco’s cultural herita

7- Niqab: a piece of fabric or a? The niqab or the burqa symbolize the status of women in public sp women?

8- Innocents or extremists? Th
1. Where are books to be found?
A lack of libraries, geographica sector...books and opportunities t

2. A library as an oasis
The singular adventure of a civil s rural library and a sense of citizen north of Fez.

3. The invisible hands of censors!
Publications imported from abroad Communication. Officially, there unofficially, procedures make clear

4. Bootlegged books
Downtown Rabat and Casablanca pirated books, while the authoritati Morocco’s already vulnerable boot

5. Book hunters
It is hard to establish a national de of distribution networks and the f deposit copies of their publications: Abdul-Aziz Al Saoud Foundation i fifteen small cities, to hunt for unfi

6. Leaving Morocco to find readers
The absence of a stimulating b authors who believe in their talk networks. These are mainly French language the authors write in.

7. New networks to spread books
Following the February 20 protests greater democracy in Morocco. n
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 Scientific Research) in Angers, France. Her works is 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 Alt 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 in Morocco through seasonal contracts, these “strawberry girls” were chosen because of their economic precariousness 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.

Table of contents

Introduction

From Huelva to Hell: the itinerary of seasonal female workers
1- Huelva, the province of red gold
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 djellaba 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 hrig factory
5- Undocumented migrant women

Public price in Morocco : 75 DH
Public price in Europe : 15 €
Dimensions : 14 x 20,5 cm, 188 p.
ISSN: 2351-9525

info@etlettres.com
THE COLLECTION

Enquêtes (Investigations) is a collection dedicated to investigative journalism and to 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 eschews 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
Danielle France Engolo, co-publisher at Al Bayane – Hicham Houdaïfa, journalist and director of the Investigations collection – Fadwa Islah, journalist and videographer – Salaheddine Lemaizi, journalist at Les Inspirations ECO and cofounder of the Moroccan network of migration journalists (RNJM) – Dounia Z. Mseffer, journalist and activist within the RNJM and the Network of panarabic women journalists – Ghita Zine, journalist at Yabliadi and general secretary of the RNJM.

The Ouchenabab graduates
Yasmine Bouchfar, ISIC (Superior Institute of Information and Communication) graduate, scriptwriter and movie critic – Cheima El Hajjam, ISIC graduate and member of the AMDH (Moroccan Association for Human Rights) – Nada Oumhand, ISIC graduate.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Introduction: A dead end until further notice  ❄️ The little fighters ❄️ In the words of refugees ❄️ Return ticket to Oulfa ❄️ Aïssetou, the nightmare of giving birth in Casablanca ❄️ Integration ❄️ The limits of Morocco’s migration policy ❄️ Interview with Sophie Bava about a revival at churches ❄️ Those who speak for migrants ❄️ The migrant doctors of Rabat’s University Hospital ❄️ Morocco’s clandestine migration: In the kingdom of children missing at sea

SYNOPSIS

The little fighters – Dounia Z. Mseffer
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 live their sexual orientation freely.

Return ticket to Oulfa – Danielle France Engolo
The neighborhood of Oulfa 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?

Aïssetou, the nightmare of giving birth in Casablanca – Fadwa Islah
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 – Hicham Houdaïfa
Revitalized by the arrival of Christian sub-Saharan migrants, churches in Morocco question the relation of religion to diversity.

Those who speak for migrants – Cheima El Hajjam and Hicham Houdaïfa
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 Oumhand
Migration also concerns students and valued professions. Portraits of sub-Saharan doctors.

Morocco’s clandestine migration: In the kingdom of children missing at sea – Salaheddine Lemaizi
Migration in Morocco also concerns young Moroccans who try to flee their country for a brighter future, at the risk of their lives.
In Morocco: Abandoned Children of Complex Instabilities

By Houdaïfa

Contents

Introduction: Abandoned Children of Morocco
Casablanca’s Oulad Ziane Train Station: Children in an Urban Jungle
Child Domestic Workers and Street Children: “No status, no defense, and marginalized”
Civil Status: The Ghost Children of Souss
Preschools: Where Injustices Converge
Red-light District: The forgotten children of Lahraouiyine
Child Protection Centers: Learning to Envision a Brighter Future
Sexual Exploitation of Children: Caught between hchouma and a lax justice system
Children with Disabilities: Nonprofits to the Rescue
Kafala: An interview with Fatima El Wafi, a report from the Oulad Ziane, violence seek refuge at the

2- Child Domestic Worker defense, and marginalize A journey into the daily life work of Omar Saadoum rehabilitation of exploited

3- Civil Status: The Ghos Not having civil status ind hundreds of children to pré Agadir.

4- Preschools: Where Inj Preschool is still not sain there’s a deep divide between middle-class and low-income wealthy.

5- Red-light District: The A report from the Lahi following the daily lives of drug trafficking — and civi

6- Child Protection Cer Future Designed for children in trr are also home to children approach, with no progr

7- Sexual Exploitation of lax justice system Victim-blaming, obstacles sexual abuse of childer First-hand accounts from 1

8- Children with Disabilit
MOROCCO: CLIMATE JUSTICE, SOCIAL CRISES
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 eschews sensationalism or pathos 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

Graduates of Openchabao and of the Master in Investigative Journalism: Soufiane Hammadi, researcher in health sciences and founder of the Macha Roula on masculinities – Hanane Jalai, lawyer and member of the Moroccan Women’s Rights Association – Oumaima Jmadi, PhD candidate in sociology and member of the Moroccan Women’s Rights Association – Khadija Maâra, PhD candidate in sociology – Mohammed Taleb, journalist.

CHAPTER SUMMARIES

For the past twenty years, the Skoura Oasis has been threatened by desertification, exploitation of the environment, and urban development. Clean water has become a precious resource.

2. Nomads of Morocco’s Far East: Caught between global warming and political dry out – Soufiane Hammadi
In the East, nomadic people—with their ways of being threatened by global warming, desertification, and isolation—are increasingly precarious.

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

4. In Mohammedia, a choice between work and life – Salaheddine Lemnazi
With respiratory problems, dementia, heart and lung diseases, the health of Mohammedia’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 Belgazi et Mohamed Samouni
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 – Mohammed Taleb
On the coast of Dakhla, local fisher to hunt the red algae seaweed for which the valuable agar-agar is extracted. Overexploitation of this natural resource and wretchedness go hand in hand.

7. Endangered species: Biodiversity at risk – Fedoua Touamni
Despite laws against poaching, the monkeys of the Middle Atlas known as marabouts are threatened by habitat destruction and illegal trafficking of their young.

8. Agroecology: An alternative to chemical inputs – Ghita Zine
On the outskirts of Casablanca, in a town called Dar Bouazza, agroecology is a form of patient resistance to the invasion of concrete and pesticides and revalues the local agricultural economy.

A portrait 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 Azzarroud 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. Zéro Mika campaign – Hanane Jalai
Morocco consumes nearly 25 million plastic bags every year. The Zéro Mika campaign has tried to sensitize the public to this environmental hazard.

12. In Tassilimante, women explain realities of solar energy – Oumaima Jmadi
Nearly, 7,500 acres were bought in Tassilimante 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.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1. United in Green – Kenza Sefrioui
3. Nomads of Morocco’s Far East: Caught between global warming and political dry out – Soufiane Hammadi
4. Water shortages in the Souss region – Khadija Maâra
5. In Mohammedia, a choice between work and life – Salaheddine Lemnazi
7. The red algae fishery is not a safety net – Mohammed Taleb
8. Endangered species: Biodiversity at risk – Fedoua Touamni
9. Agroecology: An alternative to chemical inputs – Ghita Zine
10. Fighting for a More Sustainable Morocco – Hicham Houdaifa
11. An interview with Mustapha Azzarroud on waste management
12. In Tassilimante, women explain realities of solar energy – Oumaima Jmadi

Publication date September 2021
Contact information info@etlettres.com

Price in Morocco: 65 DH
Price in Europe: 13 €
Dimensions: 14 x 20.5 cm, 216 p.
ISSN: 2351-9525
Member of the United States Habitat of Islam, an institution dedicated to Islamic scholarship. She is an important voice of reformist thought within Islam.

Summary

1. Women, subaltern 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. Repudiation, 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?

The veil, polygamy, equality of inheritance, and the discrimination imposed upon women demonstrates that the majority of cultures are the product of their social and cultural margins and sometimes in opposition to much more open and egalitarian views.

“Faced with an ever more dangerous situation, we must agree on the urgent need for self-criticism of the question of women’s status, as on the question of freedom of conscience, individual freedom, and the spirit of reform, originating within Islam, and not dead ends. We must offer Muslims a reinterpretation of a religious belief that can be experienced not as a fixed ideology, but as a true, liberating spirit.
MOROCCO: LANGUAGES WAR?

...In Morocco, celebrating linguistic diversity should not make one forget that it is also the source of tensions. Languages meshed with social, economic and political issues. Geopolitical hegemonies, divides and the weight of colonial history have put in place stereotypical presentations: French as the language of modernity, versus Arabic, assigned to tradition; darja and Amazigh as dialects and simple means of communication, versus classical Arabic, a written language, etc. These power dynamics play out on multiple levels and create tension around identity, an obsession with legitimacy and feelings of injustice.

If writers and intellectuals, Arabophones, Francophones or bilingual, of different generations, investigate this complex situation. Beyond prejudices and fears, they argue for openness and translation.

1- Hajar El Maknouk: After empire, the
2- Yassin Adnan: A Moroccan House Wisdom: for a multilingual citizens' life
3- Abdou Filali Ansary: Between digital and multilingualism: Could we start a virtual intellectual labour on a linguistic basis?
4- Mohamed -Sghir Janjar: “A division to write in French?”
5- Abdellah Taia: To love and to kill: How do we write in French?
6- Mohammed Bennis: Modernity in favor of a modern Moroccan culture
7- Omar Saghi: Speaking two languages, passing inequality over in silence
8- Abdelmajid Jahfa: Standard Arabic language within Moroccan Arabic
9- Fouad Laroui: The impossibility of addressing the linguistic question in
10- Ahmed Farid Merini: The strange language
11- Mustapha Slameur: “In slam, language isn’t a barrier”
12- Nabil Lahlou: Arabic should be a language of freedom as French is
13- Salim Jay: If we said what we mean, would no longer be a “languages problem
14- Driss Ksikes: My language is literature
15- Abdellatif Laabi: For a creative awareness of our language
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
- Colonization in Service of Medicine
- The Legacy of Colonial Medicine
- Sources
- About the Author
- In the Same Series

Publication date: March 2021
Contact information: info@etlettres.com

...
ABOUT THE AUTHOR

Driess 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 Fadma Alt Mous, Driess Ksikes received the Grand Atlas prize in 2015 for Le Métier d’intellectuel, dialogues avec quinze penseurs du Maroc (En Toutes Lettres 2014).

CONTENTS

Pre-text
Defining the Unruly
An Ethics of the Unknown
Decentering the Geopolitical
Expanding the Field
After-text
A reader's route
Acknowledgements
About the Author
In the same series

PUBLICATION DATE

November 2021

CONTACT INFORMATION

info@etlettres.com

UNRULY WAYS
Series The Questions that Trouble Us

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, refutes 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 animate energy. A powerful force that is constantly in the making. And although the rule of discipline, understood as an authoritarian tool, may help us survive the present, it will never allow us to innovate, to reimagine ourselves, as individuals and as a collective, let alone to thrive. If order is the tune everyone’s currently singing, unruliness is the echo of the intimate notes that give meaning to our worldviews, our inner lives.”
Hind Tak-Tak has a doctorate in private law. She is a professor at the Faculty of
unknown parents
3. The loss of nationality
4. Reintegration
Part Two: Acquired nationalit
1. Nationality acquired throuç
2. Naturalisation
3. Forfeiture

Conclusion
Bibliography

Why this book?
Morocco is the first countr
regularizing undocumented i countries in the global South

Extract of the conclusion
“It seems advisable for laws Several matters therefore requ. matter of the transmission of foreign spouse, that of family Morocco to parents hailing fr asylum seekers or illegal migr allow the person concerned may pass without refugees or processing of their case. Rule population to switch from refu this measure is necessary ft military conflicts, when people

Hind Tak-tak, collection director

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 juridical 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.
However it was for me to understand that history could
be a way of escaping it, the desire to gather and to disperse.
Times when people cross the Mediterranean Sea from
places when it becomes a tomb.
We do not see the same thing anymore. "To try, to brave,
is certainly something to try. How can we reconcile
risks, to a history where nothing can appear on the
same? What will happen, no one knows. But everyone
welcome the future, he or she will have to be calm, varied

He was born in 1965. He is a historian, specialized in medieval and
College de France, where he holds the Chair of History of
11th century. He edited, with Nicolas Delalande, Florian

965 in Casablanca. He is a poet and translator. He
Sol, They came from the North by Françoise Lalande,
Blaine's Calmar.

professor at Mohammed V University. He is the author
ily life history, as well as works on the writing of history.
Abdelwahab Meddeb (1946-2014) was a writer and a poet. Born in Tunis, he taught comparative literature (Europa/ 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 humanities (Négl Bouderba, 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.

Price in Morocco : 65 DH
Price in Europe : 13 €
ISBN : 978-9954-9879-4-0
188 pages, 107 in French and 81 in Arabic

First edition : February, 2019
Contact for diffusion: info@etlettres.com

"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.
Through the press or essays, writers and intellectuals, mainly Arabic speaking, questioned the situation of the country throughout the 20th century. They were convinced that culture was central in any project of liberation and change, and focused on all fields of knowledge: history, economy, education, languages, literature... These critical reflections demonstrate their commitment to a renaissance of Morocco. An essential part of our collective memory to rediscover.

This anthology was compiled in 2008 by Jalal El Hakmaoui and Abdejalil Nadem and published in 2008 by Toubkal. For this edition, it has been translated and extended by ten young laureates of the Openchabab Translation programme supported by EN TOUTES LETTRES, supported by three mentors.

THE TRANSLATED AUTHORS


THE AUTHORS OF

Jalal El Hakmaoui is a
international poetry
www.electronlibre.ma.
Writers’ Union and the
Abdeljalil Nadem is a
Toubkal.

THE TRANSLATORS

Zineb Benrida - Fayza I
Haoulani - Ghofrane
Rachid Farhan - Omaï
Saheb Ettabaa.

THE MENTORS

Jalal El Hakmaoui - Sar

This book was publi