



Saharan Studies Association *Newsletter*

December 2006 Volume XIV Number 1-2

CONTENTS

RESEARCH REPORTS	2
RECENT CONFERENCES	4
UPCOMING CONFERENCES	7
RECENT BOOKS	8
RECENT ARTICLES	21
RECENT THESES	27

INTRODUCTION

The *Newsletter* is the principal organ of the Saharan Studies Association, a body of scholars with common interests associated with the African Studies Association of the United States.

As of 2007, the SSA *Newsletter* will be published electronically and available via the SSA website (<http://www.saharanstudies.org/>), with materials updated continuously by a board of volunteer editors. As has been the case from its inception, the *Newsletter* is designed to be a forum for the exchange of news about publications, projects and scholarly debates in our chosen area.

Broadly speaking, the aim of the Association is to foster collaboration and exchange of information between interested scholars in a variety of disciplines ranging through the arts, the humanities, the social sciences and the natural sciences, as they encounter new research materials, engage with fieldwork problems and seek avenues for bringing the results of their research to a wider circle of colleagues. Given that French is the *lingua franca* of much of North Africa, the Sahara and West Africa, we shall be happy to publish communications and comments in French as well as English, though we regret that we are not in a position to publish a fully bilingual newsletter.

Membership in the Saharan Studies Association is open to all. Currently membership is free of charge and entitles members to the *Newsletter* and any other occasional publications, and to present papers at panels sponsored by the Saharan Studies Association at annual meetings of the African Studies Association and the Canadian Association of African Studies. At last count membership totalled approximately 240, from the USA, Canada, Denmark, Great Britain, France, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Algeria, Morocco, Tunisia, Japan, Senegal, Mali, Nigeria and Cameroon. We hope existing members will pass on information about the Association and actively recruit new members. **Contributions for the next *Newsletter*** can be submitted any time through the SSA website or to submissions@saharanstudies.org. Your contributions are greatly appreciated.

Membership data forms (included in this newsletter and available online) should be sent to the above address.

EDITOR'S NOTE

Dear Reader,

I hope this note finds you well.

If all goes as planned, this is the last biannual Newsletter of the Saharan Studies Association you will see. This format has been in place since the SSA's beginning in 1992/3 and it's served its purpose well. It's been a privilege to manage this project over the past 11 years, and I've especially enjoyed the chance to interact with many of you personally in the course of compiling issues over that time. But in order for the SSA to better live up to its mission and serve both you and the larger community, a new approach is needed.

To that end, this print format Newsletter will be replaced by an online journal. The new journal will

be part and parcel of a revised SSA website (<http://www.saharanstudies.org/>), where members can share resources, materials, preprints, and reports. You'll also be able to interact with other members around the globe in exciting new ways.

We are establishing a board of volunteer editors for the new site who will act as (gentle) moderators. If you are interested in serving on the board, please email me at gutelius@stanford.edu. Time commitment is very modest, and I'm quite sure you'll enjoy getting to your colleagues as much as I have over the years.

Best wishes,

David Gutelius

RESEARCH REPORTS

The Center for Research Libraries and the Cooperative Africana Microform Project (CAMP) are pleased to announce the availability of its digital collection entitled "Slavery and Manumission Manuscripts of Timbuktu."

The collection of 206 manuscripts are from the Bibliothèque Commémorative Mama Haidara in Timbuktu, Mali. Abdel Kader Haidara, Curator of the Bibliothèque Commémorative Mama Haidara and John O. Hunwick, Professor of History and Religion, Northwestern University, selected these manuscripts for conservation treatment and digitization in order to make them accessible via the Web. The manuscripts were returned to the Bibliothèque Commémorative Mama Haidara following their conservation and digitization.

*The materials, in Arabic, include documentation on Africans in slavery and manumission in Muslim societies.

*The documents were conserved and digitized with generous support from the Northwestern University Library (www.library.northwestern.edu/africana <<http://www.library.northwestern.edu/africana>>) and Program of African Studies (www.northwestern.edu/african-studies <<http://www.northwestern.edu/african-studies>>).

This rich resource can be found on CRL's e-collection site at: <http://ecollections.crl.edu/index.php>

James Simon
Director of International Resources

Center for Research Libraries
6050 S. Kenwood Ave.
Chicago, IL 60637
Phone: 773) 955-4545 x 324
Fax: 773) 955-4339
Email: simon@crl.edu

The Center for Research Libraries is a consortium
of North American
libraries and universities that promotes the
preservation of resources
for advanced research and teaching in the
humanities, sciences, and
social sciences. <http://www.crl.edu>
<<http://www.crl.edu/>>

* * *

RECENT CONFERENCES

Canadian Council for Area Studies Learned Societies (CCASLS)

“Furthering the Globalization Debate: Cross Regional Comparisons”

Marriott Château Champlain
Montréal QC, Canada
April 27 - May 1, 2005.

Panel: *The US War on Terror in the Sahara*

Chair: E Ann McDougall, (University of Alberta ann.mcdougall@ualberta.ca)

Presenters:

Jeremy Keenan (East Anglia University, UK jeremykeenan@hotmail.com)

‘The impact of America’s War on Terror on the peoples of the Sahara.’

This talk shows how the US, in collaboration with its main regional ally, Algeria, fabricated a huge deception of terror in the Central Sahara during 2003 and 2004 to justify the establishment of a “second front on the War on Terror”. The purpose of this ‘War’ is to create the ideological conditions for the securitisation of American national interests (i.e. oil) in Africa. The operation, however, is having disastrous consequences for many of the populations of the Sahara and Sahel which will be detailed in the presentation.

David Gutelius (Stanford University, gutelius@stanford.edu)

“The Saharan Front of the War on Terror”

This paper considers how the US “War on Terror” is affecting Muslim community organizations in the southern Sahara and Sahel – in states including Mali, Niger, Chad, and Cameroon. Most existing public knowledge about the War and Terror comes from and is told through the viewpoint of state actors, whether on the US or African

nation-state levels. From this perspective, the War appears to be meeting its short-term objectives. What’s obfuscated in privileging this point of view, however, is a growing social, economic, and political reconfiguration going on among many informal and formal grassroots Islamic community-based groups that make up the fabric of society. This paper traces the generational changes occurring within these local organizations in response to recent injections of US money, special forces, and materiel into the region from early 2002. It also ties these more recent trends into struggles over oil and other natural resources as well as changes in Middle East investment in community organizations and African development. Telling the story from below gives us a fresh way to see the potential risks that lie ahead – not just for the US, but for Africans as well.

Cedric Jourde (Universite d’Ottawa, Ecoles d’Etudes Politiques cjourde@uottawa.ca)

“Constructing Representations of the ‘Global War on Terror’ in Mauritania”

This paper analyzes how American foreign-policy makers and Mauritanian state elites constructed Mauritania as a significant site for the ‘Global War on Terror.’ More specifically, it discusses how and why Americans have increasingly represented Mauritania as a key African site in their war on terror, and designed their policies towards that country accordingly. It then discusses how Mauritanian state elites have influenced and manipulated this process of representation. The paper argues that, although power relations between hegemonic states and small Third World states are asymmetrical, they cannot be conceived to be unidirectional, as they always offer some leverage to these small states.

Panel: *The Political Economy of Saharan Rock*

Art**Chair:****E Ann McDougall (University of Alberta ann.mcdougall@ualberta.ca)****Presenters:****Jeremy Keenan (East Anglia University, UK jeremykeenan@hotmail.com)**

“The political economy of the discovery and looting of Central Saharan Rock art: the case of the Henri Lhote expedition to the Tassili-n-Ajjer in 1957-58.”

Victoria Waldock (Filmmaker; Stanford University vwaldock@mac.com)

Discussant.

Talk followed by **Film (made by same J Keenan)** showing both the reconstruction of the Lhote expedition and the original material. [DVD, 52 mins]

Association Allemande de Recherches sur le monde arabe et islamique (DAVO; voir <http://davo.uni-mainz.de> avec des pages en anglais

Mauretaniens und der westliche Sahararaum - Raum in Bewegung

“La Mauritanie et l’espace saharien occidental - Espace en mouvement”

Mauretaniens und der weitere westliche Sahararaum werden oft als Brücke zwischen dem subsaharischen und dem nördlichen Afrika angesehen, aber in den jeweilig zuständigen Regionalwissenschaften eher vernachlässigt und selten in den weitergehenden und sich stets wandelnden Raumbezügen betrachtet. Das Panel möchte Forschung aus unterschiedlicher disziplinärer Perspektive zu dem Land und der Region zusammenführen. Im Mittelpunkt sollen Bewegungen von Menschen (darunter bspw. Händler, Pilger, Handwerker und Flüchtlinge), Waren, Kapital und Ideen stehen, die den betrachteten Raum ständig neu rekonfigurieren, die Ausbildung sozialer Räume,

die Regionalisierungen und Territorialisierungen, die damit einhergehen, sowie die lokalen, regionalen und globalen Bezüge der aktuellen und historischen Prozesse und Interaktionen, die diesen Übergangs- und Zwischenraum prägen.

Interessierte Teilnehmerinnen und Teilnehmer melden sich bitte bei:

La Mauritanie et l’espace saharien occidental - Espace en mouvement

La Mauritanie et plus largement l’espace saharien occidental (au sens large) sont souvent considérés comme un pont entre l’Afrique subsaharienne et septentrionale, mais ils sont plutôt négligés dans la recherche des spécialisations régionales correspondantes (au moins en Allemagne) et leurs références spatiales plus larges qui sont en constant mou-vement ne sont regardées que rarement. Cet atelier veut rassembler la recherche sur le pays et la région dans les diverses disciplines compétentes. Il focalise sur les mouvements des personnes (parmi elles, par exemple, des commerçants, des pèlerins, des petits arti-sans ou des migrants clandestins), des biens, des capitaux et des idées, qui restructurent/reconfigurent régulièrement l’espace en question, sur l’émergence d’espaces sociaux, les régionalisations et territorialisations, qui vont de pair, aussi bien que sur les rapports locaux, régionaux et globaux des processus et interactions contemporains et historiques, qui caractérisent cet espace “de transit” et “intermédiaire”.

Les participantes et participants intéressés sont priés à s’adresser à:

Dr. Steffen Wippel

Lichtenbergstr. 67, D-14612 Falkensee

Tel. & Fax +49 / (0)3322 / 219255

steffen.wippel@rz.hu-berlin.de

Espaces tiers : translocalité et circulations migratoires à partir de l'Afrique de l'Ouest (Sahel, Maghreb, Europe, USA) animé par Jean Schmitz (CEAf/CHISM), Benoît Hazard (CEAf) et Ismaël Moya (CEMI).

12 décembre 2005 de 9h à 11h à l'EHESS, 96 Bd Raspail, 75006 Paris

Les événements de Ceuta et Mellila jettent une lumière peut-être trop crue sur « l'aventure » des migrants africains en transit vers l'Europe via Les Canaries, Gibraltar ou Lampedusa au large de la Sicile. Car cette zone- frontière (border) entre l'Europe et l'Afrique a son double situé beaucoup plus au sud, dans la zone sahélienne envisagée comme une « frontière interne » (African internal frontier) au sens de Kopytoff. C'est dans les villes, à la fois lieu de transit et de retour - des « remises » (remittance) comme des migrant(e)s en échec - que s'ébauchent les crises ou les innovations à venir.

La Mauritanie en trans(e)

- Armelle Choplin (doct. Paris I) : La Mauritanie dans le système migratoire ouest-africain : du Sahara traversé aux villes recomposées par les migrants subsahariens.

- Céline Lesourd (doct. EHESS) : Entre noces et négoces : les transactions des femmes commerçantes de Mauritanie ».

- Riccardo Ciavolella (doct. EHESS / Université de Milan Bicocca) : Les frontières ethniques mauritaniennes : du discours figé aux pluralités transformés.

Conference on the Tuareg of the Sahara

Carnegie Endowment for International Peace
1779 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036

Friday, July 21, 2006

Chaired by Professor David Gutelius, Stanford University and SRI International

Background Brief: History of the Tuareg Conflict
Pierre Boilley, University of Paris 1 Pantheon
- Sorbonne

The Ethic of War Among the Tuareg
Georg Klute, University of Bayreuth

Relations Between the Tuareg and the Algerian State
Dida Badi, Centre National des Recherches Préhistoriques, Anthropologiques et Historiques (Algiers)

Development and Islamists in Tuareg Country
David Gutelius, Stanford University and SRI International

Analysis of the Recent Tuareg Attacks in North Mali
Pierre Boilley, University of Paris 1 Pantheon
- Sorbonne

The Tuareg as Key Partners in the War on Terror
Scott Swanson, Delphi International Research

UPCOMING CONFERENCES

The Saharan Studies Association (SSA) is soliciting papers for its 2007 program at African Studies Association's (ASA) annual conference and 50th anniversary in New York city (USA), 18-21 October 2007 (Sheraton New York Hotel & Towers). In the spirit of accessing a half-century of contemporary scholarship on Africa, the Saharan Studies Association is organizing a special panel on issues that affect all of us working in the Sahara-Sahel region. This session, 'States and/of Saharan Studies', seeks to develop a comprehensive view of the ethical and methodological issues that transcend each of our narrow topics and places of research. We are particularly interested in papers addressing 1) How scholars see their work in relation to the region's states 2) How current research in all fields, whether historical or contemporary, is impacted by international issues that have been, and are being, played out in the Sahara-Sahel. Thus we encourage scholars, independent researchers and authors from all (inter)disciplinary backgrounds to contribute papers grappling with any of the following topics as points of departure:

- A. How do the post-colonial Saharan-Sahelian states territorialize our thinking about the past and present of an inherently trans-national region?
- B. How do states, often acting as the gatekeepers of the various Saharan fields, (pre)determine what kinds of knowledge can be produced?
- C. How has post-colonial foreign intervention, especially U.S. activities in the Sahara-Sahel since 9-11, affected indigenous and foreign scholarship in the region?
- D. Does conducting research in what the United Nations describes as some of the world's most destitute countries-places where the effects of Global Warming are becoming more and more pronounced-entail special ethical and methodological considerations?

Depending on the response, the SSA hopes to put contributions towards an edited volume or a special journal issue. Send abstracts of no more than three hundred (300) words, in English, to Mr Jacob Mundy (jam214@exeter.ac.uk); please + include your academic/professional affiliation and contact information. The deadline for abstracts is 20 February 2007. Authors of accepted papers will have to become members of ASA and register for the conference, which can be done on-line at <http://www.africanstudies.org>. The SSA cannot provide subvention for travel or conference expenses. Membership in SSA is not required but is free on-line at <http://saharanstudies.org>.

The deadline for submitting proposals for AIMS Conference 2007, The Ottoman Influence in the Maghrib, is scheduled for Feb 1st. This may be extended slightly. Please contact the conference coordinator, David Wrisley, directly at: dw04@aub.edu.lb

We also would like topics for the Annual Conference in 2008, scheduled to be held in Tunis at CEMAT. Please send your topics of interest as soon as possible to Ken Perkins, AIMS President, at: Perkins@gwm.sc.edu

The deadline for MESA proposals is fast approaching. AIMS has already committed to sponsorship of a panel on Berbers chaired by Bruce-Maddy Weitzman. If you are interested in submitting a paper on the Berbers, please contact Maddy Weitzman (bmaddy@post.tau.ac.il) to see if there is still availability on that panel. If you are interested in sponsoring your own panel, please contact Ken with your ideas. For more information about the MESA meeting please go to MESA.arizona.edu

* * *

RECENT BOOKS

Men of salt : crossing the Sahara on the caravan of white gold

Author: Benanav, Michael. Publication: Guilford, Conn. : Lyons Press, 2006

African connections : an archaeological perspective on Africa and the wider world

Author: Mitchell, Peter, 1962- Publication: Lanham, MD : AltaMira Press, 2005

Among the righteous : lost stories from the Holocaust's long reach into Arab lands

Author: Satloff, Robert B. Publication: New York : PublicAffairs, 2006

Getting to "Yes" : resolving the 30-year conflict over the status of Western Sahara : hearing before the Subcommittee on Africa, Global Human Rights, and International Operations of the Committee on International Relations, House of Representatives, One Hundred Ninth Congress, first session, November 17, 2005.

Corp Author: United States., Congress., House., Committee on International Relations., Subcommittee on Africa, Global Human Rights, and International Operations. Publication: Washington : U.S. G.P.O. : For sale by the Supt. of Docs., U.S. G.P.O., 2006

Western Sahara : anatomy of a stalemate

Author: Jensen, Erik. Publication: Boulder, CO : Lynne Rienner Publishers, 2005

African and Middle Eastern world, 600-1500

Author: Pouwels, Randall Lee, 1944- Publication: New York : Oxford University Press, 2005

The narrative of Robert Adams, a barbary captive

Author: Adams, Robert, Sailor.; Adams, Charles Hansford, Publication: Cambridge ; New York : Cambridge University Press, 2005

Art of being Tuareg : Sahara nomads in a modern

world

Author: Seligman, Thomas K.; Loughran, Kristyne. Publication: Los Angeles : Iris & B. Gerald Cantor Center for Visual Arts at : UCLA Fowler Museum of Cultural History, 2006
 Historical dictionary of Western Sahara
 Author: Pazzanita, Anthony G., 1959-
 Publication: Lanham, Md. : Scarecrow Press, 2006

The Orientalists : Western artists in Arabia, the Sahara, Persia & India

Author: Davies, Kristian. Publication: New York : Laynfaroh, 2005

Hunters vs. pastoralists in the Sahara : material culture and symbolic aspects

Author: Barich, Barbara E. Publication: Oxford : Archaeopress, 2005

The Western Sahara conflict : the role of natural resources in decolonization

Author: Leite, Pedro Pinto.; Olsson, Claes, Publication: Uppsala : Nordiska Afrikainstitutet, 2006

Xavier Coppolani : fils de Corse, homme d'Afrique : fondateur de la Mauritanie

Author: Coppolani, Georges, 1930- Publication: Paris : Harmattan, 2005

Géologie du Sahara occidental et central

Author: Fabre, Jean, Publication: Tervuren : Musée royal de l'Afrique centrale, 2005

Du Sahara au Nil, peintures et gravures d'avant les pharaons

Author: Le Quellec, Jean-Loïc, 1951-; Flers, Pauline de.; Flers, Philippe de. Publication: Paris : Fayard - Soleb, 2005

La ville et le désert : le bas-Sahara algérien

Author: Coté, Marc. Publication: Paris : Karthala ; Aix-en-Provence : IREMAM, 2005

Une correspondance saharienne : lettres inédites

- du général Laperrine au commandant Cauvet, 1902-1920*
 Author: Laperrine, Henri, 1860-1920.; Cauvet, Gaston Édouard Jules,; Pandolfi, Paul. Publication: Paris : Karthala, 2006
- Jardins au désert : évolution des pratiques et savoirs oasiens : Jérid tunisien*
 Author: Battesti, Vincent. Publication: Paris : IRD, 2005
- Touareg du XXIe siècle*
 Author: Issouf ag Maha, 1962-; Desjeux, Catherine.; Desjeux, Bernard. Publication: Brinon-sur-Sauldre : Grandvaux, 2006
- Les camps de Vichy : Maghreb-Sahara, 1939-1945*
 Author: Oliel, Jacob. Publication: Montréal : Éditions du Lys, 2005
- Sur la route du sel et du savoir*
 Author: Chambaz, Bernard.; Baldizzone, Tiziana,; Baldizzone, Gianni. Publication: Paris : Seuil, 2005
- Explorations artistiques au Sahara, 1850-1975*
 Author: Cazenave, Elisabeth. Publication: Paris : Ibis press; Paris : Association Abd-el-Tif, 2005
- Mémoires du Sahara : légendes et contes berbères*
 Author: Thawīa.; Giani, Bernard. Publication: Colomars : Séquoïa, 2005
- La drôle de guerre au Sahara : Confins nigériens, 1938-1940*
 Author: Carlier, Marc. Publication: Paris : Karthala, 2006
- Migrations entre les deux rives du Sahara*
 Publication: Paris : A. Colin, Bondy : IRD, 2005
- Théodore Monod : 90 années de publications*
 Author: Hureau, J. C.; Escudier, Denis. Publication: Paris : Publications scientifiques du Muséum national d'histoire naturelle, 2005
- Sufism and Religious Brotherhoods in Senegal*
 by John Hunwick, Khadim Mbacke
 Translated by Eric Ross
 Hardcover Info:
 ISBN 10 digit: 1-55876-341-4
 ISBN 13 digit: 978-1-55876-341-8
 160pp
 \$68.95
- Paperback Info:
 ISBN 10 digit: 1-55876-342-2
 ISBN 13 digit: 978-1-55876-342-5
 160pp
 \$22.95
- This book is a study of the state of Islam in Senegal and of the religious factors that influence it. Islam in Senegal is characterized by the strong intrenchment of a certain number of Sufi brotherhoods. In effect, the majority of Senegal's 7.6 million Muslims consider adherence to a brotherhood, a tariqa, to be a religious obligation, in keeping with the well-known Sufi maxim "He who does not have a shaykh will have Satan for a guide." Mbacké traces the genesis and evolution of Sufism in order to explain the circumstances that permitted the emergence of Sufi brotherhoods. He describes the brotherhoods that are currently active in Senegal and depicts the means and manner of their diffusion, the lives of their founding figures, their basic teachings, their internal organization, the links they maintain with each other, and the role they play in the country's cultural, economic, social and political life. The book uses its study of the present condition of Senegal's Sufi brotherhoods to speculate on their future evolution.
- KHADIM MBACKÉ, Director of Research in the Department of Language and Civilization, Institut Fondamental d'Afrique Noire—Cheikh Anta Diop University, Dakar, author of Zouhour Al-Bassatin, is author of this book.
- ERIC ROSS teaches geography at Al Akhawayn

University in Ifrane, Morocco. He has conducted research on Sufi brotherhoods and Muslim towns in Senegal and on cultural tourism and urban design in Morocco. He is the translator of the text by Khadim Mbacke. JOHN HUNWICK, Northwestern University, is the author of Shari'a in Songhay and Timbuktu in the Songhay Empire and co-author of The African Diaspora in the Mediterranean Lands of Islam. He is the editor of this book.

*Jews of a Saharan Oasis:
The Elimination of the Tamantit Community*

by John Hunwick

Hardcover Info:

ISBN 10 digit: 1-55876-345-7

ISBN 13 digit: 978-1-55876-345-6

100pp

\$88.95

Paperback Info:

ISBN 10 digit: 1-55876-346-5

ISBN 13 digit: 978-1-55876-346-3

100pp

\$28.95

Jews spread out from Israel into northern Africa after the Roman destruction of much of Jerusalem in 70 C.E. and settled in Saharan oases. Although there was no love for Jews after the birth of Islam five centuries later, Muslim Arabs accepted Jews' right to retain their own religion in lands they occupied, enabling many Jews to remain in North Africa after Arab conquest of the region. However, after Jews living in Tlemcen (Algeria) or the oasis of Touat became involved in trans-Saharan trade, strong opposition to them arose. Tlemcen, seen by Jews as the "Jerusalem of the West," was primarily Muslim-occupied, and for economic reasons, the Jews living there became greatly resented for their success in the trans-Saharan gold trade. A Tlemcen scholar, Muhammad al-Maghili, spent time in Touat, and used Islam-based arguments to justify the destruction of their synagogue there and expel them. He also got Jews excluded from the Songhay

Empire. This book examines the whole process, with translations of Arabic Islamic writings on Jews and their rights to pursue their religion.

New from L'OUEST SAHARIEN / THE WESTERN SAHARA

Cahiers d'études pluridisciplinaires / International Multidisciplinary Studies

Rédaction: Pierre Boilley, Emmanuel Martinoli, Ali Omar Yara

*Pages d'histoire de la côte mauritanienne
XVIIe-XVIIIe siècles*

Hors série No 6, 2006

by Till Philip Koltermann et Ulrich Rebstock

*Les plus anciennes lettres des émirs du Trarza
Témoins de la politique maure d'alliances avec la
Hollande et l'Angleterre (1721-1782)*

by Till Philip Koltermann et Marcus Plehn

«Aux confins de l'Afrique»

Médecine et pharmacie sur l'île prussienne
d'Arguin (1684-1722)

L'Harmattan, Paris, 102 p., ISBN 2-296-01119-5

Voilà donc, traduites, replacées dans leur cadre historique et minutieusement analysées trois correspondances adressées par des émirs des Trarza, Ali Chanzura (1703-1727) et Ali Kuri (?-1786), à leurs « partenaires » européens. Ces documents comptent deux des plus anciennes lettres connues émanant d'un chef politique du Sahara maure. Les lettres de Ali Chanzura datent respectivement de 1721 et 1724 et sont adressées, l'une aux « rois de Hollande », l'autre aux « Seigneurs de Flessingue ».

La missive de Ali Kuri est destinée, quant à elle, à son « frère le roi George (III) et à tous les Anglais » et date de 1782. La deuxième contribution, « Aux confins de l'Afrique, Médecine et pharmacie sur l'île prussienne d'Arguin, 1684-1722 », retrace les péripéties qui ont conduit à l'acquisition puis à la perte du comptoir fortifié de la côte mauritanienne par la Compagnie afrobrandebourgeoise créée par Frédéric Guillaume en 1682. Elle évoque les aléas

sanitaires de ce séjour lointain pour les Européens et les médications auxquelles eux-mêmes et les indigènes ont recours pour tenter de préserver leur santé.

Notes sur la faune sauvage de l'Adagh (Adrar des Iforas), 1948-1958

Le temps des tournées

Hors série No 5, 2006

by Jean Clauzel

L'Harmattan, Paris, 175 p., ISBN 2-296-01116-0

La volonté de connaître, au plus profond de ses réalités, le pays qu'il administrait a amené Jean Clauzel, au-delà de la connaissance intime des habitants de l'Adagh qu'il a largement prouvée par ailleurs, à s'intéresser aussi à la géographie de la région, à sa faune et sa flore, à ses puits... Le résultat tient dans ces dizaines de cahiers qui subsistent des visites régulières des profondeurs de cette partie du Mali.

Cette publication dévoile une vision du passé naturel d'un pays, avant qu'il ne connaisse les sécheresses des années 1970 et 1980, pendant lesquelles ont disparu non seulement une proportion importante du cheptel des éleveurs nomades, mais aussi nombre d'animaux sauvages, qui pouvaient encore être rencontrés et observés dans les années 1950. Ce travail d'observation n'est pas exhaustif et ne pouvait pas l'être dans les conditions de sa réalisation, et les animaux les plus courants, très répandus à cette époque, tels que les gazelles dorcas, n'ont pas été recensés de façon aussi fine que d'autres. Mais gageons néanmoins que cette étude pourra être utile en ce qu'elle permettra de comparaisons entre la décennie évoquée et les réalités actuelles.

Oued Noun: Mythes et réalités

Vol. 6, 2006

L'Harmattan, Paris, 188 p., ISBN 2-296-00730-9

SOMMAIRE / SUMMARY

Ahmed Joumani : Pourquoi « Noun » ?

Ahmed Joumani : Structure géographique de

l'Oued Noun

Ahmed Joumani : La fracture mnésique ou le « blanchiment du passé ». Essai sur la formation de la mémoire collective dans le sud-ouest marocain. Le cas du village d'Asrir dans l'Oued Noun

Ahmed Joumani : Qarya, qsar ou douar ? De la topographie des villages à la morphologie sociale

NOTES DOCUMENTAIRES

Karina Clarke : POLISARIO : Resistance and Identity

Emmanuel Martinoli : « The Sahara : Past, Present and Future » University of East Anglia, Norwich, 22-24.06.2004

NOTES DE LECTURE

Dalle Ignace 2004, Les trois rois

Lindqvist Sven 2000, Desert Divers

Marfaing Laurence et Steffen Wippel (dir.) 2004, Les relations transsahariennes à l'époque contemporaine

Moure Gonzalo 2004, La zancada del deyar

Naïmi Mustapha 2004, Dynamique des alliances ouest-sahariennes

Pointier Laurent 2004, Sahara occidental : la controverse devant les Nations unies

DE SMARA À SMARA, Sur les traces de Michel Vieuchange.

Hors série No 4

by Patrick Adam

L'Harmattan, Paris, 204 p., ISBN 2-296-00321-4

Le 1er novembre 1930, Michel Vieuchange pénétrait dans Smara, la cité interdite du vieux cheikh de l'Ouest saharien, Ma el Aïnin. Le 30 novembre, terrassé par la dysenterie, il mourait dans les bras de son frère Jean qui guettait son retour à Agadir. Il avait 26 ans. Deux ans plus tard, sous le titre « Smara - Chez les dissidents du sud-marocain et du Rio de Oro », Jean Vieuchange assurait la publication de ses notes de voyage. Rapidement, le texte a fait le tour du monde, avant de tomber dans l'oubli.

S'il est des livres qui peuvent changer le cours

d'une vie, la vieille édition des Carnets de route de Michel Vieuchange sont de ceux-là ; extraordinaire ouvrage brut de décoffrage qui jette un pont entre un passé pourtant proche mais déjà gommé de nos mémoires et une actualité qui ne nous donne que peu de temps pour approfondir nos découvertes.

Le témoignage livré dans « De Smara à Smara » relate le parcours entrepris à l'automne 1998 par Patrick Adam et son compagnon Mohamed Ayoubi pour aller au-devant de ce vieux livre et remonter le cours d'une aventure toujours inscrite dans la poussière du désert, en parcourant durant près de trois mois des régions jusqu'alors peu fréquentées.

Patrick Adam est né en 1950 au pied du Canigou, face à l'abbaye préromane de Saint Michel de Cuxa. C'est, sans nul doute, ce qui a déterminé son attachement aux vieilles pierres qui, trop souvent, gardent les marques de nos errements et de nos souffrances. La passion qu'il porte aujourd'hui au désert, dont il a fait son quotidien, est aussi une passion des vieilles pierres et tient plus de l'archéologie que du pèlerinage. Depuis plus de six ans, à travers diverses publications ou expositions de photographies, et par sa participation à une série documentaire pour la Télévision marocaine, il s'efforce de faire revivre l'aventure de Michel et Jean Vieuchange tant en France qu'au cœur même des contrées où elle s'est déroulée.

La Mauritanie avant le pétrole

Vol. 5, 2005

L'Harmattan, Paris, 210 p., ISBN 2-7475-9290-1

Ce volume aborde la complexité sociale et culturelle mauritanienne, avant sa confrontation à l'arrivée du pétrole. La Mauritanie vit dans une dualité socio-culturelle : la société négro-africaine et la société maure "beidane". Les interactions entre économie et politique font l'objet de deux études. Elles concernent l'émergence d'une classe d'affaires féminine à travers la création du centre commercial Chinguetti et l'influence du tourisme sur la société en Adar. Par ailleurs, Xavier Coppolani, Commissaire général du gouvernement français en Mauritanie au début du XXème siècle,

expose sa vision de l'organisation de l'ensemble du Sahara occidental.

SOMMAIRE / SUMMARY

Avant-propos

LA MAURITANIE AVANT LE PETROLE

Abderrahmane N'Gaïde

Se réconcilier, juger ou pardonner ? Les Mauritaniens face à leur histoire

Abderrahmane N'Gaïde

L'odyssée des réfugiés mauritaniens au Sénégal

Céline Lesourd

Le Centre commercial Chinguetti ou L'émergence d'une classe d'affaires féminine en Mauritanie

Armelle Choplin et Lucie Roullier

Le tourisme en Adrar de Mauritanie : enjeux politiques d'une nouvelle activité économique

ETUDE DOCUMENTAIRE

Ali Omar Yara

La quête de la Source rouge : Etude documentaire sur le Rapport de Xavier Coppolani (10 mars 1900)

NOTES DE LECTURE

Ould Daddah Moktar 2003, La Mauritanie contre vents et marées

Ould Salek El Arby 2003, Les Haratins, le paysage politique mauritanien

Sissako Abderrahmane 2003, « En attendant le bonheur », film.

Autres publications

DeLancey, Mark D. "Moving East, Facing West: Islam as an Intercultural Mediator in Urban Planning in the Sokoto Caliphate." In *African Urban Spaces in Historical Perspectives* edited by Steven J. Salm and Toyin Falola, 3-21. Rochester Studies in African History & the Diaspora 21. Rochester, NY: University of Rochester Press, 2005.

GREMONT Charles, MARTY André, MOSSA

Rhissa Ag, TOURE Younoussa Hamara
 -> *Les liens sociaux au Nord-Mali. Entre fleuve et dunes. Récits et témoignages*
 * Paris, Karthala, 09/2004 - 264 p., ill. photos h.t.,
 - 24 x 16 cm - (Hommes et Sociétés)
 ISBN = 2845865546

Ce livre part de l'interrogation de deux phénomènes successifs apparus au Nord-Mali, particulièrement dans la région de Gao, au début des années 1990 : comment comprendre, d'une part la montée des violences entre des populations qui auparavant cohabitaient et, d'autre part, la capacité de celles-ci à se retrouver et à (re)construire un avenir en commun, dans un contexte nouveau de multipartisme et de décentralisation ? (notice éditeur)

Disponible chez l'éditeur Prix public France = 23,00 €

SECCHI Jean, VAUTIER Maguy
 -> *Femme touarègue*
 * Paris, L'Harmattan, 05/2005 - 128 p. - 21,5 x 13,5 cm
 ISBN = 2747582817

Dans les tribus nomades du Sahara, la femme Touarègue joue un rôle primordial dans sa société. De toutes les femmes africaines c'est sans doute elle qui a le plus de liberté. Au fil d'une vie, dans un campement du Sahel nigérien, avec la naissance, l'enfance, le mariage, la maturité, la vieillesse, nous découvrons son incontestable autorité. Cet ouvrage est un hymne d'amour et de poésie pour une ethnie qui ne doit pas disparaître et dont la femme est le symbole d'espérance.

Disponible chez l'éditeur Prix public France = 12,50 €

BERGE Gunnvor, DIALLO Drissa, HVEEM Britt
 -> *Les plantes sauvages du sahel malien. Les stratégies d'adaptation à la sécheresse des Sahéliens*
 * Paris, Karthala, 12/2005 - 336 p., cartes,

photos coul.h.t. - 24 x 16 cm - (Economie et développement)
 ISBN = 2845866054

Lors des grandes sécheresses qui ont touché le Sahel en 1983-1984, les populations du Gourma, au nord du Mali, ont été touchées par la famine. Toutefois, ces habitants du Sahel savent utiliser toutes les ressources de leur environnement pour faire face à des situations récurrentes de disette et de pénurie. Cet ouvrage est l'aboutissement d'une recherche pluridisciplinaire menée par une équipe composée d'anthropologues et de scientifiques maliens et norvégiens.

“Sommaire:

- Gunnvor Berge, Drissa Diallo, Britt Hveem / Introduction, pp. 13-31,
 Première Partie: L'exploitation des ressources locales dans le Nord du Mali
- Gunnvor Berge, Britt Hveem / Variations et aléas, stratégies d'adaptation dans le Gourma malien, pp. 34-72,
- Britt Hveem, Drissa Diallo, Gunnvor Berge, Mohamed Ag Mahmoud, Aboubacar Maïga / La dépendance humaine envers les ressources locales dans le Sahel malien: ethnobotanique du Gourma, pp. 73-83,
- Mohamed Ag Mahmoud / Utilisations et utilisateurs des plantes sauvages dans le Gourma. Une contribution personnelle, pp. 85-120.
- Deuxième Partie: La médecine à base de flore locale
- Drissa Diallo, Mohamed Ag Mahmoud / L'utilisation des soins conventionnels et des plantes médicinales par les populations du Gourma malien, pp. 123-134,
- Drissa Diallo, Berit Smestad Paulsen, Britt Hveem / Les produits de la médecine traditionnelle. Les préparations acceptées comme médicaments au Mali, pp. 135-141,
- Arouna Keita, Drissa Diallo, Amadou Dolo / La toxicité des plantes alimentaires et médicinales du Gourma: *Boscia senegalensis* et *Maerua crassifolia* (Capparidaceae), pp. 143-151,
- Drissa Diallo, Ousmane Doumbia, Fagnan Sanogo, Mohamed Ag Mahmoud / Contribution à l'étude phytochimique de quelques plantes

médicinales du Gourma, pp. 153-163.

Troisième Partie: Les plantes alimentaires fournies par la flore locale

- Britt Hveem / Les plantes sauvages alimentaires du Gourma. Aliments de soudure, alimentation saine, pp. 167-187,

- Mohamed Ag Mahmoud / Le dattier sauvage (*Balanites aegyptiaca*), pp. 189-195,

- Aboubacar Maïga / Production et cueillette de grains des céréales sauvages dans le Gourma, pp. 197-211,

- Britt Hveem, Gunnvor Berge et Alia / Utilisation de la céréale sauvage *Cenchrus biflorus* par les Touaregs, pp. 213-230,

- Gunnvor Berge, Britt Hveem / La vente du produit de la cueillette locale sur un marché au Nord du Mali (Rharous), pp. 231-248.

Quatrième Partie: Exploitation des ressources au Nord-Mali: Exploitation durable ou tragédie communautaire ?

- Gunnvor Berge, Tor A. Benjaminsen, Trond Vedeld / Débat sur une présentation du Sahel, pp. 251-260,

- Gunnvor Berge / Libre accès aux ressources sans tragédie communautaire: Les pâturages de l'Adrar des Iforas, Nord du Mali, pp. 261-278,

- Résumé et conclusions générales, pp. 279-284.

- Annexe: liste des espèces végétales utiles du Gourma. Nord du Mali, pp. 285-297,

- Publications du programme de recherche SSE Mali - Norvège, pp. 299-319.”

Disponible chez l'éditeur Prix public France = 26,00 €

RAIMOND Christine, GARINE Eric,
LANGLOIS Olivier (sous la direction de)
-> *Ressources vivrières et choix alimentaires dans le bassin du lac Tchad - XIe colloque international Méga-Tchad. 20-22 novembre 2002 à l'université de Paris X-Nanterre*

* Paris, IRD - ProdiG, 2005 - 384 p. - 24 x 15,5 cm - (Colloques et séminaires)

ISBN = 2709915766

Cet ouvrage sur l'alimentation dans le bassin du lac Tchad apporte l'éclairage de nombreuses disciplines de sciences humaines. Les recherches ont été réalisées à différentes échelles, auprès de différentes sociétés, dans différentes régions du bassin tchadien. Il s'agit donc d'un panorama extrêmement diversifié des situations alimentaires particulières et des questions spécifiques qui se posent aux populations. Car au-delà de la prise en compte des besoins vitaux des hommes, c'est en considérant à la fois la demande spécifique des populations – goûts, choix et stratégies de subsistance –, mais aussi les systèmes de production vivriers et les conditions écologiques et économiques dans lesquelles elles vivent que l'alimentation des sociétés de cette région africaine est visitée. Les manières de se nourrir et les relations sociales qui se tissent autour de la nourriture et du repas sont également abordées. La persistance d'un code culinaire très ancien est ainsi démontrée, alors même que l'on assiste à une grande diversification et une évolution importante de la nature des produits utilisés. Les chercheurs, les étudiants, mais aussi les décideurs et les acteurs du développement trouveront ici une source d'informations récentes et rigoureuses, dans un cadre pluridisciplinaire posant les nouvelles problématiques relatives à la question de l'alimentation en Afrique. (notice éditeur)

“Sommaire:

- Christine Raimond, Eric Garine, Olivier Langlois / *Approches pluridisciplinaires de l'alimentation dans le bassin du Lac Tchad*, pp. 13-29,

- Alain Froment : *Nutrition et alimentation dans le bassin tchadien*, pp. 29-46.

Thème 1: Usages anciens et contemporains des ressources alimentaires sauvages

- Igor de Garine / *Nourriture de brousse chez les Muzey et les Masa du Nord-Cameroun*, pp. 47-63,

- Eric Garine, Aboubakar Moussa, Christine Raimond, Edmond Dounias, Mahamat Ali Mustapha / *Usages alimentaires du parc arboré sélectionné (Duupa, massif de Poli)*, pp. 63-87,

- Paboung Dagou, Ngaressesem Gotlob Mbaye, Passinring Kedou, Marabé Ngar-Odjilo, Mahamat ali Mustapha / *La pêche dans les lacs Fitri et léré.*

Techniques de capture, conservation des produits et enjeux de protection, pp. 87-113,

- Joséphine Lesur, Olivier Langlois / Une communauté d'agro-chasseurs au XIXe siècle dans la Haute-Bénoué. Analyse du matériel archéozoologique du site de Djaba Hosséré, pp. 113-132.

Thème 2: Origine, histoire, diffusion et dynamique actuelle des plantes alimentaires cultivées

- Eric Garine / Evolution des ressources en matières grasses chez les Duupa (Massif de Poli - Nord-Cameroun), pp. 133-153,

- Paulette Roulon-Doko / Le sésame en pays gbaya, pp. 153-169,

- Jean-Claude Muller / Quelques vérités sur les Dii, prétendu peuple de l'igname (Nord-Cameroun), pp. 169-193,

- Judith de Wolf / Enhancing food security through resettlement ? The dynamics of crop choices in the Bénoué region, pp. 193-207,

- Christine Raimond / La diffusion du sorgho repiqué dans le bassin du lac Tchad, pp. 207-243,

- Nathalie Perrot, Sobda Gonne, Bertrand Mathieu / Biodiversité et usages alimentaires des sorghos muskuwaari au Nord-Cameroun, pp. 243-263,

- Anne Luxereau / Les produits de terroir au Niger. Identité et changement social, pp. 263-288.

Thème 3: Cuisine, cuisson et manières de table

- Henry Tourneux / Les préparations culinaires chez les peuls du Diamaré (Cameroun), pp. 289-319,

- Agnès Gelbert / Evolution du matériel de broyage des Dii de Djaba (Nord-Cameroun) durant les deux derniers siècles, pp. 319-349,

- Olivier Langlois / Aliments solides, aliments liquides. Un regard ethno-archéologique sur la poterie ancienne du Diamaré (Cameroun), pp. 349-377,

- Catherine Baroin / Pudeur et nourriture: les manières de table des Toubou, pp. 377-398.

Thème 4: Le lait et la bière

- Edmond Bernus / Laits touaregs. Usages et symboles, pp. 399-413,

- Jean Boutrais / Laits et produits laitiers en

Adamaoua. Peuls buveurs de lait, peules vendeuses de lait, pp. 413-435,

- Guillaume Duteurtre, Koussou Mian Oudanang, Souleyman Elhadj N'Gaba / Les bars laitiers de N'Djaména. Des petites entreprises qui valorisent le lait de brousse, pp. 435-457,

- Jean-Marie Essomba, Sandrine Dury, Mbondji Edjenguélé, Nicolas Bricas / La consommation des produits laitiers à Ngaoundéré au Cameroun: l'émergence des MPE (micro et petites entreprises), pp. 457-477,

- Walter E. A. Van Beek / Kapsiki beer dynamics, pp. 477-501,

- Géraud Magrin, Koumaro Mbayhoudel / La bière à l'index ? Enjeux et dynamiques de la consommation d'alcool au sud du Tchad, pp. 501-527,

- Christian Seignobos / Trente ans de bière de mil à Maroua, pp; 527-564.

Thème 5: Approvisionnement vivriers et sécurité alimentaire

- Suzanne Ruelland / Les cultures vivrières dans les contes tupuri du tchad, pp; 565-593,

- Michel Tchotsoua, Paul Djeumene / Modification des habitudes alimentaires en milieu urbain.

Evolution des prix de la viande bovine (Nord-Cameroun, 1993 à 2002), pp. 593-611,

- Olivier Lyebi-Mandjek / L'évolution des flux commerciaux à Maroua (1980 à 1994), pp. 611-637,

- Jean-Charles Clanet / Sécheresse, aides et changements alimentaires au Sahel nigéro-tchadien, pp. 637-649,

- Claude Arditi / Les interventions de l'Etat dans la commercialisation des céréales (Tchad), pp. 649-667,

- André Teyssier, Géraud Magrin, Guillaume Duteurtre / Faut-il brûler les greniers communautaires ? Quelques éléments de réflexion pour des politiques de sécurité alimentaire en zone sahélo-soudanienne, pp; 667-697.

Conclusion

- Eric Garine, Christine Raimond, Olivier Langlois / Systèmes alimentaires du bassin du lac tchad: homogènes ou différenciés ?, pp; 697-729."

Disponible chez l'éditeur Prix public France = 35,00 €

COURTIN Christophe, MAKAMA Bawa Oumarou

-> *Lettres soufies. Raison, révélation et tradition au Sahel*

* Paris, L'Harmattan, 11/2006 - 100 p., préface d'Etienne Renaud - 21,5 x 13,5 cm
ISBN = 2296018459

Le marabout en Afrique de l'ouest est une figure essentielle de l'Islam noir des confréries soufies... Pour beaucoup d'Européens, il est un objet de dérision. A l'occasion d'une visite chez un grand marabout du Niger, personnage central du livre, les deux protagonistes de ces lettres engageront un débat sur leurs propres valeurs éthiques, culturelles et spirituelles. Le premier est musulman, adepte soufi, hydraulicien formé à l'anthropologie. Observateur sans concession du second, il est l'auteur des douze lettres, toutes destinées à son maître soufi. Le second, sujet de l'observation, est un coopérant français au Niger pour la Banque Mondiale.

Disponible chez l'éditeur Prix public France = 11,00 €

GOMEZ-PEREZ Muriel (sous la direction de)
-> *L'Islam politique au sud du Sahara. Identités, discours et enjeux*

* Paris, Karthala, 06/2005 - 648 p. - 24 x 16 cm
ISBN = 2845866151

Constitués en dehors ou au sein des confréries musulmanes reconnues, des courants islamiques spécifiques revendiquent une place centrale du sacré dans la sphère du social, de l'économique et du politique. Ces courants sont identifiés dans cet ouvrage par l'expression d'islam politique. Ils ont toujours joué un rôle significatif, surtout parmi les jeunes et les femmes. Bien que minoritaire, l'islam politique marque de plus en plus profondément les sociétés subsahariennes et la politique des Etats.

Sur la longue durée, cet ouvrage se propose de donner plusieurs éclairages de cette tendance de l'islam, à travers l'étude de différents pays (notice éditeur).

“Sommaire:

Première partie: Stratégies identitaires, savoirs et réseaux: permanences et ruptures

- Roman Loimeier / De la dynamique locale des réformistes musulmans. Etudes bibliographiques (Sénégal, Nigeria, Afrique de l'Est), pp. 29-49,
- Chanfi Ahmed / Tariqa. Etat et enseignement islamique aux Comores. Réseaux d'hier et d'aujourd'hui, pp. 49-69,
- Olivier Branchu, Laurent Berger / L'Islam à l'épreuve de l'ancestralité dans les villes et campagnes du Nord de Madagascar, pp. 69-119,
- Cléo Cantone / Radicalisme au féminin ? Les filles voilées et l'appropriation de l'espace dans les mosquées de Dakar, pp. 119-131,
- Marie-Nathalie Leblanc / Hadj et changements identitaires: les jeunes musulmans d'Abidjan et de Bouaké en Côte d'Ivoire, dans les années 1990, pp. 131-159,
- Sophie Bava / Le dahira, lieu de pouvoir et d'émergence de nouvelles élites au sein du mouridisme, pp. 159-177,
- Dennis D. Cornell, Carolyn F. Sargent / Islam, identity, and gender in daily among Malians in Paris: the burdens are easier to bear, pp. 177-208.

Deuxième partie: L'Islam politique en débat. De la radicalisation des discours

- Rotimi Suberu : Continuity and change in Nigeria's shârica debates, pp. 209-227,
- Mukhtar Bunza / The Iranian model of political Islamic movement in Nigeria (1979-2002), pp. 227-243,
- H. Sambauma / Chants de propagande islamique des madâris de la Grande Comore, p. 243-265,
- Adriana Piga / Analyse socio-culturelle des sermons du vendredi à la mosquée du campus de Dakar: le rôle de la sourate de la Caverne, pp; 265-283,
- Fatou Sow / Les femmes, l'Etat et le sacré, pp. 283-309,
- Erin Augis / Dakar's Sunnite Women: the politics of Person, pp. 309-327,

- Rüdiger Seesemann / The quotidian dimensions of Islamic reformism in Wadai (Tchad), pp. 327-347,
 - Abdourahmane Idrissa / Modèle islamique et modèle occidental: le conflit des élites au Niger, pp. 347-374.

Troisième partie: Luttres d'intérêt et évolution de l'espace sociopolitique

- Albert-Pascal Temgoua / L'Islam et le pouvoir colonial allemand au Nord Cameroun, pp. 375-395,
 - Hamidou Diallo / Le foyer de Wuro-Saba au Jelgooji (Burkina Faso) et la quête d'une suprématie islamique (1858-2000), pp. 395-417,
 - Bakary Traore / Islam et politique à Bobo-Dioulasso de 1940 à 2002, pp. 417-449,
 - Maïmouna Kone-Dao / Implantation et influence du wahhâbisme au Burkina Faso de 1963 à 2002, pp. 449-461,
 - Ursula Günther / Le rôle des organisations musulmanes dans le processus de transformation en Afrique du Sud (1976-2000), pp. 461-477,
 - Marleen Renders / Turbans and tribes. The building of a state and the political role of Islam in Somaliland, pp. 477-503,
 - Abdoulaye Sounaye / Les politiques de l'Islam au Niger dans l'ère de la démocratisation de 1991 à 2002, pp. 303-528.

Quatrième partie: Islam politique. Mises en perspectives des enjeux d'hier à aujourd'hui

- Marc-Antoine Perouse de Montclos / Vertus et malheurs de l'islam politique au Nigeria depuis 1803, pp. 529-557,
 - Gilbert Taguem Fah / Pouvoir du savoir, renouveau islamique et luttres politiques au Cameroun, pp. 557-583,
 - Mathias Savadogo / L'intervention des associations musulmanes dans le champ politique en Côte d'Ivoire depuis 1990, pp. 583-601,
 - Daouda Gary-Tounkara / La communauté musulmane et la quête de l'égalité politique dans la Côte d'Ivoire de l'ivoirité (1993-2000), pp. 601-621,
 - Olivia Gervasoni, Cheikh Gueye / La confrérie mouride au centre de la vie politique sénégalaise:

le Sopi inaugure un nouveau paradigme ?, pp. 621-641."

Disponible chez l'éditeur Prix public France = 32,00 €

MIRAN Marie

-> *Islam, histoire et modernité en Côte d'Ivoire*
 * Paris, Karthala, 06/2006 - 548 p. - 24 x 16 cm - (Hommes et sociétés)
 ISBN = 284586776X

Longtemps perçue comme un bastion animiste ou une terre d'élection du christianisme, la Côte d'Ivoire a été le théâtre d'une des plus fortes progressions de l'islam sur le continent africain au cours du dernier demi-siècle. De fait, l'islam est aujourd'hui la première religion du pays par son poids démographique et sa présence est manifeste partout. Cette islamisation a été contemporaine du développement économique, des migrations et de l'urbanisation sans précédent de la Côte d'Ivoire postcoloniale. Ce livre retrace la genèse historique et l'importance contemporaine de ces transformations. (notice éditeur)

Disponible chez l'éditeur Prix public France = 35,00 €

NOUHOU Alhadji Bouba

-> *Islam et politique au Nigeria. Génèse et évolution de la chari'a*
 * Paris, Karthala, 04/2005 - 286 p. - 21,5 x 13,5 cm - (Tropiques)
 ISBN = 2845866488

Le Nigeria est l'Etat le plus peuplé d'Afrique. Il est considéré par certains chercheurs comme le premier pays musulman d'Afrique. Cinquième fournisseur des Etats-Unis en pétrole, il inquiète les stratèges américains avec l'adoption de la chari'a par douze des trente-six Etats fédérés. Cet ouvrage permet de comprendre cette évolution de l'islam, longtemps perçu et analysé à travers le prisme dominant des confréries, des origines à nos jours. (notice éditeur)

Disponible chez l'éditeur Prix public France = 23,00 €

SAMSON Fabienne
-> *Les marabouts de l'Islam politique. Le Dahiratoul Moustarchidina Wal Moustarchidaty, un mouvement néo-confrérique sénégalais*
* Paris, Karthala, 06/2005 - 379 p. - 24 x 16 cm - (Hommes et sociétés)
ISBN = 2845866631

“Le Sénégal est un pays qui connaît depuis une quinzaine d'années une transformation fondamentale des pratiques de l'Islam, en particulier chez les jeunes urbains. Une nouvelle mouvance islamique apparaît, composée de mouvements néo-confrériques. Le Dahiratoul Moustarchidina Wal Moustarchidaty, issu de la Tidjaniyya, est un bon exemple de cette évolution. Mouvement urbain, moderne, tourné vers un public de jeunes, il espère par un enseignement de masse et une participation au champ politique, transformer une société qu'il juge actuellement non conforme à l'Islam. Fabienne Samson après plus de 4 ans de recherches au Sénégal nous propose une analyse très détaillée de ce mouvement, des motivations de ses membres et de son mode d'insertion dans la société sénégalaise et dans le champ politique”

Disponible chez l'éditeur Prix public France = 26,00 €

TOURE Amadou, MARIKO Ntji Idriss
-> *Amadou Hampâté Bâ, homme de science et de sagesse. Mélanges pour le centième anniversaire de sa naissance*
* Paris - Bamako, Karthala - Nouvelles Editions Maliennes, 12/2005 - 350 p. - 24 x 16 cm - (Tradition orale)
ISBN = 284586728X

Homme de son temps, Amadou Hampâté Bâ n'a cessé de prôner un humanisme fait de tolérance entre les êtres humains quelle qu'en soit la race ou

la religion. Il l'exprime dans sa lettre à la jeunesse en une image magnifique : De même que la beauté d'un tapis tient à la variété de ses couleurs, la diversité des hommes, des cultures et des civilisations fait la beauté et la richesse du monde. Cet ouvrage constitue des mélanges dédiés à la mémoire de l'écrivain et penseur malien, à la suite du colloque organisé à l'Université de Bamako, en 2001, à l'occasion du centenaire de sa naissance (notice éditeur).

“Sommaire:

Première partie: La tradition chez Amadou Hampâté Bâ: une vision et un système
- Ntji Idriss Mariko : Défense et illustration de la tradition, pp. 19-26,
- Bréhima Bérédogo / La tradition comme mode de connaissance et système de pensée, pp. 27-48,
- Yacouba Konaté / Le syndrome Amadou Hampâté Bâ ou comment naissent les proverbes, pp. 49-68,
- Christiane Seydou / Amadou Hampâté Bâ, écrivain peul, pp. 69-79.

Deuxième partie: L'univers traditionnel dans l'œuvre d'Amadou Hampâté Bâ
- Issiaka A. Singaré / L tradition orale: acquisition et révélations, pp. 81-96,
- Abou El Caba Touré / Pour une exploitation psychopédagogique d'Amkoullel, l'enfant peul et de oui, mon commandant !, pp. 97-106,
- Assi Diane Véronique / Sens et valeur didactique des récits initiatiques dans la perspective d'une éducation transculturelle, pp. 107-114,
- Madi Fily Camara / L'univers traditionnel dans l'Etrange destin de Wangrin, pp. 115-128,
- Abdoulaye Keita / prédiction et liberté dans l'Etrange destin de Wangrin, pp. 129-144,
- Diamo Cissouma Togola / La perception de l'espace dans l'œuvre d'Amadou Hampâté Bâ, pp. 145-153.

Troisième partie: De l'oralité à l'écriture: Transpositions et adaptations de la tradition orale
- Mamadou Bani Diallo : La problématique de l'oralité et de l'écriture chez Amadou Hampâté Bâ, pp. 155-162,
- Samba Dieng / L'oralité et l'écriture dans l'œuvre

littéraire d'Amadou Hampâté Bâ, pp. 163-178,
 - Claude-Hélène Perrot / Le délicat passage de l'oral à l'écrit, pp. 179-184,
 - Gaoussou Diawara / L'adaptation scénique d'œuvres d'Amadou Hampâté Bâ: limites et possibilités d'une dimension, pp. 185-190,
 - Pierre N'Da / L'Étrange destin de Wangrin, un étrange roman, pp. 191-208,
 - Coulibaly M'Bamakan Soucko / Interférences de formes littéraires traditionnelles et modernes dans les textes narratifs, pp. 209-215.

Quatrième partie: L'héritage d'Amadou Hampâté Bâ: Vers un humanisme total

- Abdouramane Touré / Amadou Hampâté Bâ, gardien d'une tradition, ferment d'un humanisme intégral, pp. 217-224,
 - Alhousseyni Konaré / L'engagement culturel d'Amadou Hampâté Bâ: de l'enracinement à l'universel, pp. 225-242,
 - Joseph Roger de Benoist / Dialogue et tolérance dans l'œuvre d'Amadou Hampâté Bâ, pp. 243-248,
 - Lilyan Kesteloot / Amadou Hampâté Bâ, l'homme de foi et l'homme de gloire, pp. 249-260,
 - Badra Macalou / Pouvoir colonial et construction politique dans l'Étrange destin de Wangrin, pp. 261-273.

Cinquième partie: perpétuation de l'œuvre d'Amadou Hampâté Bâ

- Amadou Touré : Hélène Heckmann et l'héritage spirituel d'Amadou Hampâté Bâ, pp. 275-284,
 - Vittorio Morabito / Hélène Heckmann au service d'un sage, pp. 285-299.

Sixième partie: Le dialogue avec la jeunesse

- Lettre d'Amadou Hampâté Bâ à la jeunesse, pp. 301-306,
 Des jeunes Maliens répondent à Amadou Hampâté Bâ:
 - Mahamane El Hadji / Rebelle à toute usure du temps, pp. 307-315,
 - Adam Doucouré / Une partie de votre mémoire, pp. 315-320.

Septième partie: Notre monde selon Amadou Hampâté Bâ

- Les leçons de la sagesse africaine de l'oncle Hampâté Bâ, interview par Philippe Decraene, pp. 321-334.

Annexe

- Hélène Heckmann : Amadou Hampâté Bâ: biographie chronologique sommaire, pp. 335-342,
 - Œuvres d'Amadou Hampâté Bâ, pp. 343-345.”

Disponible chez l'éditeur Prix public France = 26,00 €

BATTESTINI Simon (Sous la direction de)

-> *De l'écrit africain à l'oral. Le phénomène graphique africain*

* Paris, L'Harmattan, 06/2006 - 318 p. - 24 x 16 cm

ISBN = 2296007635

“Les textes des contributions présentées lors de la Journée d'études organisée au musée de l'Homme à Paris en mai 2003 sur le thème: De l'écrit africain à l'oral.

L'importance incontestable de l'oralité en Afrique a masqué la présence moins évidente et plus rare de l'inscription du sens. Les dizaines de milliers de gravures et peintures pariétales, les paysages de divers symboles, les millions de manuscrits dits du désert, les écritures endogènes, et les orthographes modernes postcoloniales, en témoignent. Le phénomène graphique africain s'offre comme un paysage de signes qui sont autant de repères concrets pour l'ancrage des identités et des savoirs africains. (notice éditeur)”

“Sommaire:

- Simon Battestini / préface, pp; 9-35,
 - Anne-Marie Christin / Du support graphique à l'écriture, pp. 35-43,
 - Marcel Diki-Kidiri / La graphématique africaine, pp. 43-81,
 - Gérard Galtier / L'évolution de la transcription moderne du Bambara. De la conférence de Bamako de 1966 à nos jours (ou la raison du linguiste est-elle toujours la meilleure ?), pp. 81-89,

-
- Michèle Coquet / *L'image et sa glose*, pp. 89-111,
 - Simon Battestini / *Pour une exégèse scriptuaire de l'art africain*, pp. 111-133,
 - Sathya Rao / *Le point de vue de la théorie unifiée de l'Afrique et son envolée dans le champ de la traduction*, pp. 133-147,
 - Salem Chaker / *Signes, écriture et identité chez les Berbères. Un cycle trans-historique*, pp. 147-163,
 - Mlaïli Condro / *Pour une approche discursive du syllabaire vaï, le rêve d'une écriture*, pp. 163-177,
 - Christine Owusu-Sarpong / *Afin que les noms demeurent..Les Akan du Ghana et le tracage de leur histoire*, pp. 177-233,
 - Alain Ménigoz / *Des graphismes traditionnels à l'écriture, vers l'écrit en langue seconde (dogon)*, pp. 233-245,
 - Simon Battestini / *L'écriture Nsibidi (Cross River region, Nigeria)*, pp. 245-263,
 - Jean Derive / *Postface*, pp. 263-273,
 - Geneviève Calame-Griaule, Pierre-Francis Lacroix / *Document: Graphies et signes africains*, pp. 273-291.
 - *Bibliographie*, pp. 291-309.”

Disponible chez l'éditeur Prix public France =
28,30 €

* * *

RECENT ARTICLES

Krätli, Graziano. "The Book and the Sand: Restoring and Preserving the Ancient Desert Libraries of Mauritania - Part 2." *World Libraries* 14: 2. Fall 2006. http://www.worlib.org/vol14no2/kratli_v14n2.shtml

Krätli, Graziano. "The Book and the Sand: Restoring and Preserving the Ancient Desert Libraries of Mauritania - Part 1." *World Libraries* 14: 1. Spring 2004. http://www.worlib.org/vol14no1/kratli_v14n1.shtml

Copyright: 2006 African Studies Association.
 Author(s): Ohaegbulam, Festus Ugboaja
 Title: Western Sahara: Lines in the Sand
 Source: *African Studies Review* 49, no. 2 (2006): 193-201
 Standard No: ISSN: 0002-0206

Copyright: Cambridge University Press
 Author(s): Ndiaye, Papa Samba
 Affiliation: Université d'Ottawa
 Title: L'islam politique au sud du Sahara-identités, discours et enjeux.
 Source: *Canadian Journal of Political Science* 39, no. 3 (2006): 687-692 (6 pages)
 Standard No: ISSN: 0008-4239

Copyright: Copyright 2005 Taylor & Francis Group
 Author(s): Zoubir, Yahia H. ; Benabdallah-Gambier, Karima
 Affiliation: Department of International Relations and Management, Euromed Marseille, BP 921-13288, Marseille, France; Catholic University of Louvain-la-Neuve, Louvain-la-Neuve, Belgium
 Title: The United States and the North African Imbroglia: Balancing Interests in Algeria, Morocco, and the Western Sahara
 Source: *Mediterranean Politics* 10, no. 2 (2005): 181-202 (22 pages)

Additional Info: Taylor & Francis; 20050701
 Standard No: ISSN: 1362-9395

Copyright: Cambridge University Press
 Author(s): DE MORAES FARIAS, P. F.
 Affiliation: University of Birmingham
 Title: INTELLECTUAL LIFE OF THE WESTERN SAHARA
 Source: *The Journal of African History* 46, no. 2 (2005): 342-344 (3 pages)
 Standard No: ISSN: 0021-8537

Author(s): Pliez, O
 Title: Nomades d'hier, nomades d'aujourd'hui. Les migrants africains réactivent-ils les territoires nomades au Sahara ?
 Source: *Annales de géographie*. 115, no. 652, (2006): 688 (20 pages)
Annales de géographie
 Standard No: ISSN: 0003-4010

Author(s): Barich, Barbara E Garcea, Elena A A ; Giraudi, Carlo
 Title: Research - Between the Mediterranean and the Sahara: geoarchaeological reconnaissance in the Jebel Gharbi, Libya
 Source: *Antiquity*. 80, no. 309, (2006): 567 (16 pages)
 Standard No: ISSN: 0003-598X

Author(s): Seligman, Thomas K
 Title: Art of Being Tuareg - Sahara Nomads in a Modern World (exhibition preview)
 Source: *African arts*. 39, no. 3, (2006): 56 (24 pages)
 Additional Info: African Studies Center, University of California, Los Angeles]
 Standard No: ISSN: 0001-9933

Title: DECOUVERTES - HYDROLOGIE - Sahara, menace sur les eaux profondes
 Source: *Sciences et avenir*. no. 713, (2006):

62 (2 pages)

Standard No: ISSN: 0036-8636

Author(s): Tafuri, Mary Anne ; Bentley, R Alexander ; Manzi, Giorgio ; di Lernia, Savino
 Title: Mobility and kinship in the prehistoric Sahara: Strontium isotope analysis of Holocene human skeletons from the Acacus Mts. (southwestern Libya)

Source: Journal of anthropological archaeology. 25, no. 3, (2006): 390

Standard No: ISSN: 0278-4165

Author(s): Choplin, Armelle ; Roullier, Lucie
 Title: Tourisme et politique en Mauritanie ou comment (re)visiter le Sahara : l'exemple de l'Adrar mauritanien

Source: Les cahiers d'outre-mer. 59, no. 233, (2006): 29 (22 pages)

Standard No: ISSN: 0373-5834

Author(s): Ba, Idrissa

Title: La problematique de la presence juive au Sahara et au Soudan d'apres Jean Leon l'Africain

Source: Outre-mers : revue d'histoire. 93, no. 350, (2006): 249 (18 pages)

Standard No: ISSN: 1631-0438

Author(s): Prussin, Labelle

Title: Judaic Threads in the West African Tapestry: No More Forever? The perception of the Sahara Desert as an impenetrable barrier overlooks the reality that for millennia, trade, travel, and communication generated a rich repertoire of similarities in iconography, style, and technology between North and West Africa. These can be partly credited to itinerant and resident Jews under the aegis of Islam, European expansion, nomadism, and indigenous rule. Combining scholarship and artisanship with the trades over which they exercised a virtual world monopoly (precious metals, gold and silk embroidery, silk and indigo cloth) they contributed to a pan-Saharan design network

by integrating Judaic traditions and Islamic proscriptions into indigenous African cultures.

Source: The Art bulletin. 88, no. 2, (2006): 328 (26 pages)

Title: Bulletin of the College Art Association of America

Standard No: ISSN: 0004-3079

Author(s): Hammiche, Victoria ; Maiza, Khadra

Title: Traditional medicine in Central Sahara: Pharmacopoeia of Tassili N#8217ajjer

Source: Journal of ethnopharmacology. 105, no. 3, (2006): 358 (10 pages)

Standard No: ISSN: 0378-8741

Title: Remise des Prix 2005, le 26 novembre 2005 - Jacques Debetz : Gerhard Rohifs : Voyages & Explorations au Sahara. Traduction et annotations, 5 tomes. Prix Henri Duveyrier (1894). Rapporteur Marc Franconie

Source: La géographie = Acta geographica / 178, no. 1520, (2006): 72 (2 pages)

Standard No: ISSN: 1627-4911

Author(s): Marozzi, Justin

Title: Sahara slave routes - Author Justin Marozzi crosses the Libyan Sahara by camel in search of signs of the North African slave trade

Source: Geographical : the Royal Geographical Society magazine. (January 2006): 40 (6 pages)

Standard No: ISSN: 0016-741X

Author(s): Leenhardt, Blaise

Title: DOSSIER > - Fiscalite petroliere au sud du Sahara : la repartition des rentes

Source: Afrique contemporaine. 44, no. 216, (2005): 65 (22 pages)

Standard No: ISSN: 0002-0478

Author(s): Bensaad, Ali

Title: DOSSIER - LES MIGRATIONS TRANSSAHARIENNES - Introduction: Le Sahara, vecteur de mondialisation

- Source: Maghreb, Machrek. no. 185, (2005): 7 (6 pages)
Standard No: ISSN: 1762-3162
- Author(s): Lopez Bargados, Alberto ; Rodriguez Mediano, Fernando
Title: BIBLIOGRAFIA HISTORICA - Recensiones - Arenas coloniales. Les Awlad Dalim ante la colonizacion franco-espanola del Sahara
Source: Hispania : revista española de historia / 65, no. 219, (2005): 356 (5 pages)
Standard No: ISSN: 0018-2141
- Author(s): Fontaine, J
Title: NOTES - Infrastructures et oasis-relais migratoires au Sahara algerien
Source: Annales de géographie. 114, no. 644, (2005): 437 (12 pages)
Standard No: ISSN: 0003-4010
- Author(s): Bisson, V
Title: Defi a Kebili. Enjeux fonciers et appropriation urbaine au Sahara tunisien
Source: Annales de géographie. 114, no. 644, (2005): 399 (23 pages)
Standard No: ISSN: 0003-4010
- Author(s): Pliez, Olivier ; Mattes, Hanspeter
Title: Buchbesprechungen - Villes du Sahara. Urbanisation et urbanite dans le Fezzan libyen. Paris 2003
Source: Orient. 46, no. 2, (2005): 313
Standard No: ISSN: 0030-5227
- Title: Mauritania - The US launches Operation Flintlock to defend states bordering the Sahara from Islamist theorists.
Source: Middle East international. no. 754, (2005): 21 (2 pages)
Standard No: ISSN: 0047-7249
- Title: Maroc Le roi, les islamistes et le Sahara
Source: Jeune Afrique L'intelligent. 46, no. 2373, (July 2, 2006): 30-32
- Standard No: ISSN: 1621-6032
- Title: Trans-Sahara pipeline - more than a mirage
Source: The petroleum economist. 73, no. 5, (2006): 38
Additional Info: Petroleum Press Bureau,
Alt Journal: Key Title: Petroleum economist (English edition) Preceding Title: Petroleum press service Gas world (London, England : 1974)
Standard No: ISSN: 0306-395X
- Journal of North African Studies**
Volume 10, Number 3-4 / September-December 2005
Special Issue:
The Sahara: Past, Present and Future
"The climate-environment-society nexus in the Sahara from prehistoric times to the present day"
pp. 253 - 292
Nick Brooks, Isabelle Chiapello, Savino Di Lernia, Nick Drake, Michel Legrand, Cyril Moulin, Joseph Prospero
"Writing trans-Saharan history: Methods, sources and interpretations across the African divide"
pp. 293 - 324
Ghislaine Lydon
"The North African factor in tajdeed tradition in Hausaland, northern Nigeria"
pp. 325 - 338
Mukhtar Umar Bunza
"The question of 'race' in the pre-colonial southern Sahara"
pp. 339 - 367
Bruce S. Hall
"Conceptualising the Sahara: The world of nineteenth-century Beyrouk commerce"
pp. 369 - 386
E. Ann McDougall
"Approaches to the archaeology and environment

of the Sahara: The Fazzan project, 1997–2002”
 (briefing)
 pp. 387 - 395
 David Mattingly

“Garamantian agriculture and its significance in a wider North African context: The evidence of the plant remains from the Fazzan”
 project
 pp. 397 - 412
 Ruth Pelling

“Cultural heritage and conflict: The threatened archaeology of Western Sahara”
 pp. 413 - 439
 Nick Brooks

“Incoming tourism, outgoing culture: Tourism, development and cultural heritage in the Libyan Sahara”
 pp. 441 - 457
 Savino Di Lernia

“Funerary monuments and horse paintings: A preliminary report on the archaeology of a site in the tagant region of South East”
 Mauritania – near Dhar Tichitt
 pp. 459 - 470
 William Challis, Alec Campbell, David Coulson, Jeremy Keenan

“Looting the Sahara: The material, intellectual and social implications of the destruction of cultural heritage” (briefing)
 pp. 471 - 489
 Jeremy Keenan

“Mauritania: A Saharan frontier-state”
 pp. 491 - 506
 Zekeria Ould Ahmed Salem

“From Tamanrasset: The struggle of Sawaba and the Algerian connection, 1957–1966”
 pp. 507 - 528
 Klaas Van Walraven

“Clerics, rebels and refugees: Mobility strategies

and networks among the Kel Antessar”
 pp. 529 - 543
 Alessandra Giuffrida

“The struggle for Western Sahara: What future for Africa’s last colony?”
 pp. 545 - 563
 Laura E. Smith

“Nationalism, identity and citizenship in the Western Sahara”
 pp. 565 - 592
 Pablo San Martin

“The UNDP, the world bank and biodiversity in the Algerian Sahara”
 pp. 593 - 604
 Dina Giurovich And and Jeremy Keenan

“Libya’s Saharan destiny”
 pp. 605 - 617
 George Joffé

“Waging war on terror: The implications of America’s ‘New Imperialism’ for Saharan peoples”
 pp. 619 - 647
 Jeremy Keenan

Sahara Journal

Contents of volume 17

(published June 2006)

206 pages, 287 black and white illustrations, 29 colour plates

Papers

7

John A. Seeger, Steven E. Sidebotham, James A. Harrell and Michel Pons

A brief Archaeological Survey of the Aqiq region (Red Sea Coast), Sudan

-
- Ashten R. Warfe
Reconsidering the argument for an early Holocene pottery tradition in Dakhleh Oasis, central Western Desert, Egypt
- The painted rock shelters of the Zemmur (Western Sahara)
Amenti / Ament / Amentet
- Christian Dupuy
L'Adrar des Iforas (Mali) à l'époque des chars: art, religion, rapports sociaux et relations à grande distance
- Documenti rupestri / Documents of rock art / Documents rupestres
Alec Campbell, David Coulson, Sam Challis and Jeremy Keenan
Some Mauritanian rock art sites
- James A. Harrell and Mohamed I. Madbouly
An ancient quarry for siliceous sandstone at Wadi Abu Aggag (Egypt)
- Bernard Fouilleux et Annie Mouchet
Deux abris inédits du Tassili de Tamrit (Algérie)
- Robert Vernet, Alain Rodrigue et Philippe Tous
Les tests d'œuf d'autruche gravés au littoral atlantique saharien: du nord du Banc d'Arguin à l'oued Draa
- Suzanne et Gérard Lachaud
Quelques remarques sur les femmes parées du Messak (Libye)
- Nick Brooks, Joanne Clarke, Jon Crisp, Federica Crivellaro, Hélène Jousse, Emma Markiewicz, Matt Nichol, Margaret Raffin, Rachel Robinson, Alexander Wasse and Vicky Winton
Funerary sites in the «Free Zone»: Report on the second and third seasons of fieldwork of the Western Sahara Project
- Tony Judd
Problem petroglyphs of the Eastern Desert of Egypt: Are they wild asses?
- Mustapha Nami
Découverte d'une station rupestre d'un style particulier au Sud marocain
- Malika Hachid
Du nouveau sur le monument d'Abalessa (Ahaggar, Algérie). De la date de l'introduction du dromadaire au Sahara central, du personnage d'Abalessa et des inscriptions rupestres dites «libyco-berbères»
- András Zboray
A shelter with paintings of the «Uweinat roundhead» style in upper Karkur Talh (Jebel Uweinat)
- Michel Raimbault, Hélène Jousse, Alain Person et Kléna Sanogo
Deux nouvelles stations rupestres du «Camélin récent» dans le Faguibine et les Daounas (Sahel malien)
- Yves et Christine Gauthier
Nouveaux abris peints de l'Ennedi (Tchad)
- Bernard Fouilleux
Suite aux «Faux du Tassili» et intérêt des relevés des missions Lhote
- Joaquim Soler Subils, Narcís Soler Masferrer and Carles Serra Salamé
- Marco Morelli, Alessandra Buzzigoli e Giancarlo
-

Negro

Segnalazione di nuovi siti d'arte rupestre nel Great Sand Sea egiziano

Documenti preistorici / Prehistoric documents /
Documents préhistoriques

Monumenti preislamici / Pre-Islamic monuments /
Monuments préislamiques

Flavio Cambieri and Maria Emilia Peroschi

Report on a tumulus in the Western Desert of
Egypt

Stefan Kröpelin

Discovery of an ancient fortification in Northern
Sudan

Scritture / Writings / Écritures

Juan Francisco Navarro Mederos, Renata A.
Springer Bunk et Juan Carlos Hernández Marrero
Inscriptions libyco-berbères à La Gomera (Îles
Canaries): Las Toscas del Guirre

Note / Notes / Notes

Dibattiti / Debates / Débats

Mark Milburn

Some vanishing Saharan and European rock
carvings

Rivista delle riviste / Review of reviews / Revue
des revues

Libri ricevuti / Books received / Livres reçus

Recensioni / Reviews / Compte-rendus

* * *

RECENT THESES

Title: Islamic modernities: Society, politics, culture, and the war of ideology in Morocco

Author: Aksikas, Jaafar

Degree: PhD

School: GEORGE MASON UNIVERSITY

Date: 2005

Pages: 337

Adviser: Dumont, Jean-Paul

ISBN: 978-0-496-98139-7

Subject: LAW (0398); POLITICAL SCIENCE, GENERAL (0615); HISTORY, MIDDLE EASTERN (0333)

Abstract: The present dissertation is fundamentally a critique of some of the prevalent ideologies of modernity, modernization, and globalization in the post-colonial Arab world, with a specific focus on the case of Morocco. More specifically, it provides a critical analysis of the work of major Moroccan intellectuals-activists, namely Abdallah Laroui, Mohamed Abed Al-Jabri, and Abdessalam Yassine, thus combining what have hitherto been considered competing and even incompatible ideologies in the Arab world: liberalism, nationalism, and Islamism. Although these ideologies - which are products of a specific historical situation - have enjoyed some currency in debates on modernity and globalization throughout the Arab world, they achieve only a partial understanding of the processes of social change - cultural, economic, and political. In an attempt to provide a theoretical foundation upon which an alternative emancipatory project of radical democracy and socialist modernity can be developed, I revisit the work of Karl Marx (and others in the Marxist tradition), develop, and refine some of its key conceptual tools and analytical aspects within the context of post-colonial Morocco, and the post-colonial Arab world in general.

Title: Muslims remember Jews in southern Morocco: Social memories, dialogic narratives,

and the collective imagination of Jewishness

Author: Boum, Aomar

Degree: PhD

School: THE UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA

Date: 2006

Pages: 624

Adviser: Park, Thomas K.

ISBN: 978-0-542-71745-1

Subject: ANTHROPOLOGY, CULTURAL (0326); HISTORY, MIDDLE EASTERN (0333); SOCIOLOGY, ETHNIC AND RACIAL STUDIES (0631)

Abstract: There are two temporally differentiated sources of information about Jews, no longer present in southern rural Moroccan communities, and the question is: which factor is paramount in the formation of memory? Is it the long-circulated narratives of shared life experiences between Muslims and Jews? Or do actual current events in the Middle East have greater weight in forming opinions, attitudes, and ideology about Jews and their relationship to Muslims? This dissertation examines the memories formed by successive Muslim generations about their former Jewish neighbors in southwestern Morocco. I am interested in how social memories of Muslims about erstwhile local Jews are generated, maintained, and reproduced through oral testimonies, personal narratives, images, urban sites, family manuscripts, personal experiences, and media. I interviewed four cohorts of great-grandparents, grandparents, parents, and young adults who allowed me to record their personal narratives, family and village stories, jokes and sayings in the spring, summer, and fall of 2004. Drawing on sources as diverse as personal narratives, family manuscripts, archeological evidence, Islamic legal manuscripts, media, and textbooks, I use a generationally stratified sample to understand how four age cohorts (all from the same region and whose life experiences correspond to specific historical events) think of, understand, and represent Jews. Using Labovian apparent-time sampling methodology, I argue that there is a strong correlation between the historical and

ideological period and the attitudes of the cohorts about Jews. My data show that the fracturing of the traditional indigenous model of knowledge transmission has led to the emergence of new convoluted discourse about Jews. The young generation's knowledge about Jews is partly appropriated from Western and Christian anti-Semitic discourse before being 'Islamized.'

Title: A desert named peace: Violence and empire in the Algerian Sahara, 1844--1902

Author: Brower, Benjamin Claude

Degree: PhD

School: CORNELL UNIVERSITY

Date: 2005

Pages: 557

Adviser: Weiss, John H.

ISBN: 978-0-542-10854-9

Subject: HISTORY, MODERN (0582); HISTORY, EUROPEAN (0335); HISTORY, MIDDLE EASTERN (0333)

Abstract: Violence has long concerned historians of European imperialism. My dissertation, the first complete study of the Algerian Sahara in the colonial era, directly intervenes in this debate. Using a transnational and interdisciplinary approach, I try to understand why the extension of French empire into the Sahara, hailed as a "peaceful penetration," was in fact a brutal undertaking. Each chapter addresses a different problem with a specific methodology. I begin with a political history of the *pénétration pacifique*, a belief forged by Saint-Simonian thinkers that Algerians and French would unite in the Saharan expansion. This discursive conquest of the Sahara - a desert named peace - did not carry French hegemony south, brute force did, and my research shows how ingrained military practices produced great loss of life. Chapter two examines Algerian resistance, a study consisting of a micro-history of an 1861 revolt. An *Annales*-style methodology (socio-economic history and cultural anthropology) reveals a fascinating range of idioms and interests lying at the heart of resistance. Chapter three expands my study of indigenous

society and focuses on Saharan slavery. Beginning with the biography of a woman sold in an Algerian oasis in 1877, this chapter analyzes the system of accommodation between French administrators and slaveholders that maintained slavery well after abolition. The final chapter concentrates on the French colonial imaginary. Traversing intellectual and cultural history, this chapter undertakes an original reading of texts produced by mid-level colonial administrators who glorified the supposed violence of the Sahara and sought regeneration in desert struggles. My dissertation stresses three conclusions. First, it demonstrates the centrality of violence to the colonial project in Algeria, a conclusion that should put to rest arguments for a "good colonization." Second, my work shows the need for historians to place the history of nineteenth-century Algeria at the center of efforts to understand modern French history. This stigmatized history is, I suggest, the unassimilated remainder of European modernity, its accursed share. Finally, my dissertation provides material useful for understanding the important role of violence in shaping modern Algeria, and it suggests the need to identify this history's traumatic and problematic legacies in the present.

Title: Girls' education and social change: A study of Kel Tamashek society in Timbuktu (Mali)

Author: Chua-oon, Chuanpit

Degree: PhD

School: UNIVERSITE LAVAL (CANADA)

Date: 2005

Pages: 384

ISBN: 978-0-494-09660-4

Subject: SOCIOLOGY, GENERAL (0626); EDUCATION, GENERAL (0515)

Abstract: Still known as desert dwellers, Kel Tamashek had practiced nomadic pastoralism for generations and had developed a livelihood with limited contacts with sedentary people. Series of droughts, socio-economic changes, and political conflicts from the early 1970s to mid-1990s have had a profound impact on Kel

Tamashek society in Mali. Most Kel Tamashek families lost their animal herds, left the nomadic lifestyle and most moved to towns. Kel Tamashek people have numerous adjustments to make to town life---from simple change in habitation and diet to more profound issues of self-identity and social norms. Traditionally a hierarchical culture, each Kel Tamashek is assigned a specific role based on his/her social class. People from the Independent social class were considered superior and had social, economic and political privileges. The Bellah Tamashek were former slaves and excluded from many social privileges including education. School provides an excellent setting to study social change in Kel Tamashek culture, particularly, among girls. Girls' schooling brings about conflicting issues surrounding social class, age group, and gender in Kel Tamashek culture. Using three sociological perspectives of education---human capital theory, cultural capital theory, and rational choice theory---the present study investigates relationships between girls' education and their social role within the context of social change among Kel Tamashek people of Timbuktu. Field research using a combination of quantitative and qualitative methodology was conducted in Timbuktu. The study reconfirms a strong link between girls' schooling and the overall social structure. Kel Tamashek women's schooling is an important factor influencing their family roles as long as those roles stay within acceptable frameworks of existing Kel Tamashek social norms. This is true for both Kel Tamashek women from the Independent and Bellah social class groups. The present study reveals, nonetheless, concrete impact made by Kel Tamashek women's schooling on their overall social, economic and political lives inside the family and in the community. In addition, the biographic research method brings out interesting contrasts among three generations of Kel Tamashek women.

Title: A bitter homecoming: Tunisian veterans of the first and second world wars (France)

Author: DeGeorges, Thomas Patrick

Degree: PhD

School: HARVARD UNIVERSITY

Date: 2006

Pages: 204

Adviser: Owen, E. Roger

ISBN: 978-0-542-69228-4

Subject: HISTORY, MIDDLE EASTERN (0333); HISTORY, EUROPEAN (0335)

Abstract: This dissertation examines the lives of Tunisian veterans who fought for the French during the First and Second World Wars. My thesis breaks new ground in that it attempts to place the story of Tunisian veterans in the wider global context of the World Wars and decolonization. Earlier studies of Tunisian veterans, while comprehensive in some aspects, limit their inquiry to a specifically Tunisian context. My research into recently-released French archives documenting Tunisian veterans in the 1950s also contributes to the importance of my thesis. Whereas most Tunisian historians have considered the veterans as 'collaborators' with the French, my research indicates that such generalizations simply do not describe the complex relationship between the veterans and French colonial rule. Rather, I argue that veterans participated in and, in some cases, seem to have organized armed resistance to French rule. In contrast to similar research on African veterans from French Equatorial Africa (AOF), my research on North African veterans reveals that the political roles open to Tunisian veterans in the post-independence period were few and far between, unlike the situation in the Ivory Coast or Mali. Finally, my limited interviews with Tunisian veterans and my use of interviews transcribed by other Tunisian scholars provide unique insights as to how veterans themselves interpreted the wartime and post-war environment. The introduction functions as an historiographical overview positioning Tunisian veterans within the wider context of veterans' movements in France, North Africa, and elsewhere. Specifically, I pose the question of why Tunisian veterans did not become politicized as did other Arab veterans (notably in Iraq and Morocco). The first chapter deals with the establishment of the French

Protectorate in Tunisia and the First World War. I explore the depth of pan-Islamic and pro-Ottoman sympathies among the troops, as well as the experience of Tunisian troops in German prisoner-of-war camps. The second chapter deals with the aftermath of the First World War and the halting efforts to define social benefits for the veterans. The veterans and their descendants use their correspondence with the French administration to negotiate benefits on the basis of their wartime sacrifices. The third chapter deals with the Second World War and the enormous upheaval of the French defeat in 1940. I use an appeal by Marshal Pétain and a Free French Franco-Arabic military journal *Al-Nasr*, published from 1943- 1946, to detail the intense French propaganda efforts to retain the loyalty of Muslim soldiers. The fourth chapter details belated French efforts to reinvigorate their policies towards the veterans, while exploring the increased militancy of some veterans as French power waned in the late 1950s. The fifth chapter deals with the post-independence period (1956-Present) and describes how Tunisian veterans were pushed to the margins of historical memory (both in France and in Tunisia). The chapter ends with a discussion of how and why the veterans have once again emerged as a potent symbol for national unity and pride in both France and Tunisia in recent years.

Revival of the Religious and its reception in the first half of the 6th/12th century. It argues that al-Ghazali sought to ‘revive’ Islamic religious sciences by subordinating the ‘worldly sciences’ of jurisprudence and theology to the ‘otherworldly science,’ a science largely but not entirely identical to Sufism. It then turns to his emergence from seclusion in 499/1106 to teach in Nishapur and to promote his agenda of ‘revival.’ This provoked a controversy that led to al-Ghazali’s leaving his position in Nishapur to retire definitively in his home city of Tus three years later in 503/1109. Following this is an examination of the controversy over the Revival in North Africa and Muslim Spain, where the work was burned in 503/1109. This Maghribi controversy began with an uncompromising year-long campaign of seeking out and destroying of the Revival, instigated by the head judge of Cordoba and sanctioned by the Almoravid regime. This campaign gave way in later years to a critical acceptance of the book as prominent Maghribi scholars debated its ideas, apparently without fear of official censure, and the critiques of al-Ghazali’s Nishapuri enemies filtered into the Maghrib. In 538/1143 there was a second campaign against the Revival in the Maghrib, though this was not an attack on al-Ghazali’s ideas as the campaign of 503/1109 had been. Rather it was a response to the fact that the Revival and al-Ghazali had become powerful symbols of opposition to the Almoravid regime.

Title: Al-Ghazali’s contested revival: ‘Ihya’ ‘ulum al-din’ and its critics in Khorasan and the Maghrib (Morocco, Tunisia, Algeria, Spain)
 Author: Garden, Kenneth
 Degree: PhD
 School: THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
 Date: 2005
 Pages: 246
 Adviser: Kadi, Wadad
 ISBN: 978-0-542-40178-7
 Subject: HISTORY, MIDDLE EASTERN (0333); HISTORY, MEDIEVAL (0581); RELIGION, HISTORY OF (0320)
 Abstract: This study examines al-Ghazali’s

Title: Of saints and sharifian kings in Morocco: Three examples of the politics of reimagining history through reinventing king/saint relationship
 Author: Ghoulaichi, Fatima
 Degree: MA
 School: UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND, COLLEGE PARK
 Date: 2005
 Pages: 69
 Adviser: Wang, Orrin
 ISBN: 978-0-542-12847-9
 Subject: ANTHROPOLOGY, CULTURAL

(0326); HISTORY, MIDDLE EASTERN (0333); RELIGION, GENERAL (0318)

Abstract: The relationship between sainthood and the sharifian monarchy in Morocco has attracted much attention from researchers within the area of Moroccan studies. The analysis of this relationship can offer invaluable insights into the dynamics of Moroccan history because the king and the saint are widely regarded as the two most salient actors in this history. Yet, the study of the relationship between these two figures has suffered a tendency towards downplaying its historically dynamic nature, and essentializing the cultural constructs upon which it is predicated. In this thesis, I offer a revisionary reading of king/saint relationship through analyzing three examples from the Alawite dynasty. I argue that this relationship has been highly dynamic, and has capitalized on baraka and sharifism as versatile cultural constructs. More significantly, the dynamics of king/saint relationship in Moroccan culture allows the strategic reinvention of history in order to meet the demands of changing historical contexts.

 Title: The history of Niger women's education: From Qur'anic- based literacy to the Internet: Towards increased female empowerment?

Author: Hadari, Zeinabou

Degree: PhD

School: TEMPLE UNIVERSITY

Date: 2005

Pages: 242

Adviser: Gran, Peter

ISBN: 978-0-542-18725-4

Subject: EDUCATION, TECHNOLOGY (0710); WOMEN'S STUDIES (0453); EDUCATION, HISTORY OF (0520)

Abstract: Girls' and women's access to education in Niger remains limited and their educational outcomes are low. This study explores recent education developments for women as it begins to move away from the traditional system, inherited from the age of colonization in various different directions. Recent trends include Qur'anic-

based education and one derived from the new information technologies, trends this research finds to be allowing women to finally pursue their own priorities, raising the prospect that for the first time one may be able to look at women's education as something important to women's empowerment. Chapter One takes a critical look at theories in history and education and their relevance to the issues raised by this research. Chapter Two attempts to establish the claim about the bleak nature of the context by a look at Nigerian women's education before independence. Chapter Three continues the discussion of women and education in Post-Colonial Niger. Chapter Four introduces the discussion of information technology and education as we find it emerging in today's Niger. Recent technological development in communication not only affects education for women in the conventional sense of providing new knowledge for them but also it facilitates their efforts at empowerment. Radio and television, it was found worked to reproduce the traditional patriarchal hierarchies already existing in the government schools and in the society at large. Chapter Five focuses on the case study around which this dissertation is constructed that of the Qur'anic/Islamic grassroots school cum family business developed by Zahara Abu Bakr Shaykh and Umm al-Khayr Niass of Kiota, a town in Niger, a kind of "bottom- up" approach to education. Chapter Six explores the wider implications of women not only as consumers but also as producers of their educations and literacies, of women employing non-formal and non-traditional forms of education, doing so in a sustained way.

 Title: The soul of empire: The Society of Missionaries of Africa in colonial Algeria, 1919--1939

Author: Hale, Bradley Rainbow

Degree: PhD

School: UNIVERSITY OF CONNECTICUT

Date: 2005

Pages: 218

Adviser: Wehrle, Edmund S.

ISBN: 978-0-542-54319-7

Subject: HISTORY, EUROPEAN (0335);
HISTORY, AFRICAN (0331); HISTORY,
CHURCH (0330)

Abstract: This dissertation examines how the Society of Missionaries of Africa, better known as the White Fathers, sought to evangelize the Islamic peoples of North Africa during the interwar years. In addition, it considers how these Catholic missionaries reconsidered the French 'mission to civilize' in regard to Algeria's Muslims, particularly the Kabyle population. Although historians have typically treated France's mission civilisatrice as a secular idea, the Missionaries of Africa articulated a distinctly Catholic version of the mission civilisatrice. The White Fathers' interpretation of the civilizing mission emphasized that French colonialism ought to be carried out in line with Catholic doctrines and values and frequently challenged secular practices. Thus, the White Fathers offered an alternative vision of the civilizing mission and argued for the continued value of missionaries to the success of French colonialism. This study also assesses the White Fathers' attitudes toward Islam and indigenous Algerians. Not surprisingly, these missionaries considered Islamic theology to be errant and abhorrent. Islam, the Catholic priests asserted, had misunderstood the nature and expectations of the divine. As a result of Islam's theological faults, the missionaries argued, Islamic civilization was morally bankrupt. Even so, the missionaries rejected any suggestion that Algeria's native peoples were beyond the reach of the French civilizing mission. The Catholic missionaries insisted that Algeria's Muslims could indeed become Frenchmen, but only if they first converted to Christianity. The White Fathers' efforts, however, resulted in very few converts as most Muslims were reluctant to abandon their religious heritage in favor of the religion of the colonizer. In spite of their lack of success, the White Fathers optimistically carried out their religious work during the interwar years. They fully expected

to see Algeria's indigenous peoples become both Christians and Frenchmen. However, the White Fathers' apostolic methods, while sincere, ultimately proved ineffective. Furthermore, the Second World War, the subsequent rise of Algerian nationalism, and the Algerian war of 1954-1962 would all severely curtail missionary work. In addition, following Algeria's independence, the number of indigenous Catholics declined sharply. Thus, the interwar years were, in many respects, the White Fathers' last great opportunity in Algeria.

Title: Mapping the river in black and white:
Trajectories of
race in the Niger Bend, northern Mali (France)

Author: Hall, Bruce S.

Degree: PhD

School: UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT
URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

Date: 2005

Pages: 284

Adviser: Stewart, Charles C.

ISBN: 978-0-542-44648-1

Subject: HISTORY, AFRICAN (0331)

Abstract: This dissertation explores how local ideas about racial difference developed in the Niger Bend region of Northern Mali in West Africa. Local prejudices based on skin color and physical characteristics existed in Northern Mali long before the arrival of Europeans. Local intellectuals writing in Arabic had, for centuries, articulated ideas about 'race' in pre-colonial times, distinguishing, at the most basic level, between 'Whites' (bidan), for those with Arab pedigrees, and 'Blacks' (sudan). During the period of French colonial rule (1894-1960), racial discourses became central to indigenous self-representations, contributing to important social changes in the ways that local people interacted with each other. The French implemented policies that they believed were consistent with local practice and which privileged their local 'White,' mostly Arab and Tuareg, allies. These local elites became very adept at using racial discourses in their relations

with the colonial administration, playing upon French prejudices that predisposed them to accept the idea of 'White' Arab and Tuareg superiority over 'Blacks.' The privileges won by indigenous 'White' elites allowed them to maintain and expand their control over servile labor and much of the fertile land along the floodplain of the Niger River. Over the course of the colonial occupation, indigenous leaders and intellectuals imbued older local notions of racial difference with European ideas picked up in their dealings with the French. Increasingly, local conflicts over such matters as access to fertile floodplain land took on larger racial overtones, reaching a climax after World War II when the process of decolonization began.

 Title: Imperial nomads: Settling paupers, proletariats, and pastoralists in colonial France and Algeria, 1830-1863

Author: Hill, Tom M.

Degree: PhD

School: THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

Date: 2006

Pages: 311

Adviser: Auslander, Leora

ISBN: 978-0-542-71044-5

Subject: HISTORY, MODERN (0582);
 HISTORY, EUROPEAN (0335)

Abstract: In the mid-nineteenth century, the French Imperium faced revolution in its capital and anti-colonial insurrection in Algeria. In each case, workers and tribes challenged France's emergent liberal order of private property, the civil code, and market relations. Though undertaken in different circumstances, rooting artisans and pastoralists to the land became the solution to their nomadism, a metaphor for the absence of social or civic bonds. In colonial France and Algeria in the 1840s and 50s, political change re-defined the colony's relation to the metropole. After the 1848 evolution, Algeria became French national territory and assimilation the dominant mode of empire. The outbreak of lass war, moreover, led to

the 1848--49 Settlement Project to restore social peace. In the North African colony 'the civilizing phase' of the occupation was underway when the worker-settlers arrived. This period involved the regime's shift from conquest and war to government and administration. In the areas where the new villages were established, this process entailed 'Arab colonization,' or the transformation of pastoralists into sedentary agrarians. The Arab Bureau, whose officers oversaw the two colonization projects, pursued assimilatory policies to foster unity and dependence between the worker-settlers and tribespeople. Their objective was to foster everyday affinities that would legitimate the occupation. Along with setting up European and indigenous villages, Bureau officers established 'Arab markets' and universal methods of exchange like the metric system and a single currency. Medical 'propaganda' was also undertaken. The fifty-four agricultural colonies were intended to establish French sovereignty in Algeria's hinterlands to begin the process of socio-cultural assimilation. Yet political struggles and socio-economic strife afflicted the villages. Authorities regarded the new settlers as poor 'examples' for tribespeople to emulate in their transition to modernity. Both colon and tribal communities also remained segregated with limited contact beyond daily routines. By the mid-1850s, assimilation would fall into crisis as both settlers and rural Algerians resisted the utopia of social integration and political community. In its place communal autonomy, or 'association,' emerged as official policy to organize settler-tribal relations.

 Title: Innovating government: Migration, development, and the state in Morocco and Mexico, 1963--2005

Author: Iskander, Natasha N.

Degree: PhD

School: MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

Date: 2006

Adviser: Piore, Michael

Subject: BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION, MANAGEMENT (0454); ECONOMICS, LABOR (0510); POLITICAL SCIENCE, GENERAL (0615); HISTORY, LATIN AMERICAN (0336); HISTORY, AFRICAN (0331)

Abstract: Mexico and Morocco have some of the longest standing and most advanced policies linking the emigration of their low-skilled workers to their national and sub-national economic development. In my dissertation, I examine the processes through which the governments of both countries designed the migration and development policies now being emulated by sending countries around the world as models of 'best practice.' Based on multi-sited longitudinal case studies of the main migration and development policies deployed by both countries, I follow current policy instruments back through their earlier---including failed---iterations as well as through the multiple geographic and national spaces in both migration sending and receiving areas where those policies were implemented. I argue that Moroccan and Mexican processes of migration and development policy elaboration suggest a need to re-consider the purchase of current models of policy formulation. Most representations of policy design depict a process best described as analytic. Policy makers analyze a problem, identify solutions, and then evaluate their effectiveness. However, the Moroccan and Mexican experiences with crafting migration and development policy, with all of their messy indeterminacy, illustrate a process that was essentially interpretive in character. Policy makers were acting in social and economic contexts that were constantly shifting, that were incessantly being remolded by massive migration patterns---and that were, as a result, unintelligible to policy makers and extremely resistant to straightforward analysis. Policy makers engaged migrant and migration communities in interpretative processes through which they generated new meanings, constructed new identities, and forged new relationships, in an effort to make sense of the mutable field in which they endeavored to act. Those insights and connections served as the basis for the new institutions that would come to

be regarded as major policy breakthroughs. The institutions provided structures through which the state, migrants, and their communities could re-envision local and national development in an ongoing manner and could generate new conceptual and institutional innovations. Stated differently, they built institutional spaces for continuous state learning and innovation. (Copies available exclusively from MIT Libraries, Rm. 14-0551, Cambridge, MA 02139-4307. Ph. 617-253-5668; Fax 617-253-1690.)

Title: Quantitative policy analysis for sustainable development in water-stressed developing countries: A case study of Morocco

Author: Kojima, Satoshi

Degree: PhD

School: THE UNIVERSITY OF YORK
(UNITED KINGDOM)

Date: 2005

Pages: 280

Subject: ECONOMICS, GENERAL (0501)

Abstract: Sustainable development has become a widely acclaimed objective in the global policy arena, but its operational principles have not yet been established. The main objective of this thesis is to contribute to operationalising the concept of sustainable development through conducting quantitative analysis of sustainable development policies. A special attention is paid to water crisis in water-stressed developing countries and a case study of Morocco is conducted. Before developing an applied model for policy simulations, an analytic model based on Ramsey-Cass-Koopmans type growth model is constructed. The analytic model not only serves as a model platform of the applied model but also provides crucial insights to solutions of the applied model. The analytic model is studied both analytically and numerically and important policy insights are obtained. In addition, this combined analysis highlights the importance of following up qualitative analysis by quantitative simulations. Based on the implications provided by the combined analysis,

the applied model is constructed by incorporating various stylised facts observed in water-stressed developing countries. This model is calibrated based on the Moroccan data for the year 1994, and also dynamically validated with time-series data of selected endogenous variables. The validation has been successful. Numerical simulations of sustainable development policies are conducted on the validated model. Due to stochastic elements in agricultural production and foreign exchange rates there exist gaps between expectations and realised outcomes. The policy simulations explicitly deal with these gaps and provide interesting policy insights. Major findings include (i) importance of public investment in both safe water access provision and the irrigation sector, (ii) impacts of exogenous drivers on sustainable development policies, and (iii) importance of international aid flows to implement sustainable development through mitigating severe water consumption suppression caused by optimal pricing schedules.

Title: Intermestic strategies for democratization in the Arab world and the rise of the Islamist threat: The case of Morocco

Author: Lahlou, Aicha

Degree: PhD

School: UNIVERSITY OF HOUSTON

Date: 2005

Pages: 145

ISBN: 978-0-542-39339-6

Subject: POLITICAL SCIENCE, GENERAL (0615); HISTORY, MIDDLE EASTERN (0333); POLITICAL SCIENCE, INTERNATIONAL LAW AND RELATIONS (0616)

Abstract: This dissertation is a study of the process of democratization and its interaction with Islamism in Morocco, a Muslim state since the seventh century with a history of French colonialism. It presents a discussion of the relevant democratization literature and an analysis of the role of the elite, the current status of Islam and Islamist groups and organizations, the factors contributing to their growth, and the respective

roles of the United States, the European Union and NGOs as major democracy promoters. It concludes that although Morocco has made a successful transition to the first stage of democracy, it is by no means certain that it will also proceed successfully to 'breakthrough' and 'consolidation' stages. This study also makes some recommendations on how international democracy promoters, the ruling elite and Islamists may establish some common ground and understanding that may be mutually beneficial and contribute to the further advancement and consolidation of democracy. While the focus of this study is primarily on Morocco, it does offer some comparative insight on Islamism and democracy which may be of relevance to the studies of democratization in other Arab and Islamic countries.

Title: Reinventing the protagonist: Eugene Delacroix's

representations of Arab men (France)

Author: Olmsted, Jennifer W.

Degree: PhD

School: NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY

Date: 2005

Pages: 373

Adviser: Clayson, Susan Hollis

ISBN: 978-0-542-57939-4

Subject: ART HISTORY (0377)

Abstract: Recent critical analyses of Eugène Delacroix's North Africa oeuvre have focused on its position within the French conquest of Algeria. Although scholars see a colonialist bias in his few paintings of Arab women, his imagery of men has been largely ignored. Yet during his trip to Morocco in 1832, Delacroix closely studied the Arab men he encountered, producing hundreds of sketches. After returning to France, he devoted the vast majority of his paintings with North African themes to male subjects. By attending to these images, we discover new perspectives on the relationship of Delacroix's North African oeuvre to the rest of his output. Scrutiny of

Delacroix's letters, notes, and manuscripts (as well as his drawings and paintings) reveals that he envisioned Moroccan men as new models for the male protagonist in history painting. Delacroix's fascination with Moroccan men evolved from his interest in Turks. In his two most important history paintings of the 1820s, *Scenes from the Massacres of Chios* and *The Death of Sardanapalus*, Delacroix based his antiheroes on Ottoman Turks. His interpretation derived from widespread representations of Turks as despotic, cruel, and bellicose in French travel accounts, essays, and literature. In Delacroix's early paintings, these antagonistic figures possess so much force and agency that they take over the role of the protagonist. Although he went to Morocco expecting to find people similar to Turks, Delacroix discovered new types of protagonists. Instead of villainous antiheroes, he found Moroccan men to be exemplars of classical dignity, soldierly masculinity, and respectable leadership. This idealized view was circumscribed by a few negative attitudes towards Arab men on Delacroix's part and was further compromised for his audience by contemporary portrayals of Arab men as defeated enemies. In addition to revising history painting by focusing on the protagonist, Delacroix used his belief that Moroccan men closely resembled the dignitaries of ancient Greece and Rome to redefine the classical, the very heart of traditional history painting. Similarly, his idealizing view of Moroccan horsemen and leaders led him to experiment with paintings that treated broad, heroic themes devoid of specific historical markers.

Title: An empire of facts: Ethnography and the politics of

cultural knowledge in French Algeria, 1871--1914

Author: Trumbull, George Rea, IV

Degree: PhD

School: YALE UNIVERSITY

Date: 2005

Pages: 583

Adviser: Merriman, John M.

ISBN: 978-0-542-39497-3

Subject: HISTORY, EUROPEAN (0335); HISTORY, AFRICAN (0331); ANTHROPOLOGY, CULTURAL (0326)

Abstract: 'An Empire of Facts' integrates the history of North Africa with the intellectual, cultural, and political history of the French Third Republic. In metropole and colony alike, the cultural politics of late nineteenth and early twentieth century France revolved around attempts to consolidate republicanism as a system of government and social organization in France. More particularly, in Algeria, where Algerians challenged the illegitimacy of colonial rule, many French ethnographers understood their texts on Algerian culture as contributions to the perpetuation of French colonial domination. Moreover, my dissertation roots Orientalist narratives in a specific historical moment, interrogating the relationship between text and context in colonial Algeria. As creations of imperial power, colonial ethnographies reflect the localized preoccupations of their authors; for many, behind every cultural expression lurked the menace of Algerian contestation of French rule. Studies of religion, gender, and crime created a corpus of cultural knowledge that the colonial state deemed useful for the perpetuation of empire. This project extends the analysis of important elements of cultural politics to France's empire. While historians of France have long debated the political valences attached to religion in the metropole, the avowedly secular Third Republic's relationship to Islam remains largely unexamined. 'An Empire of Facts' addresses the ways in which administrators and scholars used ethnographic texts to understand Islam in relation to the politics of religion as understood in France itself. French knowledge about Algerian culture emerged in dialogue with metropolitan debates about the nature of French cultural and social identity.

Narratives of domination emerged out of fieldwork-based studies. In colonial Algeria, budding social scientists drew upon political surveillance, geographically limited observations carried out by Arabic- and Berber-speaking

administrators, to articulate new methodological and narrative conventions. As the attendant narrative genre to the nascent social sciences, ethnography relied upon participant observation methodology to reinforce its authoritative, generalizing voice. Early social scientists in colonial Algeria relied upon participant observation to establish their expertise. Ethnography surfaced as their primary means of codifying knowledge.

* * *

s



Membership Data Form

Name:

Address:

New Member?

Email Address:

Institutional Affiliation:

Fields of Interest:



Other Colleagues/Institutions who might be interested in the SSA:

MAIL TO:
DAVID GUTELIUS
History Department
Stanford University
Stanford, CA 94305-2152
