

Hassan Maghreb Al Aqsa Rifian
Tarifit Muslim Parliament
Jewish Charifian Almoravid
Glaoui Roman Arab Egypt North Africa
Political Islam Tamazight Tachelheyt United States
Wattasid Amazigh French Tunisia Imazighen
Touareg Almohad Africa Spanish Algeria Portuguese
Mediterranean Thami Glaoui Trans-Sahara Ummayad
African Union Saadian Alaouite Beni Ouarrighals
Mohammed Carthaginian Marinid Constitutional Monarchy
Allah Mohammed VI

ANDRA B
AMAZTIGH



Photo: https://elpais.com/politica/2015/02/16/actualidad/1424122202_627593.html

FIFTEEN CENTS

TIME

The Weekly News-Magazine



VOL. VI. No. 7

ABD-EL-KRIM

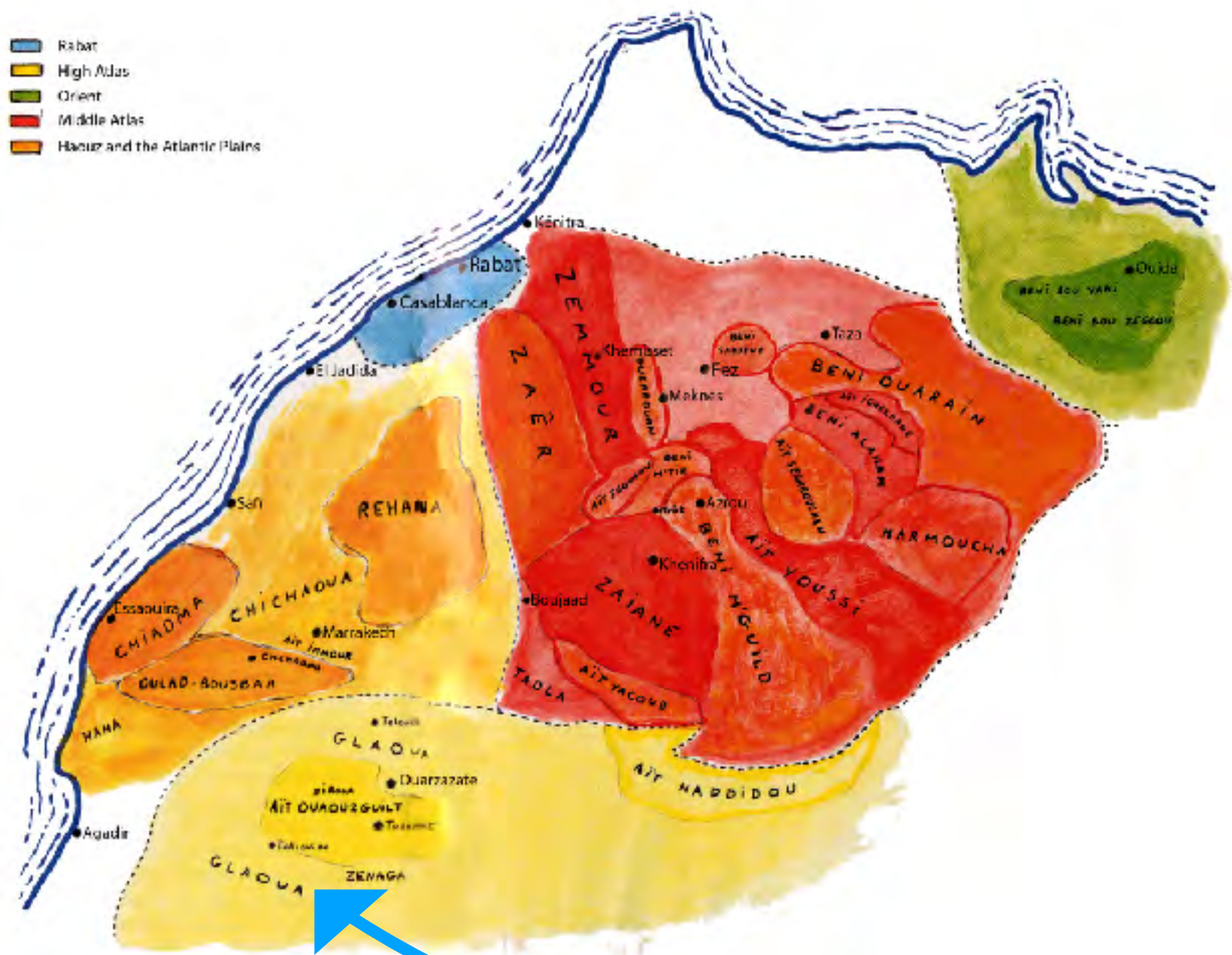
*He calls to Allah
(See Page 9)*

AUGUST 17, 1925

The Amazigh People



Map of Amazigh Tribes



Thami el Glaoui



Amazigh tribe: Glaoui
Location: High Atlas Mountains
Height of Power: 1912 - 1956

Abd el Krim Khattabi, Lion of the Rif



Amazigh identity: Ait Ourriaghels

Location: Rif Mountains

Height of Power: 1921 - 1926

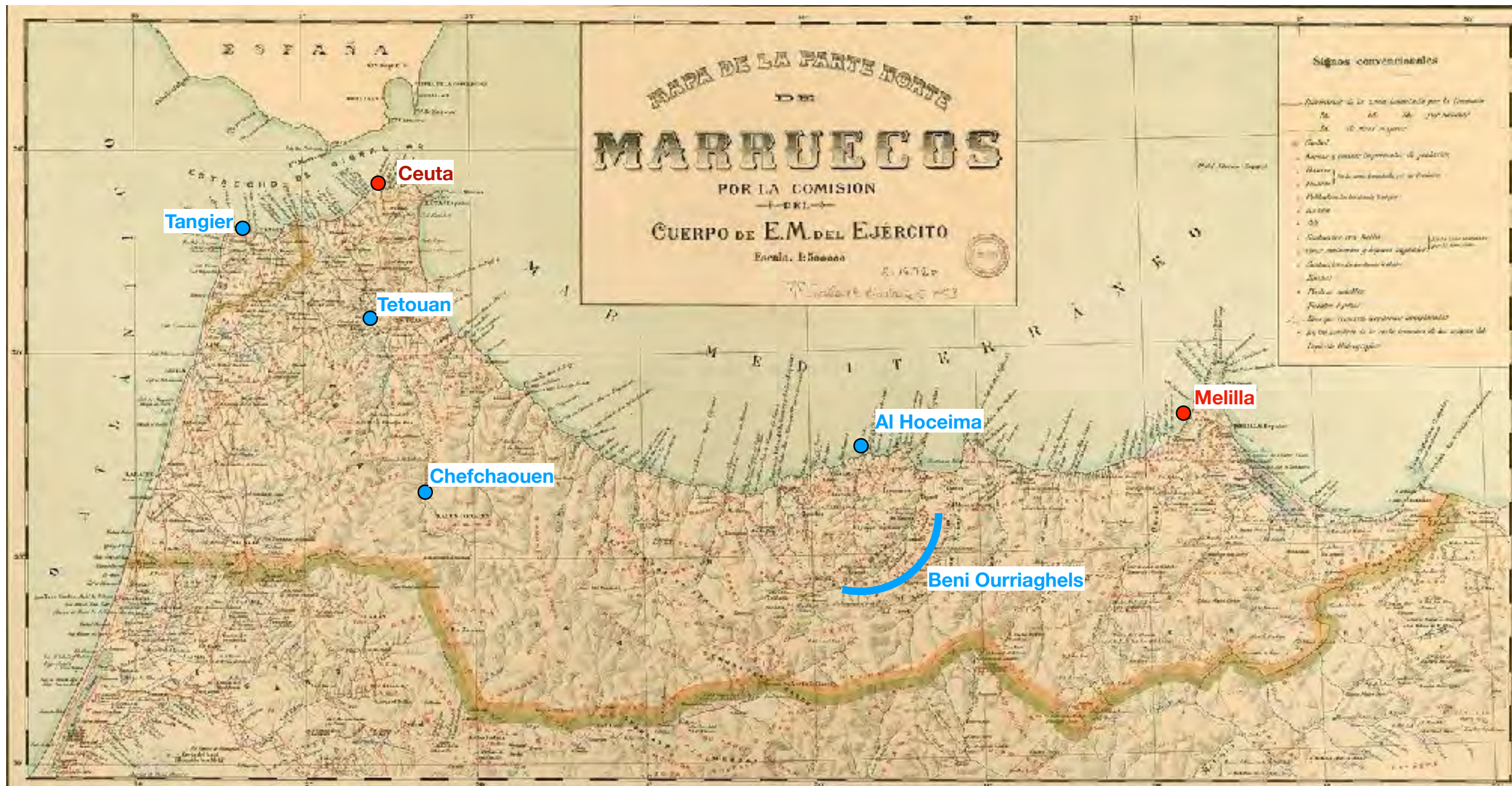
Image source: <https://amazighworldnews.com/95th-anniversary-of-the-battle-of-annual/>

1882 - 1963

Colonial Morocco, 1912 - 1956



Spanish Colonial Protectorate



Abd el Krim Khattabi





gettyimages
Hulton Deutsch







Battle of Annual / Desastre de Annual







“...caused a huge impact across the Iberian peninsula, partly for the cruelty of the Rif rebels, as well as for Spain’s disorganization and negligence, which served a death blow to both Spain’s Monarchy and Spain’s political system.”

El desastre de Annual

CRISIS EN EL REINADO DE ALFONSO XIII

En el verano de 1921 unos diez mil soldados españoles murieron en Annual y en otros dos centenares de posiciones próximas a Melilla. La noticia causó un gran impacto en la península, tanto por la crueldad de los rifeños como por la irresponsabilidad y desorganización del mando español, que dejaron a la monarquía y al sistema político heridos de muerte.

MANUEL FLORENTÍN, PERIÓDISTA

الحرب في المغرب الأقصى: هجوم مولاي عبد الكريم بطل مراكش على الجيوش الاستبانية بجوار مدينة مليه وانصار عليهم
عبد الحميد في صندق البوسنة ثمة ١٦٧ بمصر والقاهرة



“After the Battle of Mount Al-Arwi, we arrived at the walls of Melilla and stopped right there. My military apparatus was still in the making. It was necessary then to walk wisely, and I learned that the Spanish government had made a high appeal to the whole country and was prepared to send all its military supplies to Morocco... I made an appeal to all the inhabitants of the west Rif, and to my soldiers... not to shed the prisoners’ blood and not to mistreat them, but at the same time I recommended them, and with the same emphasis, not to occupy Melilla so as not to provoke international complications. **I regret this bitterly because it was my greatest mistake.**”

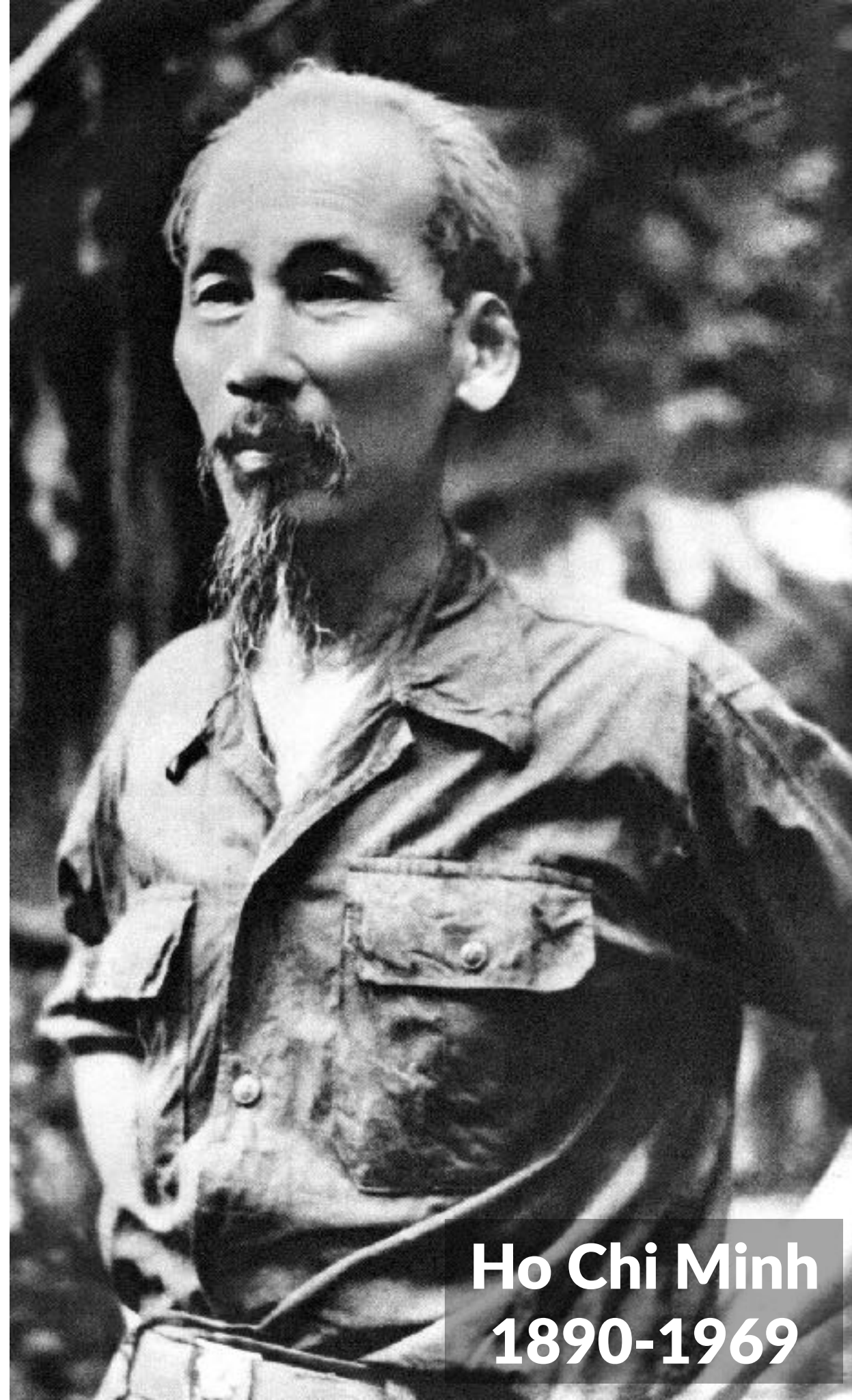
Abdelkrim el-Khattabi

Memoirs

The map illustrates the administrative divisions of the Spanish Sahara, with a red line indicating the territory controlled by the Polisario Front. Key locations marked include Tetuán, Chauen, Nador, and Melilla. The Polisario Front's territory is outlined in red, and a specific area near Nador is highlighted in green and labeled 'Axdir'. The map also shows the Mediterranean Sea to the north and the Atlantic Ocean to the west and south.



Mao Zedong
1893 - 1976



Ho Chi Minh
1890-1969

Che Guevara and Abdelkrim



Abdelkrim and Francisco Franco



Source: <http://www.albafoto.es/desastre-annual-rif-albacetenos-participes-parte-i/>

ABONNEMENTS

Trois mois Six mois Un an
FRANCE & COLONIES
4 fr. 7 fr. 50 14 fr.
UNION POSTALE
6 fr. 12 fr. 22 fr.

Le Petit Journal

illustré

PARAISANT LE DIMANCHE

35^e Année N° 1734

On s'abonne dans tous
les bureaux de poste

Les Manuscrits ne sont pas rendus



Le Riff en révolte

Une fois de plus, les tribus marocaines ont pris l'offensive contre les peuples espagnols de Melilla et des environs. Pour dégager ces troupes et rétablir la situation, le gouvernement de Madrid a dû se résoudre à envoyer d'importantes renforts et c'est au milieu des plus grandes difficultés que ceux-ci ont commencé de débarquer sur la côte.

Le Petit Journal #1734 1924

Source: <https://www.gettyimages.com/detail/news-photo/rif-war-spanish-reinforcements-arriving-in-morocco-news-photo/144848955>

FRANCE'S MOROCCO WAR IS LINKED WITH SPAIN'S

Riffian Leader, Abd-el-Krim, Flushed With Recent Victory, Has Repudiated the Sultan and Declared for Self-Government for His Tribesmen

By WALTER LITTLEFIELD.

WITH the entry of the French into the war in Morocco the conflict assumes a character only vaguely suggested by the attempts of the Spaniards to vanquish the same enemy further north. There the struggle seemed to be between two kinds of antagonists. Here it is the decisive battle, for civilization, between civilization and barbarism—between a modern Caesar and a modern Vercingetorix.

In the brief fortnight since the Moors sifted through the Beni Tamez district and along the Gurgura River and over a forest of nearly 200 miles, "covering" the French outposts as they went, the long accounts of the skirmishes fought seemed utterly disproportionate to the casualties suffered on either side. It is, however, the potentialities of the struggle, added to the character of the leadership, which make it historic.

The creation of soldier-princes that France has ever sent forth is pitted against the most intelligent of modern barbarians. Marshal Lyautey is 70 years old. Except for the brief period when he went to Paris to take the war portfolio in the Briand Cabinet in December, 1918, and then caused that Cabinet to fall a few months later, when he left, a suspect of "defection," not without subsequent honor, he has practically given a long life to the colonial service of France. Tonkino, Algeria, and Madagascar were the fields of his study and experience—of Madagascar with that old strategist Gambini, who as Military Governor of Paris, in September, 1914, offered decisive diversion to the German Von Kluck. Rare for the interwar period already mentioned he has been Resident General of the French Zone of Morocco since April 16, 1917, just seven months before his country and Spain settled the area of their respective territories.

Spanish High Commissioners have come, been defeated and have gone, yet Lyautey has stayed on, making secure the occupation by France.

The Fighting Tribesman.

Abd-el-Krim, the leader of the invading Riffian tribesmen, is a much misunderstood man. He is one of those born leaders of men who sometimes arise among a distressed people. He is also a reformer, and a first-class fighting man. He is only a "barbarian" in the sense that Vercingetorix was—a figure to the culture of his time. He is dark set, of short stature, and has a round, pleasant face with benevolent brown eyes. He has a Spanish education and was quite unknown when his name was world-wide.

On Jan. 23 last, when the King of Spain was the subject of a great demonstration in Madrid, his Majesty received a message from Rabul saying that he would send dispatch proof of the Moroccan chief's devotion to the Spanish cause, with which he had been fighting—the subject of the such rebel, Abd-el-Krim. From 1913 (and the beautiful Rabul was the prisoner of that same Abd-el-Krim).

pendence of the Riffian State, nor any mention of the Treaty of 1912. (The Franco-Spanish Zone pact.) It is possible to grant a kind of independence, economical and administrative, to the Riffian tribes and also to confirm the position and rank which El Mohammed ben Abdel Krim el-Khattabi (Abd-el-Krim) enjoys at present, also that enjoyed by the Governors of the tribes who rule under the supervision of the Moroccan (the Sultan's Government) and under the protection of the Spanish Government.

"The negotiations shall be confined to the means of developing commerce, industry and agriculture among the Riffian tribes and in the granting to them of material and moral assistance by the Maghzen and the protecting power."

"If you agree to these conditions I beg you to send me a document signed by your chief and the final negotiations will take place. * * * Above all, I must inform you, by orders of the Spanish Government, that your reply to our terms must be in our hands within forty-eight hours from the time you receive this letter. * * *

Abd-el-Krim's Answer is Spain.

This ultimatum from a defeated foe did not please the "Sultan-President," as he called himself. Under his direction the "Foreign Minister of the Riffian Government" replied on July 24 in part as follows:

"Your letter resembles a final ultimatum and as such its contents have caused us much surprise. Being as I am the Minister of Foreign Affairs to the Riffian Government, I feel bound to inform you that our terms are as follows:

"That the Riffian Government, established upon modern ideas and on the principles of civilization, considers itself independent politically and economically—privileged to enjoy our freedom as we have enjoyed it for centuries and to live as other people live. We consider that we have the right to enjoy the possession of our territory in preference to any other nation and we consider that the Spanish Colonial Party have transgressed and violated our rights, and that they have no justification for their pretense of a right to make a protectorate of our Riffian State.

"We have never recognized this Protectorate and we never shall recognize it. We refuse it once and for all. We desire to be our own rulers and to maintain and preserve our legal and indisputable rights. * * *

"We are surprised that you ignore the interests of Spain herself in not making peace with the Riff by recognizing its independence and thus keeping the bonds of union with our Riffian people, instead of infringing our rights, of humiliating our people and lowering all the humane and legal doctrines of universal law, such as is contained in the Treaty of Versailles, which was drawn up after the Great War.

"This war taught mankind the penalty of ill-doing, of violation and of pride and for a the world has learned also

the tribesmen are satisfied, or are at least resigned to be under the rule of the French and that they regard the Sultan Mulai Yusuf as also the head of their religion and the French as the Moroccan Sultan's faithful servants.

Moreover, they look upon Abd-el-Krim as a political rebel and a religious usurper. But what would be their attitude in the event of a decisive French defeat in the disputed territory? The authorities do not state.

It is not necessary to go back to the time of the Spanish "conquistadores" to find the formative influence of the present situation. The efforts of the powers to bring the country under the realm of productive civilization, their complex divisions to do so, is only about seventy years old. The military phases of this period need not particularly interest us, be, although reflecting the ever-changing tactics of the day, their strategy has remained always the same.

The diplomatic development which is responsible for the present situation is—

ABD-EL-KRIM, LEADER OF THE RIFFS



At Top—International News.

Type of Moorish Cavalrymen in Riffian War Against the French.

one at the time when England, about seventy years ago, quietly and lamely established her commercial relations with the Sultan and sought an economic penetration, which from the beginning rivaled the ambitions of Spain and France, who were trying to achieve the same thing by political control.

Since then their contest for supremacy has been the subject of a war in treaties, involving Britain, France, Spain and Germany.

The Treaty Concerning Tangier.

The Tangier convention signed by England, France and Spain on Dec. 14, 1923,

the legislative assembly of the government, ministers of the Act of Algiers, and of fifteen natives. England's stipulation that there should be no fortifications erected in the international zone of Tangier—just across from Gibraltar—was incorporated in this treaty, which went into effect last December. Since then the Spanish retreat has taken place.

Last July Secretary of State Hughes informed the three signatory powers that the United States Government, after a careful study of the subject, could not subscribe to that Tangier convention. It would, however, place no obstacle

the plan which the three other powers had allocated to themselves. The United States did not desire to participate in the administration in any way. At the same time, the United States was ready to suspend its extraterritorial rights if adequate guarantees for the protection of American interests were given.

The strangest paradox of the whole situation appears to be that England, without firing a shot or losing a man, has achieved by diplomacy what Spain and France have failed to acquire by actual occupation. She has kept Tangier from being a military rival or off-

"We consider that we have the right to enjoy the possession of our territory in preference to any other nation and we consider that the Spanish Colonial Party have transgressed and violated our rights, and that they have no justification for their pretense of a right to make a protectorate of our Riffian State... We have never recognized the Protectorate and we never shall recognize it. We refuse it once and for all. We desire to be our own rulers and to maintain and preserve our legal and indisputable rights..."

AbdelKrim Khattabi

ABONNEMENTS
Tous mois 5 fr. 100 fr. 500 fr.
PARANALYSE 10 COLONIES
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UNION POSTALE
6 fr. 12 fr. 22 fr.

Le Petit Journal

illustré

PARAISANT LE DIMANCHE
35^e Année - N° 1761
On s'abonne sans frais
les bureaux de poste.
Les Marocains se sont révoltés



Les combats dans le Riff

C'est une véritable guerre nationale qui se livre, en ce moment, dans le Nord marocain. Les tribus berbères, exaltées par l'amour du sol natal et armées par de puissants moyens d'action, après avoir longtemps tenu tête aux troupes espagnoles, les repoussent maintenant vers la côte où leurs derniers points d'appui sont gravement menacés.

It's a real, undeniable war that's happening in the Northern Morocco right now. The Rif tribes, empowered by their love of their native land, and aided by their strong tactical advantage, have pushed the Spanish back towards the coast, seriously compromising Spain's last remaining strongholds.

**Le Petit Journal #1761
1924**

Source: <https://www.gettyimages.com/detail/illustration/rif-war-berber-tribesmen-nursing-their-wounds-as-the-stock-graphic/134364136>

HISTORIA

AÑO XXVI N° 324 Abril 2003

3,91 €

Guerra química en el Rif (1921-1927)

Por MARÍA ROSA DE MADARIAGA
CARLOS LÁZARO ÁVILA



PINTURA

Misterioso
Vermeer



INTELECTUALES EN
LA GUERRA CIVIL

El Ballenato

GRECIA Y ROMA

Pestes y pestilencias
en la Antigüedad



V. Courcelle-Labrousse
N. Marmié

La guerre du Rif

Maroc (1921-1926)



POINTS

HISTOIRE

"I have been obstinately resistant to the use of suffocating gases against these indigenous peoples but after what they have done, and of their treacherous and deceptive conduct, I have to use them with true joy."

Dámaso Berenguer
High Commissioner of Spanish Morocco
August 12, 1921

LE PETIT JOURNAL

HEBDOMADAIRE - 36^e Année
61, rue Lafayette, Paris

ILLUSTRE

31 Mai 1925 - N° 1797
PRIX: 30 CENTIMES



AU MAROC : LA DÉFENSE HÉROÏQUE DU POSTE D'AOULAY

**Le Petit Journal #1797
May 31, 1925**

Source: <https://www.gettyimages.com/detail/news-photo/rif-war-in-morocco-french-troops-defending-the-post-of-news-photo/146140237>

General Hubert Lyautey & Sultan Moulay Youssef



FRANCE'S MOROCCO WAR IS LINKED WITH SPAIN'S

Riffian Leader, Abd-el-Krim, Flushed With Recent Victory, Has Repudiated the Sultan and Declared for Self-Government for His Tribesmen

WALTER LITTLEFIELD

WITH the entry of the French into the war in Morocco the combat assumes a character which is entirely new. It is no longer a struggle between two kinds of antiquities. Here it is the decisive battle, war excellence, between civilization and barbarism, between modern France and ancient Morocco.

In the brief fortnight since the Moors lifted through the Dou Taoussa district and along the Ouzurga River and over a front of nearly 200 miles, the French have won a series of brilliant victories. The long accounts of the fighting which seemed utterly disproportionate to the casualties suffered on either side. It is, however, the inevitability of the struggle, added to the character of the leader, which has made the war so dramatic.

The greatest of these leaders is that France has ever sent forth in pitted against the most intelligent of modern barbarians. Mohammed Lyautey is 70 years old. Except for a brief period, he went to Paris in 1905, and he followed in the French army to the battle of Verdun, 1916, and then caused that Cabinet to fall a few months later, when he left a prophet of "defeatism" not without subsequent honor.

Madagascar were the focus of his study and experience in Madagascar with that old strategist Gallieni, who as Military Governor of Paris, in 1911, offered decisive divisions of the Vong Hauk. Since for the last few years already mentioned he has been President General of the French Zone of Morocco since April 28, 1912, just seven months before his countrymen were driven from the area of their resistance.

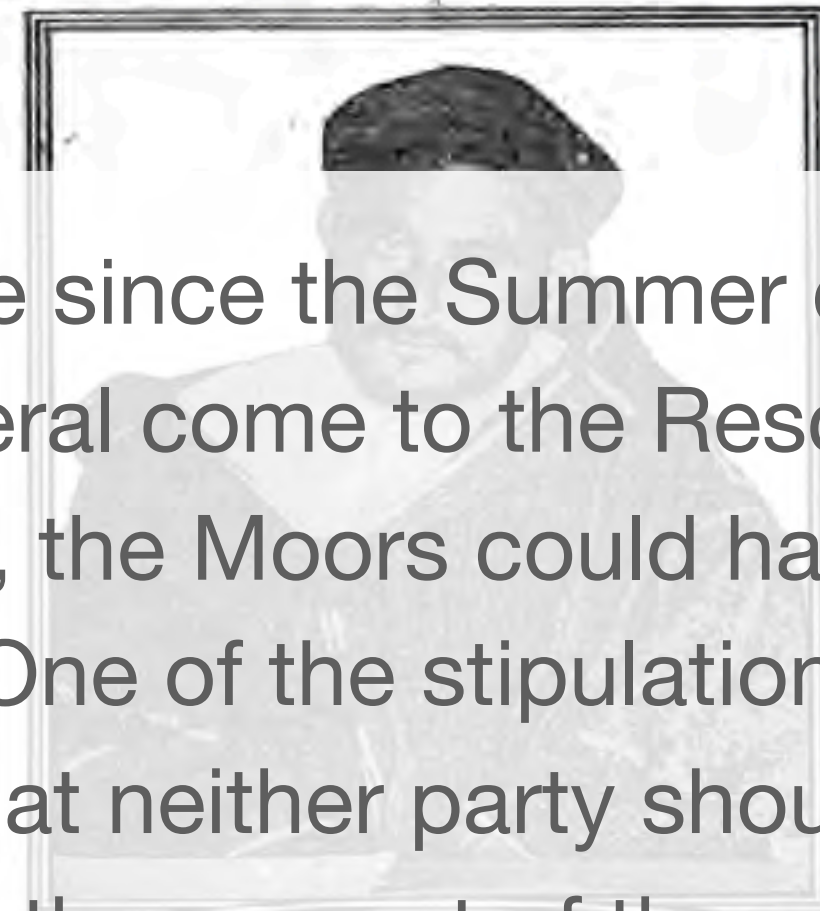
Spanish High Commissioner, who has since been defeated and have gone, yet Lyautey has stayed on, making secure the occupation by France.

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On May 22 last, when the King of Spain was in Madrid, his Majesty received a message from Morocco saying that he would send a dispatch of the Moors to the French zone.

ABD-EL-KRIM, LEADER OF THE RIFFS



POLICE TO CON

Even Fiji Sending a Blue Line of Crime—Co

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"It is obvious that at any time since the Summer of 1921, had the French Resident General come to the Rescue of the Spanish High Commissioner, the Moors could have been crushed between two fires. One of the stipulations of the Zones Treaty, however, was that neither party should invade the other's territory except at the request of the occupant. Spanish pride prevented such a request from being sent. This was scarcely fair to the French who in the last few months have nervously watched Abd-el-Krim prepare his invasion of their territory from the Spanish side."

Walter Littlefield

"France's Morocco War is Linked with Spain's," New York Times

LE PETIT JOURNAL

HEBDOMADAIRE - 36 Année
61, rue Lafayette, Paris

ILLUSTRE

28 Juin 1925. - N° 1801
PRIX : 30 CENTIMES



Mr. Painlevé's Sensational Journey to Morocco

**Le Petit Journal #1801
June 28, 1925**

Source: <https://www.gettyimages.com/detail/news-photo/rif-war-in-morocco-official-visit-of-prime-minister-of-news-photo/146140242>

LE VOYAGE SENSATIONNEL DE M. PAINLEVÉ AU MAROC

General Lyautey & General Pétain



French join Rif War



Image source: <https://www.gettyimages.com/detail/news-photo/morocco-morocco-war-of-the-rif-partisans-giving-information-news-photo/152233470>



Image source: <https://www.gettyimages.com/detail/news-photo/morocco-rif-war-franco-spanish-collaboration-general-news-photo/152239026>

LE PETIT JOURNAL

HEBDOMADAIRE - 36 Année
61, rue Lafayette, Paris

ILLUSTRE

27 Septembre 1925. - N° 1814
PRIX : 30 CENTIMES



146140251 APPUYÉS PAR L'ESCADRE FRANÇAISE, LES ESPAGNOLS DÉBARQUENT A ALHUCEMAS

Le Petit Journal #1814
September 27, 1925

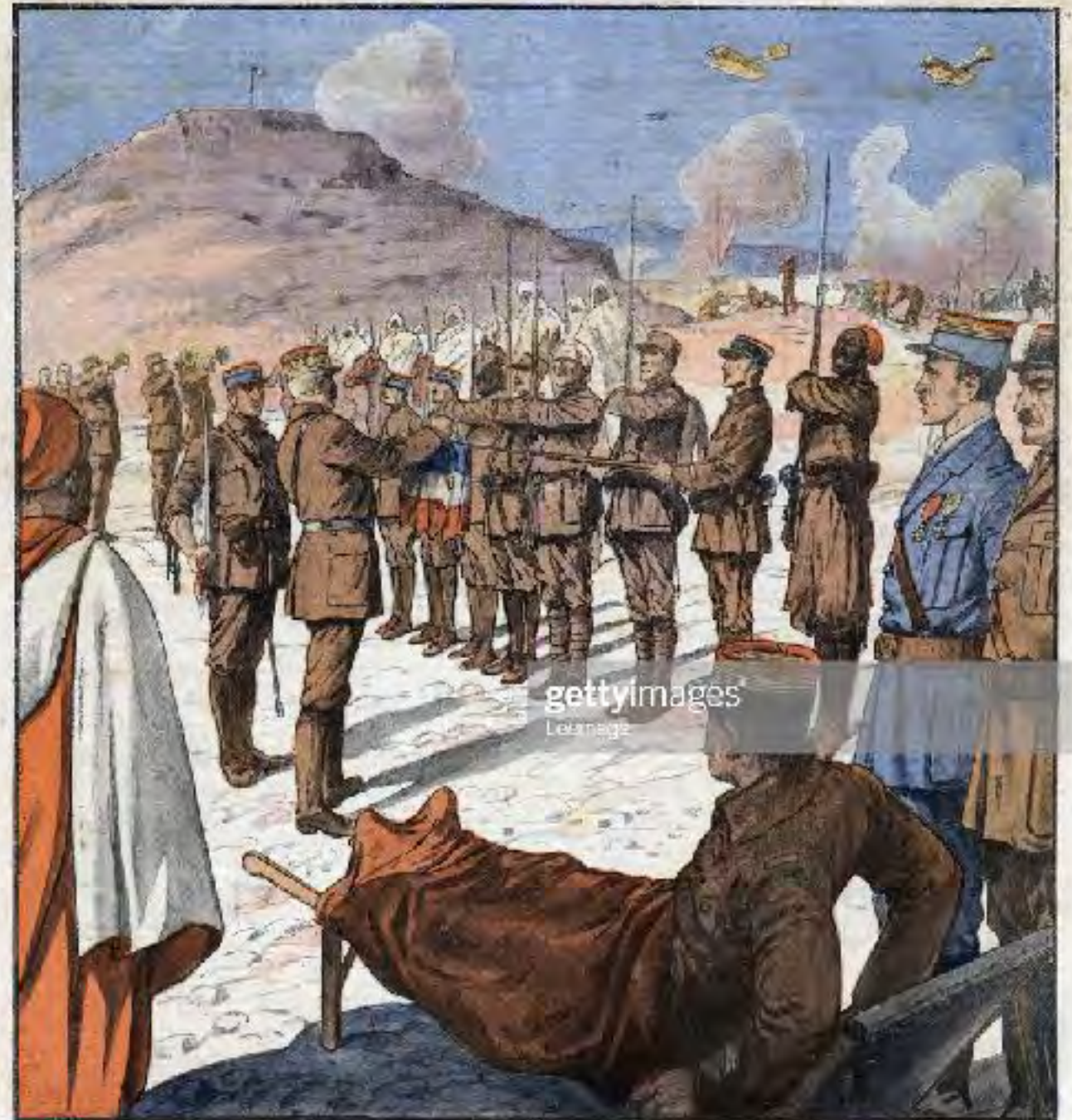
Image source: <https://www.gettyimages.com/detail/news-photo/rif-war-in-morocco-arrival-of-the-spanish-troops-in-al-news-photo/146140251>

LE PETIT JOURNAL

HEBDOMADAIRE - 36 Année
61, rue Lafayette, Paris

ILLUSTRE

9 Août 1925. - N° 1807
PRIX : 30 CENTIMES



146140246 DÉCORÉS SOUS LES BALLES

Le Petit Journal #1807
August 9, 1925

Image source: <https://www.gettyimages.com/detail/news-photo/rif-war-general-billotte-reviewing-the-newly-arrived-french-news-photo/146140246>



King Mohamed V and Abdelkrim, Cairo



149177022 Image source: <https://www.gettyimages.fi/detail/news-photo/picture-taken-in-january-1960-shows-monarch-king-mohammed-news-photo/149177022>



Al-Hirak

THE MOVEMENT

King Hassan II



Crown Prince Hassan II & General Mohammed Oufikir



gettyimages®
Terence Spencer



Image source: Rif: Briser le Silence; <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=lQmd3n19IUg>

“No Democratic Contours”



Image source: <https://www.gettyimages.com/detail/news-photo/prince-moulay-hassan-future-king-hassan-ii-of-morocco-and-news-photo/103934155>



Justice According to Hassan II

He used his justice to strengthen his power and weaken the opposition.

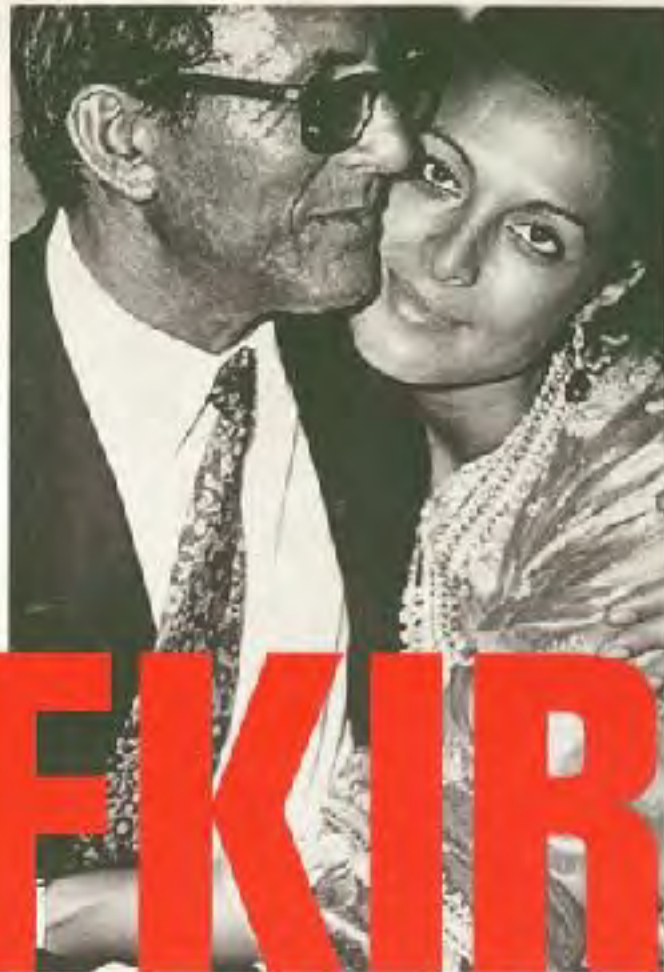
Telquel Issue #624
June 13 - 19, 2014



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Stephen Smith



OUFKIR UN DESTIN MAROCAIN

calmann-lévy

NATIONAL BEST-SELLER

STOLEN LIVES

TWENTY YEARS IN A DESERT JAIL



MALIKA OUFKIR
AND MICHÈLE FITOUSSI



1965 - 1970

Times of the Dictator:

Hassan II declares a state of emergency and takes control of all powers

Telquel Issue #654

January 30 - February 5th, 2015



Photo: Alia Kate



1984 Riots in the Rif

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THE NEW YORK TIMES, SUNDAY, JANUARY 22, 1984

Several Deaths Suspected in Morocco Rioting

By HENRY KAMM

Special to The New York Times

OUJDA, Morocco, Jan. 21 — An undetermined number of people have been killed in a wave of demonstrations by students and workers in various parts of Morocco, including this city, it was reported today.

The demonstrations were said to have begun with high school students protesting increases in school fees and tougher rules to eliminate weaker students from higher education. The protests were said then to have spread to workers unhappy about increases in prices of food and other commodities.

No reliable reports of casualties

were available. Numbers as high as 40 have been cited but could not be confirmed.

The Government of King Hassan II has imposed a total ban on any news of the reported protests. Little has appeared in the Moroccan press, although reports of riots in Marrakesh, Rabat, Tetuán, Oujda and Nador began circulating outside the country this week.

An Oujda police official said he did not know what was happening in Nador but there were many roadblocks between here and that city, which is on the Mediterranean coast.

[The official Moroccan press agency reported from Rabat that the

King would make a broadcast address to the nation Sunday night. Reuters reported in a dispatch from Rabat, the Moroccan capital. The agency did not say what he would discuss.]

An indication that the Government was facing serious troubles came today when the authorities expelled two foreign reporters who had flown to this town at the Algerian border.

The journalists had come to investigate reports that a riot in Nador on Thursday had taken many lives and caused much property damage. Armored cars, helicopters and large numbers of troops were reported to

have been involved.

One reporter, Jacques-Michel Tondre, a senior editor of the diplomatic staff of Agence France-Presse in Paris, was expelled from Morocco immediately on arrival. The departure of a flight bound for Marseille was delayed to put Mr. Tondre aboard.

In another incident, this correspondent was first ordered to take the flight to France, then was permitted to go to Casablanca instead.

No reason for the expulsion was provided, but the reporters were told that the order had come from the provincial governor.

Earlier this month, riots broke out in neighboring Tunisia, where the Government of President Habib Bourguiba had doubled retail prices of bread and other basic cereal products. Scores of people were killed, more wounded and

800 to 900 arrested before Mr. Bourguiba reversed himself and rescinded the increases six days after they took effect.

Explanations Sought

RABAT, Morocco, Jan. 21 (Reuters) — A Moroccan newspaper, Al-Itihad al-Istiraki, called on the Government today to explain the reports of widespread unrest and to reassure the people.

The front-page appeal was the first reference to the unrest in the Moroccan press. The paper said it had not published reports of the unrest earlier because of "the delicate situation our country is passing through" and because Morocco had been host to a conference of Islamic leaders.



The New York Times, Jan. 22, 1984

Troops were reported to have been called in to halt rioting in Nador.

DO NOT FORGET THE NEEDIEST

ANNE KLEIN





A Prince Punishes the Rif

The people of the North already knew the violence that I exacted as Crown Prince-- it's best for them, if they don't become acquainted with the violence of the King.



“The punishment went on for decades. As children, we never understood what we—as a people—were being punished for. Wasn’t it the north that had led the anti-colonial struggle in Morocco? Yet people feared speaking Tarifit outdoors, and no one dared name their son Abdelkrim.”

Hicham Aidi

“Is Morocco Headed Towards Insurrection,” The Nation





Photo: Alia Kate

DOSSIER

PAR SOULEIMAN BENCHERKJ

AVEC HASSAN HADJANE

Hassan II FAUT-IL LE REGRETTER ?

Nostalgie. Celle de l'époque magnifiée d'un roi qui a survécu à deux tentatives de coup d'Etat, organisé la Marche verte et brillé sur la scène internationale.

Fascination. Son charisme et son rayonnement diplomatique font parfois oublier la nature autoritaire de son régime.

Succession. Qu'il s'agisse de l'homme ou du chef de l'Etat, les différences entre son fils et lui sont indéniables.

Nous ne regrettons pas Hassan II ? Nous connaissons trop les séquelles de l'ancien régime pour céder à la nostalgie : mise en pièces du système éducatif, traditionalisation galopante de la société, spirale des inégalités et de la pauvreté, brutalité politique, judiciaire et policière, etc. Les mentalités marocaines ont été profondément imprégnées des trente-huit ans de règne de Hassan II, et pas forcément pour le meilleur. La mission du roi actuel en est d'autant plus difficile. Mais Hassan II a en même temps livré à son fils un héritage capital dans une époque troublée : un trône consolidé, enraciné à l'intérieur de ses frontières et respecté à l'extérieur. Du coup





Institut Royal de la Culture Amazighe (IRCAM)



Tifinagh Alphabet

ⵣ	ⵢ	ⵖ	ⵖⵓ	ⵏ	ⵎ	ⵉ	ⵏ	ⵙ
ya	yab	yag	yag ^w	yad	yaḍ	yey	yaf	yak
a	b	g	g ^w	d	ḍ	e	f	k
[æ]	[b]	[g]	[g ^w]	[d/ð]	[dˤ]	[ə]	[f]	[k/ç]

ⵙⵓ	ⵏ	ⵏ	ⵏ	ⵏ	ⵏ	ⵏ	ⵏ	ⵏ
yak ^w	yah	yaḥ	yaε	yax	yaq	yi	yaj	yal
k ^w	h	ḥ		x	q	i	j	l

ⵎ	ⵏ	ⵉ	ⵓ	ⵓ	ⵓ	ⵓ	ⵓ	ⵓ
yam	yan	yu	yar	yaṛ	yagh	yas	yaş	yac
m	n	u	r	ṛ	gh	s	ş	c
[m]	[n]	[u]	[r]	[rˤ]	[ɣ]	[s]	[sˤ]	[ʃ]

ⵜ	ⵜ	ⵡ	ⵢ	ⵣ	ⵣ
yat	yaṭ	yaw	yay	yaz	yaẓ
t	ṭ	w	y	z	ẓ
[t/θ]	[tˤ]	[w]	[j]	[z]	[zˤ]



Photo: Alia Kate



1 fol	2 ofl	3 RQoE
4 RZ8K	5 OCC8O	6 GEΣθ
7 Oo	8 toC	9 toE
10 COoU	11 foI A COoU	12 θEI A COoU

1-2-3-4-5-6-7-8-9-10-11-12.





ofAC



offo



offo



tofo

o-θ-x-x'-A-E-8-X-K'-O-A-foX-E-C-I-H-C-I-8-O-O-Y-O-θ-C-+E-L-f-8-8



Photo: Anna Beeke

Azoul Symbol





Instance d'Équité et Réconciliation (IER)



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ABDELHAK SENNA

52188147

جلسات الاستماع العمومية

AUDITIONS PUBLIQUES

20,000 cases → 742 killed extra judiciously/disappeared

4677 cases resolved → 78% received reparations for \$85m



51885083



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ABDELHAK SENNA

51881485



“To date, the overwhelming majority of Moroccan officials alleged to have committed gross human rights violations during the period covered by the IER's mandate have not been brought to justice; and there are no indications of the authorities' intention to do so in the future. Instead, the official discourse promotes the notion of “reconciliatory justice rather than accusatory justice”, which translates into impunity for grave human rights violations.”

Broken Promises: The Equity and Reconciliation Commission and Follow-Up
Amnesty International, 2010



51881475

Mouvement du 20 Fevrier



2011 Constitution



ALCOOL

LA CRISE DE LA QUARANTAINE

N° 765 DU 19 AU 25 MAI 2017

TELQUEL

DIRECTRICE DE LA PUBLICATION : AICHA AKALAY

www.telquel.ma

REPORTAGE

QUE SE PASSE-T-IL À AL HOCEIMA ?



*What is happening in
Al Hoceima?*

Telquel Issue #765
May 19 - 25th, 2017







FLASHBACK

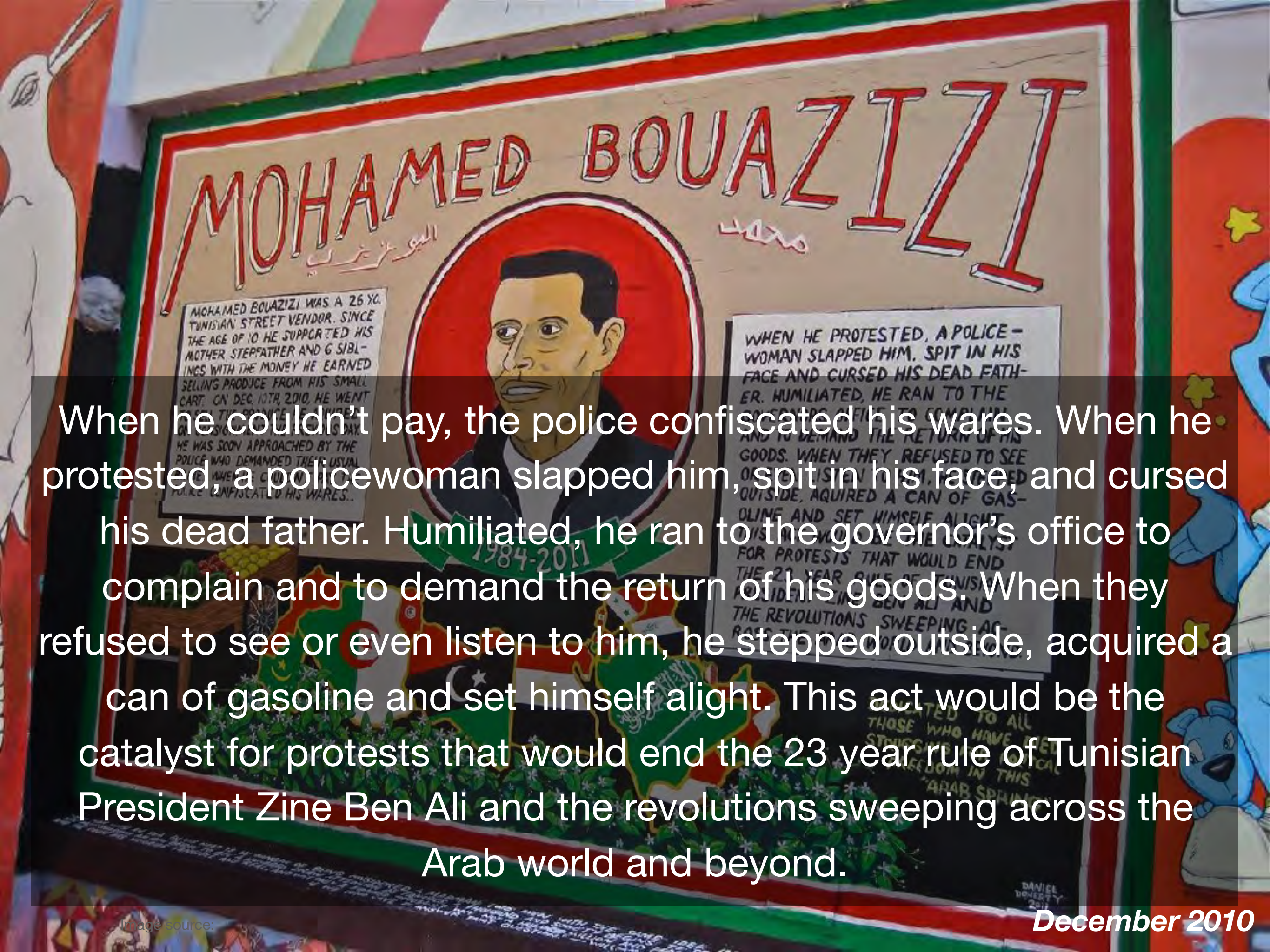
THE LINK BETWEEN CANCER AND A CENTURY- OLD SPANISH WAR

“Mouhcine Fikri's death is the biggest test to the Moroccan regime since the rise of the February 20th Movement in 2011 —the country's mild adaptation of the "Arab Spring.”

Samia Errazzouki
Middle East Institute
“Lessons for Morocco After Protests

Mouhicine Fikri, the Fishmonger





When he couldn't pay, the police confiscated his wares. When he protested, a policewoman slapped him, spit in his face, and cursed his dead father. Humiliated, he ran to the governor's office to complain and to demand the return of his goods. When they refused to see or even listen to him, he stepped outside, acquired a can of gasoline and set himself alight. This act would be the catalyst for protests that would end the 23 year rule of Tunisian President Zine Ben Ali and the revolutions sweeping across the Arab world and beyond.



MARRAKECH

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HISTOIRE

LES SULTANS BOURLINGUEURS

N° 766 DU 26 MAI AU 1^{er} JUIN 2017

TELQUEL

DIRECTRICE DE LA PUBLICATION : AICHA AKALAY
www.telquel.ma

NASSER ZAFZAFI LE RIFAIN QUI DÉFIE L'ÉTAT

En tant que leader
des manifestations à
Al Hoceïma, il est devenu
une icône du Rif. Rencontre
avec un personnage
étonnant et détonnant.

Nasser Zafzafi The Riffian who Defies the State

*As leader of the events in
Al Hoceïma, he became a
Rif icon. An encounter
with an amazing and
explosive character...*

Telquel Issue #766
May 26 - June 1st, 2017

FOOTBALL

LIONS DE L'ATLAS, ON REFAIT LE MONDIAL

N° 818 DU 29 JUIN AU 5 JUILLET 2018

TELQUEL

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www.telquel.ma

HIRAK

PUTAIN 20 ANS !

Le verdict est tombé pour les 53 membres du Hirak poursuivis en justice. Nasser Zafzafi et le noyau dur du mouvement écotent de 20 ans de prison.

HIRAK

\$&!@ - 20 Years!

The verdict has been announced for the 53 members of the Hirak movement. Nasser Zafzafi and the core activists in the movement will pay the price with 20 years in prison...

Telquel Issue #818

June 29 - July 5th, 2018



“People have taken advantage of that atmosphere to express their own social demands. The demands are old, but the movements and the way they claim and express them are new. These are ancient causes: the social deficit, the disparities between rich and poor. They are the result of an uneven distribution of wealth and this is worsening.

We can feel a social explosion but that does not necessarily mean change. For now the system settled with with a carrot and stick policy.”

Abdella Lefnatsa

Activist, Moroccan Association of Human Rights (AMDH)





BANQUES ISLAMIKES

COMMENT CIH BANK A PRIS DE COURT LE MARCHÉ

N° 767 DU 2 AU 8 JUIN 2017

TELQUEL

DIRECTRICE DE LA PUBLICATION : AICHA AKALAY

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ENTRE HIER
ET AUJOURD'HUI...

LES VIEILLES BLESSURES DU RIF

*Between yesterday and
today...*

The old wounds of the Rif

Telquel Issue #767
June 2 - 8th, 2017

“While the shared political and economic grievances that propelled the Tunisian protests across the region still exist, rather than enact measures to improve economic performance, reduce corruption, and ensure equality for all citizens, many Arab states have instead focused on preventing and containing dissent.”

Sarah Yerks,
Brookings Institution

“Why Morocco’s protests won’t usher in another Arab Spring”

