

MOROCCO

Warning: Please always quote the source below when using this information.

Source: Antoon De Baets, *Censorship of Historical Thought: A World Guide 1945–2000* (Westport, Conn., and London: Greenwood Press, © 2002), 354–55 [Reproduced with permission of Greenwood Publishing Group, Inc., Westport, CT.]

Note: Passages marked in yellow are updates added between 1 January 2002 (publication date of the book) and 1 March 2005.

French Morocco

pre-1956 Due to political sensibilities, research in contemporary history at the Institut des Hautes Etudes at Rabat was ignored during the colonial period.

Morocco

- 1974– In November 1974 **Brahim Mouatta** (1950–), a history and geography teacher in Khénifra active in the radical wing of the progressive political party Union Nationale des Forces Populaires, was arrested and held without trial until 1977. During the trial in Casablanca in January-February 1977, he was sentenced to twenty-two years' imprisonment. In 1982 he was held at Kénitra Central Prison.
- 1977–89 In February 1977 history and geography teacher **Said Asghen** was sentenced to twenty years' imprisonment for his alleged membership in a subversive organization. In May 1989 he was released after a royal pardon by King Hassan II.
- pre-1981 Up to 1981 poems on the anticolonial resistance of the Berber tribes of the Rif in the 1920s and 1930s were completely banned in rural Morocco.
- 1984 **Abdallah Laroui** (1933–), history professor at Muhammad V University, Rabat (1964–), and historian of Islamic and Moroccan civilization, was deprived of his position for a few months before his reappointment in the same capacity at Casablanca University. He had been a counselor of foreign affairs for the Moroccan government (1960–63). His academic work often overlapped with various political activities (he was inspired by the leader of the Moroccan left Mehdi Ben Barka), a cause of friction between him and the king. In 1985, however, he became the crown prince's official tutor.
- 1986 **Driss Bouissef** (?1947–), a political prisoner serving a twenty-year sentence since 1977, was refused permission to defend his doctoral thesis on Franco's Spain under the supervision of Toulouse University, France.
- 2000 On 2 December Communications Minister Mohamed Achaari announced a permanent ban on three weekly newspapers after they published a letter written by exiled opposition leader Mohamed Basri, in which he directly implicated Prime Minister Abderrahmane Youssoufi in an attempted coup against King Hassan II in 1972.

Also see France (1952: Julien).

Sources

American Association for the Advancement of Science, *Report on Science and Human Rights*, 1989, no.9/2: 7.

Amnesty International, *Report 2001* (London 2001) 172.

Autorenkollektiv 79 ed., *Länger als 1001 Nacht—Plus de 1001 Nuits* (Tübingen 1982) 71–79.

Brown, S., D. Collinson, & R. Wilkinson eds., *Biographical Dictionary of Twentieth-Century Philosophers* (London/New York 1996) 438.

Boyd, K. ed., *Encyclopedia of Historians and Historical Writing* (London/Chicago 1999) 683–84.

Choueiri, Y.M., *Arab History and the Nation-State: A Study in Modern Arab Historiography 1820–1980* (London 1989) 165–67.

Human Rights Watch, *World Report 2002* (Washington 2002) 454.

Index on Censorship, 2/81: 32–33; 8/86: 39; 1/01: 112.

Miège, J.L., "Historiography of the Maghrib", in: P.C. Emmer & H.L. Wesseling eds., *Reappraisals in Overseas History* (Leiden 1979) 72.