

# MID-EAST e-NEWS

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## Welcome

The gradual takeover of southern Somalia by the Union of Islamic Courts has all but surrounded the official (but still interim) government in Baidoa. The map in issue 72 may help follow the story.

The two-page spread on Colonial Heritage (pages 2 & 3) may best be viewed by printing it, in which case it should be possible to connect the two pages. If this is not convenient, then in Acrobat Reader, select the View menu, and choose "Continuous – Facing." The magnification can then be adjusted to suit your screen.

Email your responses to [pkclark@pmbx.net](mailto:pkclark@pmbx.net) & check the web for back issues.

## Somalia update...

In time, the takeover of Somalia by the Union of Islamic Courts may have the effect of bringing a semblance of order to the troubled country. Whether or not this is the case, for us a may be a salutary reminder of the situation of those in North Africa who experienced the original 7<sup>th</sup> Century Islamic invasion.

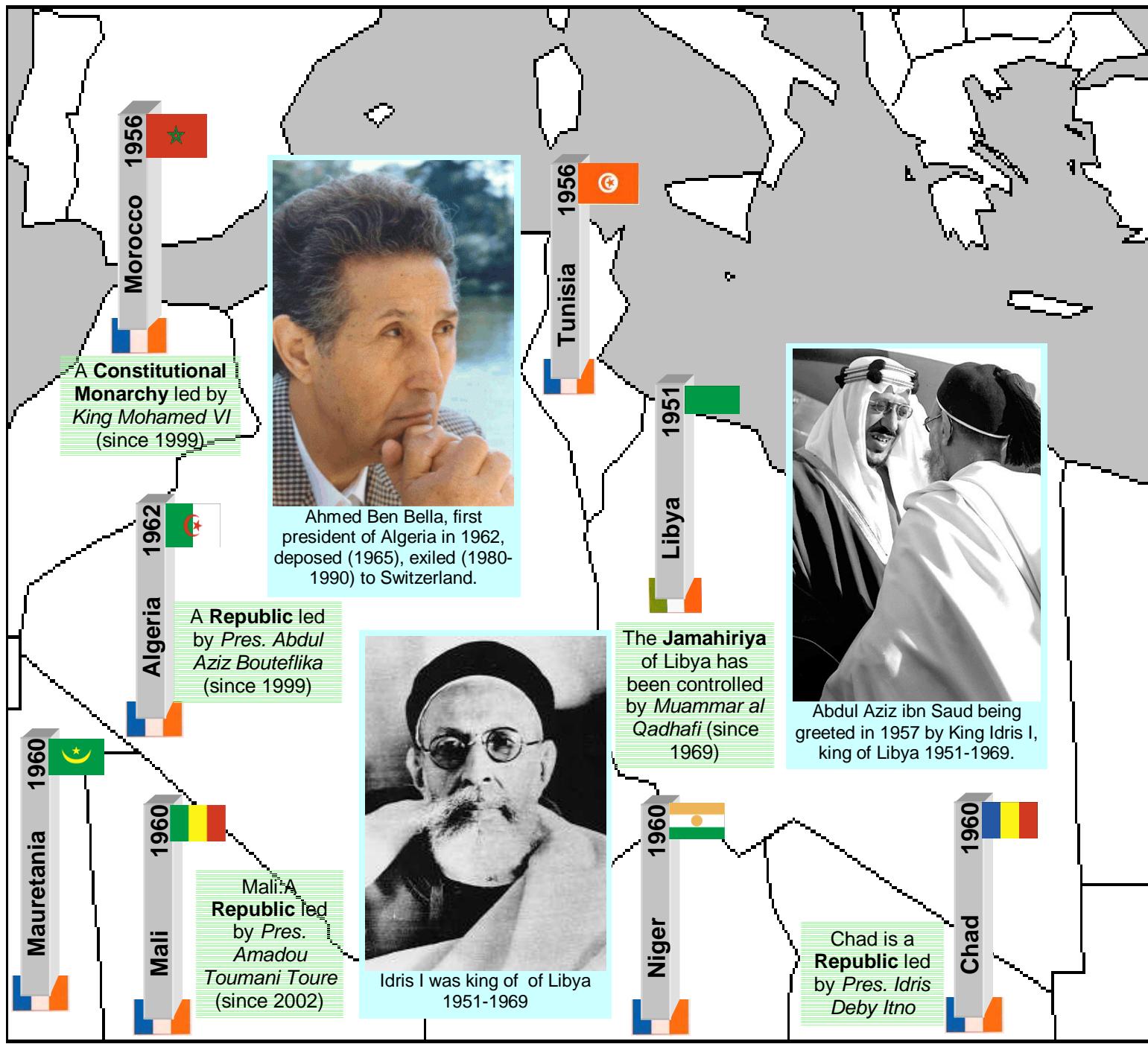
News reports of the past two weeks alone may illustrate what the North African tribes (as well as northern Arabian, Persian, etc.) faced thirteen centuries ago.

17 <sup>th</sup>	Nun working in Mogadishu hospital is killed, in wake of protests against Pope's speech Sister Leonella's last words were "I forgive, I forgive" as she lay dying in the street.
18 <sup>th</sup>	Suicide car bomb attack on interim president – 12 are killed when car drives into motorcade & explodes
20 <sup>th</sup>	<b>Ibrahim Sherif Nur.</b> A 30-year-old Somali, now a refugee with his wife and family in Kenya. <i>The Somali people have their own way of life and these people [Islamic forces] have come to impose a way of life which is not compatible with Somali culture. The minority who are opposed to them are being oppressed. I do not want to live there [Mogadishu] any more. Yes, life is hard here [in the refugee camp], I have no job, food is scarce. I am suffering but at least I have security.</i>
22 <sup>nd</sup>	Public execution of murderer in Mogadishu – first in the country since UIC take control
23 <sup>rd</sup>	Refugees stream into Kenya at around 500 per day, primarily through Liboi border post
24 <sup>th</sup>	UIC Representatives visit the SOS hospital to pay their respects to Italian nun Sister Leonella Sgorbati.
25 <sup>th</sup>	UIC takes control of Kismayo – the local warlord quits the city without attempting resistance
	A immediate ban on the selling of Khat during Ramadan is implemented
	Women and children protest the Islamist takeover – 1 boy shot dead during protest
26 <sup>th</sup>	Further protests in Kismayo, and overnight curfew is imposed
	Hundreds of Ethiopian troops arrive to protect Baidoa
27 <sup>th</sup>	(The Transitional Federal Government – TFG – now only controls a small area around Baidoa) Local militias hand over their weapons and battle wagons ('technical') to UIC forces <b>Yusuf Mire Mahmud.</b> A lawmaker and previously an aide to the warlord who controlled Kismayo.. He had handed over 18 technicals and 300 militia fighters. <i>"It is a big relief for me," he said. "I'm a free man now I can do anything I want or go anywhere I want,"</i> he told Reuters at the field where Islamists then tested the machine guns.
28 <sup>th</sup>	Women lead demonstration against ban on Khat, shouting "we don't want the courts" The UIC arrived in their battle wagons ('technical') at a local radio station and ordered it closed.
29 <sup>th</sup>	The station was accused of broadcasting 'lies' about a boy being killed, and the women's demonstration
	More than 200 refugees daily streaming into Kenya from Somalia, through Liboi & Amuma border posts
	These will join the more than 100,000 already in Dabaab camps, Kenya
30 <sup>th</sup>	Sheikh Sharif Ahmed hands over his territory, around Afgoye, to the Islamic Courts

## Colonial Heritage

Living in the Middle East, the colonial history of the country is always evident in the architecture and sometimes the dress, but also in the language. This may be why English speaking tourists prefer to visit Jordan, Cyprus or even Egypt, and why European tourists in Tunisia, Lebanon (when it had tourists!) and Syria are often from Francophone countries.

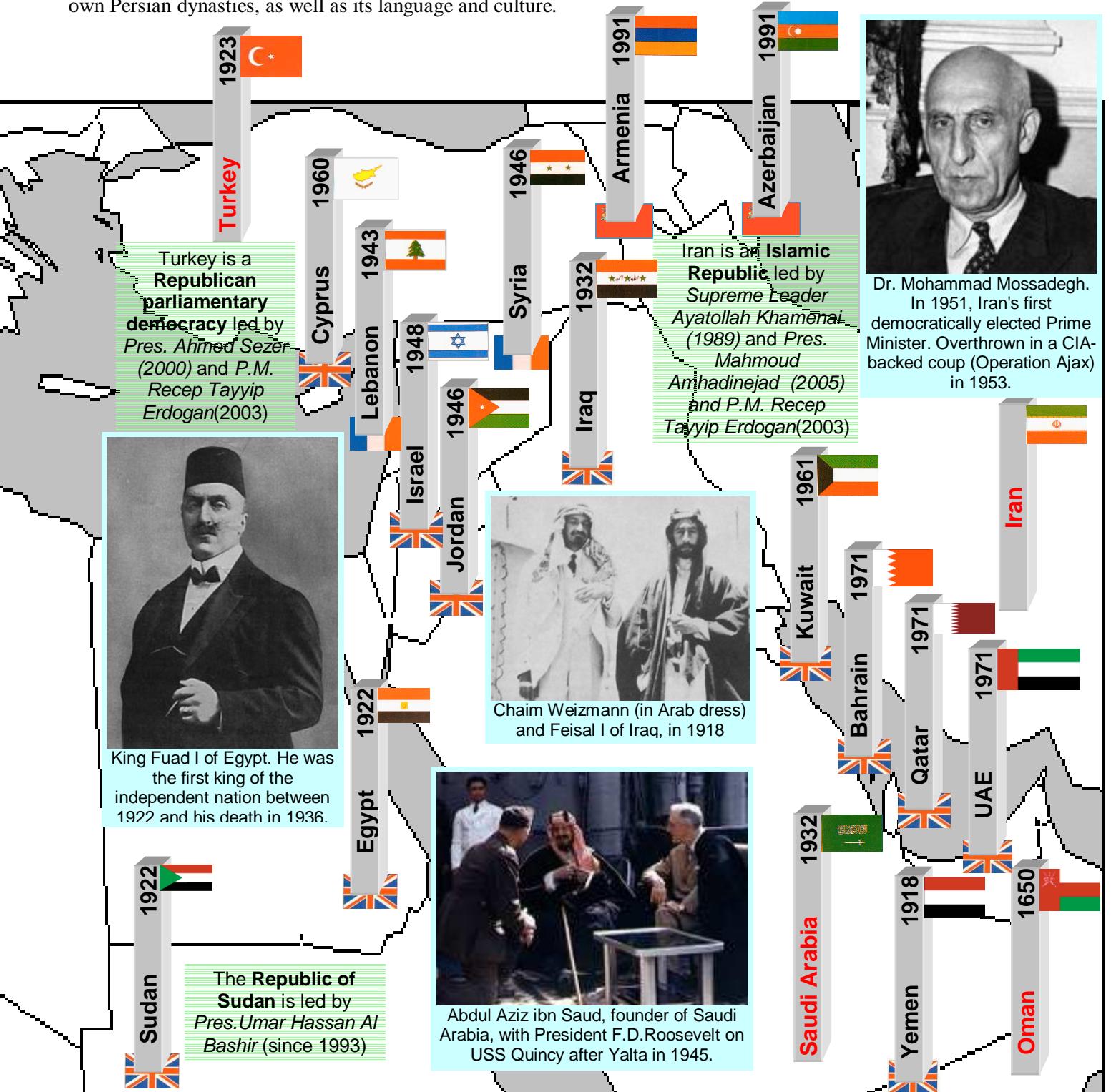
Because the local population (Arab, Persian, Turkish, Berber) expects foreigners to speak the *colonial* language, this has an interesting impact on visitors. However fluent the foreign resident is in Arabic (or Turkish, Farsi or Kurdish), one finds oneself being addressed in the second language of the country. If one is actually studying Arabic, for example, being addressed in French or English can be a frustration, since it gets in the way of learning the vocabulary. These *second languages* are a relic of history, but are frequently used in commercial transaction, legal documents, and particularly in higher education: in many of these countries universities usually teach in either English or French.



The map below illustrates the variety of languages of the Middle East and North Africa. The flags of the colonial rulers are shown below, and the date of independence is also given.

For the four countries indicated in red there was no colonial occupation. Turkey arose out of the ruins of the Ottoman Empire (apparently, rather to the surprise of the Western powers). Saudi Arabia was formed as Abdul Aziz ibn Saud united the various tribes of the Nejd and conquered the Hejaz from the Hashemites. Oman has maintained its independence since the 16<sup>th</sup> Century, with cooperation from Britain. Iran, throughout the age of the Islamic Caliphates, maintained its own Persian dynasties, as well as its language and culture.

Colonial Powers	
	Italy
	United Kingdom
	France
	USSR



This Month

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