

Hassaniya Arabic transcript:

س: و منين أذكرت الولايات، تكلملي قاع أشوي عن التشكيلة آآ يعني كيفاش مقسمين هون في المخيمات؟
رجل: لاهي نتكلم لك عن الولايات... أولا هذه النقطة ألي طرحتي عليا أندور أنعرف عن نحن، يعني مانا دولة كاملة
السيادة، تقريبا دولة يعني شعينا، شعب الصحراويين 1975 كيف يعرف تقريبا جهد العالم ولا نذكرو بها المغفلين ألي
ألي تقريبا لمغاربة شوشو عليهم و قال لهم عنا مثلا مجموعة إنفصالية ولا إرهابية ولا كذا أش. لا بل العكس، يعني
لما أنطلق الشعب 1975، أنطلق بفعل أنه خايف. مواطنين مدنين خايفين من القصف و من آآ من المجازر ألي خلقت
في أرض الصحراء، ألي عدلها لمغاربة. و بذاك الفعل الصحراويين ما تلي عندهم مفر أمنين يقيسو و بالتالي
أحتضنتهم الجزائر، أحتضنتهم الجزائر و ساندتهم الجزائر. هذا يعني ما يخفي، ساندتهم كيف الثورة، ثورة جورج
واشنطن في أمريكا ساندتهم الثورة الفرنسية. كذلك نحن ساندتنا الجزائر و وقفت الي جانب ثورتنا و أحتضنتنا و
أعطتنا تقريبا جزء من أرضها ألي هي قائمة فيها آآ قائمة فيها مخيمات اللاجئين و أنشاءنا عليها تقريبا نصف دولة.
يعني مانا دولة كاملة بمعنى الكلمة، لدينا مصادر و موارد تصدر و تستورد بل دولة يعني، دولة تقريبا نصف دولة
جزء من أرضنا مزال محتل. يعني لما جاو هون 1975، و شكلت يعني تقريبا أربعة ولايات، أربعة ولايات
بالإضافة الي مقر الشهيد الحافظ هو مكان التسير السياسي ... مكان التسير السياسي ... لما يعني أنشينا هون ...
أنشينا هون التنظيم الإداري، شي يقال له التنظيم الإداري. أنشاو أربعة ولايات، تقريبا تسمياتهم مثل تسميات
الولايات المحتلة ألي تحت الاحتلال مثل الولايات المحتلة. أبسط مثال، أنجيبو مثال من هذو الولايات ألي هي تقريبا
كيف الولايات كاملة، ولاية السمارة ألي نتواجدو فيها أذريك. الولايات عندنا: أوسرد، عندنا العيون، و الداخلة و
السمارة. و السمارة ألي هي فيها نحن ذرك. كيف قلت، الولاية ... عندنا أربعة ولايات علي مستوى الجمهورية، علي
مستوى تقريبا علي أرض اللجؤ. هذه، هذه أربعة ولايات كل ولاية فيها أسبع دوائر ... و ذيك أسبع دوائر فيها أربعة
أحياء، يعني هذا التنظيم و هذا التسلسل يجي من عند فكرة و نظرية اللامركزية. يعني ما موجود ألا اللامركزية.
يعني نبدأها من المواطن، نبدأها بما يسمى بالعريفة. العريفة هذه هي مسؤولة عن، عن مجموعة من النساء. يعني
تقريبا هذا يقول لك النساء لان تقريبا علي أرض اللجؤ موجودة فقط النساء، الرجال متواجدين في الارض المحررة
في آآ في الميدان ... في الخطوط الامامية. هذه العريفة مسؤولة عن مجموعة من النساء.

English translation:

S: When you mentioned the *willayas*¹, can you talk a bit about the structure... aaa... I mean, how are the refugee camps sub-divided?

MAN: I will talk about the *willayas*... First, this point you raised, I want to let people know that we are... I mean, we are a non-self-governing country². I mean, as most people in the world should know, or to remind the ignorant people who have been affected by the Moroccan propaganda and have been told that we are group of separatists [from Morocco] or terrorists or things like that, we the Saharawis fled our homeland in 1975. When the Saharawis fled in 1975, they fled because they were afraid. As civilians, they were afraid of the bombings... aaa... and the massacres of innocent people in Western Sahara which were done by the Moroccans. And due to this action, there were no other options for the Saharawi people but to flee and so Algeria hosted them... Algeria hosted them and supported them. I mean, it is clear that it supported them just like the way the revolution of George Washington in America was supported by the French. In the same way, Algeria supported and stood by our revolution by hosting us and pretty much giving us part of their land, which is where... aaa... the refugee camps are located. And, we pretty much formed a semi-country. I mean, we are not a full country in the sense of the word of having imports and exports, but instead a country, I mean, pretty much a half-country with part of its land still occupied. I mean, when we first arrived here in 1975, and I mean, we formed four *willayas* in addition to the main administration center called the Martyr El-Hafid Center, where the political system is run... the place of political decision-making... I mean, when we formed here... formed an administrative system – something called the administrative system. They pretty much made four *willayas* which are pretty much named after the occupied *willayas* – which are under occupation. A simple example, let's talk about a *willaya* that is pretty much similar to the other *willayas* and it is the *willaya* that we are in right now: Smara *willaya*. The *willayas* we have are: Auserd, Layoune, Dakhla and Smara. And Smara, as I said, is the one we are in right now. So, let's look at Smara as an example... We have about four *willayas* in the Republic³ and they are here in the country of asylum. Each of these four *willayas* has seven *dairas* [districts]... and each of these seven *dairas* has four *hays* [neighborhoods]. I mean, this system of administration and this sequence comes from the idea and the theory of decentralization. I mean, there isn't a center. I mean, let's look at the system from bottom up: we first start with what we call the *arifa* who is responsible for a group of women. I mean, pretty much this tells you that almost the majority are women in the country of asylum – the men are in the liberated territories... aaa... in the forefront... on the frontline. This *arifa* is responsible for a group of women.

¹ *Willaya*: Literally a municipality, here it refers to a refugee camp; there are five *willayas* located in southwest Algeria. Each refugee camp is a fully-functioning municipality, administered by the Saharawi government together with the liberated territories.

² The Saharawi Arab Democratic Republic is internationally recognized as a non-self-governing territory because its territory is partially occupied by Morocco. However, the Saharawis do have a functioning government that handles internal affairs in the refugee camps and serves as the legitimate political representative of the Saharawi people.

³ The Republic here refers to the official name of the country of Western Sahara, which is the Saharawi Arab Democratic Republic.

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