**Shelf Life:** In your book you give several examples of how these political struggles affected women, particularly with regard to the wearing of veils. Can you explain the shifting attitudes toward the veil in the Maghreb?

**Zayzapoon:** First of all, there is nothing in the Qur'an, when I read it, that says I have to veil. The women who had to veil were Muhammad's wives, and that's a symbolic veil, meaning they didn't have to marry after Muhammad's death. But I'll give you an example from Algeria that explains why the veil has become such an important issue, and not for religious reasons.

When the French first came to North Africa, they followed two policies: a policy of association—a system of separate institutions for French citizens and for North African “native” subjects. Then, especially with the Third Republic of Jules Ferry, they pursued a more assimilationist policy, trying to turn the male natives into French citizens. After the Second World War, there was a strong movement for independence in Algeria. So to weaken the FLN resistance, the French decided to attack the Bastille of Algerian identity, saying, “Instead of trying to Frenchify the Algerian men in order to control Algeria, let us try to Frenchify the Algerian women.”

That is when the veil became important. The French thought they could destroy the Algerian independence movement by unveiling the Algerian women. So one day they took all the Algerian maids who were working for the French, put them in the center of town and forced them to unveil. Then they shot their rifles into the air and shouted, “Vive l'Algérie française!” [Long live French Algeria] The removal of the veil was a symbol of French power. The French did not come to emancipate the Muslim women in the Maghreb. That's one of the myths that we find in French colonial discourse. Also, the schools, hospitals, or roads that the apologists for the French civilizing mission often mentioned to defend French colonialism in North Africa were in fact built for the French settlers, not for the “natives,” who were either killed, dispossessed of their lands, or exiled into mountainous, arid areas.

Painting with Light

**DNA Microarrays and Related Genomics Techniques: Design, Analysis, and Interpretation of Experiments**

Edited by Daniel R. Altman, Grier E. Pugs, T. Mark Braden, Jade W. Eadornis (2006: Chapman & Hall)

A microarray is a powerful new tool that lets scientists study how large groups of genes interact with each other and how cell networks control these groups. That information is useful in studying complex diseases such as cancer and in analyzing the effects of new drug therapies. But because there have been no strictly defined standards for designing and conducting microarray experiments, hundreds of often incompatible approaches have been developed.

This text gives investigators a concise how-to guide for conducting and analyzing microarray experiments from initial design to final analysis. The editors, who are all current or recent members of UAB’s biostatistics department, have assembled contributions from an all-star cast of experts. They explain critical planning decisions, including power and sample size, and assess the validity of various statistical methods with an emphasis on ensuring the quality and integrity of the data. They also discuss new methods of interpreting microarray data, key points to consider in making an analysis, and the movement to make data sets public for further study.

Heart and Soul

**Proust in Love**

*By William C. Carter (2006: Texas University Press)*

A sensitive young man whose greatest wish is to live in a country “where feelings of tenderness would always be reciprocated” is probably destined for an emotional bruising, even in France. That was certainly the case for compounds French novelist Marcel Proust, a hopeless romantic who once wrote that the quality he most liked in a man was “feminine charm” and the quality he most liked in a woman was “a man’s virtue.”

Marcel never found the tender country he was looking for, but his search was a wild ride, from a tragicomic visit to a Parisian brothel to interludes with male servants and a famous duel brought on by allusions to his homosexuality in the newspapers. Carter (Foreign Language) follows Proust’s romantic escapades from adolescence on, revealing new details of the man’s complicated passions. He also demonstrates how these moments were transformed into major themes in Proust’s novel *In Search of Lost Time.*