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DUBAI: The art world was in shock when the acclaimed French-Moroccan photographer and video artist Leila Alaoui was killed in a January 2016 terrorist attack at the Splendid Hotel and the nearby Cappuccino Café in Burkina Faso. The artist was shot while sitting in a vehicle outside the targeted locations and died three days later. She was only 33. A friend of hers recalled now, days before her departure, Alaoui told her, “Don’t worry, I have been to more dangerous places.”

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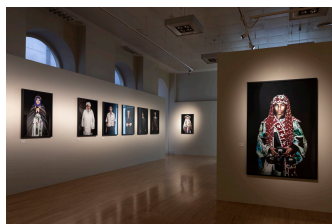
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By the time of her death, Alaoui had captivated audiences with her humane portraiture documenting — among other topics — the fragility of human life in refugee settlements in the Levant, the status-quo of women’s rights in Africa, and the grace exuded by members of local communities in traditional Moroccan cities. A courageous and socially committed artist, Alaoui was once described as giving “a voice to the voiceless.”



Born in Paris and raised in Marrakech, the New York-educated

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Alaoui was sensitive to her social surroundings and focused on using photography to highlight critical issues that Mediterranean communities face: particularly migration, displacement and identity. Alaoui was involved with a range of NGO-assigned photographic opportunities, including her collaboration with the Danish Refugee Council, for which she photographed displaced Syrian men, women, and children in Lebanon six years ago in a series called “Natreen (We Wait).”

Another significant work from her oeuvre is 2013’s “Crossings,” a three-channel video installation in which Alaoui humanized the struggles of sub-Saharan migrants making

their way to Europe.
Alaoui conducted
extensive research
for this six-minute
project, talking to
migrants,
journalists, and
activists to gain a
better
understanding of
Morocco's
migration crisis.



On her deep
interest in exploring
this complex theme,
Alaoui once
reflected:
“Throughout my
adolescence in
Morocco, stories of
migrants drowning
at sea became
regular on the news.
In my eyes, these
stories were
constant reminders
of deep-rooted
social injustice. My
French-Moroccan
identity gave me the
privilege of crossing
borders freely while
others couldn't.”

Always on the move,
Alaoui spent the last
days of her life
working on an
assignment
commissioned by
Amnesty
International and
UN Women — as
part of the
international “My
Body My Rights”
campaign — to
photograph and
share stories of
women who
triumphantly
overcame abusive
hardships in
Ouagadougou,
Burkina Faso.



Alaoui’s reputation
as an artist and
activist
strengthened as her
works became (as
they continue to be)
widely showcased in

exhibitions at
notable venues
including the Musée
du Quai Branly and
Institut du Monde
Arabe in Paris, New
York's 1-54
Contemporary
African Art Fair, the
Marrakech
Biennale, and Art
Dubai. In addition,
Alaoui's
photography was
acquisitioned by
major cultural
institutions,
including London's
British Museum and
the Maison
Européenne de la
Photographie in
Paris.

Currently paying
homage to her
photographic work
is Casa Árabe — the
reputable Madrid-
based institution
that was
inaugurated in 2008
with the unique
mission of linking
Spain and the Arab
world through
diverse
programming and
cultural activities.
For the first time in

Spain — through the collaborative efforts of the Embassy of the Kingdom of Morocco in Spain, the Leila Alaoui Foundation, and the Musée Yves Saint Laurent in Marrakech, including Hélicon Axis — visitors are granted the opportunity to observe 30 photographs taken by Alaoui in an exhibition entitled “The Moroccans,” running through September 22 (although the Casa Árabe is closed throughout August).



“The Moroccans”
— shot between
2010 and 2014 — is a
poignant exhibition.

Alaoui travelled
across Morocco,
visiting rural towns
and setting up a
mobile studio in
public markets,
inviting men and
women to come and
be photographed in
a formal manner.
Young and old, from
all walks of life,
everyone was
welcome inside
Alaoui's modest
world.

The result is visually
striking due to the
neutral, pitch-black
background,
accentuating the
often vibrant and
elaborate attires of
the sitters, and their
penetrating,
inescapable gazes.
“Her models’
expressions, at once
humble and
powerful, are
neither ‘Moroccan’
nor ‘African’; they
are simply human,”
the Paris-based
writer and
photographer
Guillaume de
Sardes, who curated
the exhibition,

wrote in the brochure. The sheer simplicity of Alaoui's composition is a major part of what makes this particular series so iconic in the field of contemporary photography.



For this series, which also acts as an anthropological account, Alaoui was influenced by legendary photographer Robert Frank's seminal photography book "The Americans" and Richard Avedon's photographic series "In the American West." In "The Americans" —

published in the
1950s — Frank
embarked on
several road trips
across America,
reaching 30 states
and documenting
post-war American
culture, touched by
racism and
consumerism.

Avedon's 1970s and
1980s portrait series
defied stereotypes
with his portrayal of
ordinary individuals
of the rural West —
a region that was
idealized in the
American
imagination.

Evidently, Alaoui
shared both
photographers'
sense of adventure,
composition style,
and commitment to
capturing hidden
realities.

“She was trying to
present these
individuals from a
pictorial point of
view,” explained
José Tono Martínez
of the Spanish
cultural
management firm,
Hélicon Axis, to

Arab News. “She wanted to also present them with a lot of respect, like the portraits made by the great painters during the 15th and 16th centuries. She was not fond of the (Orientalist) point of view. If you see her pictures, you will see this sort of objective presentation, with a lot of dignity. These are not executives working in Rabat or Casablanca. She was interested in portraying a Morocco that was disappearing and she was conscious of that.”



Alaoui had previously shared the objective behind the series, and echoed Martinez’s insights: “Its images are an attempt to bear witness to the


rich cultural and
ethnic diversity of
Morocco, an
archival work on the
aesthetics of
disappearing
traditions through
contemporary
digital
photography.”

In her thoughtful
artistry, Alaoui
showed an
admirable devotion
to storytelling, even
in the midst of
violent settings,
offering hope not
just to future
generations of
photographers, but,
in a way, to the
region as well.


“She represents
something very
positive, which is
what we need to
demonstrate in
front of non-Arabs
in Europe,” said
Nuria Medina
García, the cultural
programs
coordinator at Casa
Árabe. “She was
cultivated and had a
commitment to her
society and



intellectual
tradition,
embodying many
positive values. For
us, as an institution,
it's very important
to give visibility to
people like Leila,
who really
contradicts the
many negative
images that are
coming from Arab
countries at the
current moment.”

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