

Summaries

Mohamed Brahim SALHI: *Society and Religion in 20th Century Algeria: Ibadite Reform, Between Modernization and Conservation*

Ibadite religious reform in the M'zab, is precocious and internal. It starts from the established fact that the Ibadite rite in its initial version doesn't correspond to the demands imposed by XXth C changes. In this sense it is closer to, the renaissance (Nahda) which germed in the orient at the end of the 19th C early 20th C. It shares many principles with the Badissian reform to which it is allied.

However, the Ibadite community's particularity, imposes the respect of community preservation on its reformers. It also finds there a powerful factor for legalizing to captivate innovations for economic and material modernization. The advancement of the religious reform doesn't happen without offending conservators of the rite in its purity and its references judged as untouchable.

This contribution intends to draw a picture which shows how little by little this reform is outlined, takes shape then takes root, opening an alternative, adapting to change, which is captivated and used as a conservation tool by this particular community.

Keywords: ibadism - mzab - reform - conservation - modernization - dissidence.

Fouad SOUFI: *Algerian Archives in 1962: Legacy and Plunder*

What part do archives take in the management of a country? In the manufacturing of its history? What to do then when these are located in the former colonizing country and we keep on claiming their restitution? What could their status be but how could this dispossession happen? What did these fifty years of debate and bilateral exchanges bring? The sharing of the context is essential to understanding that in 1963 the country's leaders busy with immediate concerns did not bring interest to the archival dimension of sovereignty. So, what about this file today opened in 1963, how to comprehend the attitudes of both sides?

Keywords: archives - history - Algeria - France - national sovereignty.

Ammara BEKKOUCHE: Colonial Stakes and Urban Planning in Algeria: Case of Sidi Bel Abbès

Colonization in the world brought urbanization programs into operation, among which some applications have been subject to observation and analysis in order to understand historical processes. The present article suggests examining the example of Sidi-Bel-Abbès, in Algeria, occupied by France for 130 years. By looking for and deciphering certain colonial stakes which prevailed in urban planning, Alexis de Toqueville's reports on this subject are very enlightening to grasp the mechanisms in creating the town. Several factors at different levels are at the origin of its foundation that enter in a logic of territorial web. The town forms an astonishing ensemble in its arrangement and geometry which are interesting to look at for cultural and technical models. So a colonial town, what were the grounds for its creation and evolution and the decisive urban planning principles for its spatial organization.

Keywords: colonial challenges - Sidi Bel Abbès - new towns - colonization - site selection.

Saddek BENKADA: Public Liberty Appeals in Algerian Political Nationalism and French Anti-Colonialism Discourse (1919-1954)

In this contribution we have tried to follow through political discourse stemming from Algerian nationalist parties as well as progressive French political organizations and anti-colonial appeals within the frame of a colonial protection for access to public liberty. By trying to give a glance at the idea of public liberty among the Algerian political elite before the first war beforehand; and the different historical stages, during which appeals have become more and more radical until total rupture happening with the start of the Algerian Liberation war.

Keywords: colonial Algeria - public liberty - appeals - political discourse - Algerian nationalism - anti colonialism.

Hassan REMAOUN: The Maghreb, an Imaginary Community

The Maghreb without a doubt makes up a structure leaning on a certain number of strata and characteristics inherited from history where multiple socio, anthropological and political characteristics mingle and of which it is the result with a superimposition of diverse nomenclature. Outside some rare historical periods of its history marked by centralist self centered or external tendencies (Roman antiquity, Almohade period, or French colonization) and in spite of attempts operated by National movement fractions under its modern form, the Maghreb couldn't reach political unity. Even if the region could look like an "imagined community", it has never been able to make up a modern nation although some characteristics described by Benedict Anderson for that are found gathered together (existence of a printed language and capitalism, even mainly under its colonial form).

We try to come back to the historical process of the ensemble to suggest some explanations for this state of facts.

Keywords: imaginary community - nation - history - printed language - capitalism - colonization.

Abed BENDJELID: Ouled Saïd, a Gourara Palm Grove: Local Development and the Reproduction of a Traditional Society

In the Gourara, palm groves survive as well as they can thanks to their peasant community resistance, to their persistence and their culture, besides solid public help.

The guidelines of this text centered on the Ouled Saïd oasis, are firstly to analyze the agricultural land division and secondly to understand the geographical changes of the diverse local countryside, and thirdly to try to put the stakes into the context of a small rural traditional society which reproduces itself by using modern State institutions with an aim to manage its municipal territory ensuring local development leaning strongly on public aid and a search to improve the social conditions for the resident population. In effect a series of planning actions were undertaken as early as the beginning of the 21st century, among which must be emphasized the patrimonial material rehabilitation (foggaras, ksour, environmental protection etc.). Furthermore a social structure recombination enabled some social groups to be implicated in local politics, in order to manage municipality business. This local development certainly improved the Ouled Saïd inhabitants' way of life, but it also raised the dual question of the oases local agriculture future and the hastened preference for a consumer mode.

Keywords: Ouled Saïd - traditional society reproduction - foggaras - consumer mode - municipal management.



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