

Summaries

Abed BENDJELID, Mohamed HADEID, Abdellah MESSAHEL, Sidi Mohamed TRACHE : *Socio spatial differentiation in new Oran urban spaces*

Urban growth in the Oran agglomeration has on the whole been rather fast (832000 inhabitants in 1988) it has been characterized by the appearance of a series of inhabited cores , planned or non planned, more or less fragmented A classical phenomenon, the slackening of outer- urban space management is at the same time geographical and demographical. Mainly inter-urban, residential mobility greatly accelerated during the 1990-2000 decade. Local land administration in favour town municipalities, decided in 1974 by the central political power has been the heart of land stakes involving the State, local collectivities, municipalities and social groups; Thus one must understand the fragmented configuration of Oran metropolitan space (map1). Besides land assizes attributed according to the rules, public land recently squatted has been occupied by predominantly urban households, even if the rural populations have taken part in a mobility stimulated by the insecurity in the countryside in the 1990 decade.

Underequiped in terms of road structure and collective equipment characterizing the various outer urban fragments however private commercial structures start by organizing this outer urban space owing to the emergence of small center points in the outskirts. Going back to the centrality of the Oran Medina Jdida and town centre appears to mark of differences and is done depending on the localization of the multiple inhabited cores. More often social habits linked to commercial attendance seem to last for populations subject to outer urban residence. At any rate, if the geographical differentiation is proved social differentiation seems less pronounced within this outer urban space.

Key words : differentiation - peri-urban slackening - social groups - land - mobility - centrality - Oran.

Tewfik GUERROUDJ : *Organizational Stakes in the Oran Agglomeration*

Analyses and empirical reports confirm the impression that Oran is becoming. common place. Being connected to the end of the 70's, the movement of complexity which characterized urban evolution has slowed down. It has even regressed in fields such as highway classification, and urban services.

This town banality is explained to a great extent by the role confined to the market which produces at the same time a larger choice of products in each

place and a decrease in the variety of the global offer, because the same brands are found everywhere.

In the inter town competition to attract investments and skilled workers, the current globalization is unfavourable to towns becoming common place. In effect to adapt to the evolution of use and needs, new spaces new specific differentiating forms contributing to town complexity, must be produced regularly.

Key words : urban form - banality - urban composition - urban function - externality.

Fatima TAHRAOUI : *Si Salah, planning difficulties in an illicit district of Oran*

Illicit habitat produces aptitudes for initiative and organization of social groups excluded from legal appropriation mechanisms registered in urban space at the accord of a relaxed management control. And while planning solutions are recommended the constraint is such that in certain cases all attempts at spatial organization take no form. Such is the case for Si Salah, Oran, a district which has crossed all the historical periods of Oran since the second half of the 19th century. Its population established for a long time and regrouped according to geographical origin has always lived with uncertainty. The eventuality of evacuation from the district has taken colour out of the way of life and constructed framework. The housing anarchy, underequipment and lack of control for extension and densification make its plans for a better integration in the urban network hypothetical. The age of its inhabitants has reinforced the feeling of belonging to the town. This is shown by the negotiations with management to obtain substantial compensation to leave the sites retained by the planning office in charge of precarious habitat reabsorption. It is an arduous operation and to succeed depends on the inhabitants adhesion to the project but especially to the means put in place to satisfy their expectations.

Key words : Algeria - illicit Housing - Oran - reabsorption formula - planning constraints.

Ammara BEKKOUCHE : *Images of Oran*

Each town, by its identity and its character exists in its inhabitants' and visitors' minds. Whether they be natives or not, they express their feelings which come and go with circumstances, bearing witness to where certain exalted souvenirs appeared.

Oran owing to its artists and writers, exports more or less metaphorical images marking a period or situation. But it is through more concrete images of its daily reality, that practical life is revealed, in so far as institutional or informal It is in this climate of upheaval that the demographical, social and economic data is proved which effect conceptions of town planning. They reflect the difficulties of independent Algeria affirming its modernity faced with the contradictions of a society searching for its cultural values.

Key words : image - representation - modernity.

Badr-Eddine YOUSFI : Public Transport Management in Oran : what logic?

Confronted with great challenges to realize infrastructure in main Algerian towns, a great deal of supplementary effort should be redirected toward urban management nationalization., especially urban transport .By coupling a severe control on the one hand with big professional enterprises on the other, public authority in developed countries, the main actor in public service transport control, is doted with certain technical dispositions enabling a normalization such as transport plans, mobility and traffic plans ,by restoring organizational authority involving all the actors in the plan. However certain international institutions such as the World Bank, think that public transport liberalization is the best way out for under developed countries. The changes in Algerian urban transport seem to be adequate according to the World Bank recommendations, without this being declared officially, public enterprises are being progressively abandoned to advantage small private ones. Nevertheless, the greater Algerian agglomerations need to promote their public transport systems functioning due to the periphery space change dynamics and radical functions. In fact instead of involving all the actors in the process of decision making in this sector, such as the direction of public works and infrastructure, that of construction and housing, for localities or even users the direction was in the hands of only the direction of transport. Alone, this was confronted with great difficulties at normalization level owing to private management control of the field network and their imposed logic.

Beyond these questions sometimes technical, a problematic one grew progressively, leading to a wider questioning on management of mobility in urban space. In fact the matter of urban mobility must be treated with thought on organization and urban space planning, by placing transport at the heart of urban management. The town of Oran really reflects this state whose spatial changes are the main vector of network change.

Key words : collective urban transport - urban planning - liberalization - small private enterprise - Oran.

Abed BENDJELID : Oran confronted with urban Algiers planning influences : the image of the capital and its effects on local authorities

As in every country, the Capital remains the symbol in the field of life- style improvement for other towns of urban frame and their populations.

In matters of economic development, the political decisions taken by the Center have had the same repercussions on the physical extension of towns and their administrative management. Growth of urban spread, spatial and demographic slow down, inhabited core fragmentation, no land control; under equipment of new urban units... are all characteristic of Oran whose configuration is modelled, all things considered , without any control on that of Algiers, but fifteen years later

Since 1962, by its planning actions and urbanism, the capital has rubbed off on Oran, mainly on the planners, (Walis, technical services, those elected...) on various local powers (notables, lobbies,.....). That urban actions are good or bad, successful or aborted, the function, image and symbol of Algiers the Capital deserve at any rate a more concrete adaptation of the different types of operations to the local realities and daily problems of Oran.

Key words : centralization - local actors - image of the Capital - urban conflicts - planning actions - decennial phase – Oran.

Jean Pierre FREY : *Diagrams and plans of Oran : 1931-1936 or the years of all the Danger's family*

By applying the so called Cornudet law (of March 19th 1919 and its coming into being in 1926) stipulating the establishment of Town Planning plans Improvement and extension (PAEE) called in the Danger brothers and sons planning company, as early as the 1920's. they were associated for this occasion with the Oran architect Wolff., these urbanists drew up documents showing a great interest not only in following the evolution of main features of the agglomeration, but also in better understanding the reasons, methods and means considered to apply to the overseas department ,a legislation made before all for the metropolis. It's the PAEE that Gaston Bardet another famous architect and urbanist had the responsibility of realizing in 1948.

The author tries to make the persons representing an urbanism often called "Culturistic" better known through an analysis which cares about pointing out the attention paid to urban and social morphology; in particular to the relationships between the diverse types of populations depending on their being considered as European or Native.

Key words : Oran - culturistic urbanization - town planning - improvement and extension plans - Rene, Paul and Raymon Danger - Gaston Bardet.

Saddek BENKADA : *Military know and colonial urban modernity. The role of Military Engineers in the transformation of Algerian towns : the example of Oran (1831-1870)*

Oran had been in reason of its past as a Spanish military stronghold an important place of war planned on the European model. The port of War Mers El-Kebir made an important maritime base for operations. Strategically Oran and its war port were the first to be occupied by the French troop's in 1831.

The town civil administration and in particular the technical services composed of some rare Civil Engineers remained for a long time dependent on Military Engineers. These latter brought all their technical know how on fortifications, representing space and even conserving architecture and monuments. We equally note their great influence on urban composition. Oran, in this respect makes an interesting example of a process put in place of colonial modernity in Algeria.

Key words : military engineering - colonial urbanism - urban forms.

Abdelkader KHELIFI : Hassan Boulahbal, Muphti of Oran

Cheikh Boulahbal, Hassan Ben Mohamed Ben Mohamed El Yadri, was born in Kenchela in 1897, his father was a magistrate. His first studies were in his family milieu, then he continued his apprenticeship with other teachers at Kenchela.

In 1909 he moved to the Ezzaitouna Mosque in Tunisia, where he remained for four years, devoting himself to the study of religious science in the Charia and theology. At the end of his course, he returned to Batna, to Kenchela, and Ain Beida to teach

In 1933 after having been successful in an examination for appointment as Muphti, he was named to this function in the town of Bedjaia. He practised there for 6 years before being appointed as Muphti in Oran in 1941.

In Oran he settled in at the "EL Bacha Mosque", commonly known as the Turkish mosque (Djamaa Et Turk).In this place of worship he carried many functions, among those that of jurisprudence moral advisor, Imam for the Friday prayer and also as member of the Habous association.

He possessed a great eloquence, and great knowledge in many fields.(theology, language and poetry).He left a collection of poetic works on theology.

Boulahbal was a very humble person, making no difference in his relationships with different social categories.

Death came in 1944, and his funeral took place in the Sidi el-Houari mausoleum in Oran.

Key words : Boulahbal - cheikh - poet - muphti - classes - Oran - religion - science - colonialization - reform.

Mohamed BEN MAAMMAR : A description of Oran : the Oran manuscript of "Habibien travels"

Travelling is a literary theme which is very much appreciated by men of letters. A number of works have been devoted to it, considering the wealth of information that it proposes. Many Algerians have travelled to the interior of the country and outside in other Arab countries (notably Morocco, Egypt, Saudi Arabia and in the direction of European countries. Other travellers have taken the opposite route by visiting Algeria. Among those we can mention Ahmed Ben El Aichi Ben Abderrahmane Skirdj (1295 -1363 of the Hegira / 1878-1944).This native of Fez is a fervent adapt and defensor of the Tariqa Tidjania. He has produced many biographies, literary texts and memories of the Tariqa Tidjania. He also travelled both inside and outside Morocco. These journeys have been mentioned under the following titles "the Zidanian journey", "The finality of a trip accompanied by Sidi Mahmoud", and the Journey to Mecca".

His trip to Algeria around the month of Jomadi two of the year 1329 of the Hegira (June 1911) lasted three weeks. He visited the following towns- Oran-Mostaganem – Tlemcen – Sidi Bel Abbes. In the same year he managed to write about what he could see during his travels in a work entitled "The "Habibien" and Educational Journey in the Oran Region." The town was the centre of his

work which identifies itself with the Muphti of Oran, originally from Morocco namely Habib Ben Abdelmalek. This latter advised him to visit Oran and invited him to his home during his stay. The work written by the hand of the author, was dated by the “ El Hadjeria printers”.

The author offers a precise description of the town of Oran, he mentions the persons that he meets paying great interest to notable citizens' biographies, and different scientific research done by Moroccans and Algerians that he could contact in Oran and other towns.

Key words : Oran - habibien journey - Ahmed Skidji - manuscript – el Habib Ben Abdelmalek - proper names - Tiidjania - el marsa (port) – el-Balda el-djadida.

Ahmed-Amine DELLAI : *Cheikh Belguendouz's assassination by the Bey Hassan of Oran in 1829*

In the disturbed region of Oran at the end of the Turkish regency, the oppression exerted by the last Bey of Oran, Hassan, particularly fell on men of piety and scholars, the “marabouts” being accused of trouble because of their popularity

The document that we introduce here is a song in Algerian Arabic written by one of his pupils after Cheikh Belguendouz's assassination in 1829 this text is interesting in several ways: one it is a historical document which has seized the event practically from real life, but it is also as a linguistic and ethnographical document since it relates an event which marked Algerian consciences, in a period, with the words of that time and in a local literary form.

The local written historiography serves as a contribution to give some light on this historical document, which is before all a popular song with religious harmony.

Key words : Oran region - popular poetry - brotherhood - turkish period - history.

Miguel Angel DE BUNES IBARRA : *Oran, a borderline society prototype in modern Spain*

The Spanish and Turkish expansion process in the western Mediterranean changed the central Maghreb into a zone of conflict between the two empires. A series of towns were created to be used to watch enemy movements, as well as to struggle to control neighbouring territories and enclaves for each. The political and military tensions are well known, having been studied by traditional historiography. What is particularly interesting, is the creation of a borderline society which allows changes in regards to those of the original metropolis. Oran, Mers-el-Kebir are consequently changed into places where a new society organizes itself, with rules and specific manners enabling a new reality which lasts through out the modern period.

Key words : Oran and Mers-el-Kebir - zone of conflict - Spanish and Turkish - a borderline society.

Beatriz ALONSO ACERO : *Oran a western mediterranean multicultural society*

The Spanish conquest of Mers el-Kebir (1505) and that of Oran (1509) opened the gateway to the creation of a twofold control, which goes beyond its military nature and vocation to safeguard Christian interests in Mediterranean waters opposite the threat of Islam, changes into an authentic multicultural society. The civil and military population who live in both places, will quickly bring the necessity for close collaboration with Moslems and Jews to the Crown's notice to make the Christian presence possible on the other side of the strait., thus generating a cohabitation between the three cultures which had been rejected by peninsular Spain for several years. This present article shows how this double Christian control has generated since its origin, to a society where cultures and religions collaborated to achieve survival, by analyzing the characters and evolution of the main parts of this microcosm which reproduces to a certain degree the way life of certain principal Spanish towns during the Middle Ages.

Key words : the conquest of Oran - Oran and Mers el-Kebir - border towns - multicultural society - cohabitation.

Abdelkader BOUBAYA : *Cultural and scientific relationships between Oran and El Adoua in Andalousia*

The purpose of this article is to analyze the cultural relationship established between the town of Oran which were founded by a group of Andalusian sailors in the third century of the Hegira (9th century) and Moslem Andalousia.

It equally concerns the itinerary of some scholars who immigrated from Andalousia to Oran. These eminent personalities, whose number was not significant managed to enrich the Oran cultural life .In spite of the absence of sources which could have enlightened us on the nature of these cultural relationships and despite some having been destroyed during certain events known to both countries, we have tried to do this task..

With this in mind , we observed that most of those who emigrated from Oran and who took up residence in Andalousia did so in the 4th or 5th century of the Hegira We based our choice on different factors, among which that of intellectual and scientific property which Andalusian towns were acquainted with. At this time people in the Maghreb were living in a turmoil caused by fratricidal struggles between the Fatimides and the Oummeyades on the one hand and tribal rivalry on the other.

The emigration of Andalusian scholars is about the beginning of the 5th century of the Hegira(11th century), caused by internal disorder among the Moslems of Andalousia, a part of them becoming allies to those Christians who recuperated many towns which had been in Moslem hands.

Key words : cultural and scientific relationship - Oran - Al Adoua - Andalousia - oulamas.

Ismet TERKI-HASSAINE : *Oran in the 18th century: From disarray to political shrewdness in Spain*

It concerns a study whose objective is to reconsider some historical facts from Spanish sources, a section of National historical Records in Madrid which have marked the history of Algero-Spanish relations, and to bring some light on the attitude adopted by the Bourbon's new political team, on the subject of Oran and Mers el-Kebir, throughout the 18th century, that is to say before and after their evacuation in February 1792. It's a question of showing the future diplomatic and commercial relationships clearly, without disregarding Spanish, French or Algerian historiography on Spanish Oran, followed by a short outline of the anterior period.

Key words : Oran - Mers el-Kebir - 18thC - Algeria - Spain.

Ahmed ABI-AYAD : *Oran, Spain and Cervantes*

Oran has represented a considerable importance in Spaniards' hearts since the mists of time.

This feeling has also been confirmed by a great Spanish diplomat, the former director of the Spanish – Arabic Institute. We find this love for our town again in the famous writer Miguel de Cervantes, who in memory of his visit in May 1582, left us the wonderful drama relating a capital event in Oran history.

It concerns the siege of Oran and Mers el-Kebir in 1536, by Hassan Pacha come from Algiers to free the Oran people from Spanish hold. Some celebrities at the same time historical and authentic from the two communities are called to mind with dignity and respect. This attitude of Cervantes faced to his protagonists equally concerns the religions in question which are not lacking in profound consideration. In the middle of military conflict and Arab tribal razzias, a love relationship is woven between the heroes of both communities who evolve and act in the Oran space, which we find and recognize to our day. Toponymy and regional onomastics moreover find an important place in this work.

Key words : Oran - Mers el-Kebir - history - truth - military conflict - razzias - islam - christianism - arab tribes - siege - Medioni - San Salvador Fort - Hassan Pacha - Alonso and Martin.

Meriem MOUSSAOUI : *Hispanicism in the Oran region: Lexical impact or cultural legacy*

It is true that studying a society through language does not present any originality, considering the number of research work carried out until now, but the aspect that we suggest in this work is first the study of Hispanicism at a double level.

a) *As a "linguistic moment" by trying to solve, in the most exact way possible, the social and psychological atmosphere in which the passage of one word in a language passes to another.*

b) *As a cultural space shared by two different communities obliged to cohabit at a given moment in history.*

c) Lastly we examined, the perception of elements borrowed from the lending culture, their assimilation and rejection, their innovating results or others on their new context. The sociological process of spreading and acceptance by representing this borrowed material to others.

Borrowing is not a sign of impoverishment or depersonalization as certain agree to consider it .It remains a determining cultural element as for the definition of a community. Its adoption (generally technical, or its reject often cultural) are not without effect on the society which receives: if they don't change it totally they contribute at least to its readjustment to new data.

Current research carried out on the spot has shown that borrowing corresponds to a prior social need and the capacity of the element borrowed to satisfy this need, as it can be in certain cases the generator of this need .It is individuals who borrow, and the loan only has sense if the whole society adopts it. This, however depends on the cultural situation (peaceful or violent).It is neither the distance nor proximity nor the number of borrowed elements which determine the character but the type of social relations.

Memory remanents, one will tell us, don't seem to apply to the case studied On the contrary we notice not a permanence since there is no question of disappearance, but reactivation in certain fields. The most striking example is that of the word "trabendo" (a significant hispanicism which has finished by imposing itself as far as the most official speeches). It would be interesting to study it in so much as a notion; that is to say the word in parallel to the activity, to see the relationship with the country borrowing it, to see who uses it .Is it the only Spanish term used or does the lexical field enclose other hispanicisms? When do we use it? How? In short to study the sociological grounds with linguistic concerns. The same procedure would be valuable for other sectors (marine for example, the case of Beni-Saf fishermen who use their 'loan' among themselves.)

Key words : Oran - hispanisme – language - linguistic - loan.

Farid BENRAMDANE : From the etymology of Wahran : to Ouadaharan to Oran

Here we try to show the mechanisms of lexical interpretation and semantics developed since the foundation of the town and the appearance of its name Wahran/Wihran/ Winhran/Wihrayn : Ouadaharan/Horan/ Oran, etc such as cited by Ibn Haouqual, El Bekri and other authors of the medieval period, Spanish, French colonial period and post colonial period .We put forward the ins and outs of some hypotheses of past sense their linguistic articulations, eventual historical presuppositions and the place of popular imaginary in some etymologies still alive in local onomastic use.

Wahran is part of this category of toponomy which know a number of important interpretations. Of all the hypotheses we have tried to elucidate, the etymology of the word Wahran, we keep those which evoke the Berber and Arabic linguistic substratum of past centuries.

Key words : Oran - Wahran - toponomy - lexicon - significance - popular imaginary.