

## Summaries

### **Gilbert MEYNIER: *Algeria and Algerians under the colonial system. Historico-historiographical Approach***

*With as a background the cruel conquest of Algeria, and then of the best land expropriation, of the ousting of Arabic teaching and culture, correlated with an enrolment in French schooling of weak effect, French colonial historical tradition manufactured Algeria in compliance with its myths; in spite of a resistance, patent or hidden, from Algerian people: Algeria became a part of the French national saga branded with phantasms of racialist ethnicism.*

*The colonial system was figured in a sinusoid between the military and the politic - there were various colonial policies. «Missed opportunities" are said to be a myth: an opportunity not be missed if it is attempted.*

*Historian is said to consider the history of the "long time" (Braudel). This 'Maghreb Al-awsat', which would later become Algeria, perpetually oscillated between sustainable distribution of society and state hold attempts; particularly with a background of cultural recurrences firmly embedded in the Mediterranean anchoring.*

*Colonial domination was founded on violence, notwithstanding the growing linkage with French people, how traumatic it be. Algerian identity is not of a single source, it is, like any identity, identification with various dimensions. It is not independent from French colonization, which is much less the case for Tunisia and particularly Morocco.*

**Keywords:** longtime - colonization - myths - identification - nationalism.

### **Gilles MANCERON: *A double-keyed lock. France and Algeria, to finish with the official histories***

*The writing Algerian colonization history is experiencing difficulties in France and in Algeria, though they are of different nature. In France, they fall within the obstinacy of colonial ideas; in Algeria, they fall under the simplistic representations that some official history tended after 1962 to be applied to the complexities of the period. Crossed views of historians from both countries are necessary for these different obstacles tend to develop mutually. The obstinacy of colonial representations from the French side often serves in Algeria as a denial and a justification to official history. And the obstinacy of official history from the Algerian side serves as a pretext in France for not questioning the former representations, while historical works in Algeria which provide evidence with greatest scientific accuracy crimes of French colonialism support historians within their tasks in France; unlike calls to lawsuits, instantly used by their rivals. Historians' works from both countries support each other, a bit as if each held one of the two keys of a double lock which must be operated simultaneously.*

**Keywords:** Algeria - France - colonial ideas - representations - official history.

**Saddek BENKADA: *Oran, or the exhumed memory (1962, 1994) in Assia Djébar's Novel***

*It is owing to my investigation in the OAS victims in Oran, during the period 1961-1962 that i became much interested in the collection of Assia Djébar's novels, «Oran, langue morte», “The Tongue's Blood Does not Run Dry: Algerian Stories” (the English version). Novelist and short story writer, she was the first Algerian woman novelist to have included Oran as a spatial frame in her romantic writing. “The Tongue's Blood Does Not Run Dry: Algerian Stories” (Oran, langue morte), is not, properly speaking, a romantic work, but a collection of stories written between August and October 1996 in Paris: Oran, langue morte (The Tongue's Blood Does not Run Dry, L'attentat (The assassination) and Le corps de Félicie (The corpus of Felicia).*

*The author, script-writer and film director in addition, borrows from film writing, the technique of the assemblage of plans by proceeding in her narrative style to «flashbacks in the war of yesterday», thus, erecting a direct link between the different protagonists on the same spots and at different epochs, the OAS policy of the «burned land», the bloody day of July 5th, 1962, and the massacres of populations and assassinations of intellectuals by Islamist terrorists (1992-1999).*

**Keywords:** Oran - 1962-1992 - political violence - Assia Djébar - romantic writing.

**Amar MOHAND-AMER: *The Wilayas the in FLN crisis of the summer 1962***

*The Wilayas (the interior ALN Wilayas) played, on the occasion of the process of Algeria's independence, 1962, an essential role in the recomposition of rapports of force to the Nationalist Liberation Front (FLN).*

*Having been politically marginalized, notably from 1957, the Wilayas constituted, between March 19, 1962 (cease-fire period between the FLN and the French army) and September 20, 1962 (the National Assembly Constituent election), a politico-military major force.*

*This contribution fostered around several objects: alliances, political reconstructions, oppositions within ALN, primacy of the politic over the military (with the release on Mar. 18, 1962 of the imprisoned historical leaders), ALN rapports (of the interior)/ EMG (troops of borders), local history (that of every Wilaya, in this case).*

*The study of the wilayas in the framework of 1962 also provides an account of the importance of an essential segment of contemporary Algeria's history, institutions originating from the national liberation war.*

**Keywords:** wilayas - Ahmed BenBella - Border Forces - GPRA - General Staff - FLN - ALN.

**Hartmut ELSENHANS: *French war in Algeria : cross interpretations, realities against constructions***

*The Algerian war took place due to the absence of significant neocolonialist forces in France. Colonization triumphed when gathering a poorly informed public opinion. By hiring the army, the French policy turned it into an important group of pressures, notwithstanding less important mass base. French opposition enabled the Nationalist Liberation Front (FLN) the creation of a wide front in Algeria. The French army and the FLN could thwart any neocolonialist resolution. France, having lost its rank of a great power, had then to opt for the resolution advocated by the FLN. In the heart of the conflict, it was not the resolution to bring to the Algerian issue, but the modalities of the approval of this resolution by France. The contribution of General De Gaulle was then, in its ability, to enable French public opinion to admit the necessary developments without a major crisis, particularly, by avoiding a civil war to France. When speaking of the tragedy of this war, the French historiography wraps up the essential mechanisms of its useless extension.*

**Keywords:** War - France - Algeria - colonialism - French historiography.

**Niek PAS: "*Save a child*" Dutch humanitarian support to Algerian refugees during the War of Algeria, 1954-1962**

*This article is about the humanitarian support of the Netherlands destined to Algerian refugees in Morocco and Tunisia during the Algerian war of independence (1954-1962). At the political level, in The Hague, the Franco-Algerian conflict went largely unnoticed for the reason that the Netherlands, a colonial power, scrambled with Indonesia on the New Guinea. However, from 1957, within mass media and public opinion, a gradual awareness was manifested. From 1959, there was question of a growing mobilization with the setting up of committees aimed to awaken public opinion (such as the Action Committee Information Algeria), and, notably with the establishment of the television campaign "Save a child", which acquired an unexpected success.*

**Keywords:** War of Algeria - Internationalization - TV - Netherlands - Save a Child - Algerian refugees.

**Mohammed KOUIDRI: *Colonization, independence and human development in Algeria: what balance sheet?***

*A law bearing the acknowledgement of the nation and national contribution of the French repatriated in 1962, after the Algerian War, was passed by the French parliament in 2005. There is question of colonial benefit in North Africa. The adoption of this law caused a major memorial crisis between France and Algeria which places, till now, both official relationships and populations as well in a worse situation. In France, it raised a problem between intellectuals and politicians. Researchers, mainly historians consider that they were violently rushed in an authoritarian manner. In Algeria, several politicians reacted, but very few researchers took up the challenge. Based on instruments, worldwide*

*devoted today, that the Objectively Verifiable Indicators (OVIs) are, this article submits an academic contribution to the debate on the benefits and harms of colonialism. The privileged domain to do is human development since it is the ultimate reason for any improvement policy. Health and education are worldwide recognized as the two pillars of human development. The analysis of the evolution of human development indicators (HDI) in both areas shows that the true beneficiaries of the profits from colonialism are few European colonial populations. On the other hand, the millenary and larger indigenous populations were deprived, acculturated and enslaved for nearly a century and a half.*

**Keywords:** Algeria - France - colonial history - human development - Independence benefits - colonialists misdeeds.

### **Abla GHEZIEL: *Three "Algerian" reactions on the future of Algeria, 1830-1834***

*The early years of French colonization remain either a hardly known or not enough studied period of Algerian colonial history. Very often, history focuses on the resistance of Algerian people through illustrious characters such as Ahmed Bey and Emir Abd-el-Kader, and so many others. What about political resistance? How was the Algerian question going to be approached on political plan, while in the rural areas we prepared the resistance and the offensive? To do it, the present study features three personalities: Hamdan Khodja, Ahmed Bouderra, and Sheikh Al Hadj Sidi Saadi, quite as different from each other by their community membership and their standpoint. They did not fail to defend social interests, each one according to his own vision of facts. Even if their approaches let appear a controversy or lend confusion, the fact remains that all worked for same one and unique purpose which was to spare the future of Algeria.*

**Keywords:** political resistance - Algeria - colonization - Algiers - 1830.

### **Mohamed GHALEM: *Algerian historians and khaldunian reference***

*Treating a historical phenomenon in its social and political dimensions, by Ibn Khaldun, recalls the Annales School. In terms of method and of theory, Ibn Khaldun was an innovator. The question is to know why khaldunian heritage was neglected when Algerian contemporary historians should reconsider khaldunian work with more interest.*

*Historical discourse in Algeria refers to both the cognitive and ideological (narrow nationalism) of colonial history, while challenging the substance.*

**Keywords:** Algeria - Ibn Khaldun - history - ideology - Historiography.

### **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.

**Hedi SAIDI: Protectorate and law. The Regency of Tunis between 1861 Charter and French colonial system**

*With this article, we believe questioning the colonization and the protectoral system on the destiny reserved to the first constitution of the Arab-Muslim world put in place in 1861, and the reception of this event within French society. We tried to understand the obstacles and rejection facing this history including those violent moments of French colonialism. It seems that the French built a "self-censorship" added to a state censorship. They do not want, nor accept and admit that the Republic betrayed its values and transgressed the Tunisian law in dealing with other territories, and by suppressing their rights.*

*What happened under the protectorate in 1881? The colonial regime established in Tunisia is a true denial of the ideas of 1789. All human rights and of the citizen are constantly disavowed. Instead of equality, colonialism installed a two-speed society, separating the Tunisian community from the colonial one. Another principle violated by the State of law, was the principle of banishing the Tunisian law.*

**Keywords:** Protectorate - colonization - Constitution - indigenous - Republic.