

***French Colonial Crimes in Algeria during the occupation
from 1830 to 1962 and their repercussions on the bilateral
relations between the two countries.***

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Abstract:

The French colonization of Algeria for 130 years involved brutal crimes and severe human rights violations. Algerians continue to suffer the consequences of war and colonization, leading to ongoing social and economic challenges and fueling animosity between the French and Algerian peoples. Achieving a lasting resolution to these issues remains difficult

This research paper examines the significant war crimes, specifically genocide, by utilizing a historical approach. It delves into tracking historical events and facts to analyze the impact of these crimes on the bilateral relations between Algeria and France from independence until the present day. The study emphasizes the importance of raising awareness about these crimes, highlighting that they should not be subject to a statute of limitations due to their detrimental effects on the Algerian people and the region as a whole. It concludes by presenting a set of recommendations aimed at achieving justice and reconciliation between Algeria and France.

Keywords: war crimes; French colonization; Algeria; bilateral relations.

Introduction:

War crimes, including genocide, are among the worst crimes that can be committed against humanity, when an entire community or a part of it is subjected to total or partial destruction based on ethnic, religion, culture, politics, or any other reason. Throughout history, there have been numerous events where genocides have taken place, sometimes referred to as 'genocides of human populations,' a term that emerged as a concept in the early 20th century. In 1944, Raphael Lemkin defined genocide, drawing from Greek and Latin roots, as "a combination of acts of persecution and destruction." In 1946, his definition was adopted by the United Nations General Assembly, stating that the concept of genocide means: "the denial of the right to existence of entire human groups, as homicide is the denial of the right to live of individual human beings." (Grangé, 2009)

These crimes run counter to international customs and texts, as stated in the declaration adopted by the United Nations General Assembly in its resolution 96 (I) of December 11, 1946, approved and opened for signature, ratification, or accession by General Assembly resolution 260 A (3) of December 9, 1948, and entered into force on January 12, 1951, pursuant to Article 13, which states that "genocide is a crime under international law, contrary to the spirit and aims of the United Nations and condemned by the civilized world community." (Un.org).

Algeria has experienced a painful history filled with crimes and atrocities committed by France during the colonial period. Among these crimes are the murder of thousands of Algerians in massacres, battles, and military campaigns, displacement of Hundreds of thousands of inhabitants from villages and towns, the destruction of their property, the torture of detainees and opponents of colonization, as well as the use of chemical and biological weapons against civilians.

It cannot be said that the genocidal crimes in Algeria have been exhaustively documented. While there are many

documents, testimonies, and accounts confirming these crimes, much information remains unknown or unofficially documented. This is partly due to the secretive nature of the military and security operations carried out, which led to the destruction of many historical documents and sources. Some crimes were also committed in remote and isolated regions, without access to media or international observers.

The genocides committed in various forms for over a century and a half by the French colonizers are crimes that do not expire, and their effects cannot fade away with time. They are part of Algeria's history. That is why many Algerian human rights organizations and scholars have sought to document them by publishing evidence, testimonies, and accounts, with the aim of highlighting the importance of holding the perpetrators accountable and compensating the victims and their families, as well as reminding the world of their significance to prevent such tragic events from recurring.

Based on the fact that the Algerian reality is the result of accumulations of previous French colonial policies, and relying on the historical method, this study seeks to shed light on the main scenes of genocide, their objectives, and their repercussions on the bilateral relationship between the two countries from independence to the present day. To this end, we raise the following questions:

- What are the main war crimes and genocides committed in Algeria during the 19th and 20th centuries?
- What have been the repercussions of these crimes on the bilateral relationship between Algeria and France from independence to the present day?
- How can awareness of the importance of these crimes be strengthened and prevent them from being forgotten, based on their detrimental effects on the Algerian people and the region as a whole?

1- Examples of genocides perpetrated by the French colonizers in Algeria and their objectives.

After the surrender of the 'Dey' of Algeria on July 5, 1830, the resistance of the Algerian people triggered a true

criminal frenzy on the part of the French "makers of peace and civilization," notably Generals Lamoricière (Comment 01) and Bugeaud (Comment 02), who implemented a policy of "scorched earth." They practiced ethnic cleansing, eliminating men, women, and children without distinction. (Suleiman, 2018, pp. 121-135.).

We can present a chronology of genocides committed by the French colonizers in Algeria by dividing them into two phases, following chronological order:

1.1 First Phase: 1830-1872

The historical period between 1830 and 1872 was one of the harshest for the Algerian people, who were victims of the worst colonial crimes. France exterminated 58% of the Algerian population (Brun, 2023). through massacres using various genocidal methods. It should be noted that during this period, the Second French Republic made a decision in March 1848 stating that "Algeria was part of French territory." The colonizers also divided Algeria into two major regions: Northern Algeria, subjected to civilian administration and divided into three departments, and Southern Algeria, subjected to military administration. (Meassi, 1988, pp. 212-217.)

During this period, there were numerous direct armed resistances led by Algerians under the leadership of tribal chiefs and marabouts, resulting in several battles such as the Battle of Zaâfrane led by Emir Abdelkader in 1844. In response to this popular resistance, historical sources attest to the genocide perpetrated by the colonizers as described below:

-*Massacre of Blida inhabitants in 1830*: Less than 5 months after the colonial arrival in Algeria, Lieutenant Trulier ordered the extermination of the 2,000 inhabitants of the city of Blida. (Bouaziz, 2007, p. 13)

- *Massacre of the Ouafiya tribe in 1832*: In April 1832, General Savary (Comment 03) ordered the massacre of the Ouafiya tribe in Harrach (Maison Carrée, in the suburbs of Algiers). (Pasha, 2017, pp. 45-53) This was a bloody and tragic

episode where many people, including women and children, lost their lives.

This massacre occurred within the context of the resistance between the French army and the tribes, as they fought to defend their freedom and independence.

The Ouafiya tribe launched a campaign against the French army, and after a violent battle, the surrender of some of their leaders facilitated the perpetration of the genocide against the entire tribe. This massacre was used as a means to terrorize other tribes in the region and establish French domination over Algeria.

-Massacre of worshippers in the Ketchaoua Mosque in December 1832: In December 1832, French authorities carried out a military operation against the worshippers in the Ketchaoua Mosque, which the colonizers had decided to transform into a Christian cathedral. (Hossam Eddin, 2021). This decision sparked anger among the worshippers, who gathered inside and outside the mosque to deter the colonization from implementing its decision. However, the occupiers massacred more than 4,000 worshippers, while others were tortured, imprisoned, and deported. (Funès, 2021)

-Massacres of Djidjelli and Bougie in 1832-1836: The massacres in Djidjelli and Bougie were characterized by the violence and repressive policies employed against the local population, resulting in the deaths of many people and the deportation of thousands from their homes and properties (Pasha, 2017, pp. 45-53).

- Burning of the village of Hammadat in Miliana: In 1843, the destruction of villages and tribes continued with the burning of the left bank of Miliana and the village of Hammadat, resulting in the death of 37 of its inhabitants. (Pasha, 2017, pp. 45-53).

Even the statements of Saint-Arnaud testify to the extent of the human losses inflicted on the tribes in eastern Algeria, indicating that "French soldiers walked over corpses during the conquest of Jijel and Constantine," suggesting a high

number of deaths. The same occurred in western Algeria, where one of Saint-Arnaud's reports states, "The resistance lasted for an hour and a half, and we pursued the enemy for three miles, with sixty corpses on the ground, thirty-nine heads. I could not prevent the 59 cavalymen and spahis from acting in this way." (Boust & Messaoudi, 2022, pp. 193-204.).

-The genocide of the inhabitants of the resistant town of Hadjout in 1840-1843: According to historical sources, a French soldier declared that "successive genocides against the inhabitants led to their near-extinction due to the high number of victims resulting from raids carried out by the colonizers against them." (Pasha, 2017, pp. 45-53)

-The Genocide of the Beni Menacer in 1843: This tribe, which extended geographically from the east of Mostaganem to the west of Beni Houna and Chlef, the south of Miliana, and the north of Médéa, as well as the north of Chéricha to the east of Algiers, was one of the first tribes to raise the banner of resistance against the French colonizers.

They dominated the resistance landscape in the region in early 1843. The colonial authorities exploited the fall of Emir Abdelkader to pursue their hegemony, while the Beni Menacer continued to resist and nearly annihilated General Bugeaud, the governor-general at the time, who led a vast military campaign after falling into an ambush before retreating to 'Chéricha', according to historians. After approximately two months of siege and fighting, the colonial forces succeeded on February 25, 1843, in reaching the mountains of the Beni Menacer, arresting some of their leaders, and taking control of their last positions, implementing a policy of barbarism and genocide against them. (Hodaff, 2020).

-The Genocide of the Beni Sabih tribe in the Djebel Chekir region in 1844-1845: The Sabih fires that took place in the Djebouss region near the municipalities of Es-Sabih and

Ain Merane, northwest of Chlef, are among the most atrocious scenes of cruelty and crimes against humanity that will forever remain etched in collective memory, adding to the toll of French colonial crimes, particularly during the period of popular resistance where around 1,500 martyrs fell in the 'Chebka El-Abiar' cave in the Djebouss region, belonging to the commune of Ain Merane. (Algerian News, 2022)

-The Massacre of the town of Bouchegouf in 1845: The town of Bouchegouf also witnessed another massacre where the colonizers massacred the local inhabitants, killing over 2,000 Algerians.

-The Massacre of the Ouled Riah, also known as the Dahra Massacre or the Ferrachech Cave Massacre from June 18 to 20, 1845: The Massacre of the 'Ouled Riah' is considered one of the most atrocious crimes committed by the French colonizers in the second decade of their occupation. The Ouled Riah tribe was suffocated and burned on the orders of Colonel Péliissier after taking refuge in the caves of Dahra, particularly the Ferrachech Cave, fleeing the disarmament policy conducted by the authorities against the Ouled Riah tribe, after they, along with several other tribes, had supported Chérif Boumezrag during his resistance to French colonization. On June 17, 1845, on the orders of the Governor-General of Algeria, 'Robert Bugeaud', who sent a letter to carry out the genocide with the following words: "If these brigands take refuge in their caves, treat them as Cavaignac did with the Sabih tribe: burn them alive like foxes." The following day, piles of wood, sulfur, and straw were assembled, and the entrance of the cave was set on fire for over 20 hours. In the morning, between 760 and 1,800 charred corpses were found (Bouden, 2016, pp. 209-255).

-The Genocide of the Zaatcha Oasis in Biskra in 1849: In response to the victories achieved by the resistance of Sheikh Bouzian against the French army, the authorities sent a large army of 19,000 soldiers armed with the latest technologies. They surrounded the oasis and used artillery to bombard and

destroy it. After intense fighting, they managed to penetrate it on November 26, 1849, and mercilessly executed over 1,500 people from the oasis, including Sheikh Bouzian, his son, and Sheikh Dardjawi who assisted him.

The heads of these three men were cut off and hung at the camp's gate. The army then set fire to everything in the oasis (10,000 palm trees), causing famine and poverty among the few survivors. (Perret, 1886-1887, pp. 14-16).

-The Genocide of El Goléa in November 1852:

The genocide of 'El Goléa' is considered as an "unforgivable crime against humanity that France is currently trying to hide." When the French colonizers failed to reach the Algerian Sahara, the door to the desert was stormed on the orders of General Péliissier (Comment 04) with the aid of artillery loaded with chloroform, capable of destroying human vital organs. They exterminated approximately two-thirds of El Goléa's 2,500 inhabitants before placing them in sacks and burning them alive. According to historical sources, the victims' corpses "remained abandoned for 6 months before being devoured by wild animals." The valuable jewelry owned by the inhabitants was also stolen, and the palm trees were uprooted before the survivors were deported. (ALGERIE PRESS, 2021).

- Its objectives in the 19th century:

The objective of French colonization in Algeria in the 19th century was to expand its political and economic influence in the region, control natural resources, trade, and movement. In May 1840, General Bugeaud declared to the French National Assembly that the settlers should establish themselves "wherever good water and fertile land are found, without worrying about their owners." This confirms what Frederick Engels wrote in 1857 during his visit to Algeria: "Since the first occupation of Algeria by the French until today, this

unfortunate country has been the scene of continuous acts of murder, looting, and violence, while the wretched survivors of Its population has surrendered to mass slaughter and the horrors of heinous massacres.." (Cohen, 2002, pp. 219-239).

France adopted a policy of preparing for colonization, which included the destruction of many Algerian villages and towns and the displacement of populations in order to control natural resources and expand its areas of influence. In this context, the colonizers committed numerous crimes against humanity, including massacres, torture, rape, and bodily mutilation targeting the Algerian people as a whole, and peasants and disadvantaged classes in particular.

In reality, France's true project aimed "to put an end to Algerian existence by any means possible," as expressed by one of the officers participating in this criminal policy, saying: "The question of the Arabs is definitively buried, they have only the choice between death, exile, or submission to their masters." Count Eberhardt acknowledged in his book "Hunting Human Beings" that they collected the ears of the killed and prisoners in the same barrel, and that the French army rewarded each soldier with 10 francs for each pair of ears brought back. Eberhardt added, "We have committed unimaginable crimes." (Perret, 1886-1887, p. 16).

1.2 Genocides during the period 1914-1962

The period from World War I to independence in 1962 witnessed numerous major political and social events and upheavals that greatly impacted Algeria and the Middle East as a whole. "In the 20th century, the French entered Algeria in a state of intoxication and arrogance, convinced that they would stay there forever, brandishing anti-Semitic and anti-Islamic slogans, and fighting with an iron fist anyone who 'denied the grace of France.' Starting from 1931, the balance began to shift in favor of the nationalist movement." This period was marked by numerous conflicts and uprisings against colonization. The colonization's response was violent, resulting in a significant increase in the number of victims due to arbitrary arrests, torture, and collective executions targeting all social strata of

Algeria. Several regions experienced savage massacres against the populations, including the most notable ones: (Khalaf Allah, 2021).

After World War II (1939-1945), popular protests erupted in French colonies, rejecting colonization and demanding independence. Starting in early 1944, the military authorities prepared for a war against the Algerian people. In October 1944, they created a list of "sensitive" areas of "subversive propaganda," including Algiers, Oran, Constantine, the Greater and Lesser Kabylia, Tlemcen, and the Aurès.

According to the CFLN bulletin (July 1944), "Muslims refrain from frequenting European cafes." In general, this bulletin reflected the poem by Ibn Bâdîs, "The Algerian people are Muslim." The historian of Islamic issues, Montagner, wrote, "North Africa has become a region that Arabism wants to dominate." In January 1945, information reached the generals and senior officials, reporting preparations for uprisings starting in March 1945. This led the colonizer to prepare to terrorize Algerians by perpetrating several massacres, including: (Naily, 2011, pp. 54-82)

-The Ain Romana massacre: It took place on April 20, 1945, where the French army killed over 300 Algerians in the village of Ain Romana in central Algeria (Kaddache, 1975, pp. 14-15).

-The Sétif massacre: It was a series of massacres perpetrated on May 8, 1945, where the French army killed over 45,000 Algerians in Sétif, according to different sources, and in other cities in eastern Algeria, using heavy weapons, including the use of "ovens" to throw Algerians into. It is one of the bloodiest massacres in modern Algerian history. (Buryan, 2005, p. 26).

This occurred after the end of World War II, when thousands of Algerians gathered in various parts of the country

to celebrate the Allied victory over German and Italian forces (Laioun, 2023).

The massacres began in the city of Sétif, where the French police killed a number of Algerian celebrants, triggering widespread protests in the region. In the following days, the massacres spread to other cities in Algeria, including Oran, Collo, Constantine, Bougie, and others (Laioun, 2023).

Ten years after these events and until independence, other collective genocides took place:

-The Constantine Massacre: It occurred on August 20, 1955, where the French army killed over 12,000 Algerians in the city of Constantine. (Algerian News, Algerian News, Agency, Tizi Ouzou: "I Saw French Soldiers Burning My Mother Alive, 2020)

-The Massacre of the Village of Belghzeli in Ait Zellal in the Tizi Ouzou region on September 29, 1958: This crime, added to the long list of crimes committed by the French occupation, resulted in 11 victims being burned alive, 8 women and 3 men, in retaliation for their refusal to vote in the referendum on the Constitution of the Fifth Republic. This crime remains ingrained in the memory of witnesses and the relatives of the victims, who still suffer from the trauma of this crime, one of the worst accounts of war crimes and their cruelty (Blanchardl, p. 03).

- Genocides committed with nuclear weapons:

Nuclear weapons were first used in Algeria on February 13, 1960, just as the first use of chemical weapons by the French colonizer against Algerian civilians occurred during the Battle of Oued Souf in 1852, where the use of chloroform, internationally banned, was ordered. (Souri & ali, 2022, pp. 386-369).

It should be noted that French colonial authorities conducted 17 nuclear tests under and above the Algerian Sahara between 1960 and 1966. The nuclear experiments killed 42,000 Algerians and caused lasting disabilities due to the nuclear radiation that still contaminates the site today. (Souri & ali, 2022, pp. 386-369)

Historical sources have also documented other massacres, including:

-The Seine Massacre in Paris in 1961: On October 17, 1961, Algerians were shot during their peaceful demonstrations, and dozens of others were thrown into the Seine. The measures taken by the French authorities aimed, according to them, to "intensify the war against terrorism." (Blanchardl, p. 03)

- Objectives of the colonizer's policy of genocide in the 20th century:

The objectives of French colonization in Algeria shifted from economic and political expansion in the 19th century to maintaining control and preventing independence in the 20th century. The objectives of genocides evolved accordingly. In the 20th century, the main objective became maintaining French control over Algeria and preventing independence and national liberation. To achieve this, the colonizer formed a powerful army and developed a policy of repression, terror, and torture to suppress any liberation movement.

As we have seen, the period of French colonization in the 20th century witnessed a significant increase in the number of victims due to arbitrary arrests, torture, and collective executions targeting all social strata of Algeria. In general, the objectives of the 20th-century policy of collective genocide can be summarized as follows:

- Political and economic hegemony: Genocide is used to consolidate this hegemony over the dominated peoples.
- Ethnic and cultural cleansing: Genocide also aimed at purification based on skin color, religion, culture, or language of certain segments of society.
- Land appropriation: Genocide served in some cases to seize territories rich in natural resources.
- Military hegemony: It targeted factions opposing the power or threatening military control of a region.

Political vengeance: Against opponents or liberation movements, as in Algeria.

2-The effects of the colonizer's policy of genocide on colonized societies

The issue of genocides is a sensitive and painful one. The importance of studying their repercussions on the affected peoples depends on a deep understanding of what survivors, witnesses, and families of the victims experience. Genocides have long-term detrimental effects on the psychological health of colonized societies, as well as on economic, political, and social levels.

That is why the prevention of genocides and the punishment of their perpetrators have become major concerns of the international community since the end of World War II, with the establishment of comprehensive strategies to overcome these effects and establish justice and equality in affected societies.

In 2015, the United Nations Development Programme published a report on the "Social Impacts of Genocides on Peoples." This report is part of the international community's efforts to understand the impact of genocides worldwide. It provides an overview of the social repercussions on the affected peoples and societies. (United, 2015).

Among the points raised in the report:

- Impact on social structure: Genocides can lead to changes in the social structure through modifications in social, political, and economic balances.
- Impact on psychological health: Survivors and families of victims may suffer from post-traumatic stress, depression, sleep disorders, guilt, and social isolation.
- Impact on justice and rights: Genocides can affect civil, political, socioeconomic rights, and access to justice.

- Impact on education and culture: Loss of knowledge, history, and cultural heritage.
- Economic impact: Loss of productivity, destroyed infrastructure, hindered growth.

The report also provides recommendations to mitigate these effects, such as providing psychological and social support to survivors, promoting justice and reconciliation, and supporting education, culture, and the economy.

3- The repercussions of French criminal policy on the relations between the two countries after independence until today

Nearly half a century has passed since the end of this brutal war that culminated in Algeria's independence. Despite the silence of guns and the extinguishing of the flames of war, the wounds of the conflict have not yet healed, and the accounts between the two countries have not been settled. (L'UNC).

The crimes of colonization have left a bitter feeling in the minds of Algerians and French people. Whether it is for the French soldiers who realized they fought for nothing, or for the Algerians whose bloody and prolonged stages of conquest left a lasting imprint on their souls. These stages are barely known in French society, which is used to portraying France's "civilizing mission." This has greatly affected the relations between the two countries from independence until today. (STORA, 2021, p. 22).

The main stages of the relationship between the two countries can be summarized as follows:

- After Algeria's independence in 1962, relations between France and Algeria were based on economic agreements, but revisiting the colonial past was not a priority for France; it was necessary to forget this history. (STORA, 2021, p. 34)
- In 1965, Algerian President Houari Boumédiène came to power and implemented an independent Algerian

foreign policy based on revolutionary principles and support for revolutionary movements in the Third World.

- In 1974, an agreement was signed between France and Algeria to regulate immigration between the two countries, making Algerians the largest immigrant community in France. Relations improved with the signing of numerous economic and cultural agreements, but tensions persisted, particularly regarding the "pieds-noirs" and their properties.
- In the 1980s and 1990s, the situation deteriorated due to the civil war in Algeria and French policies towards Algerian immigrants in France.
- In 1981, François Mitterrand officially apologized to Algeria for colonization and the massacres committed by France.
- In 1992, France began supporting the Algerian government against terrorism and sent troops. France officially recognized its responsibility in the colonial occupation.
- In 2012, President François Hollande paid tribute to the victims of the Setif massacre. He acknowledged the "unjust and brutal" nature of the French colonial system. (STORA, 2021, p. 42)

In recent years, despite a relative improvement in relations, the remnants of the past, such as the issue of pieds-noirs' properties and reparations for colonial violence, remain unresolved.

In 2020, Emmanuel Macron commissioned historian Benjamin Stora to produce a report on the memory of colonization and the Algerian War, which did not fully satisfy Algeria as it neglected the issue of French recognition of the crimes. (Ben Qaffa, 2023).

This report sparked angry reactions for its content, being seen as a report that equates the victim and the perpetrator. The historian responded to the criticism, saying, "Apology speeches should not be mere words spoken one day to get rid of a very deep problem. In my report, I simply proposed a method that has been my own for a long time: to understand the motivations, the path of all memory groups affected by this devastating war, taking the time to overcome preconceived ideas and racist discourse" (Euronews, 2021).

Conclusion:

French colonization in Algeria, which lasted more than a century, left deep scars on Algerian society, painfully affecting its collective memory. Despite the country's independence in 1962, Algeria faced many challenges in building its new state, including dealing with colonial legacy and war crimes committed by France. These historical issues had a negative impact on relations between the two countries in the decades following independence.

The effects of this colonial past continue to affect the process of reconciliation and healing between Algeria and France. A feeling of injustice and anger towards French colonial practices persists among many Algerians, which hinders the building of relationships of trust and cooperation between the two countries. France, for its part, has not yet managed to fully recognize its historic crimes in Algeria nor to offer concrete reparations to the victims.

While efforts have been made to rebuild bilateral relations between the two countries, with official visits, cultural exchanges and cooperation in areas such as economic development, education and energy, these initiatives remain limited and marked by mutual distrust and reservations.

Genocides represent the most abject expression of the brutality and tyranny of which human beings are capable. These imprescriptible crimes serve as a warning to future generations to avoid repeating the same mistakes.

In order to condemn these atrocities and demand justice for the victims and recognition of their rights, it is crucial to pay attention to the study of war crimes, as it paves the way for:

- Seeking justice: Methodical research helps gather evidence, testimonies, and necessary documents to pursue justice and bring the perpetrators of these crimes to trial.
- Protecting human rights: Documenting the crimes and clarifying the extent of human losses suffered by the victims, then strengthening the protection of human rights and developing laws and regulations to safeguard them.
- Strengthening collective memory: Documenting the crimes and events of the past that must be preserved in collective memory to prevent their repetition in the future and ensure a comprehensive and truthful historical account of peoples and nations.
- Promoting peace and reconciliation: Identifying the causes and circumstances that led to these crimes, then strengthening the process of reconciliation and peace among the groups and societies affected by these crimes.
- Advancing academic research: Research on colonial crimes and genocides promotes the development of academic research and expands knowledge about these crimes, thereby enhancing our understanding of global history, cultures, and policies.

To increase awareness of the importance of these crimes and to prevent their prescription, several measures can be taken by combining education, academic awareness, community participation, and media:

- Education and awareness in school curricula: Studies on these crimes and their impacts can be included in school curricula,

whether in schools or universities. Students will be able to understand their history more deeply and develop their awareness of the injustices they have faced.

- Museums and exhibitions: Museums and exhibitions dedicated to history and human rights can organize presentations and exhibits highlighting war crimes and genocides. Visitors can explore the facts, impacts, and directly engage with the information.

- Academic research and debates: Academic research and scientific discussions on war crimes and genocides in Algeria can be strengthened. Conferences and symposiums can be organized to exchange ideas and discussions on this subject.

- Media and social networks: Media and social media platforms can be used to disseminate knowledge and raise awareness about war crimes in Algeria. Articles, reports, and documentaries shedding light on this topic and its impacts can be published.

- Public and community debates: Public discussions and debates on this topic in society should be encouraged. Community events such as conferences, forums, and open roundtable discussions can be organized to strengthen awareness and inform people about the importance of not forgetting these crimes.

To achieve justice and reconciliation between Algeria and France, several measures can be taken:

- Official recognition of French responsibility for the damages caused to Algeria during the colonial period and official apologies from France.

- Providing compensation to Algerian victims for the damages resulting from French colonization, including material reparations and restitution of seized individuals and properties during colonization.

- Organizing a broad national dialogue that brings together all Algerian factions and experts in social, political, cultural, and historical issues to discuss ways to achieve justice and reconciliation.

Commentes:

- 1-General Christophe Louis Léon Juchault de Lamoricière was an important figure in the conquest and French colonial administration in Algeria in the 19th century.
- 2- General Thomas Robert Bugeaud is an important figure in the history of French colonization in Algeria in the 19th century.
- 3- Lieutenant General Savary, Duke of Rovigo, who served as Governor General of Algeria from 1831 to 1833
- 4- General Aimable Péliissier (1794-1864) was a French officer who served during France's conquest of Algeria in the 19th century.

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