

إغتيال فرحات حشاد -الأحداث والتداعيات-

Assassinat de Farhat Hashad -Événements et répercussions-

Assassination of Farhat Hashad -Events and repercussions-

*Lakhdar Ziane

Université Abdelhamid Mehri Constantine 2

lakhdar.ziane@univ-constantine2.dz.

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Abstract:

From the start, France realized the danger of Farhat Hached's movements, where he began to unite independent unions in the south and north of Tunisia, He established the Tunisian General Labor Union, and he started the battle of the social struggle to create for the Union the right status inside and outside. After that, he graduated in the union and patriotic work. Until he finally realized that, the solution was armed resistance against exploitation and Servitude practiced by the French protection authorities. This study aims to know the circumstances and implications of the assassination of the martyr Farhat Hashad It can be said that the assassination operation was truly a state crime organized to eliminate the mastermind of the Tunisian liberation project and its emancipation from the French colonialism.

Keywords: Farhat Hashad, social struggle, French colonialism, assassination, state crime, liberation of Tunisia.

- Résumé:

* Lakhdar Ziane lakhdar.ziane@univ-constantine2.dz

Dès le début, la France a réalisé le danger des mouvements de Farhat Hached, où il a commencé à unir des syndicats indépendants dans le sud et le nord de la Tunisie, il a créé l'Union générale tunisienne du travail, et il a commencé la bataille de la lutte sociale pour créer pour l'Union. le bon statut à l'intérieur et à l'extérieur. Après cela, il a obtenu son diplôme dans le travail syndical et patriotique. Jusqu'à ce qu'il réalise enfin que, la solution était la résistance armée contre l'exploitation et la servitude pratiquée par les autorités françaises de protection. Cette étude vise à connaître les circonstances et les implications de l'assassinat du martyr Farhat Hashad. On peut dire que l'opération d'assassinat était vraiment un crime d'État organisé pour éliminer le cerveau du projet de libération tunisien et son émancipation du colonialisme français.

Mots clés : Farhat Hashad, lutte sociale, colonialisme français, assassinat, crime d'État, libération de la Tunisie.

المخلص

أدرکت فرنسا منذ البداية خطورة تحركات فرحات حشاد حيث بدأ في توحيد النقابات المستقلة في الجنوب والشمال التونسي وأسس بذلك الاتحاد العام التونسي للشغل وانطلق في معركة الكفاح الاجتماعي ليصنع للاتحاد المكانة اللائقة في الداخل والخارج وبعد ذلك تدرج بالعمل النقابي والوطني حتى أيقن في نهاية المطاف أن الحل هو المقاومة المسلحة ضد الاستغلال والاستعباد الذي مارسه سلطات الحماية الفرنسية. تهدف هذه الدراسة إلى معرفة ظروف وملابسات وتداعيات حادثة اغتيال الشهيد فرحات حشاد. يمكننا القول بأن عملية الاغتيال كانت بحق جريمة دولة منظمة للقضاء على العقل المدبر لمشروع تحرير تونس وانعتاقها من نير الاستعمار الفرنسي.

الكلمات المفتاحية: فرحات حشاد، الكفاح الاجتماعي، الاستعمار الفرنسي، عملية الاغتيال، جريمة دولة، تحرير تونس

- Introduction:

Farhat Hashad started his struggle in the rank of the General Confederation of Labor (CGT), where he practiced the union work and social demand, and benefited from his work with socialist and communist elements, taking from them the methods of management and

negotiation methods, and after the Second World War, local and international conditions changed, political awareness of people of the region and the spread of movements Liberation in the Maghreb, Farhat Hashad decided to revive independent national trade union work, so he founded the Federation of Independent Trade Unions in the South, and included the independent unions in the north and the General University of Tunisian employees, and announced the establishment of a new national entity that brings together all independent Tunisian unions. Tunisian General Labor Union, on January 20, 1946.

After Farhat Hashad made this great success and put the Tunisian General Labor Union in place and weight on the national and international arena, France felt the danger of a man who had become threatening its interests and not serving its colonial plans, so it decided to find a way to get rid of him.

Was the assassination of Farhat Hashad an organized and planned operation at the highest level by the protection authorities, or a matter of revenge from unknown parties or settling internal organizational?

This study aims to know the circumstances and repercussions of the assassination of the martyr Farhat Hashad, as well as the reactions that resulted from it internally and externally, and we have followed in that the appropriate descriptive historical approach to narrate the facts and the analytical method in understanding and examining facts and events.

1- Tunisia's circumstances prior to the assassination:

Leader Farhat Hashad led the struggle after the colonial authorities arrested Bourguiba and the party leadership, called for disobedience and resistance, and formed groups of fighters who rose to the mountains, especially in the south and exactly in a Gafsa led by a few militants, such as Al-Azhar Al-Shatiati and other national mujahideen. He became the leader of national trade union, social and political action in Tunisia, asked the Universal Confederation of Free Trade Unions (CISEL) to initiate research into the situation in Tunisia,

and was active in international forums for the defamation of France, calling for Independence, the return of peasant lands and farms from the colonizers to the Tunisian right holders, the end of French protection against Tunisia. Hashad emerged as an efficient leader who was capable of creating the equation, exposing and influencing France at home and abroad. So, they decided to assassinate him. (Al-Munsif in Al-Hula, 2015, p. 30).

2- Circumstances of the assassination:

There were several indications that predicted the assassination or imprisonment process, including the stripping of Farhat Hashad of transportation documents after his return from America 1952 storming the headquarters of the Union by military and security forces and imprisoning or suppressing their militants and preventing them from going to attend the CISL conference abroad in its annual session, where the authorities confiscated The security documents sent by the Free International Organization to the Union and the unjustified assault on the port and dock workers who struggle with the union. In general, the assassination of Hashad was aimed at eliminating the national movement against the occupation and demanding independence. (Abd al-Salam bin Hamida, 1984, p. 20).

Historians agreed about the only assassination account mentioned by the French police that Farhat Hashad was in his car heading to the Union headquarters, so his car was ambushed by a group belonging to the Red Hand organization. They shot him, hit his shoulder and side and he managed to get out of his car alive, and a truck driven by a Tunisian who wanted to help him, but a second car comes to intervene and take him (Al-Munsif in Al-Hula, 2015, p. 31) and turned him to another place and hit him in the head with a pistol bullet, he was killed by people who were supposed to carry him to aid and throw him In Hafir on the side of the road in Brads (Muhammad Al-Habib Al-Moulhi, 1991, p. 332), after his death, the French authorities transferred him to the Military Hospital, and he was transferred at night to the town of Al-Abbasiya, Kerkennah, where he was buried in the presence of his family members and a few union leaders because the French authorities

prevented holding a popular funeral for him. (Al-Munsif in Al-Hula, 1991, p. 31). The French colonialism thought that assassinating Hashad by means of treachery, hatred and brutality would discourage the Tunisian people from their struggle and intimidate their other leaders from leading the struggle itself, and the victory and complete independence it aims for. (Abu al-Qasim Muhammad Karrow, 1960, p. 120).

Through the above, we notice the contradictory stories and the abundance of interpretations of the assassination incident, which opens the door wide for posing a set of questions and hypotheses that may be part of the truth or the opposite in light of the absence of documents that reveal the truth to us without falsification or skepticism, and therefore we can approach a set of hypotheses The potential hovering around the masterminds of this heinous crime.

3- Hypotheses about the crime:

3.1- The first possibility: French armed groups (Red hand regulation)

The crime was committed near the city of Tunis and on the road to Mamoura around eight o'clock in the morning, when employees, merchants and others are heading to their work, and the perpetrators of the operation were divided into two cars. Can they do so without having a mastermind to draw up the plan and think about its risks before starting to implement it? How can we accept that the simplest rules of caution have not been taken? Are they French? It is almost impossible to believe that they are French, and if they are French, they do not risk so many that the perpetrators were, and it is impossible to be so stupid. They use more than one car and they know that one car brings less attention than two cars together (Muhammad al-Habib Al-Azizi, 2010, p. 52).

In a document issued by the General Residency on December 17, 1952, a week after the assassination of Hashad, and directed to the investigating judge of the Tunis court, Mr. Regis Soleil, who was in charge of investigating the case, the Resident General says in his report: The country and at a time when the Tunisian case was brought before the United

Nations Association's eyes, the news struck like a thunderbolt that reverberated all over the world ... "(Ahmed Khaled, 2010, p. 56).

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And from what Antoine Millero mentioned, there is a focus in many passages of his book "The Red Hand", the secretive republican army, considering that terrorist organization is linked to the official intelligence services, the police, the gendarmerie, the army, and the presidency of the government. Antoine Millero admitted, proudly, of planning, organizing and executing assassinations of Moroccan patriots with direct supervision. By committing it with his armed hand in accordance with the instructions of Captain Fiat, who commands orders from Paris (Ahmed Khaled, 2007, p. 13).

What confirms the involvement of the colonial authorities is that since the end of the Second World War and the establishment of the United Nations, France, the owner of the colonial empire, has been forced to follow two dual discourses and two contradictory attitudes regarding the course of its colonies, especially in the Maghreb, towards the first independence. It is a public position consistent with the position of the Allies, especially the United States and with the Association The nations that are a member of it and ratify all their decisions calling for helping the colonies to gradually march towards independence, and the second position is a covert anti-North African liberation, resisting the national tide and dependent on secret terrorist operations committed by secret security services such as the Red Hand organization. The double discourse has exacerbated and has become the empire.

The French are directly and practically threatened, and national movements have received support and support from the international organization of which France was one of its most important poles (Muhammad Al-Habib Al-Azizi, 2010, p. 53).

It was natural for the central French government in Paris to take advantage of this turbulent political situation in Tunisia, which it deliberately created to eliminate Farhat Hashad, and it practiced a general inspection policy to search for documents condemning the General Union to overthrow it, but to no avail, and the Union continued its trade union activity with strength and success and with a tight organization. Hashad the well-known trade unionist in the labor arena and the political arena as well as the union. He enjoyed absolute American support, and this is through its participation in the American international CISL organization. Therefore, the attack on Hashad and his assassination was a challenge directed at the American unions because thanks to the American protection Hashad remained free and active under Organized by UGTT (Bin Hamida Abdel Salam, 1984, P.19).

It is impossible for the French to reveal themselves with such recklessness, especially since it is known that the victim was very mobile, so it is easy for the French to reach him at night or in vacant places. The presence of the driver and the worker who, by chance, were working on repairing the poles on the road inside a truck belonging to their company (Muhammad Al-Habib Al-Azizi, 2010, p. 52).

3-2- The Second Possibility: A Crime Committed by the Communists.

The Communist Party has many reasons to get rid of Farhat Hashad, and the reasons are as follows:

1- After the founding of the Union, Farhat Hashad traveled around the country, and did not encounter any harassment from the French authorities in the hope of eliminating the tide of communism in the country. Indeed, the union became a major force, and the Communist Party was curbed from expansion and the weakness of its CGT workers' organization (Ali bin Al-Harith, 1958, p. 128).

2 - Revenge from Hashad after he requested to join the Tunisian General Labor Union, the world socialist federation affiliated with communism, left this organization and joined the Free Trade Union Federation dominated by the American part.

3- Eliminating Hashed, leader and a competent organizer, can make it easier for the Communist Party to get its hands on the Tunisian Syndicate after it has lost its leader. Such a crime could harm French interests. At a time when the Tunisian issue is presented to the United Nations Council and for North Africa to be divided (Muhammad Al-Habib Al-Azizi, 2010, p. 53).

The assassination of Hashad was a harsh operation, the tyrants openly called the "red hand" to use violence and called for the killing of Hashad, who showed solid resistance to the desires of the arrogant tyrants, and then Shaker joined him. And other sincere people. (Muhammad Ali Belhoula, 1985, p. 257)The crime was not committed secrecy at night, for example, or in an isolated place, while it occurred during the day and on a busy road and by a team divided into two cars and They are required, as is known, to be executed at the appointed time and place without thinking (Muhammad Al-Habib Al-Azizi,2010, p. 53).

3.3- The Third Possibility: A crime committed by the Constitutional Party on the order of Bourguiba.

This assassination sparked controversy among trade unionists as well as among the Tunisian opposition. There are those who consider the group's members who carried out the assassination carried out orders given to them by the French authorities as part of a plan to pave the way for leader Habib Bourguiba to hand him over to power after independence without unrest and opposition because the leader, Farhat Hashad, represents a counter force It has weight and influence in the Tunisian arena and the international labor movement, and its survival may be an obstacle to Bourguiba, which confirms this opinion, according to the testimony of the Frenchman Antoine Melero, one of the members of this organization who

carried out the assassination in a tape recorded of him and in a book he issued entitled "The Red Hand, the secret military wing of the Republic (Al-Munsif Bel Houla, 2015, P. 34).

France is afraid that Farhat Hashad will rule in Tunisia or any other leader because France has chosen Bourguiba over others, and he is the person whom it trusts in the administration of Tunisia afterwards, and he stated that the assassination of Hashad left a great satisfaction with Bourguiba and some of the party leadership. The author of the book went The aforementioned referred to the accusation of some members of the Tunisian and French governments, especially the French Resident General in Tunisia, who ordered the execution of the assassination within the framework of an agreed plan and added what supports this Allegedly, the release of those who carried out the operation without trial, and their deportation to France at the request of the government of France and the approval of the Tunisian government (Al-Munsif Bel Houla, 2015, P. 34).

3.4- the fourth possibility: A crime committed by the palace of Al-Bey Mohamed Al-Amin

Farhat Hashad was assassinated on Friday, December 5, and on this evening Prince El-Shazli Bey was preparing to turn against his father on the occasion of the Throne Day celebration at the Carthage Palace when all the ministers arrived Secret news has reached us in this regard, and the Emir's plan was to appoint Farhat Hashad as his first minister when he ascends the throne, and according to other news, Hashad himself may have divulged the secret of the conspiracy and therefore we ask the following questions: Was the prime minister's plan really presented to Hached? Was he the one who stipulated this particular plan for the Emir, and did a sharp disagreement arose between him and the Emir over this issue (Muhammad Al-Habib Al-Azizi, 2010, pp. 53-54).

It is no secret to anyone that Hashad was among the group of forty that organizes all the parties and organizations that held its conference in 1947, which became close to the Bey Muhammad al-Amin, and Hashad was the most important advisor to the Bey who trusted

him and took his saying that he even advised him to reject reforms and the Bey was forced by the Resident General. On the implementation of reforms, the General Labor Union stopped against these reforms. Hashad had reassured the Bey and told him, "We the people are with you. Do not be afraid of France." I am Hashad that I will return from America, and it has recognized the independence of Tunisia. It is certain that Hashad's sincerity and his way of influencing the Bey make the Bey reassure about his fate with Hashad, especially since he never addressed the issue of the republic, neither before the American unions nor in front of prominent figures in the United Nations, he did not intend to declare The republic after the independence of the country, and this would reassure the Bey of his future fate (Muhammad Al-Habib Al-Azizi, 2010, p. 54).

Based on all this tugging, we can say that the first possibility is more likely. This is what Professor Nouredine Hashad, the eldest son of the martyr Farhat Hashad, went to in a special interview I had with him on Saturday 24/12/2018 in Tunis about the life and struggle of the martyr Farhat Hashad by conducting an audio recording of this meeting and assuring me through confidential archive documents that the assassination is a state crime organized by order of the French Prime Minister in Paris and the document indicates the assignment of a mission for four people and two cars, and they are Mr. Mayi residing in Saint-Germain on the T8 vehicle, Mr. Bouaye residing in Tunisia wearing traditional Tunisian clothing, Mr. Hilt residing in Tunisia as a car driver and Mr. Sylvain residing in Crewe Mplan by car Simca 8. The vehicle was advancing from the group by 200 meters. After the first shots, a civilian truck passed by its owner, who wanted to transport a crowd to the hospital, so the second vehicle entered and convinced the owner of the truck that the car was faster and the car took the unpaved road so as not to draw attention to the victim's body was wrapped in the security guard's coat and before the body was thrown onto the road He was stabbed with a dagger and the shepherd was killed by Mr. Sylvain and thrown on the road.

All the people mentioned took 100,000 francs, then everyone came back and met in front of the crossroads in front of the cemetery, and Mr. Bouaye was the first person responsible for the liquidation, edited by the head of the DST Department of Tunis on December 5, 1952 (a special archive by Mr. Nouredine Hachhad for more: see Appendix No. 01) And in another document sent by Mr. Honorie Versini and edited by the DST on December 5, 1952 to the President of the French Embassy in Tunis informing him that he had met Mr. Hilt, who is residing in Tunisia, who is the driver of the vehicle that transported those responsible for the execution of the assassination, and he stated that he participated in the liquidation process. With no difficulties in carrying out the operation, I told him that the accident was carried out at 7:15 in the morning on a car bearing the number T8 / 891, and in the end I received a sum of 100,000 francs and I arrested the shepherd (private archive on the part of Mr. Nouredine Hashad for more: see appendix No. 02), and it is worth noting that there are other documents mentioning the same details, which leaves no room for doubt about the involvement of the French authorities. In this context, Mr. Nouredine Hashad made a statement to the first Tunisian Radio that he solely solved the mystery of his father's assassination, confirming that whoever committed the assassination It is the French state, from its prime minister to four of its ministers, who are the Minister of Justice, Defense and the Interior and the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, who decided, since May 15, 1952, to assassinate Farhat Hashad, that is, 6 months before the operation, and he continued that they assigned the competent services to The French intelligence services, to follow up with their representatives in Tunisia, namely the Resident General and another group of French officials, and the Military Governor General Karbi in Tunis to implement and plan the decision of the French government, which was done and they waited for the opportunity for implementation and Mr. Nouredine Hashad stressed that there is no red hand nor A blue hand, this is a lie of the age that they created to eliminate suspicion from them, and the

French intelligence created 4 hypotheses to nest in the minds of Tunisians, which unfortunately succeeded in it.

4- Public reactions and the local and global press to the assassination:

After the French authorities announced the statement of the assassination of Farhat Hashad, and that the investigation of this case would be undertaken by the French judiciary, people remained perplexed about this incident, and everyone bemoaned and admired the loss suffered by the nation at a stage in which the Tunisian people were living in tragic circumstances, In response to the assassination, the administrative body of the Tunisian General Labor Union decided on the morning of Friday, December 5, 1952, to request the protection authorities to perform the funeral of the leader of the trade union movement, Farhat Hashad. In order for the Tunisian workers to accompany their deceased, however, the authorities allowed the funeral of the deceased to be attended by ten unionists. The General Union refused this and then went to the royal palace to inform the Bey of his protest about the heinous assassination that hit their Secretary General, Farhat Hached. Who is in the Royal Palace (Rushdi al-Thawadi, 1968, P. 91).

And among the national reactions to the assassination of Farhat Hashad, Al-Mundhir Al-Marzouki told me the communist activist Sherifa Al-Daly, the wife of the fighter Hassan Al-Saadawi, that on the day Farhat Hachad was killed, the Tunisian Women's Union of the Communist Party decided after meeting with the leaders of the Tunisian General Labor Union at its headquarters located in the Athens road and the female activists decided to go out to demonstrate in The fighter, Sharifa Al-Dali, says, "I went to the Halfawis area in front of the Sahib Al-Tabaa mosque, and I took out the Tunisian flag and started shouting. They closed the shops. Hashed was killed, so people went out of the cafes and the shops closed, and Hassan Saadawi disappeared for 15 days, because the Communist Party was expecting a wave." From assassinations (Al-Mundhir Al-Marzouki, 2012, pp. 47-48)

On this basis, a state of emergency was declared, and the colonial forces took all precautions to prevent reactions of the masses and trade unionists and decided to stop the leaders of the union and transferred them to the Ramada camp, and they are Mahmoud Al-Masaadi, deputy secretary-general of the Tunisian General Labor Union, Abdullah Farhat, secretary of the union's money, Muhammad al-Ray, secretary-general of the Raseef currency union, Sadiq al-Shayeb, secretary general of the Union of Justice employees, Omar Riahi, secretary of the General University of Tunisian employees and Dr. Al-Sadiq al-Muqaddam, and the professors: Tayeb al-Muhairi, al-Tayyib al-Miladi, Fathi Zuhair, Ahmed al-Talili, and more than 30 Tunisian patriots, all of whom were transferred to the Ramada camp. As for Sharifa al-Masa'di, a member of the administrative committee of the Tunisian General Labor Union, she was arrested on Sunday, December 7, 1952, and the French authorities transferred her to a hospital given her health condition (Al-Munsif in Al-Hula: 2015, pp. 31-33).

On December 8, 1952, several demonstrations were organized in the capital, starting from different places and headed to the headquarters of the public residence, and from there to the house of Salah al-Din al-Bakoush in Bab al-Jadid. Balsejomi on charges of killing the leader of the gendarmerie - Siro - during a demonstration in Ghar El Melh (Habib Qarar, 1996, p. 90).

At the same time, all political prisoners in Tunisia expressed their full solidarity with the Tunisian people and their denunciation of the brutal colonial assault on the leader of the trade union movement. Calling for the fall of the Prime Minister, Bakoush, colonialism, and several slogans (Ahmed Khaled, 2010, p. 57).

This terrible killing had a great impact inside and outside the country, and Bourguiba said, "... all Tunisian men and women have cried because of his courage, integrity and sincerity not only in Tunisia but also in international trade union circles" (Ministry of Information, 1984, p. 395).

The reaction of the Tunisian organizations to the occupation and the assassination was violent, as it caused many strikes and demonstrations that were faced with violence, assassination and arrest by the French authorities. They also organized a general strike for a period of three days, and prayers were held in all Tunisian mosques in mercy for the pure spirit of Farhat Hashad (Noureddine Al-Dokki, 2016, p. 193).

Workers in Moscow and America launched a strike, and the American government and some friendly countries in Tunisia lodged their protest against this treacherous assassination. Global trade unions also submitted judicial cases against those who committed the crime, and colonialism was unable to quell popular anger and global labor solidarity in protest against this cowardly assassination and the heinous crime it left behind. Mixed reactions in Tunisia and abroad. The assassination of Farhat Hashad was a strong moral push to further pressure the French colonialism to resist it by all possible means to expel it from the Tunisian lands (Al-Moncef Bel Houla, 2015, pp. 31-33), and on December 12, 1952, a battle took place between the French army and a number of young militants who were trained in the Libyan soil at the "Hashad" Commandos Camp. This battle resulted in the martyrdom of 11 fedayeen, including the martyr Abdullah bin Belkacem, Hammadi bin Sadiq al-Wanis, Nasser bin Hajal from Hilal Palace, al-Munja al-Shaibi, al-Mukhtar and al-Bashir Dhaou from Medenine, Ali al-Tangati from Tataouine, al-Habib, Saleh and Mansour from Susa, Hammadi al-Lumi from Tunisia, and Muhammad Hammouda Belhadj and Hamida were wounded. Al-Jawadi from Tunisia. As for the losses of the French army, one soldier was killed and another soldier was wounded, and on December 25, 1952, a demonstration was organized that included men and women and left the court market in the capital and headed towards Bab Al-Jazirah, but the French police prevented her from continuing her march, and on December 28, 1952, another demonstration took place and arrived in front of the Government Palace and the demonstrations began to decrease. In addition, obtaining bombs and fireworks became difficult due to the tightening of the screws

on stone sections and other sources for the manufacture of local bombs, so school children in the capital carried stones inside their governorates and used them to throw military cars as they passed the capital's street "(Al-Habib Qarar, 1996, P. 90), and in 12/8/1952 Violent strikes and similar demonstrations were announced, and the most powerful of these was the demonstration in Casablanca, despite the fact that this city was subject to the system of martial law, in which dozens of people from the Moroccan country participated in it. The colonial authorities committed violent brutal acts when their repressive forces intervened to disperse the demonstrators using their firearms, which led to the deaths and injuries of large numbers of demonstrators, as well as those authorities intentionally arrested about 5,000 Moroccan patriots and trade unionists, and seventy Moroccan trade unionists were arrested (Salem Bou Yahya, 1986, p. 48), it is natural that the assassination of Hashad on 12/5/1952 had a wide echo and strong and violent reactions among the working classes in the countries of the Maghreb, and he was the one who connected and linked the Tunisian workers and otherwise. P. T. U. He has close and strong relations with the work of Algerians, Moroccans, and Libyans and their national leaders, and he has been in frequent contact with them and has many friends among them. In their view, Hashad is considered the first to plant the seeds of Moroccan unity among the workers of the Maghreb and make them look forward to the day when their union unity will be achieved in a unified Moroccan trade union organization. The strike continued on 12/09/1952 despite the exceptional measures imposed by the occupation authorities in Al-Maghrib Al-Aqsa (Salem Bou Yahya, 1986, p. 48).

In the Algerian country, the Algerian people showed solidarity with the Tunisian people in that tragedy. On 09/12/1952, strikes were announced in Algiers and Oran, and demonstrations were held to protest against the assassination of Hashad. The demonstrators demanded an end to colonial oppression in the countries of the Maghreb. The Algerian people demonstrated on this occasion in several parts of the homeland, and it is certain,

despite the lack of documents, that similar reactions were taken by the Libyan people and their working class on the same occasion (Salem Bou Yahya, 1986, pp. 49-51).

In Europe, the liberal press and trade union organizations affiliated with the banner of Sisel unanimously condemned the killing of the Tunisian leader, and it rose in France as well, as this highly influential assassination had voices from various circles denouncing it and demanding punishment for its perpetrators. In Paris, it aims to make people think that the trade union leader could be the gold of the victim of settling scores between competing sects within the Tunisian national movement (Muhammad al-Habib al-Moulhi, 1991, pp. 396-398).

5- The death of Farhat Hashad fuels armed resistance.

By assassinating Farhat Hached, the colonialists wanted to hit the national movement in the head and extinguish the fire of the resistance in Tunisia, so they exacerbated it further, as it has been proven for us by studying the path of the resistance's rise to the mountains and the "gangs of the Falaga". The pace of joining the resistance has increased since December 05, 1952, and many of the resistance have stated in their interrogations that they are determined to confront colonialism with violence. When they are convinced that France is confronting the patriots by force and killing their leaders (Amira Alia Al Saghir, 2016, p. 62).

Among the formulas of direct responses to the assassination of Hashad is the response of the Tunisian patriots to take revenge by forming what is known as the "Commandos of Farhat Hashad", where the fighter Ali Zalitni and Murad Boukhris, in Tripoli at the time, decided to form a commando to be sent to Tunisia to avenge the assassination of the union leader Sixteen resistance fighters who volunteered to carry out this mission were chosen, and they were divided into two groups, the first of seven resistance fighters led by Ali bin Masoud and assisted by Abdullah al-Jalidi, and the second of nine individuals headed by Ali al-Qala'i and helped by al-Munji al-Shayeb.

He assigned each of the old Makhzani Aseel Medenine and Ali Nahhasa Aseel bin Qirdan with a mission as a linking and guiding element to the Commandos. Necessary and planning to walk to the goal (Amira Alia Al-Saghir, 2003, p. 207) Indeed, on December 12, 1952, the first clash took place between this group and a patrol of nationalism led by Captain Esclangon near Sidi Al-Twi in the southern borders of Tunisia, but due to the disparity of forces, the French patrol withdrew, and military reinforcements resumed the hunt for the rebels on the 13th until darkness fell and the next day the battle was The comma was located in Jabal Rahash near Kaf Touareg (40 km southwest of Ben Guerdane). It was led from the French side by the Commander-in-Chief of the French Forces in the South (T, S, T), Colonel Guillebon himself. Reinforcements from the Gendarmerie intervened from Gabes, Medenine, Ben Guerdane and complete secrecy From the third BIL and all the civil affairs officers in the region, in addition to the Makhazinya in Bin Guerdan, a complete encirclement of the mountain was carried out from all sides and some military battalions were placed at the back of the rebels to cross their escape route (Amira Aliya Al-Saghir, 2003, p. 207) The first campaign in the afternoon was led by the field Captain Lu (LO) was martyred in which 06 of Commandos were martyred, followed by a second campaign that seemed to be violent, in which the resistance fighters "coalesced," and used grenades and spears (bailloncttes) which ended with five more N of the revolutionaries, and thus the battle resulted in the liquidation of most of the elements of the Commandos after an almost suicidal resistance. And the political leader, he fueled the armed struggle and was the focus of attention of the colonial enemy. Hashad killers were the French under the cover of French justice, and the rulers who supervised the interrogation of the killers were French like the killers, and from here the French killers managed to escape punishment, and Farhat's blood was wasted. (Al-Hadi Al-Obeidi, 2002, p. 54)

CONCLUSION

The march of martyr Farhat Hashad was full of achievements, timeless deeds and entrenched positions. These struggles were thorny with many events and glorious facts that did not affect the determination of the man, but rather increased his faith in his just cause in the face of injustice, enslavement and robbery that was practiced by the colonial protection authorities, which decided in the end to silence This free voice through the commission of an organized and planned state crime at the highest level by the French government and the implementation of the public residence in Tunisia. Among the most important results we mention:

- Farhat Hached has benefited from the experiences of the trade union struggle that preceded him and knew how to create a strong union organization by incorporating it from the social demands until it gained weight in the internal and external arena, then he declared the liberation demands that brought him face to face in front of the French enemy and Farhat Hached was convinced That the enemy only understands one language, which is the language of armed resistance.

- That the abundance of hypotheses about the assassination incident were the making of the French colonial intelligence, which wanted to fuel the internal conflict. And it distracts the national elements from the real goal, which is to resist their common enemy and dismiss the charge and the penalty for him.

- The assassination process is considered a true state crime that requires trial and accountability for all the parties participating in it, and this is the least thing that can be said so that the man's struggles and sacrifices are not in vain.

- - That the colonial protection authorities wanted by killing Farhat Hashad to end the issue of the liberation of Tunisia, but they made the assassination the fuse of a revolution and a blessed resistance, and it ignited and did not stop until Tunisia gained its independence and the blessing of freedom like the rest of the world.

- That the French state should release a lot of the important archive that relates to the colonial era and hand it over to the Tunisian state, as it is considered a cultural and civilizational heritage of the Tunisian people.

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-Appendices

Appendice N° 1

E. M. A. T. C. T. S. T. R. A. M. E. N. T.
2220

DECEMBRE 1952 à TUNIS RADES

- RENSEIGNEMENT

bleue en fe

CABINET

Désignation d'ordrede mission de 4 Hommes et 2 Vehculés :

- Monsieur MEYER demeurant a St Germain sur la traction N° TU 8
- Monsieur Boyer demeurant à Tunis; priant une tenue de la Beylie ale, récupéré par l'ordonnance; ramené immédiatement et pla dans son tiroir .
- Monsieur Hilt demeurant a Tunis ,chauffeur de la traction
- Monsieur Sylvain demeurant à Gromblia avec sa simca 8 .

simca 8 en Tete, la traction à une distance de 200 mètres.

La première tir sur Farhat HACHAD. Un camion civil vint à passé voul recueillir le blessé; surgit la traction avant; prenant l'excuse que voiture était plus rapide pour porté secours. LA traction empruta le mauvais chemin. pour passer inaperçue le corps du victime était là et recouvert d'un manteau du gardien de la paix.

Avant d'abandonné le corps de FARHAT HACHAD sur la route loin de deux gerbes; le victime fut massacré avec le poignard, son ge défiguré et itiné. Vint à ajouter l'arrestation d'un berger amme prison avec la traction; et l'autre exécuté par M; sylvain et jeté à route de mornag.

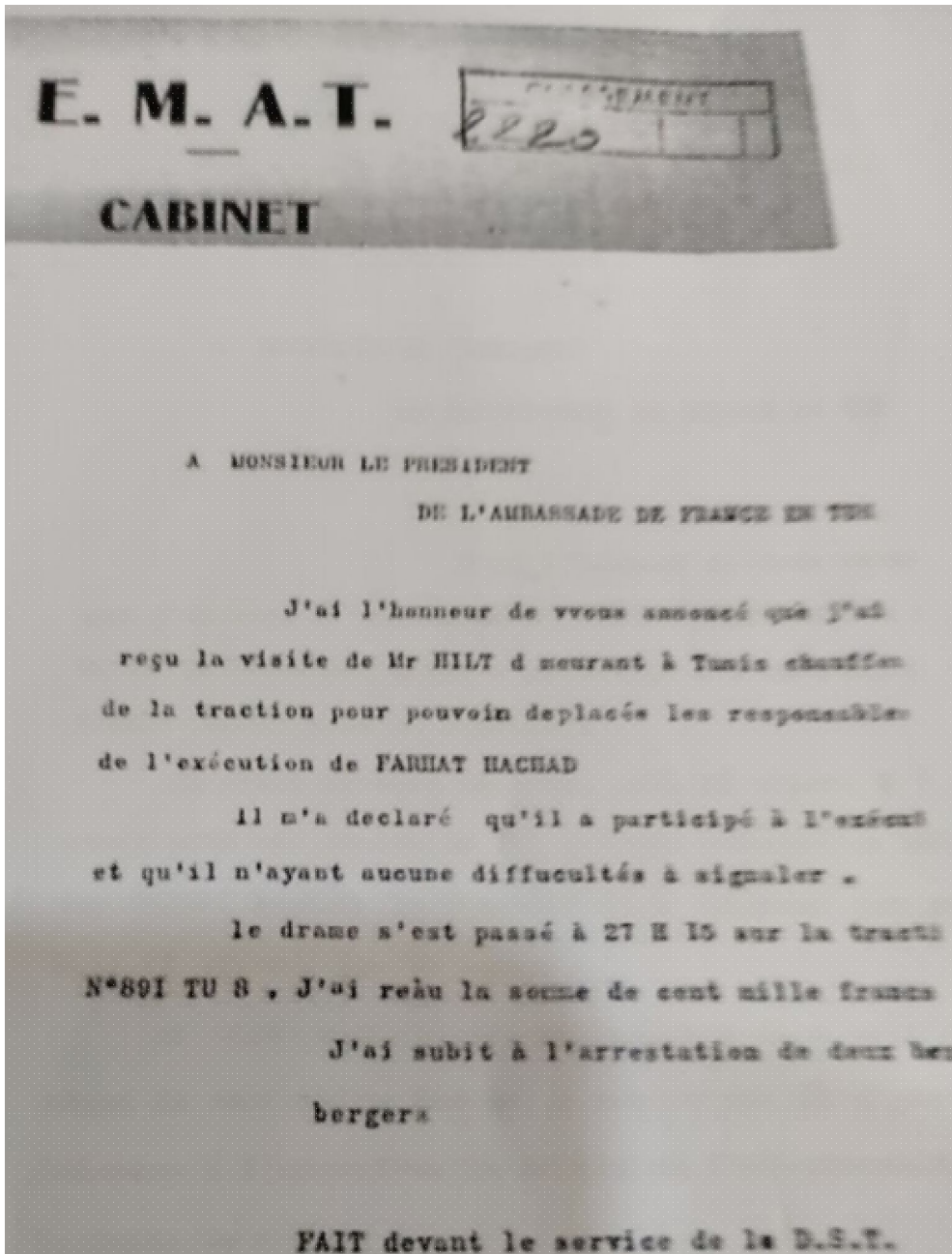
Toutes les personnes figurant sur cette déclaration ont chacun d'eux une somme de cent mille francs. Le depart fut prévu à carrefour, près du cimetiére . La destination sur la route de ZAGH C'était MONSIEUR BOYER le responsable de l'exécution . Cela se passa le 5 Decembre 19 à 7 H 15 du matin ; la déclaration 9 H 30 .

Fait par le chef de service de la D.S.T. Mr H . VERSIGN.

TUNIS LE 5 DECEMBRE 1952

Source: Private archive by Professor Nouredine Hashad

Appendice N°2



Source: Private archive by Professor Nouredine Hashad