

The Hottest Radical Pre-Colonial and Colonial Massacred of Native Muslim Algerians in the Maghrebians under 74 Changing Portfolios of Diplomatic Agents of Intensive Manipulations of Exploration, Expropriation and Exploitation (3Es) from Early 19th to Mid-20th Centuries

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Abstract: This paper brings out the identification of 74 French Diplomatic Massacred Agents of Native Muslims of Algerians (FDMANMA) from 1830 to 1962 with extension of radicalism and slaughtering cutting through the worst period of history. The perpetrators of Pre-colonial and Colonial Diplomatic Agents of Exploration, Expropriation and Intensive Exploitation (PCDAEEIE) till Confusing Self-Determination guided by the mechanisms of neo-colonialism in 1962 illustrated how the French presence in Algeria was a historical accident to the natives. Shortly after the July Monarchy of Louis Philippe I was overthrown in the Revolution of 1848, the new government of the Second Republic ended Algeria's status as a colony and declared it in the 1848 Constitution an integral part of France. Three civil departments were organized under a civilian government namely: Alger, Oran, and Constantine. Whatever the case may be in terms of pre-colonial and colonial activities orchestrated by the French diplomatic agents in Algeria, their identification is our concerns in this paper so that any of such claims can be well done within their tenure of offices in their diverse portfolios of 3Es from 1830 to 1962. The scrutiny of several documentary evidences, specialized works and related materials enable us to use a historical analytical and statistically approach to justify of findings which are not frequently seen in the recent history books makes this branch of history very interesting as it opens the way forward for more research activities and to know what each of the EEIE did in Algeria. By the year 1962 when France granted independence to the Algerians, the later had experienced 132 years with manipulations under 74 Pre-colonial and Colonial agents as illustrated on table No. 1 ahead of the is study with table No.2 illustrating 19 French leaders who appointed their agents. In the teaching of African history during the pre-colonial and colonial periods, students are often worried about the identification of specific European diplomatic agents who shaped the patterns of explorative and exploitative mechanisms who can be held responsible for committing massive atrocities including torturing and massacred of the Algerians. In this paper, we have strictly identified those French Monarchs and Presidents whom in their tenure witnessed the torturing and massacred of Algerians and could be charge for through their government for understandable compensations in the 21st Century. These are unforgotten histories which Africans have to be aware and working in the favour of their people who keeps sharing tiers on pre-colonial and colonial atrocities committed by Western European countries spanning from slave trade and slavery to colonization. This paper have however opened the way forward to future researchers of interested in Africa-European relations before the second half of the 20th Century using the case of Algeria.

Keywords: Hottest radical, pre-colonial, colonial, massacred, natives, diplomatic agents, torture, looting, war and independence.

INTRODUCTION

Following the collapsed of the Ottoman Empire, the French invaded and seized Algiers in 1830. This marked the beginning of pre-colonial explorations of French agents in North Africa, which later extended to include Tunisia in 1881 and Morocco in 1912. The

occupation of Algeria was initiated in the last days of the Bourbon Restoration by Charles X, as an attempt to increase his popularity amongst the French people, particularly in Paris, where many veterans of the Napoleonic Wars escaped to settle. Although, he had intention to bolster patriotic sentiment and distract attention from ineptly handled domestic policies by

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skirmishing to prevent the worst moment French citizens were already facing around the World. But, the invasion of Algeria caused the death of several inhabitants to the turn of 825,000 native Muslims slaughtered which is accounted among the first pre-colonial crimes committed by French diplomatic agents and could as well be charge for in the 21st Century. As this was not enough to gain their prominence in the Maghrebians the French official recognition of pre-occupation out of the 1884-1885 Berlin Colonial Conference held in the capital of German presided by Otto Vo Bismarck gave them the opportunities to exaggerate with their planned expropriation and exploitation activities guided with further revolts and massacres until 1903. This among other irregular colonial activities resulted to changes in the ethnographic structure of the Algerians as tens of thousands of captives were sold as slaves or brought to France to work in the mines sectors (Lorcin, Patricia M. E. 2006) More radically, between May 8 and June 26, 1945, the colonial agents manifested the Sétif and Guelma slaughtering, with approximately 30,000 Algerian Muslims killed provoked by the parade of about 5,000 Muslims (Blunt, Wilfrid. 1947). Thereafter, pressure increased to obtain more land for settlement by Europeans, the state seized more categories of land, particularly that used by tribes, religious foundations, and villages. Called either colons, Algerians or later, especially following the 1962 independence of Algeria, black feet the European settlers were largely of peasant farmer or working-class origin from the poor southern areas of Italy, Spain, and France. Others were criminal and political deportees from France, transported under sentence in large numbers to Algeria (Hargreaves, Alec G. 2005).

In the recent past, the French Presidency said in a statement that "over 5.6 million Algerians were killed during the French occupation of Algeria between 1830 and 1962, when the country gained independence. It comes after French President Emmanuel Macron claimed Algeria's "official history" was "not based on truth" but "on a discourse of hatred towards France", according to reports, leading to an angry rebuke from Algiers. "Macron's statements carried an unacceptable insult to the memory of 5,630,000 martyrs... Algeria expresses its categorical rejection of unacceptable interference in its internal affairs," the Algerian Presidency's statement read. (World: The New Arab Staff & Agencies). The figure announced includes 1.5 million killed during Algeria's fight for independence between 1954 and 1962, along with victims who died from mine remnants and radiation following French nuclear tests in the Algerian desert, reported The New Arab's sister publication Al-Araby Al-Jadeed. Historian Mohammed Al-Amin told Al-Araby Al-Jadeed that as many as 10 million Algerians - "martyrs" according to Algerian authorities - could have been killed during the 132 years of French occupation. French historians say that 400,000 people

died from both sides during the war, while Algerian scholars believe around 1.5 Algerians were killed (Valentino Benjamin, 2000). Officially recognize a "martyr" as any individual who died during the Algerian War of Independence and the government gives monthly grants to their families alongside material and legal privileges. "No one or anything can forgive the colonial forces and their crimes," the presidential statement read (Valentino Benjamin. 2000). This was a very clear and consistent acknowledgement of what the over 74 French Pre-colonial and Colonial agents are charged for. Africans of the Algerian origins can now have full legitimate claims and conduct more research on the identified agents in their different portfolios, ranks and tenure of office in order to evaluate the intensities of crimes committed with 132 years of radical usages of 3Es.

In fact, the French invasion was met with hostility, but the French were able to defeat the Ottomans. Approximately one third of the Algerian population died as a result of colonization, whether from direct warfare, disease, or starvation (Valentino Benjamin, 2000). Some governments and scholars have called France's conquest of Algeria a genocide, such as Ben Kiernan, an Australian expert on the Cambodian genocide who wrote *Blood and Soil: A World History of Genocide and Extermination from Sparta to Darfur* on the French conquest of Algeria. France's colonial past goes back as far as Richelieu, who first founded a colonial empire, including Acadia, the St. Lawrence estuary, the Antilles and Guyana, as well as the entrepôts along the west coast of Africa. After 1660 (Lahouari Addi, 1996) Colbert continued Richelieu's work, adding to die territory already annexed in Canada, occupying the Mississippi all the way to the Gulf of Mexico, und opening entrepôts in India. In France not everyone was convinced of the value of such an empire; many believed that defending and administering such territories cost more than they could earn. Anticolonialist public opinion was already fairly strong before the Revolution of 1789. Some in authority argued that migration to these new lands tended to depopulate France and weaken her in the face of European rivals. The strength of the anticolonial party is explained at least in part, say, by the ties that the French have to their native soil and by their reluctance to travel or migrate to uncivilized and distant lands. In both 1713 and 1760, economic difficulties led France to surrender important parts of her empire to Britain. By 1814, French overseas possessions had dwindled in essence to Reunion, Guadeloupe, Martinique, part of Guyana, and one entrepôt in Senegal. After Trafalgar (1805) French leadership recognized that their principal European rival had gained control of the seas as well. On the basis of information that Britain intended to seize Algiers, Charles X decided to conquer the Algerian coasts to avoid France's entrapment by her principal European enemy (Lahouari Addi, 1996). The reasons for the French conquest thus must be sought in

her rivalry with Britain, ever seeking possessions on which to base political and economic power. By 1830 Britain already had an important empire and her navy was showing the British flag in oceans far from home. By the beginning of the nineteenth Century, nationalist chauvinism had weakened the anticolonialist party and the idea of reconstituting the colonial empire was welcomed in various political, military, commercial and intellectual circles. Illustrating this change in climate, a week after the Algerian expedition, is the remark in the Paris daily *Le Constitutionnel* (11 July 1830): "The seizure of Algiers begins a new era for world civilization. If we are able to exploit it, part of Africa in a few years will be blessed with a hard-working population, like America, and the Mediterranean will no longer be a mere lake." The capture of Algiers took place in a European context, one in which France had lost her military power. Algeria would serve to strengthen the feeling of national pride and make up for the loss of Empire. Ejected from North America by Great Britain, absent from Latin America, France was seeking a colonial empire to remake her image and to reaffirm her power in Europe. Describing Algeria in a tourist guide book at the end of the Century, one author wrote: "Losing America, we have regained Africa, to which Algeria is the gateway."

It was thus in the context of rivalry with Britain that the decision was reached to seize Algiers, not as a promising commercial venture but as part of a strategy of rebuilding the political power of France against European adversaries (David C. Gordon, 1996). Contemporary supporters of the move, whether in Parliament or the press, rarely evoked the economic factor. This suggests that the causes of colonization must be sought elsewhere than in economic realities. Obviously the colonies brought wealth to various social groups and minorities abroad and in Europe, and these became powerful pressure groups, defending their interests in public institutions and in the press. Yet even these pressure groups, in their attempt to influence public opinion on national colonial policy, refer only rarely to economic factors. And when they do they limit themselves to pointing out that colonies contribute to the material prosperity of the mother-country by providing raw materials and agricultural products at competitive prices, forgetting to mention that, whatever their price, such products when purchased by mainland consumers are subsidized by the nation and compete unfairly with local production. When the anticolonialists, reminding national leaders of all this, maintained that colonies cost more than they brought in commercially, colonial proponents advanced new counterarguments: national prestige, France's grandeur, the diffusion of French language: The Principal Colonial three Myths in Algeria, were the Myths justifying the conquest, the myth of Christianity's moral superiority over Islam, the myth of France's Civilizing Mission, and the myth of ethnic diversity (Lahouari Addi, 1996).

1. The Roots of French Radical Confusing Penetration of Algerian Territory in the Post-Napoleonic Continental Disorder of the 18th Century

1.1 Where did those French Pre-Colonial Opportunists Originated before taking Muslims North Africans on Unaware for the Foundation of Colonial Province

The Kingdom of France is the historiographical name or umbrella term given to various political entities of France in the medieval and early modern period. It was one of the most powerful states in Europe since the High Middle Ages. It was also an early colonial power, with possessions around the world. France originated as West Francia, the western half of the Carolingian Empire, with the Treaty of Verdun by 843. A branch of the Carolingian dynasty continued to rule until 987, when Hugh Capet was elected king and founded the Capetian dynasty. The territory remained known as *Francia* and its ruler as "king of the Franks" well into the High Middle Ages. The first king calling himself King of France" was Philip II, in 1190, and officially from 1204. From then, France was continuously ruled by the Capetians and their cadet lines—the Valois and Bourbon—until the monarchy was abolished in 1792 during the French Revolution (William Doyle, 2001). The Kingdom of France was also ruled in personal union with the Kingdom of Navarre over two time periods, 1284–1328 and 1572–1620, after which the institutions of Navarre were abolished and it was fully annexed by France (though the King of France continued to use the title "King of Navarre" through the end of the monarchy). France in the Middle Ages was a de-centralised, feudal monarchy. In Brittany and Catalonia (now a part of Spain), as well as Aquitaine, the authority of the French king was barely felt. Lorraine and Provence were states of the Holy Roman Empire and not yet a part of France. Initially, West Frankish kings were elected by the secular and ecclesiastic magnates, but the regular coronation of the eldest son of the reigning king during his father's lifetime established the principle of male primogeniture, which became codified in the Salic law (Bradbur, Jim, 2007). During the Late Middle Ages, rivalry between the Capetian dynasty, rulers of the Kingdom of France and their vassals the House of Plantagenet, who also ruled the Kingdom of England as part of their so-called competing Angevin Empire, resulted in many armed struggles. The most notorious of them all are the series of conflicts known as the Hundred Years' War (1337–1453) in which the kings of England laid claim to the French throne. Emerging victorious from said conflicts, France subsequently sought to extend its influence into Italy, but was defeated by Spain and the Holy Roman Empire in the ensuing Italian Wars (1494–1559). France in the early modern era was increasingly centralised; the French language began to displace other languages from official use, and the monarch expanded his absolute power, albeit in an administrative system (the *Ancien Régime*) complicated by historic and regional

irregularities in taxation, legal, judicial, and ecclesiastic divisions, and local prerogatives (Jones Colin, 2002). Religiously France became divided between the Catholic majority and a Protestant minority, the Huguenots, which led to a series of civil wars, the Wars of Religion (1562–1598). The Wars of Religion crippled France, but triumph over Spain and the Habsburg monarchy in the 'Thirty Years' War made France the most powerful nation on the continent once more. The kingdom became Europe's dominant cultural, political and military power in the 17th century under Louis XIV. In parallel, France developed its first colonial empire in Asia, Africa, and in the Americas. From the 16th to the 17th centuries, the First French colonial empire stretched from a total area at its peak in 1680 to over 10,000,000 square kilometres (3,900,000 sq mi), the second largest empire in the world at the time behind only the Spanish Empire. Colonial conflicts with Great Britain led to the loss of much of its North American holdings by 1763. French intervention in the American Revolutionary War helped secure the independence of the new United States of America but was costly and achieved little for France. Following the French Revolution that started in 1789, the Kingdom of France adopted a written constitution in 1791, but the Kingdom was abolished a year later and replaced with the First French Republic (Sylvia Neely, 2008). The monarchy was restored by the other great powers in 1814 and lasted (except for the Hundred Days in 1815) until the French Revolution of 1848.

Following the French Revolution (1789–99) and the First French Empire under Napoleon (1804–1814), the monarchy was restored when a coalition of European powers restored by arms the monarchy to the House of Bourbon in 1814. However the deposed Emperor Napoleon I returned triumphantly to Paris from his exile in Elba and ruled France for a short period known as the Hundred Days. When a Seventh European Coalition again deposed Napoleon after the Battle of Waterloo in 1815, the Bourbon monarchy was once again restored. The Count of Provence - brother of Louis XVI, who was guillotined in 1793 - was crowned as Louis XVIII, nicknamed "The Desired". Louis XVIII tried to conciliate the legacies of the Revolution and the old regime by permitting the formation of a Parliament and a constitutional Charter, usually known as the Granted Charter (Colin Jones, 2003). His reign was characterized by disagreements between the Doctrinaires, liberal thinkers who supported the Charter and the rising bourgeoisie, and the Ultra-royalists, aristocrats and clergymen who totally refused the Revolution's heritage. Peace was maintained by statesmen like Talleyrand and the Duke of Richelieu, as well as the King's moderation and prudent intervention. In 1823, the liberal agitations in Spain led to a French intervention on the royalists' side, which permitted King Ferdinand VII of Spain to abolish the Constitution of 1812 (Colin Jones, 2003). However, the work of Louis XVIII was frustrated when, after his death on 16

September 1824, his brother the Count of Artois became king under the name of Charles X. Charles X was a strong reactionary who supported the ultra-royalists and the Catholic Church. Under his reign, the censorship of newspapers was reinforced, the Anti-Sacrilege Act passed, and compensations to Émigrés were increased. However, the reign also witnessed the French intervention in the Greek Revolution in favour of the Greek rebels, and the first phase of the conquest of Algeria. The absolutist tendencies of the King were disliked by the Doctrinaire majority in the Chamber of Deputies that on 18 March 1830 sent an address to the King, upholding the rights of the Chamber and in effect supporting a transition to a full parliamentary system. Charles X received this address as a veiled threat, and in 25 July of the same year, he issued the St. Cloud Ordinances, in an attempt to reduce Parliament's powers and re-establish absolute rule. The opposition reacted with riots in Parliament and barricades in Paris that resulted in the July Revolution. The King abdicated, as did his son the Prince Louis Antoine, in favour to his grandson Count of Chambord, nominating his cousin the Duke of Orléans as regent (Beik William, 2000). However, it was to On 9 August 1830, the Chamber of Deputies elected Louis Philippe, Duke of Orléans as "King of the French": for the first time since French Revolution, the King was designated as the ruler of the French people and not the country. The Bourbon white flag was substituted with the French tricolour and a new Charter was introduced in August 1830. The conquest of Algeria continued, and new settlements were established in the Gulf of Guinea, Gabon, Madagascar, and Mayotte, while Tahiti was placed under protectorate (Symes, Carol, 2011).

Algeria was an Ottoman territory centred on Algiers, in modern Algeria from the early sixteen century to nineteenth century. In 1516, the Spaniards later led numerous unsuccessful expeditions to take Algiers in the Algiers expedition and another failed expedition in 1541. Around the same time, the Ottoman privateer brothers Oruç Reis and Hayreddin were operating successfully off Tunisia under the Hafids. In 1516, Oruç moved his base of operations to Algiers and asked for the protection of the Ottoman Empire in 1517 but was killed in 1518 during his invasion of the Kingdom of Tlemcen (Kunt Metin, 2014). Hayreddin succeeded him as military commander of Algiers. The country was initially governed by governors appointed by the Ottoman Sultan rulers appointed by the Odjak of Algiers and then Deys elected by the Divan of Algiers. While the province continued to recognize the Turkish Sultan as suzerain, political control remained in the hands of the Janissaries until the French conquest of Algeria in 1830. The fiction of direct Ottoman control was eventually abandoned when in 1710 the Sultan issued a decree that vested executive authority in a Dey elected by the Turkish soldiers stationed in Algeria. Despite the dominant role played by the Janissaries in Algeria, their economic dependence on the activities of

the Ta'ifa ul-Ru'asa (corporation of corsair captains) forced them to share some political power with that body (Gordon, David C. 1966). The Ta'ifa ul-Ru'asa was ultimately responsible for the institution of the Deylik in 1671 when the army failed to keep order in the Pasaalik. The country did not suffer greatly from the political changes that occurred throughout this period, since the administration of the state remained in the hands of a bureaucracy which competently carried out the duties of government and maintained law and order. Indeed, though over half of the thirty elected Deys were assassinated, Algeria still functioned as a solvent, effective and generally well-ordered state. Eventually, however, the Pasaalik's preoccupation with piracy and the designs of an Empire-conscious French minister led Ottoman Algeria to the fatal conflict with France and to ultimate extinction (Gordon, David C. 1966).

During the Napoleonic Wars, the Regency of Algiers had greatly benefited from trade in the Mediterranean, and of the massive imports of food by France, largely bought on French credit. In 1827, Hussein Dey, Algeria's ruler, demanded that the French pay a 31-year-old debt contracted in 1799 by purchasing supplies to feed the soldiers of the Napoleonic Campaign in Egypt. The French consul Pierre Deval refused to give satisfactory answers to the Dey and in an outburst of anger, Hussein Dey touched the consul with his fan. Charles X used this as an excuse to break diplomatic relations. The Regency of Algiers would end with the French invasion of Algiers in 1830, followed by subsequent French rule for the next 132 years (Fazıl Hüsnü Dağlarca, 2021). On December 1, 1830, King Louis-Philippe named Duc de Rovigo as head of military staff in Algeria. De Rovigo took control of Bône and initiated colonisation of the land. He was recalled in 1833 due to the overtly violent nature of the repression. Wishing to avoid a conflict with Morocco, Louis-Philippe sent an extraordinary mission to the sultan, mixed with displays of military might, sending warships to the Bay of Tangier. An ambassador was sent to Sultan Moulay Abderrahmane in February 1832, headed by the Count Charles-Edgar de Mornay and including the painter Eugène Delacroix. However, the sultan refused French demands that he evacuated Tlemcen. In 1834, France annexed as a colony the occupied areas of Algeria, which had an estimated Muslim population of about two million. Colonial administration in the occupied areas the so-called government of the sword was placed under a governor-general, a high-ranking army officer invested with civil and military jurisdiction, who was responsible to the minister of war. Marshal Bugeaud, who became the first governor-general, headed the occupation. Soon after the occupation of Algiers, the soldier-politician Bertrand Clauzel and others formed a company to acquire agricultural land and, despite official discouragement, to subsidize its settlement by European farmers, triggering a land rush (Ruedy, John. 1967 Clauzel) recognized the farming potential of the Mitidja

Plain and envisioned the large-scale production there of cotton. As governor-general (1835–36), he used his office to make private investments in land and encouraged army officers and bureaucrats in his administration to do the same (Sessions, Jennifer E. 2015).

France was the colonial power in Algeria for 132 years and Algerians won their independence in 1962, after a seven-year war marked by atrocities including acts of torture. This bloody history has overshadowed relations between the countries. As a presidential candidate, he called colonization a "crime against humanity" while on a visit to Algiers, which drew the ire of the far right. But since assuming office, he has not repeated the statement, even though he has said he fully stands by it. He has also overseen the return of the skulls of 24 Algerian resistance fighters decapitated during France's conquest and kept as war trophies by French officers. Macron was also the first president to recognize that Maurice Audin, a French communist and anti-colonial activist who disappeared in Algeria in 1957, was "tortured then killed," which was made possible by a "legally instituted system." However, it seems that Macron will continue to play his political game with avoiding any positive action in order to genuinely resolve the issue between two countries France and Algeria. Otherwise, it seems France will continue to fight the ghosts of the Algerian War which France started (Lorcin Patricia M. E. 2006). In 1871, the French colonial administration issued the Indigenous People Law, which historians believe had a great impact on the plundering of Algeria's resources and wealth. Most importantly, the law made Algerians dependent on the colonialists, whether they were French or Europeans, and granted ownership of fertile agricultural lands to European colonists (settlers) who came from France, Italy, Spain and Malta, granting Algerians working at the farms only one-fifth of the production. Algerians, who then came to be referred to as "the indigenous," had their movements restricted and could only legally travel with the permission of the colonial authorities (Lorcin Patricia M. E. 2006). This law, which remained in force until 1945, resulted in the exploitation and plundering of Algerians' wealth, the confiscation of their agricultural lands, and their expulsion to arid and mountainous lands. According to Ammar Ben Toumi, the lawyer of the Algerian National Liberation Front which led the armed struggle against French colonialism (1954-1962), said in testimony on October 30, 2012 that the aim of the Indigenous People Law was to shackle Algerians and allow settlers to exploit and plunder the country's wealth (Hargreaves, Alec G. 2005). Another law issued by the colonial authorities against Algerians was the Crémieux Decree in 1870, which separated the indigenous Algerians from the Jewish population in the country by granting French citizenship to the Jews, which consequently gave privileges to the Jews and subjected Muslim Arabs and Berbers to a second-class indigenous status. At a

conference held at the Emir Abdel Kader University of Islamic Sciences on February 21, 2021, researchers and historians estimated that more than 110 tons of Algerian treasures of gold and silver and more than \$180 billion are in France (Hargreaves, Alec G. 2005). Speaking during the conference, historian Faisal bin Said Talilani described French colonialism in Algeria as the most hideous and barbaric that humankind has ever known. According to Talilani, looting by colonial France extended to the emirate's palace in the Bab al-Jadid area of Algiers, estimated by historical data to have housed seven tons and 312 kilograms of gold, 108 tons and 704 kilograms of silver, alloys of dust and pure gold, precious stones, luxury clothes and other Algerian savings and foreign money. Talilani believes what was looted at the time of the occupation was worth 80 million francs. In today's estimates, the amount exceeds \$80 billion, with some French estimates putting the figure at around \$180 billion (Ibrahim Mukhtar, Anadolu Agency).

1.2. Necessary Natural Resources Testy by the French Industrial Sectors

Algeria also known as The People's Democratic Republic of Algeria is a predominantly Muslim Northern African country along the Mediterranean. It had a population of 44.7 million people as of 2021. The following are all the natural resources in Algeria which kept the French agents of 3Es restless to commit all human atrocities to dehumanize the Muslim Algerians and deprived them from their natural glorious from God. they includes: Gold, uranium, natural gas, barium salt, potassium hydroxide salt, rock salt, zinc, lead, marble, beryllium, coal, helium, lithium, water resources, bentonite, barite, water resources, phosphates, arsenic, silicon, copper, petroleum, thorium, magnesium, niobium and tantalum (DiVA portal, <http://www.diva-portal.org> › get › FULLTEXT01. Natural resources of algeria exploited by france 1830 1962

The development and exploitation of this sector began in 1958 after the discovery of two massive Algerian oil and gas fields in the Northern Sahara region- Hassi-Messaoud and Hassi R'Mel. Algeria is a member of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC). In 1833, three diamonds were discovered near Constantine, Algeria. And for more than 50 years, exploration has been ongoing in Algeria. About 1,500 diamonds have been obtained from the Algerian Sahara, Bilad al-mas, the "country of the diamond". Archives say that in the 19th century, among Arabs, the Algerian Sahara was known to have diamonds. Iron is one of the most used metals on earth. Its natural form of iron ore is in high demand due to population growth and infrastructural demand in developing countries. According to the World Bureau of Metal Statistics, Algeria produced about 600,000 metric tonnes of iron in 2021. Gara Djebilet, Algeria is an iron ore mine and one of the largest iron ore sources

in the world. It was discovered in 1952. Its estimate is over 2 billion tonnes in reserves. The Gara Djebilet mine, 170 kilometers southwest of Tindouf, stretches to an impressive mass of 131 kilometers square (Precious Okafor, online, 2023). Algeria's mineral resources like phosphates, iron ore and oil were also exploited but Algeria didn't grow to become industrialized. The majority of Algerians were forced to move out of the fertile plains and into the mountains. They were replaced by the influx of colons from Europe. It argues that money played a decisive role in shaping relations between metropolitan officials and the military leaders who comprised the "men on the spot." While the French presence in Algeria was to an extent rationalized in terms of imparting "civilization," the need for money exacerbated the army's tendency to rule through violence. This brutality alienated metropolitan elites, pushing the government to exert greater control over Algerian affairs. Here, money provided (Jerome Greenfield, October 01, 2020).

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1.3. The Initiation of Promulgated Exploitative Two Decrees of 1863 and 1865 Pre-Colonial Stage of Napoleon III

The two visits of Napoleon III to Algeria in the early 1860s marked a turning point in the pre-colonial history of North Africa and Algeria in particular. He was profoundly impressed with the nobility and virtue of the tribal chieftains, who appealed to the emperor's romantic nature, and was shocked by the self-serving attitude of the colon leaders. He decided to halt the expansion of European settlement beyond the coastal zone and to restrict contact between Muslims and the colons, which he considered to have a corrupting influence on the indigenous population. He envisioned a grand design for preserving most of Algeria for the Muslims by founding an Arab kingdom with himself as the king of the Arabs (Lorcin Patricia M. E. 2006). He instituted the so-called politics of the grand chefs to deal with the Muslims directly through their traditional

leaders. To further his plans for the Arab Kingdom, Napoleon III issued two decrees affecting tribal structure, land tenure, and the legal status of Muslims in French Algeria (Lorcin, Patricia M. E. 2006). The first, promulgated in 1863, was intended to renounce the state's claims to tribal lands and eventually provide private plots to individuals in the tribes, thus dismantling "feudal" structures and protecting the lands from the colons. Tribal areas were to be identified, delimited into douars administrative units and given over to councils. Arable land was to be divided among members of the douar over a period of one to three generations, after which it could be bought and sold by the individual owners. Unfortunately for the tribes, however, the plans of Napoleon III quickly unravelled. French officials sympathetic to the colons took much of the tribal land they surveyed into the public domain. In addition, some tribal leaders immediately sold communal lands for quick gains (Ruedy, John. 1967).

The process of converting arable land to individual ownership was accelerated to only a few years when laws were enacted in the 1870s stipulating that no sale of land by an individual Muslim could be invalidated by the claim that it was collectively owned. The *cudah* and other tribal officials, appointed by the French on the basis of their loyalty to France rather than the allegiance owed them by the tribe, lost their credibility as they were drawn into the European orbit, becoming known derisively as *béni-oui-oui* (Hargreaves, Alec G. 2005). The second decree, issued in 1865, was designed to recognize the differences in cultural background of the French and the Muslims. As French nationals, Muslims could serve on equal terms in the French armed forces and civil service and could migrate to France proper. They were also granted the protection of French law while retaining the right to adhere to Islamic law in litigation concerning their personal status. But if Muslims wished to become full citizens, they had to accept the full jurisdiction of the French legal code, including laws affecting marriage and inheritance, and reject the authority of the religious courts. In effect, this meant that a Muslim had to renounce some of the mores of his religion in order to become a French citizen. This condition was bitterly resented by Muslims, for whom the only road to political equality was perceived to be apostasy. Over the next century, fewer than 3,000 Muslims chose to cross the barrier and become French citizens. Thus, assimilation policy in Algeria partially worked after 300 hundred years Ottoman Rule (Hargreaves, Alec G. 2005).

In 1871, the French colonial administration issued the Indigenous People Law, which historians believe had a great impact on the plundering of Algeria's resources and wealth. Most importantly, the law made Algerians dependent on the colonialists, whether they were French or Europeans, and granted ownership of fertile agricultural lands to European

colonists (settlers) who came from France, Italy, Spain and Malta, granting Algerians working at the farms only one-fifth of the production. Algerians, who then came to be referred to as "the indigenous," had their movements restricted and could only legally travel with the permission of the colonial authorities. This law, which remained in force until 1945, resulted in the exploitation and plundering of Algerians' wealth, the confiscation of their agricultural lands, and their expulsion to arid and mountainous lands. Ammar Ben Toumi, the lawyer of the Algerian National Liberation Front which led the armed struggle against French colonialism (1954-1962), said in testimony on Oct. 30, 2012 that the aim of the Indigenous People Law was to shackle Algerians and allow settlers to exploit and plunder the country's wealth. Another law issued by the colonial authorities against Algerians was the Crémieux Decree in 1870, which separated the indigenous Algerians from the Jewish population in the country by granting French citizenship to the Jews, which consequently gave privileges to the Jews and subjected Muslim Arabs and Berbers to a second-class indigenous status (Ibrahim Mukhtar, Anadolu Agency website, online, June 2023). Over the course of the Algerian Revolution (1954–1962), the French colonial civil and military authorities profoundly reorganized the vast territory of Algeria (France's longest colonial presence in North Africa, which began in 1830), drastically transformed its built environments, and rapidly implanted new infrastructure and settlements across the country. In addition to the destructions of war, the colonial regime decreed a number of laws, orders, and directives for the evacuation of certain areas and the construction of new spaces to allow for the strict control of the Algerian population and the defense of the European population living in Algeria (Samia Henni, 2016). The forced relocation of civilians and construction of settlements in rural and urban areas was a key factor in isolating the Algerian population from the influence of the liberation fighters, and in impeding the support and spread of the desire for independence (or of "contamination," to use the French army's technical term). This dissertation focuses on these resulting constructions and seeks to portray the *modus operandi* of French colonial planning and architecture during the bloody and protracted armed conflict, as well as that architecture's roots, developments, scopes, actors, protocols, and design mechanisms. This study calls the involved infrastructures the "architecture of counterrevolution" (Samia Henni, 2016).

From May 8 to June 26, 1945, the French carried out the Sétif and Guelma massacre, in which at least 30,000 Algerian Muslims were killed. Its initial outbreak occurred during a parade of about 5,000 people of the Muslim Algerian population of Sétif to celebrate the surrender of Nazi Germany in World War II; it ended in clashes between the marchers and the local French gendarmerie, when the latter tried to seize banners attacking colonial rule. After five days, the

French colonial military and police suppressed the rebellion, and then carried out a series of reprisals against Muslim civilians (Valentino, Benjamin. 2000). The army carried out summary executions of Muslim rural communities. Less accessible villages were bombed by French aircraft, and cruiser Duguay-Trouin, standing off the coast in the Gulf of Bougie, shelled Kherrata. Vigilantes lynched prisoners taken from local jails or randomly shot Muslims not wearing white armbands (as instructed by the army) out of hand. It is certain that the great majority of the Muslim victims had not been implicated in the original outbreak. The dead bodies in Guelma were buried in mass graves, but they were later dug up and burned in Héliopolis. During the Algerian War the French used deliberate illegal methods against the Algerians, including beatings, torture by electroshock, waterboarding, burns, and rape. Prisoners were also locked up without food in small cells, buried alive, and thrown from helicopters to their death or into the sea with concrete on their feet. Claude Bourdet had denounced these acts on 6 December 1951, in the magazine *L'Observateur*, rhetorically asking, "Is there a Gestapo in Algeria?". D. Huf, in his seminal work on the subject, argued that the use of torture was one of the major factors in developing French opposition to the war. Huf argued, "Such tactics sat uncomfortably with France's revolutionary history, and brought unbearable comparisons with Nazi Germany (Sessions, Jennifer E. 2015).

2. Slaughtering Colonial Policy and Identification of French Diplomatic Agents of 3Es in Algeria

Colonization and genocidal massacres proceeded in tandem in Algeria. Within the first three decades of the conquest, between 500,000 and 1,000,000 Algerians, out of a total of 3 million, were killed by the French due to war, massacres, disease, and famine. Atrocities committed by the French against Algerians include deliberate bombing and killing of unarmed civilians, rape, torture, executions through "death flights" or burial alive, thefts and pillaging. Up

to 2 million Algerian civilians were also deported in internment camps. During the Pacification of Algeria French forces engaged in a scorched earth policy against the Algerian population. Colonel Montagnac stated that the purpose of the pacification was to "destroy everything that will not crawl beneath our feet like dogs" (Gordon, David C.1966), The scorched earth policy, decided by Governor General Bugeaudhas, had devastating effects on the socio-economic and food balances of the country: "we fire little gunshot, we burn all douars, all villages, all huts; the enemy flees across taking his flock." According to Olivier Le Cour Grandmaison, the colonisation of Algeria lead to the extermination of a third of the population from multiple causes massacres, deportations, famines or epidemics that was all interrelated. Returning from an investigation trip to Algeria, Tocqueville wrote that "we make war much more barbaric than the Arabs themselves [...] it is for their part that civilization is situated. French forces deported and banished entire Algerian tribes. The Moorish families of Tlemcen were exiled to the Orient, and others were migrated elsewhere (Hargreaves, Alec G. 2005). The tribes that were considered too troublesome were banned, and some took refuge in Tunisia, Morocco and Syria or were deported to New Caledonia or Guyana. Also, French forces also engaged in wholesale massacres of entire tribes. All 500 men, women and children of the El Oufia tribe were killed in one night, while all 500 to 700 members of the Ouled Rhia tribe were killed by suffocation in a cave. The Siege of Laghouat is referred by Algerians as the year of the "Khalya", Arabic for emptiness, which is commonly known to the inhabitants of Laghouat as the year that the city was emptied of its population. It is also commonly known as the year of Hessian sacks, referring to the way the captured surviving men and boys were put alive in the hessian sacks and thrown into dug-up trenches (Hargreaves, Alec G. 2005).

Table No. I: The 74 French Diplomatic Agents of Pre-colonial and Colonial Algeria1830-1962

No	NAMES OF AGENTS	PERIOD IN OFFICE	PORTFOLIOS/RANKS
1	Louis Auguste Victor	05/07/ 1830 – 12/08 /1830	MC
2	General Bertrand Clauzel	12/08/ 1830 – 21/02/ 1831	MC
3	General Pierre Berthezéne,	21/02-/21/03/1831 - /21/06 -12/ 1831	MC
4	Anne Jean Marie René Savary,	06/21 -12/1831 – 29/04/ 1833	MC
5	Théophile Voirol	29/04/ 1833 – 27/07/ 1834	IMC
6	Jean-Baptiste Drouet,	27/07/ 1834 – 08/07/ 1835	G G F P A
7	General Bertrand Clauzel	08/07/ 1835 – 12/02/ 1837	G G F P A
8	Charles Marie Denys,	12/02/ 1837 – 12-13/10/ 1837	G G F P A
9	Sylvain Charles,	11/11 -/1 – 12/1837 - 18 /12/ 1840	G G F P A
10	Thomas Robert Bugeaud,	02/1841 – 02/ 1842	G G F P A
11	Thomas Robert Bugeaud,	12/02/ 1842 – 27/09/ 1847	GGA
12	Louis Juchault de Lamoricière,	01/09/1845 -0 6/07/ 1847	AGGA
13	Marie Alphonse Bedeau,	. 06 /07/ 1847 – 27/09/ 1847	AGGA
14	Henri-Eugène-Philippe-Louis '	27 /09/ 1847 - 24 /02/1848	GGA
15	Louis-Eugène Cavaignac,	02/ 1848 -29 /04/ 1848	GGA
16	Nicolas Changarnier,	29 /04/ 1848 -0 9 /09/1848	GGA
17	Guillaume Stanislas Marey-Monge	20 /06/1848 - 09 /09/ 1848	AGGA

No	NAMES OF AGENTS	PERIOD IN OFFICE	PORTFOLIOS/RANKS
18	Viala Charon,	09 /09/ 1848 -0 4 /11/1848	GGA
19	Viala Charon,	04 /11 /1848 - 22 /10/1850	GGA
20	Alphonse Henri,	10/1850 - 10 /05/1851	GGA
21	Aimable-Jean-Jacques Pélissier	10 /10/1851 - 11 /12/ 1851	GGA
22	Jacques Louis Randon,	11 /12/ 1851 - 31 /08/1858	GGA
23	Prince Napoléon-Joseph-Charles-Paul Bonaparte,	24 /06/ 1858 - 21 /03/ 1859	MAC
24	Prosper, comte de Chasseloup-Laubat,	21 /03/ 1859 - 24 /11/1860	MAC
25	Aimable-Jean-Jacques Pélissier,	24 /11/ 1860 - 22 /05/1864	MAC
26	Edmond-Charles de Martimprey,	22 /05/ 1864 -01 /09/ 1864	MAC
27	Patrice de MacMahon, duc de Magenta,	01 /09/1864 - 27 /07/1870	GGAL
28	Louis, Baron Durieu,	07/1870 – 23/10/1870	GGAL
29	Jean Walsin-Esterhazy	23/ 10/ 1870 – 24/10/ 1870	GGAL
30	Henry-Gabriel Didier	24 /10/1870 – 16/11/1870	GGAL
31	Charles de Bouzet,	16/11/1870 -0 8/02/ 1871	POECR
32	Benoît Vuillermoz	11/1870 – 03/ 1871	MALHCD
33	Alexis Lambert	08/ 02/ 1871 – 21/03/ 1871	POECR
34	Louis Henri de Gueydon,	21/03/1871 - 10 /06/ 1873	GGA
35	Antoine-Eugène-Alfred Chanzy	10 /06/ 1873 – 15/03/1879	GGA
36	Albert Grévy,	15/03/1879 – 26/11/ 1881	AGGA
37	Louis Tirman	26/11/1881 – 18/04/ 1891	GGA
38	Jules Cambon,	18/04/ 1891 – 28/09/1897	GGA
39	Henri-Auguste Lozé,	28/09/ 1897 – 01/10/ 1897	GGA
40	Louis Lépine,	01 /10/ 1897 – 26/ 07/ 1898	GGA
41	Édouard Laferrière,	26/07/ 1898 – 03/10/ 1900	GGA
42	Charles Jonnart,	03/10/ 1900 - 18 /06/ 1901	AGGA
43	Paul Révoil,	06/ 1901 – 11/ 04/ 1903	GGA
44	Maurice Varnier,	11/11/ 1903 -0 5/05/ 1903	AGGA
45	Charles Jonnart,	05/ 05/1903 - 22/ 05/ 1911	AGGA
46	Charles Lutaud,	05/1911 – 29/ 01/ 1918	GGA
47	Charles Jonnart,	J01/1918 – 29/08/1919	AGGA
48	Jean-Baptiste Eugène Abel,	29/29/ 1919 - 28 /07/ 1921	GGA
49	Théodore Steeg,	28/07/ 1921 – 17/04/ 1925	GGA
50	Henri Dubief,	04/1925 - 12 /05/ 1925	AGGA
51	Maurice Viollette,	12 /05/1925 – 20/1/1927	GGA
52	Pierre-Louis Bordes	20/11/1927 -0 3/ 10/ 1930	GGA
53	Jules Carde,	03/ 10/ 1930 – 21/09/1935	GGA
54	Georges le Beau,	21/ 09/ 1935 – 19/ 07/ 1940	GGA
55	Jean-Marie Charles Abrial,	19/07/1940 – 16/ 07/ 1941	GGA
56	Maxime Weygand,	16 /07/1941 - 20 /09/ 1941	GGA
57	Yves-Charles Chatel,	20/09/1941 – 20/01/ 1943	AGGA
58	Bernard-Marcel-Edmond Peyrouton,	20/01/1943 – 03/06/ 1943	GGA
59	Georges Albert Julien Catroux,	03/06/ 1943 – 08/09/1944	
60	Yves Chataigneau,	08/09/1944 – 11/02/ 1948	GGA
61	Marcel-Edmond Naegelen,	11/02/1948 -0 9/03/ 1951	GGA
62	Roger Léonard	12/04/1951 – 26/01/1955	GGA
63	Jacques Soustelle,	01/1955 – 01/02/ 1956	GGA
64	Georges Albert Julien Catroux,	01/02/ 1956 – 09/2/ 1956	GGA
65	Robert Lacoste,	09/ 02/1956 - 13 /05/ 1958	GGA
66	André Mutter	13/05/1958 -01/06/ 1958	GGA
67	Jacques Massu,	13/05/ 1958 – 23/05/1958	PCPS
68	Jacques Massu,	23/05/ 1958 -07/06/ 1958	PCCPS
69	Raoul-Albin-Louis Salan,	07/06/ 1958 – 12/12/1958	DGA
70	Paul Delouvrier,	12/12/1958 -23/11/ 1960	DGA
71	Jean Morin	23/11/1960 – 19/ 03/ 1962	DGA
72	André Zeller, Edmond Jouhaud and Raoul Salan	21/04/ 1961 – 25/04/ 1961	DRT
73	Christian Fouchet,	19/03/1962 -03/07/ 1962	HC
74	Abderrahmane Farès,	03/07/1962/-25/09/1962-	HCCPE

Sources: Compiled with informations from diverse sources: Category:French colonial governors and administrators, <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cat...>
 Lists of French colonial governors and administrators C, 37 P). A. Governors general of 1) Algeria .P). C 42) Colonial Governors of French Niger.(P 11)
 List of French governors of Algeria – Wikipedia, https://www.wiki3.en-us.nina.az/wiki/List_of_colonial_he...
 List of French governors of Algeria – Wikipedia, https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_French_governo...

In 1830, in the days before the outbreak of the July Revolution against the Bourbon Restoration in France, the conquest of Algeria was initiated by Charles X as an attempt to increase his popularity amongst the French people. He declared, with considerable accuracy, that Algeria was “not a French province but an Arab country, a European colony, and a French camp.” This attitude aroused certain hopes among Algerians, but they were destroyed by the emperor’s downfall in 1870. After France’s defeat in the Franco-German War, settlers felt they could finally gain more public the archives which chronicled the 132 years of French colonial rule of Algeria. In addition, he thinks France must make a formal apology to Algeria since no such statement has been made previously. What does this mean for the rest of the continent? Are we now approaching an age in land. French colonial rule over Algeria spanned 132 years, beginning in 1830 with the invasion of Algiers and lasting until the Algerian War of Independence which concluded in 1962. Whilst the nature of French rule changed over this time, Algeria was administered as an integral part of France from 1848 until independence. Discontent among Algerians grew after the World Wars in which Algerians sustained numerous casualties (Saksha Menezes, 22 July 2020). They became disillusioned with French rule and their lack of political and economic status in the colonial system. What started as a clamour for greater autonomy later erupted into an all-out war for independence. The Algerian War was fought between France and the Algerian National Liberation Front for over 7 years, leading to Algeria winning its independence from France. The long, complex conflict was characterised by guerrilla warfare, maquis fighting and the use of torture, leading to over 250,000 Algerian casualties and the collapse of the Fourth Republic in France. The Evian Accords were signed on March 18th, 1962 which ushered in a newly independent Algeria, thus ending the Algerian War. But what now? Where do Franco-Algerian relations stand currently? Since independence, Franco-Algerian diplomatic relations have taken the same pattern. Algeria will insist that France must apologise for France’s crimes committed during the 132 years of harsh colonisation and France fails to do so. However, the French decision to return the remnants seems to be meaningful to the Algerian people and critical to mending the relationship. Nourredine Bessadi, a researcher and freelance consultant who focuses on Algeria, emphasises the role of the Algerian people in bringing this about through social media campaigns and petitions. In terms of mending the relationship further, Bessadi stresses the need to open up and make which it is necessary for colonial powers to acknowledge the past (Saksha Menezes, 22 July 2020).

According to Menezes in 2020, history has a lot to say about the atrocious crimes committed by French colonial authorities in Algeria when it colonized

the country for 132 years between 1830 and 1962. At least five million people were killed and hundreds of thousands more injured during the course of the struggle for independence. Other crimes included torture, murder, displacement of indigenous people, denial of the most basic rights, nuclear tests, the confiscation of fertile agricultural lands and the widely unknown looting of the North African country’s wealth and resources (Anadolu Agency ebsite, online May 15, 2023). It took France about 70 years to fully control Algeria since occupying it on July 5, 1830. Algerians only gained their independence from France in 1962, after fighting a ferocious war of liberation between 1954 and 1962 which claimed the lives of an estimated 1.5 million Algerians. Algerian historians believe their land has continued to feed the French economy with its oil (discovered in 1956), gold, iron, coal and various minerals. On his part, Anadolu Agency, Issa Ben Akoun, a Professor of Algerian history at the University of Algiers, said Islamic endowments were among the Algerian heritage looted by French colonial authorities following a decision they issued on March 23, 1843 to confiscate Islamic endowments throughout Algeria. According to Ben Akoun, France realized the value the Islamic endowments could have in becoming a source of income for it and decided to nationalize them. He further insisted that the decision by the French authorities was made against the Treaty of Surrender signed between Hussein Dey and France on July 5, 1830, which included that Islamic sanctities and endowments not be violated (Anadolu Agency ebsite, online May 15, 2023). In 1871, the French colonial administration issued the Indigenous People Law, which historians believe had a great impact on the plundering of Algeria’s resources and wealth. Most importantly, the law made Algerians dependent on the colonialists, whether they were French or Europeans, and granted ownership of fertile agricultural lands to European colonists (settlers) who came from France, Italy, Spain and Malta, granting Algerians working at the farms only one-fifth of the production. Algerians, who then came to be referred to as “the indigenous,” had their movements restricted and could only legally travel with the permission of the colonial authorities (Ibrahim Mukhtar, online, 2023). This law, which remained in force until 1945, resulted in the exploitation and plundering of Algerians’ wealth, the confiscation of their agricultural lands, and their expulsion to arid and mountainous lands. Ammar Ben Toumi, the lawyer of the Algerian National Liberation Front which led the armed struggle against French colonialism (1954-1962), said in testimony on October 30, 2012 that the aim of the Indigenous People Law was to shackle Algerians and allow settlers to exploit and plunder the country’s wealth. Another law issued by the colonial authorities against Algerians was the Crémieux Decree in 1870, which separated the indigenous Algerians from the Jewish population in the country by granting French citizenship to the Jews, which

consequently gave privileges to the Jews and subjected Muslim Arabs and Berbers to a second-class indigenous status. At a conference held at the Emir Abdelkader University of Islamic Sciences on Feb. 21, 2021, researchers and historians estimated that more than 110 tons of Algerian treasures of gold and silver and more than \$180 billion are in France. Speaking during the conference, historian Faisal bin Said Talilani described French colonialism in Algeria as the most hideous and barbaric that humankind has ever known. According to Talilani, looting by colonial France extended to the emirate's palace in the Bab al-Jadid area of Algiers, estimated by historical data to have housed seven tons and 312 kilograms of gold, 108 tons and 704 kilograms of silver, alloys of dust and pure gold, precious stones, luxury clothes and other Algerian savings and foreign money. Moreover, Talilani believes what was looted at the time of the occupation was worth 80 million francs. In today's estimates, the amount exceeds \$80 billion, with some French estimates putting the figure at around \$180 billion (Ibrahim Mukhtar).

Over the course of the Algerian Revolution (1954–1962), the French colonial civil and military authorities profoundly reorganized the vast territory of Algeria (France's longest colonial presence in North Africa, which began in 1830), drastically transformed its built environments, and rapidly implanted new infrastructure and settlements across the country. In addition to the destructions of war, the colonial regime decreed a number of laws, orders, and directives for the evacuation of certain areas and the construction of new spaces to allow for the strict control of the Algerian population and the defense of the European population living in Algeria. The forced relocation of civilians and construction of settlements in rural and urban areas was a key factor in isolating the Algerian population from the influence of the liberation fighters, and in impeding the support and spread of the desire for independence (or of "contamination," to use the French army's technical term (Samia Henni, 2021).

3. The Three Monarchies and Presidents who prepared the Groundwork of French 3Es in Algeria

The Bourbon Restoration known as the House of Bourbon-Orléans came to an end with the July Revolution of 1830 which deposed Charles X and replaced him with Louis Philippe I till 1848 a distant cousin with more liberal politics. Charles X's son Louis signed a document renouncing his own right to the throne only after a 20-minute argument with his father. Because he was never crowned he is disputed as a genuine king of France. Louis's nephew Henry was likewise considered by some to be Henry V but the new regime did not recognise his claim and he never ruled. The House of Bonaparte, Second French Empire lasted from 1852–1870. French Second Republic lasted from 1848 to 1852, when its President, Charles-Louis-Napoléon Bonaparte, was declared Emperor of the French under the regnal name of Napoleon III. He would later be overthrown during the events of the Franco-Prussian War of 1870 becoming the last monarch to rule France (Blunt Wilfrid, 1947).

In this wise Louis Napoléon Bonaparte was elected the first President of France in 1848 and ended his rule in 1852. Prior to that point, the country had been ruled by Kings, Emperors, and various Executives before and after the Napoleonic War of 1789 and his defeat in the Waterloo in 1815 with the challenges of the Congress System in Europe. The succession of the French First French Republic and the likes was several times interrupted between the followings 1852–1870 with the Franco-Prussian War, 1940–1944 characterised with the challenges of the Second World War, and 1944–1946 towards the Post- World War era by other forms of governments that did not entail a presidency. This is a chronologically ordered list of the presidents of France as major rulers of France who witnessed the French agents manipulation of the Algerians from the Second to the Firth French Republics 1848-1962.

Table No. 2: 19 French Monarchies and Presidents who moderated 3Es in Algeria 1830-1962

No.	NAMES	PERIOD	RANK
1	Louis Philippe I	1830-1848	MK
2	Louis-Napoléon Bonaparte	1848-1952	PR2
3	Adolphe Thiers	1871-1873	PR3
4	Patrice de Mac-Mahon	1873-1879	PR3
5	Jules Grévy	1879-1887	PR3
6	Sadi Carnot (1887–94)	1887-1894	PR3
7	Jean Casimir-Périer	1894-1895	PR3
8	Félix Faure	1895-1899	PR3
9	Émile Loubet	1899-1906	PR3
10	Armand Fallières	1906-1913	PR3
11	Raymond Poincaré	1913-1920	PR3
12	Paul Deschanel (1920)	1920	PR3
13	Alexandre Millerand	1920-1924	PR3
14	Gaston Doumergue	1924-1931	PR3
15	Paul Doumer	1931-1932	PR3

No.	NAMES	PERIOD	RANK
16	Albert Lebrun	1932-1940	PR3
17	Vincent Auriol	1947-1954	PR4
18	René Coty (1954–59)	1954-1959	PR4
19	Charles de Gaulle (1959–69)	1959-1962 (1969)	PR5

Sources: Compiled by us with information's from diverse documents: en.wikipedia.org › wiki › List_of_presidents_of_France List of presidents of France - Wikipedia, First Republic (1792–1804) Toggle First Republic (1792–1804) subsection 1.1 National Convention 1.2 Directory ; www.britannica.com › topic › list-of-presidents-of List of presidents of France | Britannica, www.worldatlas.com › articles › presidents-of-france Presidents Of France Since 1959 - WorldAtlas. Amy Tikkanen online, June 2023.

With the decay of the Ottoman Empire, the French invaded and seized Algiers in 1830. This began the colonization of French North Africa, which expanded to include Tunisia in 1881 and Morocco in 1912. The occupation of Algeria was initiated in the last days of the Bourbon Restoration by Charles X, as an attempt to increase his popularity amongst the French people, particularly in Paris, where many veterans of the Napoleonic Wars lived. His intention was to bolster patriotic sentiment and distract attention from ineptly handled domestic policies by skirmishing against the dey. Even before the decision was made to annex Algeria, major changes had taken place. In a bargain-hunting frenzy to take over or buy at low prices all manner of property homes, shops, farms and factories, Europeans poured into Algiers after it fell (Hargreaves, Alec G, 2005). Three principal French monarchies were strongly engaged on the colonization agenda with their diplomatic agents namely: Louis Philip I, 09/08/1830-1847, Louis Philip II: 24-26/02/ 1848 and Napoleon III: 02/12/1852-04/09/1870 towards the Franco-Prussian War of 1870-71.

French authorities took possession of the Ottoman lands, from which Ottoman officials had derived income to protect Algerian cities. Over time, as pressure increased to obtain more land for settlement by Europeans, the state seized more categories of land, particularly that used by tribes, religious foundations, and villages. Called either colons, Algerians or later, especially following the 1962 independence of Algeria, black feet the European settlers were largely of peasant farmer or working-class origin from the poor southern areas of Italy, Spain, and France (Sessions, Jennifer E. 2015). Others were criminal and political deportees from France, transported under sentence in large numbers to Algeria. In the 1840s and 1850s, to encourage settlement in rural areas, official policy was to offer grants of land for a fee and a promise those improvements would be made. A distinction soon developed between the great settlers at one end of the scale, often self-made men who had accumulated large estates or built successful businesses, and smallholders and workers at the other end, whose lot was often not much better than that of their Muslim counterparts. According to historian John Ruedy, although by 1848 only 15,000 of the 109,000 European settlers were in rural areas, "systematically expropriating pastoralists and farmers, rural colonization" was the most important single factor in the de-structuring of traditional society.

Indeed, European migration, encouraged during the Second Republic, stimulated the civilian administration to open new land for settlement against the advice of the army. With the advent of the Second Empire in 1852, Napoleon III returned Algeria to military control. In 1858, a separate Ministry of Algerian Affairs was created to supervise administration of the country through a military governor general assisted by a civil minister (Ruedy John. 1967).

CONCLUSION

Colonization and genocidal massacres proceeded in tandem in Algeria. Within the first three decades of the conquest, between 500,000 and 1,000,000 Algerians, out of a total of 3 million, were killed by the French due to war, massacres, disease, and famine. Atrocities committed by the French against Algerians include deliberate bombing and killing of unarmed civilians, rape, torture, executions through "death flights" or burial alive, thefts and pillaging. Up to 2 million Algerian civilians were also deported in internment camps. During the Pacification of Algeria French forces engaged in a scorched earth policy against the Algerian population. Colonel Montagnac stated that the purpose of the pacification was to "destroy everything that will not crawl beneath our feet like dogs" The scorched earth policy, decided by Governor General Bugeaudhas, had devastating effects on the socio-economic and food balances of the country: "we fire little gunshot, we burn all douars, all villages, all huts; the enemy flees across taking his flock." According to Olivier Le Cour Grandmaison, the colonisation of Algeria lead to the extermination of a third of the population from multiple causes massacres, deportations, famines or epidemics that was all interrelated. Returning from an investigation trip to Algeria, Tocqueville wrote that "we make war much more barbaric than the Arabs themselves [...] it is for their part that civilization is situated." French forces deported and banished entire Algerian tribes. The Moorish families of Tlemcen were exiled to the Orient, and others were migrated elsewhere (Lorcin Patricia M. E., 2006). The tribes that were considered too troublesome were banned, and some took refuge in Tunisia, Morocco and Syria or were deported to New Caledonia or Guyana. Also, French forces also engaged in wholesale massacres of entire tribes. All 500 men, women and children of the El Oufia tribe were killed in one night, while all 500 to 700 members of the Ouled Rhia tribe were killed by suffocation in a cave. The

Siege of Laghouat is referred by Algerians as the year of the “Khalya”, Arabic for emptiness, which is commonly known to the inhabitants of Laghouat as the year that the city was emptied of its population. It is also commonly known as the year of Hessian sacks, referring to the way the captured surviving men and boys were put alive in the hessian sacks and thrown into dug-up trenches (Valentino Benjamin, 2000).

Some governments and scholars have called France’s conquest of Algeria a genocide, such as Ben Kiernan, an Australian expert on the Cambodian genocide who wrote *Blood and Soil: A World History of Genocide and Extermination from Sparta to Darfur on the French conquest of Algeria*. From May 8 to June 26, 1945, the French carried out the Sétif and Guelma massacre, in which at least 30,000 Algerian Muslims were killed. Its initial outbreak occurred during a parade of about 5,000 people of the Muslim Algerian population of Sétif to celebrate the surrender of Nazi Germany in World War II; it ended in clashes between the marchers and the local French gendarmerie, when the latter tried to seize banners attacking colonial rule. After five days, the French colonial military and police suppressed the rebellion, and then carried out a series of reprisals against Muslim civilians. The army carried out summary executions of Muslim rural communities (Blunt Wilfrid.1947). Less accessible villages were bombed by French aircraft, and cruiser Duguay-Trouin, standing off the coast in the Gulf of Bougie, shelled Kherrata. Vigilantes lynched prisoners taken from local jails or randomly shot Muslims not wearing white armbands (as instructed by the army) out of hand. It is certain that the great majority of the Muslim victims had not been implicated in the original outbreak. The dead bodies in Guelma were buried in mass graves, but they were later dug up and burned in Héliopolis. During the Algerian War the French used deliberate illegal methods against the Algerians, including beatings, torture by electroshock, waterboarding, burns, and rape prisoners were also locked up without food in small cells, buried alive, and thrown from helicopters to their death or into the sea with concrete on their feet. Claude Bourdet had denounced these acts on 6 December 1951, in the magazine *L’Observateur*, rhetorically asking, “Is there a Gestapo in Algeria?”. D. Huf, in his seminal work on the subject, argued that the use of torture was one of the major factors in developing French opposition to the war. Huf argued, “Such tactics sat uncomfortably with France’s revolutionary history, and brought unbearable comparisons with Nazi Germany (Hargreaves Alec G, 2005).

In 1962, the Evian Accords peace treaty provided land in the Sahara for the French Army, which it had used under de Gaulle to carry out its first nuclear tests (Gerboise bleue). Many European settlers (pieds-noirs) living in Algeria and Algerian Jews, who contrary to Algerian Muslims had been granted French citizenship by the Crémieux decrees at the end of the

19th century, were expelled to France where they formed a new community. On the other hand, the issue of the harkis, the Muslims who had fought on the French side during the war, still remained unresolved. Large numbers of harkis were killed in 1962 during the immediate aftermath of the Algerian War, while those who escaped with their families to France have tended to remain an unassimilated refugee community. The present Algerian government continues to refuse to allow harkis and their descendants to return to Algeria (Ruedy John. 1967). In 2017, President Emmanuel Macron described France’s colonization of Algeria as a “crime against humanity”. He also said: “It’s truly barbarous and it’s part of a past that we need to confront by apologizing to those against whom we committed these acts.” Polls following his remarks reflected a decrease in his support. In July 2020, the remains of 24 Algerian resistance fighters and leaders, who were decapitated by the French colonial forces in the 19th century and whose skulls were taken to Paris as war trophies and held in the Musée de l’Homme in Paris, were repatriated to Algeria and buried in the Martyrs’ Square at El Alia Cemetery (Halim Gencoglu, July 24, Saturday October 4, 2021 that millions of Algerians were killed during the French colonial period after a diplomatic dispute with France erupted. The presidency said in a statement that over 5.6 million Algerians were killed during the French occupation of Algeria between 1830 and 1962, when the country gained independence. It comes after French President Emmanuel Macron claimed Algeria's "official history" was "not based on truth" but "on a discourse of hatred towards France", according to reports, leading to an angry rebuke from Algiers. President Macron's statements carried an unacceptable insult to the memory of 5,630,000 martyrs... Algeria expresses its categorical rejection of unacceptable interference in its internal affairs," the Algerian Presidency's statement read. Macron egged by protester shouting 'Vive la revolution' World, The New Arab Staff & Agencies The figure announced includes 1.5 million killed during Algeria's fight for independence between 1954 and 1962, along with victims who died from mine remnants and radiation following French nuclear tests in the Algerian desert, reported *The New Arab's* sister publication *Al-Araby Al-Jadeed*. Historian Mohammed Al-Amin told *Al-Araby Al-Jadeed* that as many as 10 million Algerians - "martyrs" according to Algerian authorities - could have been killed during the 132 years of French occupation. French historians say that 400,000 people died from both sides during the war, while Algerian scholars believe around 1.5 Algerians were killed. Authorities officially recognise a "martyr" as any individual who died during the Algerian War of Independence and the government gives monthly grants to their families alongside material and legal privileges. No one or anything can forgive the colonial forces and their crimes," the presidential statement read. The dispute follows France's decision last week to cut the number of visas open to Algerians, Moroccans and

Tunisians - all at one time occupied by France as indicated on Wednesday, 4 October 2022. As more debate and accusations continue over the massacred of colonial Algerians, Algeria said on, the Algerian foreign ministry summoned the French ambassador over the visas issue.

Never these, this paper is a strong reminder to the Western European pre-colonial and colonial actors who exercised their strength against the Africans in North Africa through torturing mechanisms and massacred of human beings as wild animals they were hunting for meats. Through several documentaries, images of all sorts and histories of the people, they merit heavy compensations about the unforgotten past atrocities. In fact, the challenges of Industrial Revolutions in Europe and the desires for much more raw materials pushed them to exaggerate with their selfish strategies of 3Es before and after the Berlin Colonial Conference of 1884-1885. The outbreak of the Balkan Crisis and extension to European War of 1914 and 1918 pushed them the French, British and Germany especially to other part of the Continents which became the First World War. The proceedings was the rise of radical aggressive Statesmen's of Germany and Italy with Adolf Hitler and Benito Mussolini respectively later in the 1930s worsen the situations thereby marking the beginning of another global war of 1939-1945 referred to as the Second War. All these European crises at the same time the West-West Conflicts of the Cold War facilitated Western existence Republics to cause more harms to Africans through silence killings and all forms of massacred with the looting of natural resources for their metropolitans developments while African countries became orphans of under development and bombardment of the few structures or by negligence of preparing them towards self-determination. However, the questions some students usually asked to know as most history books were silence from strictly bring out or full identifications of colonial agents and their respective leaders periodically is far fetch and this paper opened new avenues to young researchers to work on individuals Europeans agents identified in this study to more details about their presence in Algeria from 1830 to 1962.

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS USED ON TABLES

M.C: Military Commander
IMC: Interim Military Commander
G G F P A: Governor-General of the French Possessions in Africa
GGA: Governor-General of Algeria
MAC: Minister for Algeria and the Colonies
AGGA: Acting Governor-General of Algeria
GGAL: Governor-General of Algiers
POECP: Prefect of Oran and Extraordinary Commissioner of the Republic
MALHCD: Mayor of Algiers and Head of the Committee of Defence
PCPS: President of the Committee of Public Safety

PCCPS: President of the Central Committee of Public Safety

DGA: Delegate-general of Algeria

DRT: Directorate:-

HC: High Commissioner

HCCPE: High Commissioner and Chairman of the Provisional Executive

PR2-5: President of the Republic-Second to Firth Republics

MK: Monarchy King

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