

(Historical and Social study)

تأثير الاستعمار الفرنسي في تفكيك البنية الاجتماعية والاقتصادية وتعطيل التنمية بالجزائر بين ١٩١٩-١٩٥٠
(دراسة تاريخية-اجتماعية)

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ملخص باللغة العربية :

تتوخى هذه الدراسة الكشف عن سياسة الاستيطان الأوربي في الجزائر وعن آليات التفتيت الاجتماعي والاقتصادي للمجتمع الجزائري منذ أن نزل بالجزائر ١٨٣٠-١٩٦٢ ، بحث سارعت الإدارة الاستعمارية الفرنسية إلى محاولة تغيير النمط الاجتماعي والاقتصادي للجزائريين جذريا وفق طرائق مختلفة تتماشى ومآرب المستوطنين بعد القضاء على المقاومات الشعبية انطلاقا من مصادرة الأراضي والأملاك الثابتة والمنقولة وتهجير السكان الجزائريين إلى المناطق الداخلية والجبال والصحاري والإتبان بالأوربيين من دول مختلفة " لملء الفراغ " وتمكينهم من الدعم المالي والمادي والأمن بغرض ترجيح الكفة الديموغرافية الأوربية على حساب النمو السكاني للجزائريين كما أنها لم تتوان عن إعادة صياغة نمط الإنتاج والاستهلاك بما يتناسب وحضارة الدخيل الجديد الأمر الذي أصاب التماسك الاجتماعي والحرف الصناعية في العمق بسبب السياسة الاستعمارية التي اعتمدت على السلب ترهيبا وترغيبا فانكششت مقدرات الجزائريين وبدأت عملية الهجرة الداخلية نحو المدن والخارجية شرقا وغربا نحو فرنسا لتأمين لقمة العيش ، الأمر الذي سيفتح عيون الجزائريين على أفق نضال جديد لمواجهة سياسة التفتيت وتعطيل التنمية التي أقدم المستعمر على جعل الجزائر سوقا استهلاكية ومصدرا للمواد الأولية

Abstract:

This study examines the European settlement policy in Algeria and the mechanisms of social and economic fragmentation of Algerian society since it landed in Algeria in 1830-1962. The French colonial administration quickly attempted to change the social and economic pattern of the Algerians in a different way. From expropriation of lands, fixed and movable property, displacement of the Algerian population to the interior, mountains and deserts, and bringing the Europeans from different countries to "fill the void" and enable them to provide financial and material support and security for the purpose of weighing the balance. European demographics at the expense of the population growth of the Algerians and they did not hesitate to rephrase the pattern of production and consumption commensurate with the civilization of the new intruder, which affected the social cohesion and artificial crafts in depth because of the colonial policy that relied on the robbery intimidation and absconding and diminished the capabilities of Algerians and began the process of internal migration to cities and foreign East and west to France to secure a living, which will open the eyes of the Algerians on the horizon of a new struggle to confront the policy of impoverishment and disruption of development, which made the colonizer to make Algeria a consumer market and the source of raw materials

INTRODCTION

Since the colonization of Algeria, the French colonial administration was quick to try to change the social and economic pattern of the Algerians drastically, after eliminating the popular resistance from the displacement of the Algerian population to the interior, mountains and deserts, and taking over their property and bringing the Europeans from different countries to sway the European demographic balance At the expense of the population growth of the Algerians and they did not hesitate to reformulate the pattern of production and consumption commensurate with the civilization of the new intruder, reduced Algerian incomes and began the process of internal migration to cities and Arabs in the east and outer skin towards France to secure a living, creating new ways to struggle to confront the policy of impoverishment and marginalization of Algeria and the French consumer market and an economic source search.

1-French Settlement policy....land and the plow:

In the last quarter of the 19th century, the number of settlers rose from a quarter of a million to 376,000. Any increase in the number of settlers meant an increase in the number of confiscated hectares and an increase in the unemployment of Algerians and their migration to the cities or abroad¹. In 1921, 791370 , in 1926, 833359 in 1931, 881584 and in 1936 the number reached 946013² . European settlers was a minority compared to the number of Algerians . As a result of the economic crisis after the First World War and the failure of the French Settlement policy³.

The population of the European community in 1954 was 984,000, with French participation of 934,000, and foreigners with 50.000. The number of those born in Algeria was 774,500 Europeans by 79%, 121,000 were born in France(13%) and 70,000, or 09%, by migration⁴. The annual rate of 1950 was 1.07% and in 1953 it was 0.99% and then 1%, which made the number of annual births not more than 10000 people, the reasons why the Europeans were concerned about the rate of increase of Algerian population⁵were :

- The migration of Europeans to Algeria has stopped since 1934 after it was the main factor in the influx of immigrants between 1878-1911 because of its association with the official settlement policy.

- weakness of birth among European settlers⁶.

- The transformation of European society into a French society (naturalization of French nationality), 79% of whom felt that they were French and Algerian in 1954⁷ and had nothing to do with their European origins .

The relationship between the French colonizer and the Algerians had been strained since the colonizer took over the land (the capital of the Algerians by more than 70%), which was enriched by the Algerians and redistributed to the settlers, forcing many Algerians to migrate to mountains , desert or abroad⁸.

The confiscation of 273,000 hectares between 1848-1950 led to a violent collapse in the economic and social construction of the Algerians, which will affect the basic needs of the population for food and spread poverty , unemployment and increase migration to cities or abroad . The paradox of European settlement in Algeria was that the face of the exploitation of fertile spaces to produce cash crops with large financial returns .The following table shows the commercial phenomenon in cash farming⁹:

Financial Return	01 Hectare cultivated
١٥٠٠٠.frs	Cereals
١٦٠٠٠٠ frs	Grapes
١٧٠٠٠٠.frs	Oranges
٣٢٠٠٠٠.frs	Clementines

عبد الحميد زوزو ، محطات في تاريخ الجزائر ، دراسات في الحركة الوطنية والثورة على ضوء وثائق جديدة ، ص ٣١٦ .

The production of grapes had been at the expense of cereals since the 1930s, from 1920 to 1929, 9.265 million liters; between 1930-1939, 17,100,000 liters, production continued to rise in 1953, European farmers achieved 18,300,000 liters, and in 1954, 19.300.000 lrs , Oran accounted for 60% of production, Algiers, one quarter, Constantine and Annaba 70%, grapes' revenue in 1953 was 55 billion francs¹⁰, while grain production which was considered the base lunch on Algerian tables still decreased¹¹ .

By analysing the table data, we conclude the following points:

European proprietors			Algerian proprietors			Hectares number
Number	percentage	surface	number	Percentage	Surface	
٨٠٠٠	٣٢.٠	٤٠٠٠٠	٣٩١٠٠٠	٧٣.٥	١٨٣٠٠٠٠	Less than 01 hectare
٧٠٠٠	٢٨	٢٠٩٠٠٠	١١٨٠٠٠	٢٢.٢	٣٠١٣٠٠٠	10-50 hectares
٤٠٠٠	١٦	٣٠٦٠٠٠	١٧٤٠٠	٣.٣	١٢٢٦٤٠٠	50-100 hectares
٥١٠٠	٢٠.٤	١٢٠٢٠٠٠	٥٠٠٠	٠.٩	١١٠٨٠٠٠	100-500 hectares
٩٠٠	٣.٦	٩٦٣٠٠٠	٦٠٠	٠.١	٤٧٤٧٠٠	More than 100 hectares
٢٥٠٠٠	١٠٠	٢٧٢٢٧٢٣	٥٣٢٠٠٠	١٠٠	٧٦٧٣٠٠٠	Total

Kamel kateb ,Europeens , Indigènes et juifs en Algerie 1830-1962 ,El Maarifa, Alger, 2010 , p218 .

1 - The number of Algerian was 8.4 million person in 1954 ; 532,000 of them owned 7.6 million / h i.e. 6.33% of the total population of Algeria.

2 - The number of settlers was 984,000 people in 1954; 25,000, of them owned 2.7 million / h, ie 2.5% of the total number of settlers.

3- The smaller the number of owners, the greater surface of the agricultural area, suggesting the presence of a large class of small farmers who will lose their land in favor of the large real estate and turn into agricultural workers who sell their land to the Europeans because of debt.

4- Each Algerian had 14 / ha of the total Algerian owners while the settler had 109 / ha¹² of the total settler owners which is fertile land besides the agricultural means and bank loans¹³ offered by their government .

Another author stated that 25,000 settlers owned 2,720,000 ha and 7,672,000 ha are owned by 532,000 Algerians¹⁴, most of which are located in the high hills and poor desert or mountain areas less fertile. the return of one hectare among the Algerians is 04.5 q / ha while the same hectare gave 8,7 q ha. In 1952; 14082 European farmers received a financial loan of 12,300 million francs while the Algerian farmers counted 8401 received 2,300,000 francs. The income of the settler farmer in 1954 was 800,000 francs whereas the Algerian farmer had 17691 francs only¹⁵.

In spite of the fertile agricultural areas, mechanization and financial support, the European settlement declined and the small and medium-sized colons left the countryside towards cities but who remained in the villages were few compared to the number of Algerians in the countryside. In 1954, there were 196,000 settlers ; in 1948, 201,000 settlers and in 1926, 239,497 settlers¹⁶, their number decreased gradually meanwhile their presence increased in the major cities , their number in Algiers was 427726 people, 40.9% and Oran 405018 39.2% and 151256 Constantine 10.5%¹⁷. Algeria preceded Oran in attracting groups of colon migrated from the countryside to the city after Oran was the largest community in 1926. 250,841 people lived in Algiers about 42% compared to 307195 lived in Oran about 36.9%¹⁸, by virtue of the European ownership in major exploitative units and decreasing the number of settler farmers from 125,300 in 1948 to 93,000 in 1954¹⁹.

Europeans settlers who lived in large cities, they resorted to trade and services about 57% in 1953 such as transport 08%, trade 22%, public administration 22%, services 05% they reached in 1954 , 253,000 workers²⁰. They also provided 34% of craftsmen in the industrial sector, 93% of the high employees , 83% of the technicians and 86% of the public function²¹. As the large European presence settled in the big cities as well as the displaced from the countryside, they formed a distinct social class that monopolized trade, services and both industry (28.6%) and agriculture (14%). They were interconnected with ethnic, sexual and

economic ties, at the expense of the Algerians who suffered more in other functions .

2-Dismantling industry....dependence and underdevelopment:

The Europeans influx into cities and urban areas, in search of wealth and got afraid from Algerian population density in the villages had brought the conflict between the settlers and Algerians who moved from the countryside to the city and from agriculture to industry, trade and services. the countryside had thrown them away on one hand and the city attracts them on the other hand and perhaps what attracted the Settlers more in the cities was the well- living and health but not for the Algerian cities that witnessed a hard living characterized by decline in local industry, which mixed two types of it as follow :

A- Handicrafts: 1- Crafts industry carried out by women in their homes (wool weaving, the manufacture of blankets, clothes and mattresses and tents. ۲ - An industry carried out by men in workshops in the cities with ropes and the formation of clay. The craft industry did not know a remarkable development, because the European products sold at low prices which meant recession of Algerian products, local market and work were closed down²². B - extractive industry: the transformation of its materials abroad instead of turning them at home , that emerged since the arrival of the French colonizer to Algeria in the form of repair workshops and units to convert food to consumer materials²³, but it is due above all to the policy of industrialization in Algeria, Algerian economic affairs in 1944 "We can not take the industrialization initiative in Algeria because this will enable the colony to be hostile to French industry²⁴"Hence ,the Algerians left for cities or abroad .The industry in Algeria did not keep pace with the expansion witnessed by commercial agriculture, but it remained a mining industry and did not live up to a manufacturing industry. The production was directed to export to the French or European market except for the food industry or industry required by the colonial economy in Algeria such as building materials and mechanical machinery repair workshops for the means of transport and agricultural equipment²⁵. So, the relationship between Algeria and France was unequal. The colony is the source of raw materials and a market for the disposal of industrial products. The "hostile attitude" of the colony towards the French industry may be based on the colonial background that established the settlement bases in Algeria, that the settlers did not accept an Algerian competitive industry ,therefore, Algeria remained a consumer market and a source of raw materials.

The financial envelope allocated to investments in Algeria for the year 1940 is worth 149 billion francs, the share of industry was 1.14 billion francs, and neither one of the major settlers nor the mixed French companies wanted to invest or maintain their markets in Algeria such as Beghin who opposed the cultivation of sugar beet and the construction of a sugar refinery in Ain Defla²⁶.

In the First World War, France built 916 industrial workshops to resist the Germans, with 29,000 workers. Algeria remained far from industrialization until the Second World War²⁷, when the colonial concept changed. The war revealed the deficit on the economic situation suffered by Algeria, which directly affected France's defense capabilities and threatened its strategic security²⁸. At the time of the Vichy government, industrial projects emerged to provide 50,000 workers with 1.014 million francs in order to eliminate a contradictory economic reality at a time when Algeria is experiencing a shortage of textiles, but a country producing wool, and suffering a scarcity of paper, but a country that owns the hectares of "Halfa"(a kind of plants that grows in upper-plains(Algeria) , in continental climate, used for producing papers;mats etc....)and lack of fertilizers but produced large amounts of phosphate²⁹; it is really the paradox imposed by French colonialism in Algeria. It was decided in 1944 to build 93 light industrial workshops that would allow the provision of jobs and production with the participation of large industrial companies starting from October 1946 until the end of 1948, only 82 industrial units were successful and provided 9,500 jobs until the end of 1949. Public works and construction attracted 117,000 workers out

of 910,000 in 1954³⁰ Some of the industrial groups were behind the most important factories in Algeria, such as the French Paper Union, which established the “Halfa Factory “ in Baba Ali and cement factories set up by Lafarge. Some companies opposed the emergence of a military industry in Algeria³¹ .

The following table shows the exhausting exploitation of the settlers’ companies in Algeria between 1951 and 1953 production and exportation, the unit million / ton³²:

Articles	Export			Production		
	1953	1952	1951	1953	1952	1951
Iron	3211	3031	2842	3372	3080	2810
Coal	89.2	78	73	290	269	247
Lead	9.1	7.4	2.2	11.8	7.7	4.7
Petroleum	88	40	7.7	80	46	7
Zinc	26.1	7.0	0.1	28.1	8.3	0.1
Phosphate	001	7.1	711	7.3	7.3	777

Colette et Francis jeanson , Hors la loi , ministere de la culture ;ed ;spéciale ;Alger ;2007 , p 176 .

The table shows the nature of the economic system existing in Algeria in the industrial field, which depended on mining resources for the purpose of exporting and collecting large funds without giving importance to converting them in Algeria and building an industrial base that established an equitable trade relationship between Algeria and abroad in addition to a fair social relationship between the European and Algerian communities. Algeria was not a country that extracted its natural resources and its population consumed imported products . In addition, industrial and extractive workshops received unprecedented care through loans. 6,500 industrial enterprises received 375 billion francs, while 100,000 Algerian enterprises received 33 billion francs³³. Among the companies with wide control over Algeria's resources are : the Union Bank of Paris-Mirabo Group, which oversees the Algerian Loan and Bank Corporation, the North African Finance Company, the Morocco Finance Company, the Chlef Farms, and the Al-Wenza mines³⁴.. In the wake of World War II, exactly in 1946; the Fourth French Republic’s goal was to protect the security of France and regain its place in the international and European arena³⁵.Hence, France proposedher plan of development to its colonies as modernization and processing plans to provide public services and advanced infrastructure such as Ives Chatignau did in 1946³⁶.

Many historians state some obstacles that prevented the manufacturing of Algeria, including what was economic (cost - profit margin), including what was at the heart of colonial policy, as follows:

- France's desire to keep Algerian industry at the mercy of French industry so,the competition could not be avoided by any customs system because Algeria formed a customs union with France and even the factories that had been established were branches of major companies in France.

- The cost of Algerian electricity was 70%, which was more expensive than the French industry in France (the cost of each kilowatt /hour in France equals 2.20frs but 2.60frs in Algeria), besides other causes as the rugged terrain, the harsh climate and the cost of transporting equipment from France to Algeria³⁷ .

- Ten French companies dominated the maritime transport between Algeria and France, which raised the cost of imports and prices alike³⁸.

- The tax system changed after Algeria's manufacturing project in 1946. The costs were equal between agriculture on the one hand and industry and trade on the other³⁹ , and then the tax

burden on the industry became very large, so the heads of companies opposed to the industrial project in Algeria and sought to destroy it in every way.

-Unproductive labour and limited market, poor road network and absence of north-south rail network⁴⁰.

What had been presented as a justification for the absence of an industrial base in Algeria, as conceived by many French economists and politicians, was originally the result of a colonial state policy and the greed of social group, because creating an encouraging atmosphere for investment required raising the standard of living for Algerians to improve demand for goods, attract capital and companies interested in industry⁴¹. But we see the emergence of famous settlers in Algeria in the economic, commercial, services fields but they extended their wealth to Tunisia and Morocco like George Plachat;(deputy in the parliament for the city of Algiers) instead to do the same in Algeria.

Halfa company whose annual revenues were estimated at 1.5 billion francs and managed several companies, including the Algerian Halfa Company, the Moroccan Halfa Company, Plachat Wood Company, the Water Company of Oran, the Textile Company, the Al-Bassateen Company in Malakoff(Actually oued sly, far from chlef west 23km) , company of quarries based in Paris⁴².

The settler Loren Chiavino, a member of the Senate, controlled the city of Algiers, a career of the shipping company Charles Chiavino, and the management of the various companies including the Constantine Phosphate Company, the General Company for Maritime Transport, the Industrial Bank of North Africa, the Bank of Tunisia and Algeria and the Bank of the Organization of the African Group. Another settler Henri Burgeauwas known as the man of vineyards (produces 40 thousand HL / a year) and extended its influence to the following companies⁴³:

Société Anonyme du Chapeau de Gendarme, Compagnie Générale Nord Africaine., Union Foncier Nord Africain, Domaine de Benislmane, Nord africain Commercial, Usines Nord Africain de Casablanca, Moulins du Chelif, Distillerie de d'Algérie, Lièges et Produits Nord Africain, Cargos Algériens , Chantiers Warot (bois), Société Lucien Borgeaud and cie (textiles), Nord Africain des Ciments Lafarge, Manufacture de Tabac Bastos The profits of these companies rose in 1947 from 468 million francs to 7155 million francs in 1954⁴⁴, but those huge profits that were in the hands of an exploitative group did not necessarily reflect an advanced economy and a developed society. On the contrary, we see a steady deficit of the trade balance of Algeria between 1949-1954 In the following table⁴⁵:

١٩٥٤	١٩٥٣	١٩٥٢	١٩٥١	١٩٥٠	١٩٤٩	Years
٧٨.٢-	٦٢-	٧٩.٥-	٦٩.٥-	٣٩.٨-	٣٨.٩-	Trade balance

حسينة حماميد . المستوطنون الاوربيون والثورة الجزائرية ١٩٥٤-١٩٦٢، ط١، الجزائر ٢٠٠٧، ص ٦٨ .

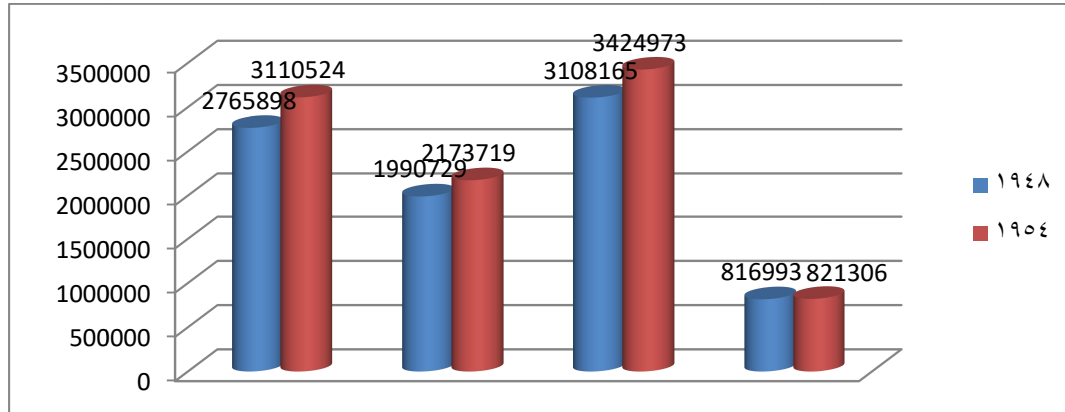
This deficit was explained by the fact that Algeria imported 11.3% from France in 1953 in the form of industrial products, while France exported 8.3% to Switzerland, 7.1% to West Germany, 60% to Belgium and Luxembourg, 5.4% to Britain and, 4.5% to the United States. Algeria exported to France 73.6% in the form of raw materials, which show the dependence of the Algerian economy on his French counterpart⁴⁶ by the will of an authoritarian group of settlers, controlling Algeria's economy and designing an improper trade pattern that made Algeria a source of raw materials and a market for industrial products.

2-Algerians....emigration or subjection:

Since 1930, the explosion of Algerian population had been increasing, causing panic among the settlers who saw it as a threat to their existence and that the Europeans will sink and spread away⁴⁷. In 1954, the number of Algerians was 8,460,000, of which 6,200,000 lived in

rural areas⁴⁸, ie 73%; 1.850.000 Algerians lived in settlers' centers and only 1,430,000 live in cities⁴⁹.

The population of Algeria in the three provinces (Algiers, Oran, Constantine) and the south in 1948 and 1954 was divided as follows: the brown color of the Algerians in the countryside and the blue color of the Algerians in the cities⁵⁰:



The number of Algerians in Constantine is bigger than of Oran, where the European component surpassed it until 1926, when it lost the rank in favor of Algiers. The reasons for the population growth of the Algerians were due to the increase in the number of births about 42%, from 1948 to 1950 and then to 47% between 1951 and 1954, that expressed the lot of marriages within the rural community, early marriage and the access of Algerians in urban areas where they gained the social allowances and benefits. On the other side there was a drop in the mortality rate from 27% in 1947 to 17.5% in 1954; in addition to the disappearance of some deadly diseases (typhoid and smallpox)⁵¹.

Symbolic health care offered by French government did not meet the required purpose, so, 15% of Algerian children died in their first year and their parents had doubts about the medical process as means of occupation, and looked for traditional medicine as a last resort⁵². Famous saying for the Algeria demographic reality "The poor's table is weak in food but the poor's bed is fertile" the following table shows the amount of annual increase between 1921-1954⁵³:

Births	Years
450,000 persons	1926-1927
860,000 persons	1931-1932
112,000 persons	1936-1937
125,000 persons	1948-1949
128,000 persons	1954-1955

شارل روبير أجرون ، الجزائر المعاصرة ١٨٧١-١٩٥٤ ، الجزء ٢ ، دار الامة ، ٢٠٠٨ ، ص ٧٦٤
The proportion of married women under the age of 20 years was 73%, and the share of mixed municipalities in these increases was greater because it is predominantly Algerian. In 1926, the number of Algerians reached 3,285,700 people and in 1936, 3,790,670 inhabitants. The cities received these human waves, in four years, Algeria got the same births as France in 40 years, half of them less than 20 years, or 3,279,000 adults, compared with 3,520,000 children from 1 to 15 years old (94 adults versus 100 children), 05 % More than 60 years⁵⁴. This reflected the youth of Algerian society that posed strong challenges to development, health and social care, and required regular costs to manage its affairs. At the same time, it

worried the settlers and threatened the future colonial project in Algeria⁵⁵. The evolution of demography in Algeria in comparison between Algerians and Europeans in 1921-1954 was presented by Yves courriere as follows⁵⁶:

Percentage	Settlers	Algerians	Years
% ١٣.٦٣	٧٩١٣٧٠	٥.٨٠٤.٢٧٥	١٩٢١
% ١٣.٧٤	٨٣٣٣٥٩	٦.٠٦٤.٨٦٥	١٩٢٦
% ١٣.٤٥	٨٨١٥٨٤	٦.٥٥٣.٤٥١	١٩٣١
% ١٠.٦٢	٩٢٢٢٧٢	٨.٦٨١.٧٨٥	١٩٤٨
% ١٠.٣٣	٩٨٤٠٣١	٩.٥٢٩.٢٢٦	١٩٥٤

Yves Courriere ,La Guerre d'Algérie , Tome 5 ,SGED , Paris , 2001, p2150 . The number of Algerians tripled between 1830-1954 and four times between 1872-1962. At a time when the Algerians were steadily increasing, the Europeans were declining, which had upset the balance of population adopted by the colonial administration as a strategy for the reconstruction of Algeria according to her demographic balance . To the Europeans, the Algerian demographic explosion was one of main factor of the failure of colonial settlement project in Algeria , on the opposite it was the fundamental element for the revolutionary movement to use it in the Algerian national movement later on⁵⁷.

"The reason for the rapid increase was the cost-effectiveness of European medicine, which had eliminated many diseases that slow down births such as typhoid and malaria," said Alistar Horne⁵⁸. "Child mortality had fallen to the same percentage as France and the use of penicillin, which had eliminated reproductive diseases. «This opinion may not be true according to Remchi's administrator (Tlemcen) at the evening of the first world war, stated" but the circumstances of the Algerians were more worst "The lives of Algerians were all rough and simple, and the majority of the population lived with water and bread. For most of them, couscous and meat were festival foods,"⁵⁹ he said. ""It can be said that housing, clothing and food were lacking in the majority of Algerians who simply remembered the prehistoric era or the cave age"⁶⁰. Professor Soli wrote in 1927. The same situation was described by the Democratic Union of the Algerian Declaration on October 16, 1953," In 1925the production of wheat declined from 19.3 m/Q to 4.04 million / Q in 1945, which explained the imbalance between population growth and food resources and posed a food crisis, poor living and deteriorating health⁶¹.

The population explosion in the countryside, in particular, posed strong challenges for the Algerians themselves and for the colonial power as well . For Algerians, the land remained their only source of livelihood to support their families. They relied on the traditional economic system in the agricultural sector to secure their food, which was subjected to French decrees and legislation. The connection to land acquisition and changing the typical structure from an alimentary agriculture to a monetary culture that responded especially to the foreign market instead of the internal one ⁶² and expressed the interest of commercial agriculture through the land allocated to grapes farming in the three provinces in 1953 in the field next shows more ⁶³:

Percentage	Surface/thousand/ha	Departments
%67.47	٢٧٢	Oran
% ٢٧.٢٣	١٠٩.٨	Algiers
% ٥.٢٨	٢١.٣	Constantine
% ١٠٠	٤٠٣.١	Total

عبد القادر جيلالي بلوفة ، حركة الانتصار للحريات الديمقراطية في عمالة وهران ، الخروج من النفق – من اكتشاف المنظمة الخاصة إلى اندلاع الثورة التحريرية ١٩٥٠-١٩٥٤ ، اطروحة دكتوراه في التاريخ الحديث و المعاصر ، كلية الآداب والعلوم الانسانية والاجتماعية ، قسم التاريخ ، جامعة تلمسان ٢٠٠٧-٢٠٠٨ ص، ٢٤٧

In the table above, the Algerian West(Oran) took the first place in vineyards and the production of wines, followed by Algiers and then Constantine, which was explained by the concentration of settlers in the west that where they a wide area of agriculture. As soon as agriculture supplied in 1930, 160,000 jobs , in 1954it supplied only 112,000 jobs. the same

year that saw 25% of the labor force worked for no more than 45 days, 50% worked less than 100 days and 70% less than 240 days between the years 1930-1954, the number of Khammas(Agricultural worker who bargained his physical effort at a proprietor's farms with 1/5 of production instead of money) decreased from 640 to 6,500.for mechanising culture we saw a progress between 1874 and 1954, the number of tractors increased from 5,900 to 19,000, and harvesters from 1200 to 3200 harvesters⁶⁴.

The social and economic situation was terrible during the 1920s and 1930s due to the consequences of World War I and the 1929 global economic crisis. Agricultural products were threatened, except for wheat (protected by customs rights), alcohol (protected by the Fraud Prevention Act) and tobacco (purchased by the state) but the crisis hit the high plateaus producing the grain⁶⁵ destined for local consumption , while settlers received ¾ of the total grain production per capita during the 1920-1921 season and French government did not intervene to solve cereal agriculture⁶⁶:

Goat	Sheep	Grian	Hard wheat	Soft wheat	
٠.٦٠ kg	١١٧ kg	١٩٦ kg	٧٢.٥٣ kg	٥.٤٣kg	Algerians
٠.٠٩ kg	٠.٧٠ kg	٩٥٦kg	٢٨١ kg	٢٦ kg	Settlers

محفوظ قداش ، تاريخ الحركة الوطنية ١٩١٩-١٩٣٩ ، ج ١ ، ترجمة محمد بن البار ، شركة دار الأمة ، الجزائر ، ٢٠٠٨ ، ص ٥٣

Algeria's agricultural production was further disturbed by the Second World War, slower trade with France, rationing of food and poor harvest season 1943-1944. Wheat, barley, and quotas for Algerians were no longer sufficient. The Algerian family was given enough 4.5 kg of wheat per month and sometimes 20 kg in the month, mixed with dust and in some areas to call them for a few months and some ones fed on the flourishing .so, the black market got spreading, one kilogram of wheat worth 3 to 4 francs in the kabylie. "The distribution of fabrics and clothing remained racist, rural Muslims could not get it, Some ones did not go to their home for more than a year because they are almost naked and their parents did not dare to enter their homes and did not see their daughters for 06 months. "⁶⁷

After the defeat of the Nazis by the Allies, the Algerians living conditions had not been improved and the supply became subject to the scarcity while the poles of the colon imposed the high price on the agricultural production. After the poor harvest of grain in 1946 which was 10-11 million / Q it was below the domestic consumption of 18 million / Q⁶⁸ . The price of bread increased steadily during the month of August 1947, rising from 06 francs to 06.5 francs and then to 08 francs. In September 1947, the price of bread became 07 francs, 08 francs and 10.5 francs, noting that bread and pastries were the main food of the Algerians so that the proportions increased between 59% and 65%⁶⁹.

As a result of the link between this production and the liberalization of prices and the salary freezing⁷⁰, the cost of living and weakening purchasing power increased, as confirmed by the report of the General Confederation of Labor at its fourth conference in January 1951 stated : "The purchasing power in 1948 was twice as low as in 1938, In July and August 1947 the price of potatoes challenged from 15 francs a kilo to 60 francs in September 1947, an increase between 300% and 400%⁷¹. The structure of settlement economy remained dominated by the impoverishment of the Algerian people during 1950 and 1952, as shown in the following table⁷²:

Peasants in 1952		Peasents in ١٩٥٠		Types
%	Numbers	%	Numbers	
٠.٥	٣٧٢٠٧	١٦	١٠٥٩٥٤	Less than 1ha
١٨.٢	١٣٤١٢٥٧	٥٢.١٧	٣٣٢٥٢٩	١ – ١0ha
١٨.٧	١٣٧٨٤٦٤	٢٩.٥	٤٣٨٤٨٢	Total
٤٣.٣	٣١٨٥١٨٠	٢٦.٥	١٨٧١٧٠	10-50ha
١٥	١٠٩٦١٣٦	٢.٦	١٦٥٨٠	50-100ha
٥٨.٣	٤٢٨١٩٤٦	٢٩.١	١٨٣٧٥٠	Total

٢٣	١٦٦٧٧٥٦	١.٤	٨٤٩٩	More than 100ha
/	٧٣٤٩١٦٦	/	٦٣٠٧٣٢	General total

محفوظ قداش وجيلالي صاري ، الجزائر في التاريخ (المقاومة السياسية) بين ١٩٠٠-١٩٥٤ ، تر: عبد القادر بن حراث ، المؤسسة الوطنية للكتاب ، الجزائر ، ص ٢٠٥ ،

On the table, few farmers got the greater agricultural fields(European settlers) . The great number of farmers had smaller agricultural areas(Algerians) ; ie ownership is proportional to the number of exploiters⁷³. The land is gradually concentrated in large agricultural properties with a capitalistic nature, so, 25% of the farmers owned 80% situated in the coastal plains, 18.1% in the inner plains and 28.9% in the Upper Plains⁷⁴, suggesting that the disparity in ownership necessarily results in disparities in the standard of living and health and the structure of Algerian society.

The terrible economic and social situation that followed the Second World War did not push the colonial authorities to take serious care of the Algerian peasants in a real program to establish a social balance even relatively. Between 1950 and 1951, there were 160,000 permanent agricultural workers working 250 days a year with a salary of 75,000 francs and 400 temporary workers working 90 days a year with a pay between 20-25 thousand frs⁷⁵. These permanent agricultural workers provide 3,500,000 people. At the same time about 2,500,000 people provided themselves with traditional agricultural resources⁷⁶. The rural bourgeoisie accounted for 04 % of the total rural population about 25,000 Persons, the ownership of one of them exceeded 50 / ha , 96% make up the rest of the public rural community, of which 160,000 small farmers had agricultural land ranging between 10-50 / ha. The bulk of the agricultural of which 440,000 small farmers each of them had 10 / hectares making up 70% of the total farmers. Of these farmers, the agricultural proletariat⁷⁷, with an estimated 112,000 permanent workers, 459,000 seasonal workers and 1.5 million peasants without work⁷⁸.

The Governor-General Yves Chatigneau expressed his "sympathy" towards agrarian reform to develop the countryside and reduce the escalating disaster in central Algeria by modernizing the traditional economy of the population in 18-04-1946⁷⁹. The peasantry was organized in associations supported by loans called " The project lasted 10 years (up until 1956) to form 800 cooperatives . 100 cooperatives were established in 1948, 75,000 families benefited . The farmers gradually multiplied. Under pressure of the colons , the general governor of Algeria was deposed and they brought Marcel Edmond Nigelan⁸⁰. In 1954, the number of cooperatives reached 200 units 300,000 workers out of 6 million farmers and 600 cooperatives were expected to be achieved, not 200 cooperatives⁸¹.

In exchange for the material support of SAR, the farmer must commit himself to placing his land at the disposal of the guardianship. The financial rights were commensurate with the number of days completed and to provide his farmer's product and leave what his family only needs⁸¹. The general government tried to camouflage the public opinion by establishing two agricultural bodies that provide support, guidance : (SIP) and the Agricultural Reserve Company (SAP)⁸². However, the Algerians boycotted them looking it as a new method of collecting taxes, burdening them with debt and forcing them to sell their land to settlers⁸³.

Agricultural workers were the most exploited class and the worst paid in Algeria according to the geographical region ; in the first region earned 385 francs / day, in the second area was 348 frs / day and the third area was 300 frs / day. At the same time, the price of 1 kg of bread was 60 francs and kg of meat was 400 to 500 francs, Kg of sugar 135 francs ; litre of oil 230 francs⁸⁴, and the income of Algerian farmers in 1954 was 22 thousand / frs , while the annual income of the settler was 780 thousand / frs⁸⁵. In addition, agricultural workers suffered from new racism. There is no social security for agricultural workers, no family grants, no medical insurance⁸⁶, and the old age allowance was paid with the following conditions:

- At least 60 years of age. - The justification for ten years of lease, each of which contained at least 180 working days and filled before 19/04/1938 in a non-agricultural occupation. The old-age allowances for non-wage law (Law 17/01/1948 and 10/07/1952) Algerians can not be insured for work accidents in their own interests⁸⁷. Thus, the Algerian suffered by the exploitation in the fields of the settlers at low wages⁸⁸, which did not protect their bodies from hunger and disease in front of the inflated prices of basic foodstuffs unemployment which reached a record level in the countryside between 800,000⁸⁹ to 1.5 million Unemployed⁹⁰.

But the real number of these was still not accurate and often the statistics were incomplete because the census procedures were ensured by the municipal monitoring committees, which were located in 1/10 of the municipalities far from reality, the unemployed who received no grant had no interest in registering himself and the same for women unemployed. So, The Algerian unemployment is characterized by:

1-The permanence of the unbalanced colonial economy made it unable to absorb surplus labor and that population growth outpaced the labor market.

2-Limitation: The French administration and settlers employ a limited number of workers and did not employ the rest to maintain low wages and sustain exploitation.

3- Distribution: Unemployment in the rural areas reached an alarming rate of 800,000 to 1 million.

4-Racism: Unemployment rarely touched the European element, but it was a general rule that hit the Algerians⁹¹.

The colonial authorities tried to give a solution to the growing unemployment problem in the countryside. In the 1953-1954 season, it allocated a budget of 394,170.202 francs, according to the unemployed who were counted in 1953 from 95,000 to 145,000, equal to 4149 per year. Colons did not want to loose the cheap labor, but keep it soft and opposed to emigration⁹². The government allocated the public financial packages to solve the unemployment crisis during the following seasons⁹³:

Funds	Seasons
82.0 million frs	1949-1948
120 million frs	1950-1949
100 million frs	1951-1950
172.8 million frs	1952-1951
200 million frs	1953-1952
400 million frs	1954-1953
800 million frs	1955-1954

Colette et Francis Jeanson , op cit p 186 .

It is noteworthy that the amount of money allocated to the elimination of unemployment remained below the required level. the lack of seriousness in dealing with this phenomenon in all its dimensions except for the last two seasons, when the authority doubled in light of the emergence of the revolutionary coup (1953-1954). The season (1954-1955) This was part of the French government's policy of coaxing the Algerians to create a third force under the direction of General Governor Jacques Soustelle⁹⁴ to abort the revolutionary project.

3-Algerian parties intervened.....took the lead :

The solution that the Algerians agreed with - from the point of view of Farhat Abbas -was to eliminate the unemployment dilemma can only come in two different programs depending on the urban structure of the Algerians: (A) In the countryside - Providing the work to the agricultural proletariat - Giving a living wage that allowed for decent living - Organizing Khammas legally and forcing them to work in any property exceeding 200hectars (B) In cities: - Establishment of a large industrial base .- Opening of large workshops of national benefit. - Prevent the employment of foreign labor, regardless of its origin - union work was the only guarantee of the worker to defend their rights in front of their employers for reasonable wages and good professional conditions⁹⁵.

On the part of MTL D, it presented an anti-unemployment program for Algerians through its delegates in the Algerian Council to alleviate the tragedy of the unemployed and their families as a matter of urgency which included the following points⁹⁶:

- 1- Increasing the value of unemployment-related loans
- 2- Counting the number of unemployed in all municipalities and opening of the workshops urgently
- 3- Establishing a fund and a bonus for unemployed on the basis of 75% of the guaranteed minimum wage
- 4- Developing technical training and giving priority to Algerians.

The legal decision was 40 hours per week and the application of a minimum guaranteed wage in consideration to the cost of living must be applied to agricultural workers .

- 5- Determining the daily working hours for agricultural workers by 48 hours .

- 6- Establish equal committees composed of workers and employers in all factories and workshops to ensure equality

- 7- Cancel the transfer of staff to Algeria.

- 8- Stop European migration and prevent the use of foreign labor⁹⁷.

The countryside was overcrowded with the number of inhabitants ; so , the migration towards the cities and the hills where development was increasing widely to agricultural areas such as the Chlef Plain, the Sersou(Tiaret), the Upper Highlands, and Metidja .The internal migration of the inhabitants of the eastern Algeria took place despite the popularity of its abundance of grain and seasonal activity. The same did the western of Algeria where its inhabitants moved to Oran's plains to work in cereal farms and livestock as permanent work⁹⁸ . The rapid development was not accompanied by a similar development in the distribution of good and power, which contributed to the deepening of social and political contradictions and made it intolerable between the two camps.The rural exodus to cities posed another challenge to colonialism, pushed the settlers to get afraid of the invasion of small peasants to leave the countryside towards the cities after they had been able to restrain Algerian nationalism⁹⁹ and that meant the transformation the Algerian society from an agricultural proletariat to an urban proletariat¹⁰⁰.

The population curve in Algeria in the 1930s to 1954 began to rise in the highest density of urban population as an antecedent not seen in the country before . Amazed the colonial authorities at the time ;the table shows the extent of population growth in urban areas¹⁰¹:

١٩٥٤		١٩٤٨		١٩٣٦		Population
%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	
١٨.٢	١٤٣٠	١٤.٨	١٠٩٠	١٢.٩	٧٢٠	Urban
٨١.٨	٦٤١٠	٨٥.٢	٥٥٧٠	٨٧.١	٤٨٥٠	Countryside
١٠٠	٧٨٤٠	١٠٠	٦٦٦٠	١٠٠	٥٥٧٠	Total

محفوظ قداش وجيلالي صاري ، مرجع سابق ، ص ٢١٣ .

Unit / A thousand people

In 1936, the city's population rose to 722,000 Algerians, to 1,600,000 in 1954, of whom 113,110 were unemployed and 84,000 were workers seasonally¹⁰². To illustrate the idea of the distribution of Algerians between the countryside and the city, the data should be compared to the Europeans in the following tables¹⁰³:

Number of Algerians to one European	Algerian countryside	European countryside	Years
١٨	٤.٤١٩.٩٤٣	٢٣٤.٢٤٥	١٩٣١
٢١	٤.٨٤٧.٨١٤	٢٣٠.٣١١	١٩٣٦
٢٨	٥.٧٤٧.٩٣٠	٢٠١.٠٠٩	١٩٤٨

محفوظ قداش ، الحركة ، ج ٢ ، مرجع سابق ، ص ١٠٥٦ .

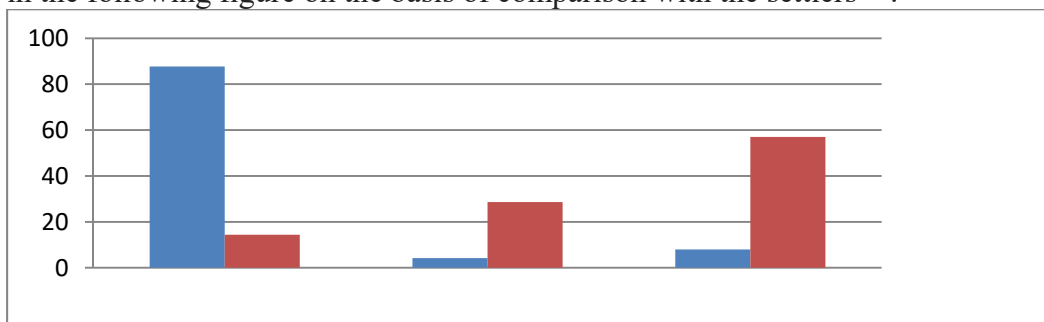
European exodus to cities because of Algerian increasing population in countryside as a threat to their lives at the same did the Algerian in seek of work¹⁰⁴ .

Number of Algerians to leuropean	Urban Algerian	Urban european	Years
٠.٩٤	٦٠٦.٤٤٠	٦٤١.٢١٩	١٩٣١
١.٠٢	٧٢٢.٢٩٣	٧٠٢.٢٢٠	١٩٣٦
١.٥٩	١.١٢٩.٤٨٢	٧٠٨.٦٧٠	١٩٤٨

محفوظ قداش ، الحركة ، ج ٢ ، مرجع سابق ، ص ١٠٥٧ .

The rural displacement of Algerians will accelerate as early as the 1950s, making the Europeans more nervous and their future more ambiguous that the increase in rural areas or in cities was made up of the youth component behind the revolutionary party of Messali Hadj(Algerian national leader). The population of cities in Constantine in 1954 was 17.9% (590,000 residents), Algiers 26.9% (322,000 inhabitants) and Oran 33.6% (143,000 inhabitants)¹⁰⁵. It was the right of reverse migration from the countryside to the city in response to the displacement of colonization which threw Algerian citizens from their cities to countryside .In the period 1948-1954, urban dwellers increased from 1.838.000 inhabitants to 2.188,000 inhabitants, an increase of 350,000¹⁰⁶ in seven years and 3/5 left the Kabyle to Algiers, then from Biskra, Ouled Djallal, Sidi Khaled, Oued Souf and from western Algeriasuch as Meliana, Chlef, Sourelghezlane, Tablat; Sidi-aissa to Algiers. And the number of Europeans with the Algerians in Algiers in 1953 was 268,000 for both of them¹⁰⁷.

In 1921, the number of settlers surpassed the number of Algerians. the number of European reached 1,140,000 against 300,000 Algerians because of their control over administrative jobs, especially economic ones, where the local labor force was low¹⁰⁸. However, by the beginning of the 1950s the number of Algerians in Constantine, Annaba, Algiers retained the superiority of the Europeans on the number of Algerians except for Oran where Europeans greater than Algerians .Thus, one million of Algerians displaced constituted a miserable class will be urban proletariat in industrial workshops and services. There was 2/3 of the population of cities who were Muslims¹⁰⁹ keeping the center of society as a structure of Algerian demographic and economic development among the European settler. The Algerians and the Europeans were divided according to the three sectors as 1954 census, in the following figure on the basis of comparison with the settlers¹¹⁰:



4-Algerians in cities beginning of political struggle :

The Algerians responded to the colonial administration in its settlement project in two overlapping ways that the French authorities could not restrain and ignore rural population explosion and rural exodus to the cities, the social phenomena that turned the Algerian colonial project upside down to their political, economic, cultural and social dimensions. Since we are in the process of diagnosing the phenomenon of internal migration, this social movement had not been linked to the industrial development in the city as is common in the industrialized countries of the world that witnessed the phenomenon, but due to many other

interrelated

reasons.

At the same time that transport began to make its way in the countryside in the lean years, local migration started intensively from the interior to the cities about 50% of the inhabitants of Sour El Ghazlan, Bousaada and Djelfa, 25% of Bouira and Sidi Aïch, left their homelands, 10% of the Kabyle, 05% of Algiers, as well as the equally important reasons for living was tight rooms and bring water from far away¹¹¹.

In a letter of Farhat Abbas, sent it to the head of the French state, Michel Petan, on 10-04-1941: "The Algerian farmer, with his methods and work inherited from his ancestors and his motherhood, and he is troubled by a number of children, was on his way to extinction. Today, Which is driven by unemployment and unpaid wages (from 8 to 12 frs per day in 1944) to spread in the cities and spread tin huts, epidemics, insecurity and addiction to alcohol and prostitution"¹¹³. It was difficult to ensure food security of Algerians and colon farms did not absorb thousands of invalids because of using the machine¹¹⁴ which worsened social and economic aspects that touched Algerian family in its existence :

- 1- The decline in agricultural production during and after the Second World War¹¹⁵, which caused the rise in prices compared to wages and impact on the Algerians' poor purchasing power and opened the way to the black market, where the price of 100kg of wheat was for 20 thousand francs, while the wages of workers in the agricultural sector between 50 - 85 Francs a day¹¹⁶.

- 2- The collapse of local trades and industries turned their owners into simple workers or unemployed after the spread of modern technology in both agriculture and industry¹¹⁶. and in the agricultural field spread mechanization and the establishment of private farms which urged the Algerians to emigrate from mixed municipalities where the use of plow 1937-1938, which led to the demobilization of seasonal workers who had no choice but to migrate to the city in search of work¹¹⁷.

- 3- Algerians Lose their land due to real estate procedures and fear of the future ; this situation encouraged unemployment, banditry, theft to live or migrate to cities or to France¹¹⁸, the individual lose his tribal support and slipped into the urban proletariat and this isolation made him away from participation in the economic and social world that surrounded him and became a stranger in his native country and his traditional culture was disturbed and interest in money became more than social values as a result of the strong capitalist colonization¹¹⁹.

- 4- The low income of Algeria's agriculture in 1954, which amounted to 205.4 billion frs, Europeans share was 114.4 billion francs and the share of Algerians was 91.2 billion francs. The net income of the investor without the calculation of wages, taxes and capital benefits was estimated at 2.9 million francs for settlers and 117,000frs for Algerians, The difference is vast between them, which will push the Algerian farmer to adopt more painful options¹²⁰, it means transformation of the Algerian from Falaḥ in his land to "Khammas" through sale, purchase and speculation; or exploitation and settlement¹²¹.

- 5- The economic impoverishment of the villagers forced families to migrate to cities and even Europeans. Between 1926 and 1936, the population of Algeria increased from 5,412,000 to 6,596,000, an increase of 1,180,000 in 10 years and Europeans from 828,000 to 978,000, an increase of 149,800¹²² making the mechanisms of the settlement economy not able to satisfy the needs of the growing numbers of the population and absorb them in a non-vital space characterized by the closure of the horizon imbalance between resources and population growth¹²³.

In 1939, the city's population reached 722,000, and in 1954 it reached 1,129,000. The cities became overcrowded and many industrial workshops were established during and after World War II (olive presses, tanning, cement, construction and maintenance workshops)¹²⁴. Oran 40.5%, Constantine 53% and Annaba 58.5%¹²⁵ The labor market was quickly saturated and put the unqualified Algerians under the unemployment but the European still monopolized

management¹²⁶.

It is not possible to distinguish between conditions that attracted and those excluded Algerians from the countryside and to the cities, which we attributed as the sole cause of the social transformation witnessed by Algeria. All the factors in its cumulative form were accompanied by a reaction that took a rising trend to escape from a reality that no longer tolerated. The newcomers were stunned by the lack of work and housing, and they occupied marginal jobs with cheap returns like fruit and vegetable sellers on sidewalks, roads and some simple supplies in the European neighbourhoods. They hurried to work hard to protect themselves from the hardships of living¹²⁷.

The lack of rehabilitation and training made Algerians' integration into the urban society difficult. This basic handicap was the economic integration of the Algerians. The primary technical education (there were 7500 seats in the centers of education, ie, one seat for every 57 students) The second was distributed in technical schools and technical branches of secondary schools: 2500 seats, one seat for every 171 students¹²⁸ and the same given in the industrial formation between 1949-1950 as follows¹²⁹:

Total	Algerians	Europeans	Societies
٧٥	٠٢	٧٣	Idustrial institut (Harrach)
١٥٢	٠٧	١٤٥	Indusrial school(Dellys)
١٧١٦	٢٦٠	١٤٥٦	Technical school(Algiers)
٣٠	٠٢	٢٨	Technical branch of modern school

أحمد محساس ، الحقائق الاستعمارية والمقاومة ، دار المعرفة ، الجزائر ، ٢٠٠٧ ، ص ٥٩ .

The Algerians were excluded from all aspects of life in the economy, administration and education, and turned them into tools. The displaced Algerian became synonymous with the unskilled worker, making up 95% of the day laborers, 68% of the workers with limited qualifications, 17% of technicians and 07% of high qualification¹³⁰. . The "urban" Algerians in the non-agricultural sector are distributed as follows¹³¹:

Ahmed Mahsas, *Réalités coloniales et resistances* , El Maarifa , Alger , 2006 , p 100

Total	Algerians	Europeans	Professional types
٥٠.000ha	٣٠.000ha	٢٠,000 ha	Handcrafts
١٠١.000ha	٧٥.000ha	٢٦.000ha	Young traders
١٦.000ha	٠٦.000ha	١٠.000ha	Traders/makers
٢٣.000ha	١٠.000ha	١٣.000ha	Free business

In the following table, we compare the wages of both parties (unit per thousand)¹³²:

Total	Algerians	Europeans	Functions
١٨	٠١	١٧	High functioners
٤٨	٠٨	٤٠	Average functioners
٥٦	٠٩	٤٧	admisitrator
١٥	٠٦	٠٩	Trader
١٥٩	١٤٦	١٣	agricultururer
١٩١	١١١	٨٠	worker
٣٤	٢٥	٠٩	Servant
٢٣	٠٦	١٧	Army/police
٥٤٥	٣١٣	٢٣٢	Total

Ahmed Mahsas ,op cit , p 100.

The number of Algerians did not outweigh the number of Europeans except in sectors that relied on the muscular effort and lack of scientific qualification such as the construction sector.

On the eve of the outbreak of the liberation revolution, the government published a report

stating: "In order to cope with the population explosion of working age, we found the same difficulties to satisfy the demands of work, where physical preparedness and vocational training were limited . As for the qualified workforce, we find it difficult to accept a lot of demands for employment, especially in the mechanics and construction, drilling and ports".

So; the highly qualified jobs remained exclusive to the Europeans.

This is how the colonial authority shaped a terrible educational and training reality for the Algerians, which lost their physical structure and professionalism. They defeated themselves and those suffering in their own land and sought to exclude Algerians from technical education as a policy to preserve cheap labor¹³³. It is difficult to employ a qualified technical worker with low wages. This table shows a few training centers in construction, mining and other professions in 1953 affected to Algerians¹³⁴:

Multi-services	Mining	Construction	Departments
٠١	٠٤	٠٣	Algiers
/	٠٣	٠١	Oran
٠١	٠٢	٠٣	Constantine

Boualem Bourouiba , Boualem Bourouiba ,Les syndicalistes Algériens , leur combat de l'éveil à la libération nationale 1936- 1962 , Co-edition Dahleb- ENAG ,Alger, 2001 , p 135. 1,577 trainees Graduated in 1953, 846 of them were in construction and 731 in mining¹³⁵. The new immigrants remained vulnerable to exploitation and discrimination by employers in employment and wages. The Algerian paid less than his European counterpart, even if he did the same job . He was writing the name of the Algerian job, which remains Arabic, but in French letters like Kadi¹³⁶

Due to their extreme poverty, Algerians continued to work without regard to their wages and hours of work. What is important for them was how to be away from begging for a few days . This was the opportunity that the colon used to reduce the daily wage to 500 francs / day in Skikda¹³⁷ for example. In the majority of them, weresubject to injustice, and persecution. The 300.000 Algerians were working for a few weeks or months at a low wages , in hard and exhausting work without protesting their miserable situation¹³⁸. The Algerian was out of the following privileges : wages and social benefits, promotion and classification associated with the rehabilitation of the majority of workers and professional diseases¹³⁹.

With regard to social laws, the Algerian system differs from the French one in the following characteristics:

1. Social grants were not available in the agricultural sector in Algeria.
- 2 - Social grants wre high in industry and trade three times in France than Algeria.
- 3-1/5 of Algerians had the right to a social grant the others exposed to suffering.

The following table reveals the huge gap in the social allowances on 31/12/1954¹⁴⁰ between Algerian and Europeans settlers:

Unit: French franc

Difference	Algerians	Europeans	Children's number
٦٩٩٥	٤٨٠٠	١١٧٩٥	٠٢ children
١٣٧٠٠	٧٢٠٠	٢٠٩٠٠	٠٣ children
١٨٦٧٥	٩٦٠٠	٢٨٢٧٥	٠٤ children

Colette et François Jeanson , op cit , p 189 .

It is noted that the salary of European workers was increasing automatically as the number of their children to encourage birth in the European society and to weight the demographic balance and vice versa with their Algerian counterparts, who are punished to reproduce in order to stop their birth, a policy pursued by the French colonialism in Algeria to work on deflation of the population in all ways. Algerian families benefit from family allowances such

as prenatal allowances, maternity and housing. In the Social Protection Act of 1949, they were granted financial compensation only after the eleventh day of suspension and payment of public expenses ; estimated to : 2000 frs / year¹⁴¹. As a result of the relentless search for temporary and irregular work in the producing sectors, service or trade sectors, the displaced person, disturbed by the fear of stability and shelter and living under double occupancy (work-housing) and double exclusion (rural-urban) living in huts around the borders of the city¹⁴² reached in 1938- according to the mayor of the city of Algiers, Jacques Chevallet- 4800 people lived in cottages and in 1953-1954 the latter reached 125,000 people who were victims both of cities and countryside and victims of dual exploitation:

1-The confiscation of land and property in the countryside.

2- exploitation and marginalization in cities¹⁴³.

In 1954 had been counted 52.000 huts , including 41,000 cottages in urban municipalities and the following table gives indicators of the development of "Algerian ghettos" on the outskirts of cities in 1954¹⁴⁴:

Percentage	Cottage's inhabitants	Urban algerians	Urban municipalities
% ٤١.٥	٨٦.٠٠٠	٢٩٣.٠٠٠	Algiers
% ١٨	٣٨.٠٠٠	١٣١.٠٠٠	Oran
% ٣.٥	٧.٠٠٠	١٠٣.٠٠٠	Constantine
% ٩.٥	٢٠.٠٠٠	٦٦.٠٠٠	Annaba
% ٢٧.٥	٥٧.٠٠٠	٧٦٩.٠٠٠	Other municipalities
% ١٠٠	٢٠٨.٠٠٠	١.٣٦٢.٠٠٠	Total

محمد قريشي ، الاوضاع الاجتماعية للشعب الجزائري من ج.ع. ٢ الى اندلاع الثورة ١٩٣٩-١٩٥٤ ، قسم التاريخ . ٢٠٠٢ ، ص ١٥٨ . Algeria, Oran and Annaba received the largest number of displaced persons (10.57% of the total population in cities in 1954 and 69.23% of the total population of shantytowns as coastal cities characterised by progressing trade and port activities such as shipping, unloading, transport that required many workers of muscle effort). The initial friction that faced the displaced into the cities did not give any hope to improve the lives of the newcomers following their simulations of the misery in huts that had been growing remarkably around cities. Their number in Algiers grew from 58 tin districts in 1947 to 164¹⁴⁵ in 1954 that it means 106 huts in 08 years. And the city was abandoned by the colonial authority and got rid of keeping human rights at all.

The Algerian social structure was dismantled by French authority at a regular and continuous pace throughout its existence in Algeria, from 1830 to 1962, by deportation, displacement, exile, isolation and displacement which disrupted the Algerian cultural and intellectual system and missed the means to reduce the scale of the disaster that touched their personality , religion and honor after losing their land; and their social status became ambiguous due to the degradation of the traditions and social laws that prevailed in the rural society such as the exit of women to work without giving importance to the custom¹⁴⁶ and indulging in social pests and became vulnerable to all diseases such as the diarrhea of the Algerian residents Huts¹⁴⁷, social deviations¹⁴⁸ and cultural assimilation .

The displacement towards cities became an important factor in the gradual crystallization of an urban proletariat to trace its issues related to the attainment of social and national rights, conscious of the political role assigned to it within cities or in the diaspora.

The displacement to the city is not the end of the march nor an end in itself, but was a warrior rest for the training and stand on the urban transactions and concepts to inspire the means of national struggle. The deep painful social transition at the same time will give rise to the will to survive. The displaced to the cities had a sense of hatred for the occupier greed on one hand and admiration of the West civilization on other hand as a conviction that changed the statu quo between the colonizer and the colonized and embodied it in a national thought that did

not exist in the countryside but in cities there was the activity of political parties and trade unions was increasing and gave them a rich asset of the struggle to break the professional, social and economic restrictions . We may not exaggerate if we say that the large base of the popularity of Algerian political parties comes from the displaced of the countryside, especially the Algerian People's Party - the victory movement for democratic freedoms, which cracked a national independence in a precedent not given to the Algerians at homeland .

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89 الغالي غربي ، مرجع سابق ، ص ١١ .

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93 Colette et François Jeanson , op cit p 186 .

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95 فرحات عباس ، الشاب الجزائري ، ترجمة أحمد منور ، الجزائر عاصمة الثقافة العربية ، ٢٠٠٧ ، ص ١٧٠ .

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98 Jacques Simon , L'immigration Algérienne en France , des origines à l'indépendance , édition Méditerranée , Paris , 2000, p 30.

99 محمد حربي ، مصدر سابق ، ص ١٢٨ .

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103 محفوظ قداش ، الحركة ، ج ٢ ، مرجع سابق ، ص ١٠٥٦ .

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106 محمد قريشي ، الأوضاع الاجتماعية للشعب الجزائري منذ الحرب العالمية الثانية الى اندلاع الثورة التحريرية ١٩٤٥-١٩٥٤ ، رسالة ماجستير ، كلية العلوم الانسانية و الاجتماعية جامعة الجزائر ، قسم التاريخ ، ٢٠٠١-٢٠٠٢ ، ص ١٤٣ .

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108 محفوظ قداش ، الحركة ، ج ١ ، مرجع سابق ، ص ٢٠ .

109 نفسه ص ١٥٠ .

110 جيلالي بلوفة عبد القادر ، مرجع سابق ، ص ٢٤٥ .

111 André Lecourtois , Algérie années 1950 , un prêtre témoin chroniques , Lazari Labter , Algérie , 2008 , p 121.

112 فرحات عباس ، مرجع سابق ، ص ١٥٣ .

113 محمد قريشي ، مرجع سابق ، ص ١٣٨ .

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116 يحي بوعزيز ، مرجع سابق ، ص ٥٤ .

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118 Charles Robert Ageron , op cit, p 108.

119 André Nouschi , Portrait social de la colonisation en Algérie, Annales économies , sociétés , civilisations , volume 20, No 06 , 1965 , p 1252 .

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- 135 Ibid , p 135 .
- 136 محفوظ قداش ، تاريخ الحركة ، ج ١ ، ص ٣٨ .
- 137 محمد قريشي ، مرجع سابق ، ص ١٥٤ .
- 138 Boualem Bourouiba , op cit , p133.
- 139Ibid , p 116 .
- 140 Colette et Francis Jeanson , op cit , p 189 .
- 141حسينة حماميد ، مرجع سابق ، ص ٨٧ .
- 142 Algerians used huts as hosing gathering a lot of children lack of mattresses and blankets besides food as a results of settlement policy that excluded Algerians and attracted Europeans.
- 143Benjamin Stora ,Algérie , op cit , p 107 .
- 144 محمد قريشي ، مرجع سابق ، ص ١٥٨ .
- 145 نفسه ، ص ١٨٨ .
- 146Boualem Bourouiba , op cit , p 133.
- 147André Lecourtois , op cit , p 113 .
- 148محمد حربي ، مصدر سابق ، ص ١٢٩ .