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Models of the Liberation Army's Battles in Saida During the Liberation Revolution

نماذج من معارك جيش التحرير بمنطقة سعيدة خلال الثورة التحريرية (1957-1959م).

Bekkouche Faffa

¹ Assistant Professor, Faculty of Social and Human Sciences, Saida University, Dr. Moulay Tahar, faffa.bekkouche@univ-saida.dz

بكوش فافه

أستاذة محاضرة "أ"، كلية العلوم الاجتماعية والانسانية جامعة سعيدة الدكتور مولاي الطاهر ،

faffa.bekkouche@univ-saida.dz

Abstract:

This scientific contribution aims to reveal a model of resistance against French colonialism in Saida during the Algerian Liberation War. It focuses on major battles fought by the National Liberation Army against French forces in the region between 1957 and 1959. Saida, part of Wilaya VI, saw significant military activity during the liberation war, exemplified by guerrilla operations and battles. The strategic importance of Saida, with its mountainous terrain and forests, and its effective organization in 1958, played a crucial role in these battles. Notable engagements include the Battle of Jebel Bouatriss on January 7, 1958, the Battle of El-Labba on February 7, 1958, the Battle of Wadi El-Kefah on March 10, 1958, and the Battle of El-Loukda on March 12, 1958. These battles demonstrated the valor and resilience of the National Liberation Army and their determination to expel France from Algeria and restore national sovereignty.

Keywords: Saida, Wilaya VI, Si Abdelkhalek, Sector II, Battle of El-Labba, February 7, 1958.

الملخص :

تهدف هذه المساهمة العلمية إلى الكشف عن نموذج من نماذج الكفاح والصمود ضد الاستعمار الفرنسي بمدينة سعيدة خلال الثورة التحريرية، وذلك من خلال التطرق إلى أهم المعارك البطولية التي خاضتها فرق جيش التحرير الوطني ضد القوات الاستعمارية الفرنسية في المنطقة ما بين 1957 و1959م ، بحيث عرفت منطقة سعيدة التي تنتمي إلى المنطقة السادسة خلال الثورة التحريرية انتشارا وتوسعا كبيرا للنشاط الحربي والعسكري، وهو ما جسده على أرض الواقع مختلف العمليات الفدائية والمعارك العسكرية التي درت رحاها بالمنطقة، ومن المناسب هنا أن ننوه بأثر موقعها الاستراتيجي الهام ومكوناتها الجغرافية المتمثلة في الجبال والأحراش وحسن التنظيم خاصة سنة 1958، في فعالية هذه المعارك التي وقعت بين كتائب جيش التحرير الوطني وقوات المستعمر الفرنسي عبر مختلف نواحي المنطقة كمعركة جبل بوعتروس في 07 جانفي 1958، ومعركة اللبة 07 فيفري 1958، ومعركة واد الكفاح 10 مارس 1958 ومعركة اللوكدة 12 مارس 1958م وغيرها، والتي برهنت على بسالة جيش التحرير الوطني ومدى صموده وحنكة أفرادها في التعامل مع الظروف ورغبتهم في طرد فرنسا من الجزائر واستعادة السيادة الوطنية.

الكلمات المفتاحية : سعيدة، المنطقة السادسة، سي عبد الخالق، الناحية الثانية، معركة اللبة 07 فيفري 1958.

1. INTRODUCTION

Our blessed liberation revolution (1954-1962) is a significant event for us, Algerians, as it allowed our nation to regain the sovereignty it enjoyed throughout its long history. This was achieved not through some magical force but through the will, resilience, and readiness of men who were prepared to sacrifice at any moment. The response of the people was strong. From November 1, 1954, to the summer of 1955, the struggle expanded across Algerian territory, and the National Liberation Army saw extensive deployment in many regions of the country.

Saida (Wilaya VI during the liberation war) was an integral part of this cherished nation. Like other regions, it made significant contributions to the revolutionary efforts in its various villages and areas. This contribution ranged from material and financial support to providing shelter for the revolutionaries from the arrival of the revolution until the restoration of national sovereignty in 1962. The city also experienced substantial growth in military activity, as evidenced by numerous revolutionary guerrilla operations, violent clashes, and numerous battles.

Foundational to this, and in the hope of shedding light on some aspects of our local history filled with great heroism and documenting it for future generations, we have decided to present this scientific contribution titled "The Battles of the National Liberation Army in the Saida Region During the Liberation War (1957-1959): A Study of Models." The aim is to highlight the revolutionary activities in the

Saida region by revealing some of the battles that took place there, where the National Liberation Army was predominantly central and victorious against French colonial forces. These battles left a distinctive mark with the names of its martyrs and the brave fighters who fiercely engaged in the struggle for liberation.

In this context, we will attempt to answer the following questions:

- What were the circumstances and details of these battles between the National Liberation Army and the French army?
- What were the main outcomes of these battles?
- How did the French colonial forces react?

To address these questions, the research will include the following elements:

1. The significance of the Saida region for the liberation revolution.
2. Models of the National Liberation Army battles in the Saida region between 1957-1959.
3. French reactions.

2. The Importance of the Saida Region for the Liberation Revolution

The Saida region holds a distinctive character due to its geographical features. It is considered the last city on the Tell Atlas, serving as a link between the Oranian Tell and its southern desert. The region is known for its clean and moderate air, fertile plains, and abundant fresh water, which made it an area of interest for the French colonizers¹. It was occupied on October 22, 1841, by

General Bugeaud after fierce battles fought by the inhabitants under the banner of Emir Abdelkader against the hordes of the French army. Since 1857, it has become a significant hub and center for colonial expansion and settlement projects, where public institutions and schools were established. The first school was built there in 1863, which was limited to educating European children only².

It is worth noting that during the Liberation Revolution, the Saida region, along with Sidi Bel Abbes, formed the seventh section (07) of the fifth region (the Oranian sector) under the leadership of Saïm Abdelkader, known as Si Aïssa Al-Bousidi, with Si Chakroun Mohamed, known as Si Lazhari, as the head of organization, he coordinated with the brothers Brassi and "Miloud Rkrak," among others, with the aim of organizing and establishing the revolutionary system in the Saida region. This division remained in effect until the Soummam Conference on August 20, 1956, when the region entered a new phase of organization, implementing the decisions of the Soummam Conference. It then became part of the fifth historical Wilaya within the sixth region³, which was led by Captain "Zehdour Mohamed Yamani," known as "Si Abdelkhalek," and included all areas within Saida and Mascara⁴.

It is noteworthy that the Saida region covered the largest geographical portion of the sixth region, including the second and third sectors. The second sector included section 35, which comprised Saida, Hammam Rabi, and Ouled Aouf, as well as section 45, which covered Takhmaret, Oued El Abed, Aïn El Baranis, and Ouled Khaled. The third sector included sections 55 and 65, which comprised Aïn El Manâa, Sidi

Ahmed, El Khayther, El Sekhouana, El Hassassina, Sidi Youssef, Tirsine, and Tamsna, extending up to Takhmaret⁵.

It is clear that the Saida region made a significant contribution to the revolutionary effort against the French army, despite the initial difficulties due to a lack of resources, such as money and weapons, because of its distance from supply sources. A major issue faced by the fighters and the revolution was the difficulty of acquiring and obtaining weapons, except for some light arms like old pistols and hunting rifles⁶. Additionally, the French colonial response was swift; from the beginning, they managed to eliminate the initial cells organized for the revolution and dismantle them. Moreover, the lack of military training for the soldiers of the Liberation Army, which is a fundamental basis for the army⁷, was among the difficulties faced by the revolution in the region in its early stages.

However, it is important to note that starting from 1958, the Liberation Revolution reached its peak strength in the Saida region, which became one of the most important and dangerous strongholds of the revolution for the French colonizers. This created significant difficulties for the French forces stationed there. This was undoubtedly due to the fact that the region had become well-organized both politically and militarily. This is evident from the statement of the then Oran region governor, Lanbert, following an inspection visit to Saida in the spring of 1958. He said: "The most politically and militarily organized rebellious region is the sixth region of the fifth Wilaya, as it was a corridor for convoys carrying weapons, ammunition, supplies, and even intelligence from the west to the east, and from the north to the south..."⁸.

This also reflects the strategic and important geographical position of the region, as it is centrally located among the regions of the fifth Wilaya (the fourth, fifth, seventh, and eighth).

Of course, we cannot overlook the nature of the terrain, consisting of mountains and forests in certain areas such as the regions of El Hassassina, Teferrat, and Doui Thabet⁹. Additionally, the presence of the headquarters of the sixth region further influenced the intensity of military and guerrilla activities in the area, especially between 1956 and 1958. During this period, Saida became a focal point of fear that threatened and destabilized the colonial forces present there.

Statistical estimates indicate that there were approximately 254 operations, including battles, clashes, attacks, and guerrilla operations in the city and surrounding villages during this time¹⁰. Given the large number of military operations, it is not possible to mention all of them. Therefore, we will try to present some examples according to the regions and years, along with a set of observations.

2. Examples of Liberation Army Battles in the Saida Region between 1957-1959

2.1 Battle of Dar El Mahla, October 15, 1957

This battle was led by the third sector battalion under the command of "Mennad Abdelkader," known as "Si Abdelrazak." The attack focused on three main fronts:

A platoon attacked a military post in Tirsine, another platoon attacked a military post in the Taqdura area, and a third platoon set up an ambush on the road between Tirsine and Baloul for French army

personnel. These military assaults resulted in significant losses for the enemy forces, and the fighters seized a number of weapons and military equipment.

2.2 Battle of Mount Bouatros, January 2, 1958

The events of this battle took place on January 2, 1958, on a Tuesday night, under the command of battalion leader "Zoubeir," also known by the revolutionary name "Abdelkader El Mostach." The battle began at 7:00 AM and continued until sunset, ending with the battalion's withdrawal due to the heavy siege imposed by French forces. More than 60 martyrs fell during this battle.

2.3 Battle of El Labba, February 7, 1958

The third battalion, led by Boumediene El Nadaroui, set up an ambush for the Spécial Forces in the El Labba area and inflicted significant losses. However, in an attempt to retaliate, the French forces quickly bombarded the area, resulting in the martyrdom of 24 fighters.

2.4 Battle of Oued El Kifakh, March 10, 1958

The battle took place in the Tefrit area at a location called Oued El Kifah, named after the fighter responsible for the "Nadhir Madah" center, who was martyred in April 1958. It was led by the commander of the second battalion, "Hadj Mechri," and the military leader of the region, "Raid El Majdoub"¹¹. Following orders from the latter, an ambush was set up against a military convoy of the first battalion in the Oued El Kifah area. The ambush resulted in the death of the battalion commander, "August Sensfelder," and the seizure of 56 individual firearms, although some were

destroyed by the French army, as well as 6 MAT-49 submachine guns, 3 rifles, and a quantity of ammunition and hand grenades.

2.5 Battle of Ain Sultan, March 12, 1958

Led by Raid El Majdoub, this battle involved approximately 150 fighters from the National Liberation Army, while the colonial forces consisted of hundreds of soldiers. The battle ended with a defeat for the French army, which lost 146 of its soldiers and had two aircraft downed. The Liberation Army seized some weapons and equipment, including four wireless communication devices and 260 rifles. The losses on the side of the Liberation Army were estimated at 11 martyrs and 55 civilian martyrs, along with 25 wounded¹².

2.5 Battle of El Marja, October 14, 1958

In this battle, both sides incurred significant losses. Historical accounts indicate that 100 people were martyred, including fighters such as Captain Hamdi Ahmed, known as Si Abdelhadi, the commander of the fifth region, and his deputy, Khair Eddine El Garouji, as well as a number of civilians. The French forces managed to recover 100 pieces of weaponry¹³.

2.7 Battle of Mount Tefrent, North of Saida, December 1958

The events of this battle took place in December 1958, at Mount Tefrent, located about twelve kilometers (12 km) north of the city of Saida. The National Liberation Army, consisting of twelve (12) fighters led by "Hashmaoui Mohamed," faced several battalions of various colonial ground forces. The battle resulted in the martyrdom of four fighters and a significant number of enemy casualties and injuries¹⁴.

2.8 Battle of El Labba III, December 1958

A group of devoted people, under the protection of a platoon from the National Liberation Army led by "Halaqi Bouchentouf," headed towards the "Oum El Djan" area with the aim of carrying out sabotage operations against administrative headquarters in the village (the post office, the SAS center). However, the French forces pursued the platoon members, leading to a clash that resulted in the martyrdom of 25 fighters, including "Halaqi Bouchentouf," "Gouider," and "Kada Merhab," as well as the capture of two other fighters. The French forces did not stop there; they transported the bodies of the martyrs to the village in a demonstrative operation and filmed them¹⁵.

2.9 The Battle of Mount Bouararara, February 1959

The events of this battle took place in February 1959, coinciding with the first day of the holy month of Ramadan. The mentioned mountain is part of a mountain range in the Ouled Brahim area, and it occupies a strategic position in the region¹⁶. After a unit of the National Liberation Army, consisting of forty-five (45) mujahideen and twenty (20) devoted persons, was stationed on the mountain, the French forces surrounded the mountain from several directions, supported intensively by tanks and T6 helicopters. The leadership of the mujahideen ordered their forces to spread out across the strategic positions of the mountain. At around nine in the morning, fierce fighting broke out between the two sides and continued until eleven at night. This compelled the mujahideen to withdraw to avoid a large number of casualties. The battle resulted in the death of between 50 to 60 enemy soldiers, with many others wounded. On the side of the National

Liberation Army, a large number of mujahideen were martyred, including Mujahid Boualam, Bouziane, Boumediene the son of Labras, Abdelkader the son of Khalifa, Si Rabih Maimoun, and others. Additionally, 17 devoted persons were martyred, including the head of the center, Talal Al-Eid, also known as "Weld Al-Naimiya." The total number of martyrs in this battle was 27 mujahideen, and their weapons were lost¹⁷.

2.10 The Battle of Marqab al-Sabaa, November 27, 1959

The events of this battle took place in the mountainous and rugged terrain of the Marqab al-Sabaa area in the region of Awlad Ali, Bab El Oued. Battalion 454 of the occupying forces, under the command of "Bigearde," moved following a tip-off from an informant. They surrounded the area, and the battle lasted all night and day until the middle of the next day. During the battle, the occupation army called for reinforcements and air support, which bombarded the area with napalm bombs. The enemy suffered significant losses in both soldiers and equipment. On the other hand, the liberation army lost around thirty martyrs, including the commander of the third battalion, "Si Mohamed Qara," the head of the third region, "El Habib Mustafa," and "Ali Ben Khetou," also known as "Si Shaib Ras," the head of the sixth region. Additionally, "Hamdaoui Suleiman Ould Ahmed" and "Hilal Mohamed" were captured¹⁸.

Perhaps what can be observed from these battles is that the rebel battalions in the Saida region managed to carry out qualitative operations that had a clear impact on the French army in its various units. This is evidenced by the losses they suffered in the various battles discussed. Additionally,

there was a negative impact on the morale of the settlers, especially in rural and countryside areas where their properties and agricultural possessions were located, as well as on their collaborators and traitors. These battles took place within close intervals despite the simplicity of the weapons used by the National Liberation Army. For example, there was the Battle of Mount Bouatrous on January 7, 1958, the Battle of Bouqadra on January 26, 1958, the Battle of Laba on February 7, 1958, the Battle of Wadi al-Kifah on March 10, 1958, and the Battle of Al-Louqda on March 12, 1958, among others.

Additionally, what can be observed in these battles is that the leaders of the National Liberation Army relied on tactical methods such as ambushes and raids to strike the enemy deeply, using elements of surprise and secrecy in guerrilla warfare due to the disparity in power. An example of this is the ambush at Marja in March 1957¹⁹. In this operation, the martyr Captain Al-Majdoub demonstrated his strategic acumen by devising a well-planned and precise strategy to deliver a severe blow to the French forces. He achieved this through meticulous planning, dividing his troops into two sections to launch a surprise attack on the enemy vehicles once they entered the ambush zone. The ambush was executed along the Marja road, where the enemy vehicles were targeted one after another. The vehicles, along with their French soldiers, were set ablaze. As a result, Al-Majdoub and his comrades achieved a decisive victory, capturing a significant number of weapons, ammunition, and supplies.

Similarly, the ambush at Tifrit on June 18, 1958, was prepared based on intelligence from a network that informed Captain Al-

Majdoub about a convoy moving from Takhemart to Saida via Bab El Oued. He ordered the third battalion to set up an ambush in the Tifrit area. At around 8:30 PM, a confrontation erupted, resulting in significant losses for the French forces, including the death of 19 French soldiers. Additionally, twenty weapons were captured, and five trucks were burned.

Undoubtedly, these battles played a significant role in overcoming the fear and defeatism associated with the French forces, challenging the notion of the invincible French army. They also highlighted and strengthened the unity between the people and the National Liberation Front (FLN) and its army in their quest for independence. Conversely, France suffered substantial material and human losses as a result.

3. French Reactions

It is certain that these military operations against the enemy made the Saida region a focal point of interest for French politicians and military leaders, who employed diabolical and destructive methods to suffocate the revolution there²⁰. In response to the intensive military activity by the National Liberation Army in the Saida region, the French army imposed a siege on the city for seventeen (17) days, from August 8 to August 25, 1958. They also carried out a wide-ranging search operation, which resulted in the arrest of 310 activists who were tortured at the "Amara Amrouss" center, with 78 of them martyred under torture²¹.

As part of implementing the Challe Plan in Saida under the name Operation Crown, starting in 1958 with the goal of purging the region of active elements through brutality, torture, and killing, the

task of executing this plan was assigned to the notorious war criminal "Bigéard," known globally for his experience in Vietnam in the field of destruction and criminality. He carried out numerous criminal operations in the area.

One example is the crime in the municipality of "Daoud," where the eighth battalion of his forces killed 130 civilians and then threw their bodies into a well on the Coulet farm. In the same municipality in January 1959, the local population was forced to witness the execution of a fighter named "Sakran," who was thrown from a height in front of his mother's feet²². Additionally, he executed twenty-five young men in the municipal stadium in Saida following an attack targeting him, which he survived while his personal guard, Ahmed Zakka, was injured. On July 14, 1959, Bigéard ordered the killing of around fifty civilians and twenty others who were listed as missing in the "Marja" area of the municipality of Dhawi Thabit²³.

When the colonial authorities realized that the revolution drew its strength from popular support, they made efforts to establish a wide network of concentration camps and restricted areas in various parts of the Saida region. This aimed to isolate the National Liberation Army from its popular base. The local population was effectively imprisoned, living in poverty and only able to leave with permission. The number of concentration camps reached more than 51, including locations such as Sidi Mimon, Sidi Ben Yamina, Ain Sultan, Bab El Oued, Takdoura, Am Jra, Marouli, and others. Meanwhile, the number of restricted areas exceeded 52²⁴, in addition to a series of prisons and detention centers established in

the region to enforce policies of coercion, torture, and suppression of the revolution, or at least to weaken it. Various forms of infernal torture were employed using the latest methods, such as the electric chair, waterboarding, and stripping of clothing, among others. Notable prisons in the region included the Bab El Oued center in Awlad Brahim, the Tota center, the police station in the municipality of Saida (which is now part of the Ministry of National Defense), and the specialized administrative branch (SAS) known as the "school" in the city center²⁵. Additionally, there was a transit center established in the "Lardoud" neighborhood of the city center, serving as a temporary detention facility where prisoners were transferred to various prisons in the western region, such as the "Bir Doud" prison, "Hamam Bouhjar" prison, "Awlad Mimon" prison, and "Sidi Chahmi" prison²⁶.

4. Conclusion

From what has been previously mentioned, it is evident that the Saida region, like other parts of the country, was a stronghold for the revolutionaries and fighters, setting an example in struggle and sacrifice in response to the call of national duty. Despite the severe restrictions imposed on it, the region, like other parts of Algeria, adopted a well-organized political and military structure. This organization was primarily based on guerrilla and military operations in the areas under its control, whether in cities or rural areas. To ensure the success of this organization, it adhered to absolute secrecy and meticulous precision in its operations to avoid falling into the hands of the colonial administration.

History attests that the forces of the National Liberation Army performed admirably in the region, with its members

sacrificing dearly to raise the national flag. Consequently, the region became renowned for its numerous battles and its martyrs who fell defending the homeland, carrying the shroud of freedom on their shoulders so that Algeria might live free and proud with dignity and honor. We pray for their souls, and may God extend the lives of our surviving fighters and bless their memory and recollections to serve as an archived reference and a living history from which we draw truths, authority, strength, and lessons.

Table (1): The Military Activities of the National Liberation Army in the Saida Region between (1957-1959):

Nature of operation years	Battles						
1957	05	07	03	\	02	\	01
1958	23	23	04	07	09	12	\
1959	25	13	04	04	05	14	\
total	53	43	11	11	16	26	01

Source: National Organization of Veterans (Wilaya of Saida), Events of the Liberation Revolution 1958-1962 (Writing History for Wilaya of Saida), August 31, 1986, pp. 13-47.

Table (2): French Military Operations Against Revolutionary Activities in the Saida Region between (1958-1961)

Type of operation	Years	Number
Siege	1958	22
	1959	22
	1960	03
	1961	01
Sweeps	1958	01
	1959	02
Field Execution	1958	01
	1959	04
	1960	01
	1961	01
Village Destruction	1958	01
	1959	01

Source: Previous Source, p. 47.

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⁸ Ikhlef Rahmani Nour Eddine, A Snapshot of Saida's History, Saida Province News Magazine, Issue 6, Saida, 1992, p. 07.

⁹ Zawi Boubakr, The Battle of El Marja in the Saida Region, October 14, 1958, New Eras Journal, Algerian History Laboratory, Faculty of Humanities and Islamic Sciences, University of Oran 1, Vol. 14, No. 1 (May) 1445 AH/2024, p. 263.

¹⁰ Among the revolutionary actions known in the Saida region since 1958 were, for example, the railway operations at the end of 1958, which targeted trains carrying military equipment heading south from Sidi Bou Beker, passing through Ain El Hajar to El Kheiter. Another action involved cutting telephone and electric poles and blowing up bridges to disrupt communications. As a result, traffic was halted on the road linking Saida and Daoud, Belarbi, op. cit., p. 68, Ben Saadoun, Sherifa Amina, Events of the Civil and Military Revolution in the Mascara and Saida Regions (Sixth Region of the Fifth Wilaya), Dar El Gharb for Publishing and Distribution, Oran, 2004, p. 47.

¹¹ Martyr Captain Majdoub: He is Chib Tayar, known as Si Majdoub Zakaria, born on April 14, 1933, in Misserda, Tlemcen. He was one of the pioneers who established the Sixth Region of Tiaret and Saida in 1956, alongside martyr Zohdour Yamani, known as Si Abdelkhalek. He was appointed as a military deputy in the region under the command of Mustafa Stambouli in 1957. He was promoted to the rank of captain and led the Sixth Region. In 1958, he was promoted to the rank of major for the Fifth Wilaya and became a member of the National Council of the Algerian Revolution. He fell in the field of honor on February 4, 1960, in the southeastern region of Saida, Nahari, Ali, From the Lives of the Heroes of the Fifth Wilaya, Alpha Publications for Document Publishing and Distribution, 1st Edition, Constantine-Algeria, 2023, p. 364.

¹² Mohamed Dada, The Algerian Revolution in the Saida Region Through the Testimonies of Mujahideen 1954-1962, Moroccan History Notebooks, Issue 3, University of Oran, 1988, p. 60.

¹ Fatima Habache, The Contribution of the Saida Region and its Tribes to the National Resistance during the 19th Century: New Ages Journal, Vol. 08, Issue 02, December 1440 AH / 2018, p. 161.

² Khaled Belarbi, The Health Organization in the Saida Region During the Liberation Revolution (1954-1962), in Modern and Contemporary Algerian History: Studies and Research, Dar Al-Ma'iyya Publishing and Distribution, Constantine, 2010, p. 79.

Mohamed Nedjadi S. D., Colonization and the Algerian War in the Saida Region, Les Belles Impressions, p. 22.

³ The revolutionary cells in Wilaya VI were formed by a battalion of 120 mujahideen from the Tlemcen mountains, led by Captain Zhdour Mohamed, also known as Si Abdelkhalek, and mujahid Cheib Tayeb, also known as Si El-Madjoub, who served as the squad leader. They moved towards Saida, initially heading towards Sfisef, then changing direction to Ain Fekna and Bouhenifa. This movement contributed to the recruitment of a significant number of mujahideen from the Mascar region, culminating in their arrival at their final station in the Zawiya of Sidi Boudaali El-Habri in the vicinity of Baloul, which was the first headquarters of Wilaya VI.

⁴ Mohamed Nedjadi, Ibid, p149.

⁵ Boubekour Zawi, Hussein Wali, History of the Liberation Revolution in the Saida Region, Dar Khayal for Publishing and Translation, Bordj Bou Arreridj, Algeria, 2023, p. 48. Mohamed Nedjadi, op.cit, p150

⁶ Boubaker Hafid Allah, Supply and Armament During the Algerian Liberation War 1954-1962, PhD Thesis, Department of History and Archaeology, University of Oran, 2005-2006, p. 171.

⁷ National Liberation Front Division, Events of the Liberation Revolution in Saida Region (1958-1962), National Organization of Mujahideen, Saida, 1988, p. 03.

¹³ Zaoui Boubakr, The Battle of El Marja in the Saida Region, October 14, 1958, pp. 267-270.

¹⁴ Military and Guerrilla Operations in the Saida Region, Golden Register of Martyrs of the Glorious Algerian Revolution for the Saida Province, p. 32.

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²⁰ See Appendix 02.

²¹ Youssef Dahmani, Sources for the History of the Algerian Revolution 1954-1962: A Field Study / The Fifth Wilaya as a Model, Ph.D. Thesis in Modern and Contemporary History, Faculty of Human and Social Sciences, University of Tlemcen, 2020-2021, p. 132.

²² Mohamed Dadda, previous source, p.53.

²³ Khaled Belarbi, previous source, pp. 69–70.

²⁴ Youssef Dahmani, previous source, p. 131.

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