



***Signs of French genocide in Algerian society in the second half of the
19th century***

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Abstract:

The French occupation of Algeria is considered one of the ugliest, longest and most odious occupations. The French occupation of Algeria was justified by the French colonial authorities by taking revenge and re-establishing what they had claimed about the myth of the propeller incident under the pretext that its consul had been insulted and hit with a propeller by the Dey Hussein, but the truth did not present France. On the occupation of Algeria in 1830, except with a crossed past.

The beginnings of the French invasion of Algeria paved the way for France to commit shameful acts of genocide, especially after the destruction of the Algerian fleet at the Battle of Navarre in the Greek peninsula of Morea in 1927, and the emergence of the European struggle against Algeria. France and the naval blockade imposed by France on Algeria

Keywords: Algeria; Algerian fleet; capitulation treaty; French colonialism; Genocide; propeller accident..

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I. INTRODUCTION

The French military campaign against Algeria in 1830 (1) had repercussions that moved the French military machine towards Algeria, taking advantage of the internal and external conditions in which Algeria found itself at the time which paved the way for France to commit despicable acts of genocide, especially after the destruction of the Algerian fleet at the Battle of Navarre on the Greek peninsula of Morea.

In 1927, with the emergence of European interest in Algeria, came the role of Algeria's debts to France, then the naval blockade that France imposed on Algeria, which lasted between 1827 and 1830, then to the question of the Bakri and the Bosnian Jews came the role of the propeller incident, and these factors and others clearly demonstrated the genocide. paved the way since it thought of occupying Algeria militarily.

What were the warning signs of the French genocide of Algerian society? What were its first negative repercussions on Algeria?

1. The debt issue

The Dey and the Jewish negotiator presented the Bourbon royal family with the proceeds of Algeria's debt to France, amounting to 24 million, but the French government was unable to pay it and announced that it would only be able to pay four and a half million of the total. (Montagnon, 1986, p. 50)

The Jewish negotiator Bakri received the money from the French. But he cheated and did not hand over a single cent to the Dey Hussein, sovereign of Algeria since 1818, who did not accept the sum. The Jewish negotiator Bakri received the sum from the French, but he cheated and did not hand over a single cent to the Dey Hussein, sovereign of Algeria since 1818, who did not accept the sum: "If one of my supporters transfers the money, justice will be done to him within twenty-four hours..." (Nettement, 1870)

It was the Jew Bakri's deception of the Algerian sovereign that led him to believe that the government in Paris was behind the operation. He then attacked his representative in Algeria, the consul Pierre Duval whom he accused of having offered a bribe To delay the payment of Algerian debts to France, he insisted... He was replaced by another honest, truthful and impartial consul, but the government of the Kingdom of France did not lift a finger rejecting his request. (Claude, p. 11)

On 29 October 1827, the Dey Hussein, then sovereign of Algeria, wrote a letter to the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, Ville in which he expressed his dissatisfaction with the actions of the French consul Duval: "...I cannot continue to suffer the actions of this seducer in my country..." (Xavier, 1966, p. 242)

He also confirmed in the letter addressed to the King of France that his action was directed against the person of Consul Duval and not against France, and he immediately requested that he be replaced by another consul who would be more honourable than he and who would provide him with all possible abilities and the necessary conditions to facilitate his mission as consul in Algeria considering France to be a nation linked to Algeria.

He confirmed that he had commented on Consul Duval's behaviour on several occasions, but that, in his opinion, it was the French government that had not summoned his consul for investigation and had kept him in Algeria, where he had become an undesirable person, particularly in the Dey's cabinet since October 1826 (Fillias, 1860, p. 59).

2. The propeller accident:

The date of 29 April 1827, corresponding to the first day of Shawwal in the year 1827, coincides with the morning of the last day of the month of Ramadan, which is the first day of Eid al-Fitr Consul Duval took the opportunity to congratulate the Dey. It was a celebration organised by the governor of Algeria in honour of the consuls. A verbal confrontation took place between the Dey. The French consul, Duval, raised a number of diplomatic issues, in particular the question of the debts that France had not paid to Algeria, as well as the Dey's questioning of the three letters that he had sent to the King of France, but had not received a reply. The consul's reply to the consuls takes the form of a provocation, and according to what he says:...The King and the government of France cannot reply to your letters..." adding the

following: "...it is not customary for the King to reply to an inferior, without mediation..."(Kateb, 2001, p. 35) The Dey then understood that the consul's intention was that the King should not bother to reply to people like him, his anger increased and he hit the consul in the face with a fan he was holding in his hand, one blow and the fan was made of palm leaves.(Davis, 2014, p. 195).

The French consul was not satisfied with this response, but according to the testimony of a number of consuls including those of Sweden, Denmark and the United States, the French consul overstepped the bounds of diplomatic decorum by making offensive remarks that undermined the Islamic religion. This prompted Baldei to give him three light blows and order his expulsion from the office (Stora, 2004, p. 13).

Dey Hussein himself confirmed in his letter to the King of France that he had not hit the consul with his helicopter, but that it was rather a pretext for the latter to create a diplomatic crisis between the two countries, which French diplomacy exploited. To apologise for the incident, the French government saw it as an opportunity to declare war on Algeria, and so moved its warships towards imposing a naval blockade on the port of Algiers from 4 October 1827, which lasted three years. It was she who initiated the military campaign against Algeria led by the Comte de Bourmont(Nettement, 1870, p. 13)

Consul Duval engaged in corrupt activities and seized the Dey's correspondence addressed to the French government. This consul had already been involved in numerous affairs (as he also dealt commercially with the Jews Bakri and Bouchnak), which made the situation even more bitter when The last crisis occurred between Algeria and France and when the Dey Hussein struck Consul Duval. The latter passed the news on to his king, who ordered him to stay with the French who were with him living in Algeria. Then the Dey took his revenge: the weaklings who had remained in the country wiped them out and destroyed the "De Lacar" castle and all the French property in Algeria and Annaba. France therefore prepared its fleets and missions to occupy Algeria in 1830 (Claude, p. 34).

2.1 Repercussions of the propeller accident :

The propeller accident had a number of repercussions, the most important of which can be mentioned as follows:

A naval blockade was imposed on the port of Algiers which lasted three years, from 1827 to 1830.

A naval battle took place near the port of Algiers on 4 October 1827 between Algerian and French ships.

The Algerians attacked the French ship Duchas du Berry near the coastal town of Dels and killed its entire crew.

The Algerian bombardment of the French ship La Provence in 1829, with French Admiral De La Bretonnier, commander of the French naval forces, on board.

The failure of the Algerian-French talks between Dey Hussein and French parliamentarians on 3 August 1829.

The fan incident occurred on 29 April 1827, on the occasion of a religious festival, Aïd al-Fitr, which was attended by many consuls, including the American consul, the Danish consul and the Swedish consul (Zytnicki, 2022, p. 110)

3. The French naval blockade of Algeria

A naval force left the port of Toulon, led by officer Colley, in the early days of June. The lighthouse and the bay of the port of Algiers were visible at first glance. In the morning, correspondence was sent to the French consul Duval, who joined the ship for the last time and did not return ashore "Algérie" (de Tocqueville, 1988, p. 31)

France sent the officer Colley on board the royal ship La Provence, accompanied by six other warships, which left the port of Toulon on 12 June 1827. The aim of this provocation was to dictate demands to the ruler of Algeria, the Dey Hussein Pacha (André Julien & Robert Ageron, 1964, p. 46), but the latter refused to accept them and the officer used them as a weapon. He exercised the powers vested in him and declared a naval blockade of Algeria on 16 June 1827, noting that Captain Fleury had arrived on the morning of 11 June. On 16 June 1827,

Captain Fleury arrived in Algeria on board the ship *La Tourche*, carrying a message from Baron Dumas to Consul Duval ordering him to expel French nationals residing in Algeria, which led to a diplomatic rupture between the two countries, with France appointing the Consul of Sardinia, Count Dattilie de La Tour, as chargé d'affaires at its consulate in Algeria (de Tocqueville, 1988, p. 47).

On 15 June 1827, after preparing national and international public opinion, the French government decided to impose a naval blockade on Algeria until it submitted to its will. This naval blockade was one of the decisive stages in the implementation of France's occupation plan, of which the Algerian leaders were unaware at the time and which they underestimated to the point of falling under French control and placing the country in the clutches of colonial France. On the same date, the French officer "Collie" arrived in Algeria at the head of a war fleet, summoning the Dey Hussein to send an official government delegation to apologise to the French consul (Duval) and to raise the French flag over the castles of Algeria, the Dey's palace and the port, after which a hundred artillery shots were fired as a salute to the French flag, but the Dey rejected these conditions. (Barchou de Penhoën, 1835, p. 47).

In any case, whether the Dey Hussein accepted or not, in the eyes of the French it was nothing more than a political tactic, so many warships appeared the next day, 16 June, and anchored not far from Algeria, waiting for the green signal to hoist their battle flags against the country, and it was on that day that the real French naval blockade of Algeria began. France's aim was to starve the Algerian people and arouse the anger and discontent of those in power. This would perhaps lead to its overthrow, which would facilitate its mission to occupy the country (Tur, 2012, pp. 13-14).

The French naval blockade was not limited to Algiers alone, but included all Regions and cities from east to West and prevented European equipment from reaching the country which affected the population, who complained about the lack of income due to the disruption of their ports for trade with Morocco (Gourinard, 2017).

After two years of the blockade, public opinion and the French government were dissatisfied with its effectiveness for a number of reasons including the fact that Algeria was in a strategic position that made it commercially independent of Europe and that it could withstand the blockade for a long time. In exchange, what would France, burdened by the costs of the blockade gain? (de Tocqueville, 1988, p. 51.)

The siege caused a division in official French circles between supporters and opponents:

- The pro-government movement was led by the French Minister of Defence at the time, Clermont de Tonnerre, Coly, du Petit Touard.

Clermont de Tonnerre, Coly, du Petit Touard, and this movement accompanied the military campaign.

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- The opposition movement was led by the Prime Minister de Villal, who saw the need for a siege as an effective means of disciplining the Dey and forcing him to accept French demands (Tur, 2012, p. 33)

The France believed in the effectiveness of a naval blockade of Algeria, (Micaleff, 1988, p. 29) and this is what the French King Charles, the representatives of the French Parliament advised their king as follows:

We are deeply satisfied with the measures adopted by Your Majesty to protect our trade and avenge French honour.... (Micaleff, 1988, p. 43)

As the siege of Algeria was severe, the dey Hussein accepted French conditions, with the mediation of the consul of Sardinia to put an end to the naval military campaign against Algeria, which included 37,000 French Soldiers, especially after Polignac assumed the presidency of the French government in late 1829, where he was known for his intense hatred towards Algeria.

4. The case of the Jews Bakri and Bushnak :

This issue is represented by the claims made by the Jewish merchant Al-Bakri to the French government to recover Algerian debts dating back to the time of the French Revolution, i.e. before the era of the Empire. These debts arose from the supply of grain from Algeria to France. The French decided to set the price of these supplies at seven million francs, but payment was not made. The contract was concluded in the name of two Algerian Jews, Bakri and his associate Michael Boujanah. Bakri owed the Algerian Treasury large sums representing the value of the quantities of wool he had bought from the Algerian state, so he was counting on the liquidation to pay off his debts.

The French merchants of Marseilles owed the Algerian merchants one million five hundred thousand francs, so they raised it from their State, and asked it to set aside for them their money out of the seven million granted to the government of Algeria. The French State returned four and a half million francs to the government and kept what its merchants were claiming "in the safe" and ordered that the merchants' case be brought against their creditors (Tur, 2012, p. 79).

5. Signing of the ill-fated capitulation treaty

Most contemporary French historical writings on the campaign, including those that followed shortly afterwards, have confirmed that the conditions imposed by the campaign leader, the Comte de Bourmont, on behalf of France, on Dey Hussein were a treaty, and this is the view of many Contemporary Algerian historians have argued through their writings on the campaign and its repercussions.(Fillias, 1860, p. 98)

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After the French had taken the fort of Moulay Hassan, known as the Fortress of the Emperor and on the eve of 4 July 1830, the delegate of the Dey al-Bash writer "Mustafa", accompanied by the British consul, "St. Martin", and Hassan bin Hamdan bin Othman Khoja as translators because they were fluent in the French language.

General de Bourmont presented the terms of the treaty to Jnan al-Rais on 5 July 1830,(de Tocqueville, 1988, p. 66) and the terms of the treaty stipulated the following:

The Fort of the Casbah handed over the resources of the other fortresses belonging to Algeria and the port of this town to the French army on the morning of 5 July 1830 AD at ten o'clock.

- The commander-in-chief of the French army undertakes to allow His Highness the Dey of Algiers his freedom and possession of all his personal property.

The Dey Hussein has complete freedom to choose where he wants to go with his family and his money. He will be under the protection of the French Commander-in-Chief throughout his stay in Algeria and a guard will ensure his personal safety and that of his family.

Turkish soldiers in the Algerian army shall enjoy the rights provided for in the preceding paragraphs.

The practice of Islamic religious rites will remain free and there will be no infringement of the freedom of the populations of different classes, nor of their religion, property, trade or industry. Women will be respected and the French commander-in-chief will take an oath of honour.

This treaty will be exchanged before ten o'clock, and the French armies will then immediately enter the Casbah, then successively all the city's maritime forts (André Julien, History of contemporary Algeria The conquest and the beginnings of colonization (1827-1871), 1964, p. 126).

his treaty, signed between the Dey Hussein and the Comte de Bourmont, concerned the city of Algiers, even though the Dey was sovereign of the whole of Algeria, but on 7 July he ordered the evacuation of the city of La Casbah with no concern for the fate of his people. He preferred his life and his money. He left Algeria for the Italian city of Naples, then Alexandria,

where he was wounded. The panicked population fled with around 10,000 people (Fillias, 1860, p. 99).

6. Examples of Algerian reactions

The Algerians generally rejected French foreign occupation in all its forms, as they encountered violent resistance imbued with a spirit of patriotism and Islamic zeal, but they were able to occupy Algiers in 1830 after the collapse of the powerful Algerian fleet at the battle of Navarin on the Morea peninsula in Greece in 1827 (Tur, 2012, p. 67).

the announcement of the capitulation of the Dey Hussein's government on 5 July 1830, due to the imbalance in the military balance of power between the Algerians and the French, did not discourage the determination of the Algerian people to categorically refuse this unjust occupation by adopting the option of armed popular resistance led by spiritual leaders including Sheikh Sidi Al-Saadi, Ibn Zamoun and Agha Mohiédine, Bin Al-Moubarak and Haj Ahmed Bey in the East in 1830, and Emir Abdelkader in the West from 1832 AD (Lefevre, 2010, p. 112).

The fall of Algiers to the French in 1830 brought together a group of personalities from old and famous families, headed by Hamdane Khoja, Boudharba, Istambouli, Ibrahim bin Mustafa Pacha, Hamid Bouqandoura and Haj Muhammad Amin Sikka. ... These names took the initiative because if the French occupiers were to set foot on Algerian soil, they would want to give their voice to the French authorities in Algeria and France and to all those who oppose the occupation, with the aim of denouncing the genocide committed by the French military leaders during the occupation of Algiers and many regions of the country, by reminding the French of what was stated in their promises during the occupation of Algeria. An agreement signed on 5 July 1830, which stipulated that the French authorities would respect the religion, traditions and customs of Islam, as well as the property and honour of the Algerians (Zytnicki, 2022, p. 121).

At the beginning of the French occupation of Algeria, or as it was known at the time "Al-Mahrousa", the notables of the city of Algiers, and behind them all the Algerians, had acquired the firm conviction that the occupying French administration had come to Algeria to settle and exploit its resources, quite simply because the French had abandoned the application of the contents of the ill-fated treaty, with the result that the Algerian population was exposed. During this period, serious violations were committed in which the honour of the conservative Algerian family, its traditions, customs and sacred religion were violated to the core. On the other hand, numerous studies have shown that Algerian Jews generally opposed Muslims, whether with treasonable intent or to earn a living.

Jews also played an important role in the administration of the occupation, where they were instrumental in the subjugation of the various Algerian towns and surrounding tribes, either by providing information revealing their strategic weaknesses, or through diplomatic work or even by "conspiring" to persuade the resistance fighters to surrender as the Jew Boujnah did with the chief Hadj Ahmed Bey in Constantine (André Julien, History of contemporary Algeria, 1964, pp. 102-105).

2 - The occupation of Algiers and the beginning of the policy to destroy Algerian society :

On the morning of 5 July, the French forces entered the city of Algiers, and only the Algerian Jews gave them a warm welcome.

The French army immediately began looting the city with the help of the Jews, who ordered the officers and field commanders to seize the Dey's money and the treasures of the Kasbah.

Then the first French communiqué written in Arabic was distributed to the Algerians, exhorting them: They are their friends, and the arrival of the French in Algeria was provoked by the Dey who insulted the French consul, and they promised them not to attack you in matters of religion and worship of the Algerians, and that they would not try to take their money and ruin their country, and that the French had only come to expel the Turks who - according to the French - had oppressed the Algerians, and that they would live with them in peace, And they swore to the Algerians that they would do so with their blood... In the same declaration, the

King of France said: "I remind you on my honour that I will keep all my promises to you and that your religion and your mosques will be respected, so send us your representatives so that we can come to an agreement with them" (André Julien, History of contemporary Algeria, 1964, pp. 107-109).

The Comte de Bourmont announced to the Algerian people that he alone would manage their money and all their property. Despite the French commitment to these residents to respect their religious rituals, the French broke these commitments and seized the public treasury, plundered public and private funds and converted mosques into churches and stables in addition to assaulting citizens and their honour, desecrating cemeteries and using the bones of the dead and the inhabitants of Algeria initially thought that the process of occupation was temporary, and so declared the French Prime Minister Polignac, but the measures taken by the French colonial authorities were to expel all Ottoman soldiers resident in Algeria. Algeria in Istanbul and to form a French government committee responsible for administering Algeria and a mixed municipal council headed by the Algerian Ahmed Bouharba and to promulgate laws and decrees in the name of the King.

The France would do so without resistance, as General de Bourmont declared after entering the city of Algiers: "All parts of the kingdom of Algeria will submit to us in a fortnight without a single shot being fired" (Xavier, 1966, p. 142).

the Bourmont launched a military campaign against Blida on 24 July 1830 to test the population's reaction, He entered after his soldiers had committed heinous crimes, but the forces of the Algerian resistance forced them to withdraw the next day.

If the Bourmont had not accompanied his military forces, he would have been defeated and despite the resistance they were defeated , The town's buildings were destroyed by the soldiers, who vandalised and burnt the furniture used to prepare dinner and cut the fruit from the trees without the commanders objecting . Valuable weapons were also looted with the help of the Count of Bourmont, who encouraged the soldiers to link their actions to those of the crusaders, and his soldiers did indeed start cutting off heads and ears Without pity (Nettement, 1870, p. 107)

7. The case of Taher Pasha

ortly before the French fleet attacked Algeria, the Ottoman Sultan Mehmed II sent Taher Pasha as a special envoy to put an end to the dispute between Algeria and France by peaceful means, believing that Franco-Ottoman relations had been excellent since the time of Francis I and Suleiman the Magnificent. Taher Pasha therefore arrived in the port of Tunis from Istanbul on 10 May 1830, before the arrival of the French military campaign in Algeria. His mission was first and foremost to reach Algeria and try to persuade the Algerian side to accept the French conditions proposed by Officer Colley on board the royal ship the Province:

1 - The Dey personally goes to the consulate headquarters on an official visit and presents his official apologies to the French consul.

2 - If this is not possible, he must receive the French consul at his court during an official ceremony and present his apologies.

3 - Or send an official delegation led by the Minister of the Navy on the ship La Provence to apologise.

4 - In either case, the French flag was to be hoisted over the forts in Algiers and a hundred artillery shells fired in salute.

5 - The consul then announced that the King of France had accepted the Dey's apologies and that the French's repeated complaints were still valid. Duval sent the Dey a detailed memorandum concerning them, accompanied by a threatening letter from Colley on the need to dissolve them and to satisfy them (Claude, p. 43)with the following demands:

A - Compensate and punish the Algerians responsible for the damage caused to French installations.

B - The right to arm French installations.

C - Declaration by Algeria of its right to the debts of the Jews Bakri and Bouchnak (Laffont, 2009, p. 246).

Work published in 1850; history and description of all peoples.

It was published in 1850; the story and the description of all the characters tell the following: "The delegation sent by the chief of the Constantine desert, Farhat Ben Saïd, to the commander-in-chief of the occupying French army on his arrival on the lands of the Awfiyya tribe, was stolen by the inhabitants. This episode was part of the conflict between Hady Ahmed Bey, Governor of Constantine, who was still in office despite the capture of Algiers by the French in 1830, and the allies of the former Bey of Médéa, Mustafa Boumzragh, who had surrendered in November 1830, and who had previously announced Ahmed Bey's dismissal. In his place, Ibrahim Bey, son-in-law of Sheikh Al-Arab Si Ali Bey Ibn Farhat bin Saïd, Sheikh of the Desert Arabs was appointed. In response, Ahmed Bey called his uncle Ibn ghana "the agha of the desert and the oases"(Christian, 1846, p. 143)

After the armed conflict between Farhat ben Saïd and Ben ghana, the former contacted the commander-in-chief of the French armed forces in Algeria, General Savary, and it was his delegation that was robbed on its return by the Aufia tribe - according to him. (Christian, 1846, p. 143)

8. Al-Awfiya massacre, according to French sources

According to the previous source, the massacre was carried out in retaliation for the attack on the delegation of Sheikh al-Arab Farhat bin Saïd, who also considered that the delegation was exposed to an insult to France, as it was carrying gifts for their leader, General de Rovigo(Christian, 1846, p. 143).

The tribe was surprised at dawn by a surprise military attack on the night of 6 to 7 April 1832. One hundred people were martyred, with only four men surviving, and the tribe was severely punished, Its leader was arrested, captured and transported to Algiers, where he was tried, convicted without charge and executed.

A very large part of the Algerian population perished in this massacre. The tribe was also subjected to genocide on 10 April 1832 (Dieuzaide, 1882)

As for the writer Pierre Christian, in his book *L'Afrique française*, published in 1846, he states: "On the instructions of the commander-in-chief of Rovigo, a troop of the French army, which left Algiers on the night of 6 April 1832, was surprised in broad daylight, broke up the tribe sleeping under its tents and massacred all the inhabitants of the unfortunate Awfiyya without anyone being able to defend themselves". In the same context he adds "... all those who were alive were condemned to death.(Dieuzaide, 1882, p. 289)

The forces of the French army made no distinction of age or sex in committing this massacre. On returning from this shameful campaign, our knights carried the heads on spears (Dieuzaide, 1882, p. 290).

As for the writer Victor Anédée, he also refers to the massacre of the tribe in his book *L'Histoire de l'Algérie 1830-1878*, which he published in 1891, where he states: "All the livestock was sold to the Danish consular official. The rest of the stolen goods were displayed at the Bab Azoun market (in Algiers): women's bracelets still encircling the cut wrists and earrings hanging from pieces of meat in addition to the display of the tribal chief, Sheikh Al - Rabi', after having been tried, condemned and then executed, leaving his rolling head exposed to passers-by, on 19 April at noon, in front of the gate of Bab Azoun. "The same French source added: "It's done, After profiting from the proceeds of the villainous sales of 8 April, which had reached the limits of infamy, General de Rovigo had the impudence to congratulate the troops on the enthusiasm and news they had spread on the evening of that eternally insulting day Just as the police had ordered the shopkeepers of Algiers to light up their shops as a sign of joy.

With the genocide committed against Al-Awfiya... (Dieuzaide, 1882, p. 290) On this subject, Hamdan bin Othman Khoja says in his book *Al-Mirrah* the following: "All the cattle were sold to the Danish consular official. The rest of the booty, the bloody remains of the horrific massacres, was displayed at the market at the Bab Azoun gate. She shows, with horror, women's bracelets still attached to severed wrists and earrings dangling from pieces of flesh. The profits from this sale were shared between the serial killers.(Khoja, 1976)

9. The day after the massacre

A coalition of Arab tribes was formed, led by Hajj Muhyi al-Din, known as Muhyiddin al-Hajj al-Saghir Muhammad Mubarak, who succeeded in laying siege to Algiers.

The first battle took place on 1 October 1832 and the second on 3 October 1832, after which the attackers withdrew. Then Generals Faudas and Brossard decided on an operation.

The truce in three towns: Koléa, Boufarik and Blida. The author himself reported the following facts: "After this execution, either because the Arabs wanted to avenge their citizens, or because the season had become more favourable to their plans, fanatical preaching resumed and provocations were directed against us, and a new alliance was formed (Laffont, The black book of colonialism Colonize Exterminate On war and the colonial state, 2005, p. 165).

II. Conclusion:

What is remarkable is that colonial France came to Algeria with the intention of staying, That is why it worked to destroy everything that concerned the Algerian state before 1830, because it is not possible to build French Algeria without destroying Algeria , Consequently once the official institutions of the Algerian state had been dismantled and replaced by the French administration and institutions. The time has come to dismantle the social structure of Algeria and to annihilate its people in order to replace them with such a people.

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