THE FRENCH GENOCIDE CRIMES AGAINST THE RESISTING ALGERIAN TRIBES AWLED-RIAH INCENRATION IN AL-FRASHISH, 1845 AS AN EXAMPLE

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Abstract: The French occupation of Algeria in 1830 noted a treacherous turning point in Algeria's contemporary history. Considering the circumstances that it came with on one hand, and the exclusiveness and the importance that Algeria used to represent for France in order to maintain its control on Algeria. It entrusted the task of managing its affairs to military officers and commanders whose history was linked to the commission of massacres, war crimes, burning, and genocide that killed thousands of Algerians.The most serious genocides committed by the French occupation authorities against the Algeria people during the stage of military rule in Algeria (1830-1871). The crime is represented in the Cave of the *al-frashis*h incinerator, where the *AwledRiyah* tribe was exterminated in the *Dhahra* region.For this reason, this research paper sheds light on this heinous mass holocaust, which falls within the framework of *Peugeot*'s barbaric policy of suppressing and ceasing the Algerian popular resistance by all brutal means and methods. In this holocaust, the *AwledRiyah* tribe in the *Dhahra* region was overwhelmed because of its rejection to disarm, surrender and submit to the authorities of the French occupation.

Keywords: Holucaust ;Awled-Riyah ; Algeria ; French colonialim ; Resistence.

CRIMES DE GENOCIDE FRANÇAIS CONTRE LES TRIBUS DE RESISTANCE ALGERIENNES – LE MASSACRE D'AWLED-RIYAH A EL FRACHICHE EN 1845 COMME EXEMPLE

Résumé : L'occupation française de l'Algérie en 1830 a marqué un tournant décisif dans l'histoire contemporaine de l'Algérie en raison des circonstances qui l'entourent, de l'importance particulière de l'Algérie pour la France et ses dirigeants, et de la détermination des autorités d'occupation à conserver et à contrôler l'Algérie. La gestion et l'administration de l'Algérie ont été confiées à des officiers militaires et des dirigeants ayant commis des massacres, des crimes de guerre et ayant participé à des génocides ayant coûté la vie à des milliers d'Algériens.Le massacre d'El Frachiche, où la tribu d'Awled-Riyah dans la région d'El-Dahra a été anéantie dans les années 1840, figure parmi les plus odieux de ces crimes et génocides perpétrés par les autorités d'occupation françaises au cours de la période de gouvernance militaire en Algérie (1830-1871).Ce document de recherche vise à mettre en lumière ce génocide brutal, qui s'inscrit dans le cadre des politiques impitoyables de l'administration coloniale française visant à réprimer et à éteindre la résistance populaire algérienne par tous les moyens et méthodes barbares. La tribu d'Awled-Riyah a été décimée lors de ce massacre en raison de son refus de désarmer et de se soumettre aux autorités coloniales françaises.

Mots-clés : Colonisation française, Massacre d'El Frachiche, Région d'El- Dahra, Tribu d'Awlad-Riah.

Introduction

In the history of Algeria, the year 1830 marked a significant turning point as it signifies the end of the modern period in Algeria, coinciding with the departure of the Ottoman presence in the country and the beginning of a new era with the French occupation. This brutal occupation endured for over a century and a quarter, during which the French authorities committed heinous crimes and genocide against the Algerian people. Since the salient objective of the French occupation authorities, both politically and military, was to maintain and preserve French Algerian, all acts were trivialized, and various forms of war crimes and massacres were perpetrated against the Algerian people, from the moment the French colonizers arrived to Algeria in June 1830, until the departure of the last French forces in 1962. The leaders of the French campaign employed a strategy of killing and genocide in Algeria, with the aim to suppress and crush the resilient resistance displayed by different segments of Algerian society, led by scholars, sheikhs of *Zawiya*, and *Mourabitoun*. Marshal Peugeot explicitly expressed this strategy by stating, "We will occupy Algeria with a sword and plough", implying the transformation of Algeria into a French province by eliminating the Algerian population, exterminating their existence, replacing them with other races and dynasties, and creating a new society resembling the mother society in France.

0.1 The importance of the study;

Based on the aforementioned, this research paper aims to address a major issue concerning the events of the *Ghar al-Farashish* Holocaust, which was enacted by the French occupation authorities against the *Awlad Riyah* tribe in the *Dhahra* region in *chlef*. This particular holocaust aids as a poignant example of the several crimes and massacres committed by the French colonialism against the Algerian people. Throughout this paper, we will try to provide answers to this problem according to the following elements: Conditions and causes of the butterfly cave incinerator; The butterfly cave incinerator and its results; Several attitudes and reaction to the Holocaust.

0.2. Aims of the study

This study aims to show the reality of the genocide crimes of the French occupation in Algeria, showing the horrible events that imposed of the innocent people in Awlad Riyah among the district of Al-Dhahra. Additionally, the indication to the high price of freedom that Algerian people paid against the brutal crimes of the French colonialism.

0.3. Research question

This study is based on the following research problem: To what extent was the French Holocaust in *Ghar al-Farashish* against Algerian people in Awlad Riyah - Al-Dhaha- so horrible and genocide?

0.4. Method

This topic is basically a historical topic, which is depended on the historical method, gathering data details from the primary and secondary resources that dealt with

this holocaust. where there are too many horrible narrations. As well as, I focused on the descriptive method , in describing the causes, details and results of this holocaust, and how was so horrible and inhuman deeds, opposed to all ethics and human customs.

1. Circumstances and Historical Context of the Holocaust:

The French occupation of Algeria during the 1830s can be regarded as part of the wide-ranging Crusades that targeted the Islamic world. It is a genocidal war against the Algerian Muslim people, in which the French occupation authorities utilized various destructive means and methods. That included the policies of genocide, scorched earth tactics, and the complete destruction and sabotage of villages and madrasas and demolishing educational and cultural institutions. Even some of these structures were converted into cathedral churches, animal stables, and military centers; thus, dismissing all international norms. The leaders of the French occupation openly uttered their motive to exterminate the Algerian population, labeling them as uncivilized and savages and uncivilized. .(فيلالي، 2012، صفحة 21)Following the signing of the surrender treaty on July 5th, 1830, between the commander-in-chief of the French forces, Count *de Bourmont*, and the ruler of Algeria at that time, *Hussein Basha*. while the official resistance reached to an end. However, a popular resistance movement began under the leadership of Mourabets, tribal leaders, and religious figures. While the urban population preferred peace instead of war and standing in the face of the French army, because they believed that the French forces had come to discipline and punish the Dey.Then they return back (based on the secret leaflet distributed to the Algerians on the eve of the French campaign against Algeria).The Bedouin Arabs, tribal chiefs, peasants, and land workers chose to resist and prevent the advance of the French army beyond the city. They were the first to clash with the enemy after leaving the city, involving the inhabitants of the surrounding plains, mainly its most important cities, *Blida*, which is located approximately 50 kilometers southwest of the capital.(أبو القاسم، 1992، صفحة 85)

Accordingly, we note that killing and genocide is the slogan raised by the French occupation authorities since the beginning of the French campaign against Algeria, and this is the testimony of one of the French officers participating in the campaign. where he stated: "Our campaign was an organized destruction, rather than a military action. Today, we are in the middle of the *Miliana* Mountains, firing only a few bullets, but we spend our time burning villages and huts, and that the enemy (Algerians) flees in front of us with herds of sheep." The city of *Blida* witnessed the first French massacre led by General *Clauzel* on November 26, 1832, where the officer "*Trouillr*d", the commander of the battalion, excelled in focusing on mass murder, killing thousands of men, women and children.(قنان، جمال، 2009، صفحة 125)As a result, the city turned scattered with the bodies of old people, women and children into a mass grave in a short-lived situation.

On April 16, 1832, Commander"*Savary Anne Jean marie René*" *Duc de Rovigo* exterminated the members of the *O'ufia* tribe in *Wadi Al-Harrash*, one of the resultant tribes that resisted the occupation from the beginning. In this massacre, *Rovigo*had used the method of surprise, launching an attack at dawn, while the tribe was asleep in their tents. He mercilessly slaughtered all its members, including women and children. المدني)

(90 صفحة ،2001 ،أحمد توفيق*HamdanKhoja* recounted the massacre of *Oufia* in his saying: "That scandal will be a dark stain on the history of nations, which many find it hard to believe occurred in the nineteenth century, the age of European freedom and civilization".(2009 ،عمورة عمار)It should be distinguished that following the initial clashes with the French occupation, led by early leaders such as *IbnZamun, Hajj Sidi Al-Saadi, and Hajj Muhyieddine bin Al-Mubarak*, two organized popular resistance emerge. One in the east of the country under *Ahmed Bey* (1830-1848), and the second in the west of the country led by Emir*Abdelkader* (1830-1847), which is the area where the *Ghar Al-Farashish* Holocaust took place.

After Bey of Oran *Hassan bin Moussa* surrendered to the French, the Algerian West remained without leadership. The French occupied the region at the end of 1830 and early 1831, and the western region remained in a state of complete chaos. Prince *Abdelkader binMohyiddin*, after being pledged by the people of the region, led to the jihad against the French enemy from 1832 to 1947. This period was marked by the inclusive and solid resistance from the prince, with complementary armed popular resistance emerging, such as the resistance of *Muhammad bin Abdullah* the well-known (*Boumaaza*). Furthermore, the French recruited about 80 thousand soldiers against the resistance of *Emir Abdelkader*, and confronted him with their most prominent generals, led by Marshal *Thomas* Peugeot. (أبو القاسم، 2007، صفحة 28)

General Bugeaud took power in Algeria, succeeding Marshal *Sylvain Charles Valée*, from February 1841 until summer 1847. Upon his appointment as Governor General of Algeria, he stated: "I am coming to occupy the country comprehensively." During these years, he pursued a policy of oppression and violence towards the Algerians and a policy of war and extermination against *Emir Abdelkader*' s resistance. He applied a policy of scorched earth and genocide, to isolate *Prince Abdelkader* from his supporters. This policy can be summarized in the phrase (sword and plow), with the sword symbolizing terror and terrorism, and the plow symbolizing colonialism and settlement. *Peugeot's* oppressive methods led to numerous Algerian leaders in cities and countrysides being domesticated through exile, expulsion, terrorism, seduction, and imprisonment. Besides the process of domestication, Pugeaut struck another example in his policy of oppression against the Algerians on the title of "the invider of Algeria" and on the Meshalian ploughs, referring to the Holocaust of al-frashish committed against the children of the tribe.(أبوالقاسم, 1992, p. 227)

2. The Holocaust of *GharAl-Frashish* and its Results:

2.1. Models that preceded Al-Frashish Holocaust:

The extermination of the Algerians did not stop at mass massacres, killings and abuse of bodies. Beige and his officers resorted to other means to exterminate the Algerians. This time it was to trap them inside underground caves and prevent them from going out until suffocation and death, and here we mean here*GharAl-Frashish* holocaust. That was passed out against the tribe of *AwledRiyah*.However, before discussing this holocaust, it should be noted that this holocaust was not the very first of its kind to be applied to the Algerians. It was preceded by numerous other models. The first who applied

this method was General "*Cavaingnac*". who personally confessed that he went out in 1844 in a military operation on the left bank of the Chlef Valley, heading to the tribes of "*Sebia'a*" that protested inside the cave. After they refused to capitulate, *Cavaignac* issued commands to assault and encircle the cave, along with all its belongings and animals.(عيساوي و شريخي، 2015، صفحة 181)General Caivinigac likewise admitted his crime of exterminating the *BaniSabih* tribe in the same year (1844) by saying: " The soldiers collected huge quantities of firewood and blocked the crater of the cave that the *BaniSabih* tribe forced us to resort to with all its belongings and animals. In the evening, the fire was set and all precautions were taken to prevent any individual from leaving it alive, so everyone died of suffocation by smoke and burning by fire. (فيلالي, 2012, p. 42)His crime did not only end there. After nearly a year, Colonel " *Canropa* " collected the surviving members of this tribe, who were outside the tribe's territory, and led them to a second cave and ordered the construction of all its exits. This burial site, which housed five hundred individuals, remained sealed within the cave with the decomposing bodies of men, women, children, and livestock. (عيساوي&شريخي, 2015, p. 183)

2.2. The EventsGhar al-Farashish Holocaust

The Ghar al-Farashish Holocaust in the *Dhahra* region is considered one of the most horrific events in the entire African war. Even the perpetrators themselves acknowledged that the Holocaust had a significant impact at the time. As for the specifics of this Holocaust, the *Dhahra* area where it occurred was under Prince Abdelkader's control according to the *De Michel* Treaties of 1834 and *Al-Tafna* of 1837.After the French violated the Treaty of *Al-Tafna* in late 1839, they marched on this area to seize it as part of their fight against Prince Abdelkader.Especially after *Thomas* Peugeot arrived with substantial forces in 1840. Amidst the events that transpired between the region's inhabitants and the French occupation army, the rebel *Muhammad bin Abdullah (Boumaza)* emerged and led resistance for nearly four years. (يحي، 2009، صفحة 192)*Boumaza* was belonged to the *AwladSidiWadih* tribe in the *Chlef* valley, after his early ancestors migrated from Taroudant in Far Maghreb to Middle Maghreb (Algeria) in the *Wansharis* mountains. As a young man, *Boumaza* enlisted in *Prince Abdelkader*'s regular battalions, and after his battalion was disbanded.whilehe retreated to *Wansharis* to dedicate himself to worship, he was influenced by the religious teachings of *TariqaTheyban*. where he decided to announcedJihad against the French enemy and engaged them into intensive battles.(أبوالقاسم، 1992، صفحة 228)In 1844, *Marshal* Peugeot assembled large forces to confront *Boumaaza*, his supporters, and the followers of *Prince Abdelkader*. These forces were led by generals such as *Bourjelly, Rigo, Sant 'Arnaud, Pelissier* and others, who were tasked with carrying out the Cave of *Al-Frashish* Holocaust.(قداش، 2008، صفحة 110)This Holocaust was executed against *AwladRiyah* tribe in retaliation for the significant battle that took place in January 1845 in the *Dhahra* sub-district, in which it participated alongside *Boumaaza*'s followers and supporters. This battle is known to the French as the *SuffiTotuq (methods)* Uprising, as it was particularly fought by *the Alkadiriyah, Rahmaniyah, Darqawiya* and *Tayyebiyah*. Despite *Arnaud*'s extermination war, *Boumaaza* remained resolute. Given the severity of the situation and escalating events, Peugeot

recruited large forces - to reinforce the *Arnaud* detachment - led by Colonel *Pelissier* - estimated to be about 400 soldiers supported by 200 nationalists (groups of local people employed by the French authorities as an additional force). He directed his forces to the area inhabited by the *AwladRiyah* tribe with the aim to subjugate, pacify and disarm it.(فركوس، 2012، صفحة 195) It is worth noting that *Pelissier*'s forces, en route to subdue and surrender the *AwladRiyah* tribe, traversed the left side of *Wadi Jarrah*. They began by chopping down all the fig trees, burning houses and agricultural crops, and annihilating the "*BaniZantis*" tribe at the end.(بليل، 2012، صفحة 62)The *AwladRiyah* tribe realized that it was their turn, and that confrontation with these unruly forces was inevitable. They decided to declare jihad against the French enemy, leveraging their resistance to colonize their area, which includes many caves and unreachable caverns. However, they were unable to repel this attack. Despite this, they refused to submit and surrender, choosing instead to seek refuge in the cave of *Al-frashish*.(أبوالقاسم، 1992، صفحة 228)This was confirmed by the message sent by Governor General Peugeot to *Pelissier* on June 11, 1845, in which he stated: "If these bandits resort to their caves, do with them just as what *Cavaignac* did with a *shabbaiha* tribe, and tighten their smoking until they die like foxes". (عيساوي و شريخي، 2015، صفحة 184)

Indeed, the tribe sought refuge in *Al-Farashish* cave, located about 50 kilometers from *Sidi Ali*. This natural fortress, 200 meters long, has two entrances ;the main one in the southwest of the mountain and the secondary one in the southeast. Over 1,000 people from the tribe, including women, children, and men, along with their livestock and belongings, took shelter in the cave.(بلغيث، 2009، صفحة 89)*Pelissier* set up a camp on the same rock beneath the cave. He recounts how he ordered the curious onlookers gathered around the cave to disperse before starting the fire operation. Despite his warning to the clan inside the cave to surrender, they responded with gunfire. Losing patience, he ordered a fire to be started on all sides at 15:00pm that day, which continued until 01:00am of the next morning. Despite these measures, no one surrendered or left on the first day. (بلغيث, 2009, p. 89)*Pelissier* then increased his forces, tightened the siege of the cave and intensified the fire at its entrances. Despite these measures, a member of the tribe managed to escape after being shot and reached one of the *Keids* (civil representative from Algerian people appointed in the French administration) named *Sidi al-Araibi* to inform him that the tribe was surrounded and needed water. Despite *Sidi al-Araibi* informing *Pelissier* that the tribe was dying of thirst. Despite intermittent negotiations, Pelissier insisted on surrender or death. Thus, this horrific Holocaust was carried out.(أبوالقاسم، 1992، صفحة 229)The French officer" *Saint Arnoud* " who witnessed this horrific Holocaust described what happened inside the cave: "… And we were hearing…a terrible voice! A low, faint groan, rising terribly from the chests of women, men, and beasts… In the darkness of that dark night, men and beasts engaged in a terrible fight…".(المدني أحمد توفيق، 2001، صفحة 92)In the morning when they wanted to storm into the cave entrance, they were met with a horrifying scene. The soldier described it as "…a terrifying and horrifying scene…all bodies were in disgusting positions…it was indicative that they endured pain before they breathed their last…Blood was coming out of their mouths."(عيساوي و شريخي، 2015، صفحة 187)This was a horrific scene that moved all living consciences and made some say it was a scene that had

not happened in history. Observers also noted the bare bodies as evidence of the turmoil and violent uprising that hit them before they breathed their breath. Despite all these crimes, the savage soldiers of *Pelissier* rushed into the cave and took all the things they found with the suffocations, such as blood-stained robes, valuables and others. (عيساوي و شريخي، 2015، صفحة 230)

3. Various Attitudes And Reactions to the Holocaust

After reviewing the details of the Holocaust and its aftermath, what are the various situations and responses to its actions? Despite the secrecy surrounding the correspondence of *Pelissier* and *Peugeot* concerning the *al-frashish* Holocaust, it has been reported in local and international press, such as the newspaper "Al-Akhbar" issued by the general government in Algeria, the newspaper "Lour Curie", and the army publication known as "Al-Monitor International".(بليل، 2012، صفحة 64)This Holocaust elicited various positions from those who condemned and supported the crime. According to Al-Monitor International, on July 11, 1845, during a special session of the French House of Representatives, the "Emir of Moscova" started his speech with these words "It is scandalous and astonishing", and condemned the Cave of *al-frashish* Holocaust and the premeditated killing committed by French soldiers against an unarmed enemy. The Algerian newspaper "*Al-Akhbar*" reported that Moscow demanded that the French government refute the news or quickly condemn those who committed these crimes. (عيساوي و شريخي، 2015، صفحة 190)Although Some of the French newspapers had condemned these massacres and the awful massacres committed against the tribe of *AwladRiyah*, the French newspaper "Algiers" on the other hand, under the editorship of *Peugeot*in Algeria, provided a description of the massacre and expressed administration for its perpetrators. *Peugeot*had congratulated *Pelissier*and praised him for the massacres committed against the tribe of *AwladRiyah*. Correspondingly, the French Minister of War Marshal "*Salt*", strongly defended Colonel *Pelissier* and his crimes and said that if I were in his place, I would have done more. (فيلالي, 2012, p. 42) These stances were influenced by the events that took place between 1842 and 1844, by which the French army confronted resistance from Prince *Abdelkade*r and the *Dhahra* tribes who aided him.

Despite of these justifications provided by salt, some French press such as: Curie, De France, and De *McCaratech* Pacific proceeded with their criticism and publication of violent articles about the crimes, and labeled *Pélissier*'s actions as the *Caivengnaic*'s model; recognized for its genocidal crimes against the Muslim population. These newspapers detailed that this holocaust interrupts France's military history, and diminishes its international prestige and status.(بليل، 2012، صفحة 66) Notwithstanding this, the French government rewarded *Pélissier* by promoting him as a general, later he was promoted to a marshal, and then as the governor general of Algeria in the sixties. Even some sources mention that *Pélissier* died after twenty years and the ghosts of the dead of *Ghar al-frashish* haunt him.(عيساوي و شريخي، 2015، صفحة 231)

The premeditated intent of colonial France in its genocidal crimes is evident from the factor that instead of being ashamed of the crime of shame it committed against the *AwledRiyah*, but on the contrary, it continued to commit similar massacres. For example,

Canrobert who committed the same crime in the same year, by gathering about 500 Algerian people in a cave and setting it on fire and killing them all.(فيلالي، 2012، صفحة 43)
It was not long after this crime of *Canrobert* that Saint *Arnault* committed another crime of this kind. On August 12, 1845, *Arnault* set fire at the entrances to the caves of the *Sabaiha* tribe after the inhabitants of this tribe took refuge in it. The entrance to the cave was blocked by a building with 1500 Algerians inside, and he spoke about this holocaust, saying: "No one but me went down to the cave. I believe that the end justifies the means. *Montagnac* had his share of righteousness. The army, whose mission is to annihilate a people, does not care about the laws of war. Fire is nothing but fire, and the nature of fire is nothing but burning and destruction." (شريخي&عيساوي, 2015, p. 193)

Conclusion

Through the examination and study of these crimes and massacres committed by the French occupation authorities towards the resistance and the Algerian people supporting it, we can draw several conclusions, the furthermost significant of which are:The *Ghar al-Farashish* holocaust, which was carried out against the tribe of *AwladRiyah* in the *Dhahra* region in 1845, it represents a clear example of the French occupation authority's policy of killing and genocide in Algeria. In addition, the French occupation authorities employed other forbidden policies such as scorched each policy to prevent Algerian tribes from resisting. In addition, The mass crimes and massacres committed by the French occupation authorities during the period of Governor General Thomas Bijous rule are only a small part of the "sword policy" that he tracked during his rule of Algeria, domestication, terrorism, mass murder, hostage-taking, starvation and thirst, establishing camps, in addition to the "plough policy" which aimed to colonize through settlement, confiscate Algerian lands and hand them to the French.As a result, The Cave of *al-frashish* Holocaust is just only one example of the numerous crimes, massacres, and genocide committed by the French occupation authorities against our people and our ancestors from their military campaign against Algeria in 1830 until our independence was violated in 1962. The Cave of *al-frashish* Holocaust is a crime added to the list of French crimes. It will remain etched in the memory of the Algerian people, and a stain on France's forehead, who claims civilization and humanity.

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