

Pedagogical Publication
the written press in Algeria
Prepared by: Dr. Yahia Taqiyeddine

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about
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Introduction:

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The press, as a pivotal mode of communication, has been an integral part of human societies throughout ancient epochs, acting as one of the earliest forms of mass communication that significantly influences the cultural, social, and political fabric of nations. Newspapers, in particular, have served as vessels documenting the history of peoples and chronicling various events. The evolution of newspapers traces back to inscriptions on stone in ancient times and progressed through orders issued by rulers, conveyed in written form on papyrus, and other primitive manifestations.

As civilizations developed, the press underwent transformations in both form and content. Originating in ancient times, it took on a more recognizable modern shape in Europe, eventually earning the designation of the "fourth estate" due to its pivotal role. The evolution of journalism worldwide has been intricately tied to the degree of freedom granted to it, an essential prerequisite for creativity. Across

the globe, people have fervently fought for the right to freedom of expression, with journalism serving as a powerful tool to expose corruption, resist silencing, and improve the conditions of nations.

In the Arab world, the profession of journalism was inherited from European countries with centuries of experience. Despite the initial lag, Arab nations utilized journalism positively by disseminating ideas and challenging colonialists and unjust rulers. Algeria, having experienced journalism under colonial rule, initially practiced it to serve the colonizers. However, the Algerians eventually achieved intellectual independence, using journalism to draw global attention to their plight, educate the populace about the necessity of resisting colonization, and ultimately contribute to the attainment of independence and the restoration of sovereignty.

The origins of journalism in Algeria, its pivotal moments, and the key figures who shaped its course raise intriguing

questions. When did the actual practice of journalism begin in Algeria, and who emerged as its most influential figures? These questions form the crux of our exploration into the dynamic history of Algerian journalism.

Technical Card on the Lecture Series: "The Press in Algeria"

1. Lecture 01: The Emergence of the Press in Algeria

- Overview of the early stages of the press in Algeria
- Historical context and factors contributing to its emergence

2. Lecture 02: Algerian Newspapers During the Colonial Era

- Examination of the role and impact of newspapers during French colonial rule
- Analysis of the content and objectives of colonial-era newspapers

3. Lecture 03: The Actual Practice of Journalism by Algerians

- Exploration of the development of journalistic practices among Algerian intellectuals
- Case studies and notable figures in Algerian journalism

4. Lecture 04: The Algerian Newspaper During (1900-1914)

- In-depth study of Algerian newspapers between 1900 and 1914
- Discussion on key events and themes covered during this period

5. Lecture 05: The Algerian Newspaper in the Interwar Period (1919-1939)

- Analysis of newspapers in Algeria during the interwar years

- Examination of the socio-political landscape reflected in the press

6. Lecture 06: Algerian French-Speaking Newspapers

- Exploration of newspapers published in the French language in Algeria
- Influence and readership of French-speaking newspapers

7. Lecture 07: The Most Important Arabic-Language Newspapers

- Overview of significant Arabic-language newspapers in Algeria
- Their role in shaping public opinion and promoting cultural identity

8. Lecture 08: Algerian Newspapers After the End of World War II (After 1945)

- Post-World War II developments in the Algerian press
- Changes in content, ownership, and readership

9. Lecture 09: Algerian Newspapers After the Great Liberation Revolution (1954)

- Examination of the role of newspapers during and after the Algerian War of Independence
- Impact on the post-colonial era

10. Lecture 10: Algerian Newspapers After Independence

- Analysis of the evolution of the press in independent Algeria
- Challenges and opportunities for the press in the new political landscape

11. Lecture 11: The Period from 2012 to the Present

Day

- Contemporary landscape of the Algerian press
- Digital media, challenges, and innovations in journalism

12. Lecture 12: Notables of the Press in Algeria

- Recognition of key figures who significantly contributed to Algerian journalism
- Their impact on the press and society at large

Dear Students,

I hope this message finds you well and in good spirits. As we embark on this academic journey exploring the rich history of the press in Algeria, I want to extend a warm welcome to each one of you.

This course aims to delve into the emergence, evolution, and impact of the press in Algeria throughout different historical periods. We will explore the colonial era, the struggles and contributions of Algerian journalists, and the transformative role of newspapers during crucial events such as the Great Liberation Revolution and the post-independence era.

Each lecture will provide valuable insights into the development of journalism in Algeria, shedding light on the

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significant milestones, challenges faced, and the notable figures who played key roles in shaping the narrative. It is our goal to foster a deep understanding of the historical, cultural, and socio-political contexts that have influenced the press in Algeria.

I encourage you to actively participate in discussions, engage with the material, and approach the coursework with curiosity and enthusiasm. Feel free to ask questions, share your thoughts, and explore connections between the past and present.

Let's embark on this learning journey together, and may it be both enlightening and inspiring.

Best regards,

Dr. Yahia Taqiyeddine

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Lecture01

The Origins of the Press in Algeria:

Algeria holds the distinction of being the first country in the Maghreb to witness the advent of written media, a development closely tied to the onset of French occupation (Al-Islam, 1982). As France geared up for the invasion of Algeria, it recognized the need for a medium that could forge a strong connection between the population and the newly established French administration. In pursuit of this, the French authorities turned to the press as a means of

fostering communication and advancing political propaganda.

Jean Toussain Merle played a pivotal role in championing the establishment of a newspaper in Algeria. While still in Toulon, he presented a project to the French army leadership, emphasizing the necessity of accompanying the campaign with a printing press. This project involved the collaboration of intellectuals, journalists, as well as war and combat experts, who would contribute to the French enlightenment campaign in Algeria. The primary objective was intellectual subjugation, aimed at undermining Algerian principles and values to serve the interests of France and control public opinion through the publication of the newspaper.

The campaign against Algeria, led by Mr. De Bourmont, recognized the importance of the press in propaganda. Figures such as Bersson, a lithography specialist, Bayodousan Martin, and Jean Toussaint Merle were

instrumental in supporting the campaign's objectives.

Following the campaign's launch towards Algeria, de Bourmont ordered the publication of a historical and political newspaper titled "The Algerian Post" or "L'estafette d'Algérie." Notably, this newspaper was to be printed in Algeria (Africa), not in France. On June 14, 1830, the first issue of "Algeria Post" emerged from the African Press aboard French warships, marking the inception of Algeria's first newspaper. The second issue, "L'estafette de Sidi Faraj," was published in Sidi Faraj on July 5, 1830, specifically targeting members of the French army and administration workers, employing the French language in its journalism "Algeria Post" is thus recognized as the first newspaper in North Africa

1.1 Post-Emergence of Newspapers in Algeria:

After the initial publication of the "Algeria Post," which primarily served to convey decisions of the French army leadership to soldiers, a void in the Algerian newspaper

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scene endured for 21 months due to the circumstances of the occupation. However, on January 27, 1832, the French authority launched the weekly newspaper "Al-Murshid Al-Jaziri" or "Le Moniteur Algérien." This marked the beginning of sustained newspaper publications in Algeria.

"Al-Murshid Al-Jaziri" was notable for being the first newspaper with a supplement in the Arabic language, named "Khabour Al-Jazair." Although the language quality of the supplement was modest, it represented the first effort to communicate with the Algerians in their native language. The supplement aimed to introduce Algerians to French laws related to the political functions of the French state without attacking judges and rulers in their homes.

This Arabic supplement had a significant impact, particularly after reporting the initiation of Arabic language instruction in the capital. "Al-Murshid Al-Jaziri" served French colonialism for over fifty years, publishing official publications, administrative instructions, laws, news of battles, historical

documentation, photographs of battlefields, agricultural and trade-related issues, and articles on military tactics and war plans.

The third colonial newspaper, titled "The Official Bulletin of Government Contracts," debuted on October 20, 1834, focusing on the publication of official decisions by the Governor-General and various administrative departments. It continued to publish official decisions until 1858 when its name changed to "The Official Bulletin of Algeria and the Colonies." It endured until 1861 under the title "The Official Bulletin of the Government," published weekly with sections dedicated to laws and decisions, decrees, various texts, and texts in Arabic.

In response to the newspapers' failure to achieve their intended objectives, and recognizing the importance of the Arabic language to the Algerians, the French authorities launched the Arabic-speaking newspaper "Al-Mubashir" on September 15, 1847. Published twice a month with small-

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sized pages, "Al-Mubashir" played a crucial role in bringing Algerians closer to the events of their era, informing them of the French government's decisions regarding the boycott of Algeria. It operated until the beginning of 1848, being the sole Arabic-speaking newspaper until the end of the nineteenth century in a landscape dominated by European colonialist publications in Algeria.

Lecture 02

Algerian Newspapers during the Colonial Era (1850 AD - 1870 AD):

Before delving into the newspapers of the Second Republic era (1850 AD - 1870 AD), it's crucial to highlight significant laws that shaped the press landscape. The Censorship Law of July 30, 1848 AD, imposed a guarantee on Algerian

newspapers for the first time, aiming to restrict their appearance. Despite this, newspapers persisted, leading to the issuance of a more stringent law in August 1850 AD, dubbed "The Law of Hatred." This law mandated signed articles and the right of reply, yet it failed to curb the expression of journalists' ideological orientations toward French policy in Algeria. Subsequently, a law in February 1852 AD allowed the local administration to issue warnings and, if violated, lead to closure.

Despite these attempts to limit newspapers during this period, there was a notable proliferation of newspapers, which continued to appear despite the restrictive laws. A delegation of journalists, led by Alexandre Lambert, expressed concerns to the Governor-General in April 1870 AD, leading to an agreement to grant journalists a share of press freedom.

Prominent Newspapers of the Era:

1. **Al-Jazairi Newspaper:** Founded in the capital, it aimed to serve political purposes, particularly European immigration. It covered topics such as agriculture, trade, and advertisements, with a clear editorial line supporting French Algeria. It explicitly aimed to introduce Algeria to the French, emphasizing the principles of authority and freedom.

2. **Algerian Medical Journal La Gazette Medical:** Established in 1856 AD by French doctor Bertrand, it began as a scientific medical magazine. However, it later deviated to criticize Islamic traditions and accuse Algerian Muslim women, diminishing the status of Arab medicine.

3. **Al-Darbuka Newspaper:** Published from October 18, 1856 AD, it focused on art, theater, music, and entertainment for the European public in Algeria. It was the smallest and most expensive of Algerian newspapers, ceasing publication on March 24, 1858 AD.

4. The New Algeria Newspaper L'Algérie Nouvelle:

Began on September 6, 1858, supporting changes in the French government and addressing topics like naturalization and immigration. It gained popularity but was suspended by the Emperor after fifteen months due to its boldness and challenges to the army and public administration.

5. Al-Mustaqbal Newspaper: With a republican orientation, it started on June 3, 1859, focusing on news of the Austro-French war over Italy. It ceased publication in October 1874.

6. The Blida Observer Newspaper: Founded on October 1, 1861, in Blida, it continued until October 5, 1862, when financial reasons led to its discontinuation.

7. L'Akhbar Newspaper: Published in French despite its Arabic name, it began in 1839 AD, evolving from a small advertising newspaper to a political apparatus aligned with

the government. It endured for over 99 years, reflecting the various stages of colonial Algeria.

Apart from these, other newspapers, including Al-Tall (1850 AD - 1863 AD), Algerian Newspaper Al-Rami (11/14/1858 - December 1860 AD), Al-Mitija (October 1868 AD), and French Newspaper Al-Iqtisad (September 1862 AD - 1871 AD), were published during this period, contributing to the diverse media landscape in colonial Algeria.

Lecture 03

***The Algerian Press under the Third Republic (1870-
1900)***

The year 1870 marked a significant turning point in the history of the Algerian press, influenced by several factors:

1. War Between Germany and France (1870): The circumstances of the declaration of war between Germany and France, coupled with the announcement of the establishment of the Third Republic in France, played a crucial role.

2. Press Freedoms with the Third Republic (September 14, 1870): With the establishment of the Third Republic, press restrictions were completely lifted on September 14, 1870. This allowed journalists and the press to openly criticize the empire and its systems.

3. Weak Administrative Control during the War: The weak administrative control exercised by the local administration over the press during the war with Germany further contributed to the launch of the Algerian press.

The newfound press freedom in 1870 led to the emergence of new newspapers, including:

1. Algiers French Newspaper: Founded in May 1870 by Emile Toilly, this democratic newspaper covered political, literary, economic, agricultural, and commercial topics. Its team of journalists, including Emile Toilly, Liuto Romaiin, Mitofiet, Louis Noir A. Petit, and Georges Bell, played a significant role in shaping public opinion.

2. The Latest Newspaper: Created by Alexandre Lambert, a French Republican journalist, this daily newspaper appeared on August 19, 1870, to support France during the German-French war. It ceased publication on September 5, 1870, lasting for only fifteen days.

3. Al-Muammar Newspaper Le Colon: Established by Alexandre Lambert on September 20, 1870, it shared the same political orientation as the previous newspapers.

Initially published in a small size, it later increased in size but ceased publication on February 21, 1871.

4. Al-Menabbih Newspaper: Launched on November 8, 1874, it focused on defending the Third Republic and combating royalists. It continued publication until 1875 and succeeded Al-Tadhamon newspaper.

5. Al-Muammar Al-Saghir Newspaper: Appearing on May 1, 1878, it targeted diverse groups with a larger size. Ceasing publication in 1881, it was notable for its affordability, primarily directed at the European community in Algeria.

6. The Radical Newspaper: A metropolitan newspaper published around 1882 by Bassi, leaning towards revolutionary socialism, attracting prominent figures in the Algerian press.

7. The Algeria Telegram Newspaper: Appearing in 1884, this leftist newspaper became the largest French

newspaper in North Africa, continuing its presence until 1963.

By 1897, the number of newspapers reached 149, including 57 with a republican tendency and 91 with different orientations. In 1899, there were 165 newspapers, with 40 having a republican tendency and 110 following different orientations, showcasing the diversity and vibrancy of the Algerian press during this period.

Lecture 04

1. Algerians and the Press under French Colonialism:

During the era of French colonialism, the press played a significant role in shaping the narrative and influencing the minds of Algerians. Initially, the press served as a cultural weapon against the Algerian people, glorifying French colonialism and suppressing Algerian identity. The colonial newspapers attacked the principles of the nation and undermined Algerian-Islamic values.

1.1 Emergence of Algerian Elite in Journalism:

The Algerian elite recognized the importance of the press in defending their homeland. Some Algerian journalists, initially working within the framework and editorial lines of French newspapers, later went beyond these constraints. The Algerian intellectual elite, including figures like Hamdan bin Othman Khoja, started engaging with colonial press to articulate a national narrative through their articles.

Due to the Algerians' unfamiliarity with the French language, which most colonial newspapers were published

in, France employed Algerian elements in these newspapers to subtly serve its plans. While Arabic-language newspapers were later established to reach a wider audience, both French and Arabic papers shared the common goal of serving French colonial purposes.

1.2 Role of "Al-Mubashir" and Algerian Journalists:

"Al-Mubashir," the first Arabic-language newspaper in Algeria, played a crucial role in making the Algerian press visible. It served as a school for the first Algerian journalists, producing notable figures like Mahmoud Kahol, Mami Ismail, Omar Rasim, and Al-Maloud Al-Zarbi Al-Azhari.

1.3 Shift Towards Nationalistic Press:

After gaining experience in colonial newspapers, Algerian journalists aimed to establish private press outlets defending their interests. These newspapers, known as "the people's press," marked the actual launch of the national press. The emergence was delayed, mirroring the

experience of the colonial press, due to the Algerians' initial unfamiliarity with journalism and the foreignness of the French language.

The first of these nationalistic newspapers was "Al-Haqq," which appeared in Annaba on July 30, 1893. This type of journalism played a crucial role in defending the rights of Algerians against exploitation, abuse, and land seizures by French settlers.

1.4 Citizen Journalism and Opposition to Colonial Practices:

This wave of citizen journalism, characterized by newspapers such as "Al-Haqq," "Al-Maghrib," and "Al-Sabah," opposed arbitrary colonial practices. Despite facing restrictions and limited funding, these newspapers increased awareness among Algerians about their cause, mobilizing them to defend their freedom.

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In summary, the Algerian press evolved from being a tool of colonial influence to a platform for nationalistic expression, providing a counter-narrative against French colonial practices and contributing to the awakening of Algerian national consciousness.

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Lecture 05

Algerian Newspapers (1900 AD - 1914 AD):

During this period, the Algerian press experienced significant developments, marking the true beginning of Algerian-edited newspapers. Two notable publications emerged:

1. Al-Maghrib Newspaper (1903-1913):

- Published twice a week in the capital.
- First Algerian newspaper in the 20th century addressing Algerian affairs.
- A crucial outlet for Algerians who lacked newspapers in their language.

2. Al-Sabah Newspaper (1904-1905):

- Published in Arabic and French in Oran.
- Edited by Al-Arabi Fekhar.

3. Al-Haqq Al-Oharani Newspaper (1911-1912):

- Weekly political newspaper in Arabic from Oran.
- Advocated for the interests of Algerian Muslims.
- Ceased publication in 1912.

4. Al-Farouk Newspaper (1912-1915):

- A monthly periodical edited by Omar Ben Kaddour.
- Focused on journalistic editing and political efficiency.

Reasons for Emergence (1900 AD - 1914 AD):

1. Visit of Sheikh Muhammad Abduh (1903 AD):

- Sheikh Abduh's visit revived Islamic thought in Algeria.

2. Official Press in Arabic:

- France established an official Arabic press to control Algerian ideas and sentiments.

3. Arab Islamic Press:

- Emergence of press defending Algerian identity against cultural obliteration.

Algerian Newspapers (1919 AD - 1939 AD):

After World War I, Algerians sought a national press to voice their problems and aspirations for freedom. Despite irregular publication due to French authorities' threats, about 60 newspapers emerged during this period, written in both Arabic and French.

French-Speaking Algerian Newspapers:

1. Al-Qadam Newspaper (1919-1923, 1925):

- Co-founded by Prince Khaled and associates.
- Aimed to defend the interests of African Muslims.
- Resumed publication in 1925.

2. La Voix des Humbles (1922) :

- Bi-monthly educational and social periodical in Algiers.
- Mouthpiece of the Algerian Teachers Association.
- Suspended in 1939.

3. Progrès Newspaper (1923):

- Bi-monthly newspaper from Algiers expressing Muslim republican views.

4. Al-Adala Newspaper (1934-1939):

- Weekly newspaper defending Algerian interests, led by Prince Al-Amoudi.

- Represented the Association of Algerian Muslim Scholars.

These newspapers, influenced by figures like Prince Khaled and the Algerian Youth Elite, played pivotal roles in shaping the intellectual movement and expressing Algerian interests during a crucial period in their history.

Lecture 06

Algerian Arabic-Speaking Press (Between the Wars)

During the period between the wars, the Algerian Arabic-speaking press exhibited distinctive features compared to its French-language counterpart. Its characteristics included multiplicity, agility, and resilience against French authorities' accusations of anti-France propaganda. Despite facing obstacles, several significant newspapers emerged:

1. Al-Najah Newspaper (1920-1939, 1945):

- Originated in Constantine, starting as a weekly and later becoming a daily in 1930.
- Covered political, social, religious, literary, and scientific topics.
- Editor-in-chief: Abdel Hafiz bin Al-Hashemi.

2. Al-Shehab Newspaper (1925-1939):

- Founded in Constantine by Sheikh Abdelhamid Ben Badis.
- Weekly with a diverse range of materials.
- Official spokesman for the reformist school in Algeria.

3. Al-Ikhlâs Newspaper (1932):

- First published in Algiers, it represented Sufi orders and supported integration policies.
- Conducted propaganda campaigns against Sheikh Abdelhamid Ibn Badis.
- Ceased publication in 1923.

4. Basair Newspaper (1936-1939):

- Published in Algiers, it served as the official newspaper of the Association of Algerian Muslim Scholars.
- Confiscated and halted by French authorities in 1939.

5. Echo of the Desert (1926-1934):

- Published between 1926 and 1934.
- Highlighted the tribulations and suffering of the Algerian people.

During this phase, Algerian press publications in Arabic and French, while unified in addressing Algerian issues, lacked

coordination due to cultural differences among journalists.

French-speaking newspapers often called for development within the French framework, while Arabic-language newspapers aimed to cultivate a national culture, successfully mobilizing Algerian public opinion.

Algerian Newspapers After World War II (After 1945 AD):

1. The Algerian Republic (1946):

- Founded by Farhat Abbas in 1946.
- Significant in the post-World War II era.

2. The Algerian Nation:

- Advocated for Algerian independence.
- Ceased publication in 1948.

3. Al-Maghrib Al-Arabiya (1947-1953):

- Weekly Arabic-language political newspaper.
- Suspended in 1953.

4. Free Algeria (1949-1954):

- Bi-monthly periodical published in French.
- Continued publication until 1954.

The post-World War II era saw the Algerian press influenced by significant political developments, with the emergence of newspapers advocating for independence and reflecting the political, social, and cultural landscape of Algeria. This period also witnessed advancements in production and printing, and the Algerian press achieved a balance between regularity in publication and reliance on political organizations.

Lecture 07

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Algerian Newspapers After the Great Liberation

Revolution of 1954:

This stage, following the outbreak of the liberation revolution in 1954 AD, was pivotal in Algerian history. The newspapers during this period played a crucial role in preserving the history and principles of Algeria, acting as the voice of the liberation revolution both nationally and internationally. The newspapers were divided into three categories: Al-Wilaayat newspapers, Al-Mujahid newspapers, and Tanzimat newspapers.

1.State Newspapers:

After the division of Algeria into five states, the state of Aures issued the press bulletin "Al-Watan" in 1955 AD. This bulletin contained news, responses to Western propaganda, and international news. Subsequent newspapers included "Al-Jeel" and "Guerrilla War," along with publications covering various revolution-related issues.

2. Resistance Newspaper:

Established in Paris in 1955 AD, the Resistance newspaper, also known as the Armed Revolution, was initially published with four pages at a price of 20 francs. It was later distributed in Tunisia as a bi-monthly periodical. The newspaper aimed to support freedom fighters but was eventually discontinued, with "Al-Mujahid" becoming the sole representative for the revolution.

3. Al-Mujahid Newspaper:

Originally known as "The Algerian Resistance," this newspaper emerged in Tetouan, Morocco, in 1955 AD. After the Fasting Conference, it became "Al-Mujahid" and officially represented the revolution from July 1956 AD in Algiers. The newspaper was issued irregularly due to challenges until its equipment was destroyed during the Battle of Algiers. It moved to Tetouan, then Tunisia, where it remained until independence, playing a vital role in informing the world about the Algerian revolution.

After the interim government's announcement on September 19, 1958 AD, Al-Mujahid became affiliated with the Ministry of News. It played a crucial role in informing the global public about the Algerian revolution and mobilizing support.

4. Newspapers of Popular Organizations:

Apart from Al-Mujahid, other revolutionary newspapers included "The Algerian Worker," representing Algerian workers, and "The Algerian Youth," speaking for the National Liberation Front's youth. Publications by the Algerian Students Union and the Ministry of News, such as "The Algerian Revolution" and "Africa is Liberated," also contributed to conveying the revolutionary message.

This era marked a significant shift in the Algerian press, transitioning from political reform demands to advocating for independence and freedom. The emergence of political parties post-World War II further fueled the press's demand

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for independence, shaping a vibrant and influential press
that supported the Algerian cause and revolution.

Lecture 08

Algerian Press After Independence (1962-1965):

After gaining independence, the Algerian press faced a transitional period marked by the continuation of the colonial press and the utilization of French law. In this period, extending from 1962 to 1965, the press landscape witnessed several significant developments:

1. Continuation of Colonial Press: The initial years after independence saw the persistence of colonial newspapers in Algeria, which continued to represent French interests. French law, emphasizing freedom of the press, remained applicable, with the exception of matters conflicting with national sovereignty.

2. Establishment of National Newspapers:

- Le Peuple and The Army Magazine: In 1962, the newspaper "Le Peuple" and the magazine "The Army" were established. Simultaneously, French newspapers in major Algerian cities were nationalized.

- Al-Shaab (The People): Founded as the first purely national newspaper, "Al-Shaab" was initially published in French and affiliated with the National Liberation Front (FLN) party. Activists, despite lacking experience and resources, repaired the colonial "Leco-G" printing press. Saleh Louanchi, among other activists, played a crucial role. The first issue of the newspaper appeared with the help of Algerian journalists. Later, it was translated into French as "Le Babel" and, subsequently, changed to "Al-Jahid" in June 1965.

3. Investment in Arabic Printing: The government invested in Arabic printing machines to address the imbalance between French and Arabic publications. However, a shortage of Arabic-speaking journalists prompted the government to seek assistance from journalists from other Arab countries. Under the supervision of freedom fighter Ali Muftahi, "Al-Shaab" was published in Arabic on December 11, 1962.

4. Emergence of Other Newspapers:

- La Republique, Al-Nasr, and Algeria Evening: Several newspapers were introduced, including "La Republique" in Oran, "Al-Nasr" in Constantine, and the first evening daily, "Algeria Evening," published in French in April 1964.

- The African Revolution: The government issued a new weekly in French, named "The African Revolution," on February 2, 1963.

- Al-Mujahid: Published by the FLN party between November 1962 and August 1963, Al-Mujahid contributed to the diverse post-independence press landscape.

5. Challenges in Arabic Printing: While there were investments in Arabic printing machines, challenges emerged due to a scarcity of Arabic-speaking journalists. Many journalists had transitioned into political roles or administrative positions after independence. To address

this gap, the state sought the assistance of journalists from other Arab countries.

6. Diversification of Press: The period witnessed the establishment of various newspapers and magazines catering to different regions and linguistic preferences. "La Republique" in Oran, "Al-Nasr" in Constantine, and "Algeria Evening," the first evening daily, added diversity to the press landscape.

7. Government Initiatives: The government played a role in fostering the press. The establishment of "The African Revolution" weekly and the monthly army magazine in French reflected government initiatives to communicate with the public and maintain a presence in the media.

8. Algerian Journalists' Contribution: Despite challenges, Algerian journalists played a vital role in repairing printing presses and contributing to the establishment of national newspapers. Saleh Louanchi's involvement in repairing the

"Leco-G" printing press for "Al-Shaab" exemplifies the dedication of local journalists.

9. Development of Modern Newspapers: The government's focus on developing modern newspapers marked a departure from the colonial press. The formation of "Le Peuple" and "Al-Shaab" represented attempts to create newspapers that aligned with the aspirations of the newly independent Algerian state.

10. Print Media Landscape Transition: The years between 1962 and 1965 can be seen as a transitional phase in the print media landscape. While grappling with the remnants of the colonial press, the Algerian government and journalists worked to shape a national media identity reflecting the values and goals of an independent Algeria.

In conclusion, the period immediately following Algeria's independence witnessed the establishment of national newspapers, challenges in Arabic printing, government initiatives, and the diversification of the press. Algerian

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journalists played a crucial role in overcoming obstacles and contributing to the development of a media landscape that aligned with the aspirations of the newly independent nation.

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Lecture 09

AD 1978to 1965The period from :

1. End of French Laws and Transition: The period after independence marked the end of operating under French laws that persisted during the early years of independence. Initially, the Algerian media operated under colonial laws, including the French Media Law of 1881, allowing private ownership in journalism. Until 1965, private newspapers thrived, categorized as government-affiliated, party-affiliated, or elite-affiliated. However, after June 19, 1965, with the suspension of the "Alger République" newspaper, private newspapers ceased to exist.

2. Socialist Approach and Media Control: Following a military coup led by Houari Boumediene and the adoption of a socialist political system, a socialist approach permeated the media landscape. Journalists were considered public sector employees, obliged to defend the adopted policy. Order No. 535-68, issued on September 9, 1968, reinforced

the principle of mobilizing political discourse, subjecting journalists to arbitrary treatment, and placing all newspapers under the guardianship of the Ministry of Information.

3. Transformation of "Le Babel" to "Al-Mujahid": A notable event during this period was the transformation of the daily newspaper "Le Babel" to "Al-Mujahid," which dominated the media landscape with 230,000 copies compared to 71,000 copies for other newspapers in 1978. New newspapers, such as "Algerie Equality" in French, emerged, and both "Al-Nasr" and "Al-Jumhuriya" were gradually Arabized.

4. Phase 1979-1988 and the First Media Law: This stage witnessed significant political events and major changes in the media landscape. The issuance of the first media law on February 6, 1982, reflected a formal aspect of the country's transformation, especially in the economic field. The law

enshrined the principle of national sovereignty within the socialist and one-party system, officially establishing state control over the media sector. It attempted to regulate the journalism profession, limiting press freedom according to the state's ideology, as stated in Article 2.

5. State Integration of Media Activity: The period revealed a growing interest in the media sector as an integral part of the state's political and economic structures. Various aspects of media activity were integrated, and a general framework was established. The written press, primarily focused on highlighting government development efforts and mobilizing citizens in service of the nation, played a crucial role during this time.

In summary, the post-independence era in Algeria saw a shift from French laws to state-controlled socialist policies, resulting in significant transformations in the media landscape. The issuance of the first media law marked a formal aspect of the country's political and economic

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changes, reflecting the government's increased interest and control over the media sector.

Lecture 10

The period from 1979-1988:

1. Introduction of the First Media Law: The period from 1979 to 1988 marked a significant phase in the history of journalism in Algeria. A pivotal event during this time was the issuance of the first media law on February 6, 1982. This legal framework represented a formal aspect of the transformative changes taking place in Algeria, particularly under the influence of the new political leadership, especially in the economic domain.

2. Principle of National Sovereignty: The media law of 1982 played a crucial role in shaping the media landscape. It embedded the principle of national sovereignty within the context of the socialist and one-party system prevailing in Algeria during that period. By doing so, the law officially

established state control over the media sector, outlining the scope and limitations of press freedom.

3. Regulation of Journalism Profession: One of the key objectives of the media law was to regulate the journalism profession in Algeria. It aimed to define the roles and responsibilities of journalists while articulating the boundaries within which press freedom could operate. Article 2 of the law specifically addressed these limitations, emphasizing that freedom of the press was subject to the ideology approved by the state.

4. Integration of Media into State Structures: Another noteworthy aspect of this stage was the burgeoning interest in the media sector as an integral component of the broader political and economic structures and institutions of the state. Various facets of media activity were systematically integrated, and a comprehensive framework was established to guide the sector. This integration showcased

the growing significance of the media in the overall governance and communication strategies of the state.

5. Government-Centric Focus of Written Press: During this period, the written press, particularly newspapers, assumed a role primarily centered on highlighting the government's developmental endeavors. Emphasis was placed on mobilizing citizens to actively contribute to national causes, fostering a sense of unity and collective service to the nation. The written press played a crucial role in disseminating information about government initiatives and rallying public support.

In summary, the period from 1979 to 1988 in Algeria witnessed the enactment of the first media law, which formalized state control over the media sector, regulated the journalism profession, and set the stage for the integration of media into broader state structures. The written press, during this time, became a vital tool for

communicating government priorities and fostering a sense of national duty among citizens.

AD stage Until January 1992: Algerian Media in Transition and Turmoil

1. Background of Sensitivity (1980s):

- The period from 1979 to 1988 is considered sensitive in Algerian history, marked by the events of October 1988.
- Popular unrest, particularly by young demonstrators, demanded change due to challenging living conditions.

2. Media Challenges during October 1988:

- Western and French media influenced the narrative, creating a distorted image of the events.
- Algerian media struggled to counter these external narratives and present an accurate account.

3. Political Response and Constitutional Amendments:

- President Chadli Benjedid addressed the nation, promising constitutional amendments and engaging the media to communicate the changes.

- A new constitution in 1989 opened the path for political, intellectual, and media pluralism.

4. Launch of Media Pluralism (1989-1990):

- The events of October 1988 led to a significant turning point, and the 1989 Constitution and media legislation allowed for pluralism.

- The 1990 Media Law confirmed and expanded upon the principles of the 1882 Law, emphasizing citizen rights and participation.

5. Media Law of 1990:

- Issued on April 3, 1990, it aligned with the 1989 Constitution, emphasizing media pluralism and independence.

- The law aimed to regulate the profession, removing ambiguity, and stressing citizens' right to objective information and expression.

6. Media Landscape Transformation (1988-1990):

- More than thirty new media titles emerged between governmental, private, and party press.

- Daily copies surpassed 200,000 in July 1990, indicating a vibrant media landscape.

7. Challenges in Achieving Pluralism (1990-1991):

- Challenges arose in moving towards pluralism after the enactment of the 1990 Media Law.

- Intense competition among media outlets, financial pressures, and a crisis in the media sector became apparent.

8. Algeria's Entry into a Dark Period (1992-1998):

- The cancellation of legislative elections in February 1992 resulted in the cessation of the 1990 Media Law.

- The Supreme Media Council was dissolved, leading to restrictions on press freedom.

9. Impact of Political Turmoil on Media:

- The tragic period from 1992 to 1998 witnessed the loss of journalists due to brutal terrorism.

- Journalists faced threats as they attempted to navigate the challenges imposed on press freedom.

In summary, the period until January 1992 witnessed a complex transition in Algerian media, marked by efforts to achieve pluralism and cope with political and social upheavals. The enactment of the 1990 Media Law represented a pivotal moment, but the subsequent political turmoil had a profound impact on press freedom, leading to a dark period with severe challenges for journalists and media outlets.

Lecture 11

Phase 2000 AD - 2012 AD: Algerian Press Boom and Expansion

1. Media Boom (2000-2012):

- A notable expansion in the national press characterized this period.
- Daily newspapers increased from 31 in 2000 to 80 in 2009.
- Circulation rose significantly from 1.31 million copies in 2000 to 2.7 million copies per day in 2009.

2. Proliferation of Periodicals:

- The number of periodicals surged from 41 in 2000 to 69 in 2009.

- Withdrawal increased from 81 thousand copies to over a million copies.

3. Emergence of Major Journalism Institutions:

- Significant journalistic institutions like "Al-Watan" and "Al-Khobar" emerged.

- These institutions operated independently, contributing to the printing, advertising, and publicity sectors, becoming key players in the national economy.

4. Impact of Improved Security Situation:

- Decline in security threats and terrorism positively affected the press.

- The national press regained authority and played a watchdog role, exposing defects and mismanagement within the authority.

5. Journalistic Struggle for Freedom:

- Journalists during this period fought for increased freedom of expression.

- Efforts were made to lift restrictions on journalistic practices and secure the right to access news sources.

6. Organic Law No. 12-05 (2012):

- A significant milestone was the issuance of Organic Law No. 12-05 on January 12, 2012.

- The law addressed demands for increased freedom of expression, lifting restrictions, and ensuring the right to access news sources.

The years 2000 to 2012 marked a transformative phase for the Algerian press, witnessing substantial growth, the emergence of influential institutions, and the press reclaiming its watchdog role. Improved security conditions allowed for a more assertive press, and the issuance of Organic Law No. 12-05 in 2012 reflected a significant step towards securing journalistic freedoms.

Lecture 12

Stage: 2012 to the Present - Algerian Press Transformation

1. Media Law 12-05 (2012):

- A pivotal moment in Algerian press history.
- Media Law 12-05, consisting of 133 articles, was a landmark development.
- The law addressed key aspects, including regulations, freedom of the press, and journalist rights and duties.

2. Journalist Rights and Duties Defined:

- The law emphasized the journalist's rights and duties in both material and moral aspects.
- Introduced rules defining the journalist's contract, literary property rights (Article 80), and insurance rights.

3. Ethics of Journalism:

- A dedicated chapter focused on the ethics of journalism.
- Emphasized adherence to professional ethics and morals, preventing the infringement of personal lives.
- Outlined penalties for violations, enforced by the Supreme Council of Professional Ethics.

4. Organization of the Written Press:

- Defined methods for organizing the written press.
- Established procedures for founding a newspaper.

5. Shift to Electronic Press:

- The law marked the beginning of a transition for the Algerian press from traditional paper formats to the electronic press.

6. Challenges and Achievements:

- The period witnessed challenges and achievements for the Algerian press.

- Journalists struggled to secure more space for freedom of expression and lift restrictions on journalistic practices.

7. National Press Regains Authority:

- The decline in security threats contributed to the national press regaining authority.

- Journalists played a watchdog role, highlighting government defects and mismanagement.

8. Boom in the National Press (2000-2012):

- Significant growth in the national press, with an increase in daily newspapers from 31 in 2000 to 80 in 2009.

- Circulation also surged from 1.31 million copies in 2000 to 2.7 million copies daily in 2009.

9. Emergence of Major Institutions:

- Major journalistic institutions like "Al-Watan" and "Al-Khobar" emerged, becoming standalone entities in printing, advertising, and publicity.

10. Newspapers as Economic Hubs:

- Newspapers became effective economic hubs, contributing to the national economy.

11. Organic Law No. 12-05 (2012):

- A turning point for Algerian press, addressing regulation, freedom, and journalist rights.
- Focused on the transition from print to electronic press.

12. Long Struggle for Media Pluralism:

- The Algerian press faced challenges in implementing media pluralism after the 1990 Media Law.
- Journalists and media professionals struggled for pluralism, leading to the 2012 Media Law.

13. Preservation of Freedom of the Press:

- The 2012 Media Law marked a commitment to preserving freedom of the press and defining journalist rights.

- Highlighted the importance of ethics in journalism.

14. Transition to Electronic Press:

- The 2012 Media Law laid the groundwork for the transition from traditional print media to the emerging electronic press.

- This shift reflected global trends in the media industry.

15. Continued Evolution:

- The Algerian press continues to evolve, shaped by legal frameworks, technological advancements, and the dynamic socio-political landscape.

The stage from 2012 to the present reflects a transformative period in the Algerian press, with legal reforms, technological shifts, and the persistent commitment of journalists to journalistic principles contributing to its ongoing evolution.

This stage, characterized by the enactment of Media Law 12-05 in 2012, brought about significant changes in the

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Algerian press landscape. The law not only addressed regulations and freedoms but also laid the groundwork for the transition from traditional print media to the emerging electronic press. It underscored the rights and responsibilities of journalists while emphasizing the ethical standards crucial to the journalism profession. The Supreme Council of Professional Ethics gained a role in enforcing these standards, contributing to a more accountable and regulated media environment.

Lecture 13

1. Mr. Slimane Ben El Siam: The First Algerian Journalist

While the Algerians became acquainted with journalism towards the end of the 19th century and newspapers proliferated with the expansion of colonization in Algeria, there were no Algerian names associated with the newspapers published during the first twenty-two years of French presence in Algeria (1830-1852).

The turning point occurred during the celebrations and displays held in Paris to mark the installation of Napoleon III as the head of the French Empire in 1852. Mr. Slimane Ben El Siam was part of the delegation representing Algeria on this occasion. Following the celebrations, he returned with a detailed report on the events, describing their unfolding. He conveyed the details of the journey to France, capturing the worlds within it in eloquent words and images that transported the reader to the event's location. This report,

signed by Slimane Ben El Siam, became the first contribution by an Algerian journalist to a newspaper during that period, specifically in the newspaper "Al Moubachir."

Birth and Background:

Slimane Ben El Siam was born in Meliana, and it is believed that his father was a notable figure in the region. The exact date and place of his birth, as well as the details of his education, are not known. However, it is said that he was among those who facilitated the French penetration of the area. He was appointed by Aga in the city of Meliana.

Mr. Slimane Ben El Siam, due to his social status and interaction with French officials, was among the intellectuals in Algeria who actively engaged in the early experience of journalism under French colonial rule.

This marked the beginning of Algerian journalists leaving their imprint on newspapers during a crucial period in Algeria's history. Slimane Ben El Siam's contribution paved

the way for future Algerian journalists, setting the stage for the development of journalism in the region.

Mr. Slimane Ben El Siam's initiation into journalism during a time of French colonization was a noteworthy step that laid the foundation for the participation of Algerians in shaping the narrative through newspapers. His early endeavors marked the beginning of a tradition where Algerian journalists would increasingly become the voice of their people in the media landscape.

His role as the first Algerian journalist highlights the complex interplay between colonial powers and local figures during a period of profound social and political change. While he was part of the delegation to France, his subsequent reportage reflects a nuanced perspective, capturing the essence of the events and creating a historical record from an Algerian viewpoint.

The emergence of Slimane Ben El Siam as a journalist underscores the importance of intellectual figures engaging

with media to convey the realities and experiences of their communities. This moment in history laid the groundwork for future generations of Algerian journalists, who would continue to play a vital role in documenting the struggle for independence and shaping the narrative of the Algerian people.

Slimane Ben El Siam's journey into journalism is a significant chapter in the history of Algerian media, representing the early steps taken by local intellectuals to participate in the discourse of their time. His contribution paved the way for the development of an indigenous journalistic tradition that would later play a crucial role in the broader context of Algeria's struggle for independence and subsequent nation-building.

2.The Sheikh Abu Al-Yakdane (1302-1393 H / 1888-1973



AD):

Lineage:

His full name is Al-Haj Ibrahim bin Isa bin Yahya bin Dawood, bin Sheikh Al-Haj Ahmed, bin Sheikh Baqasim bin Hamu bin Isa, Hamdi. His lineage traces back to his fifth grandfather, Sheikh Al-Haj Ahmed, given their recognition of his significance and knowledge. He belongs to the noble Bala'a tribe in Qarara and his tribe's lineage extends to

Abdul Mumin bin Ali Al-Muwahidi, one of the greatest kings of the Almohad state in Morocco. He is from the Berber Kumiya tribe in the Tlemcen region, and his ancestors moved from southern Morocco to Saqiyat Al-Hamra, where a significant population of Ibadi Muslims resided. His grandfather, Sheikh Baqasim, later moved to Qarara.

Nickname:

His nickname is Abu Al-Yakdane, which became a title for the Sheikh, his children, and grandchildren. It overshadowed his original nickname, Hamdi.

Birth:

Abu Al-Yakdane was born on Monday, 29 Safar, 1306 H, corresponding to November 5, 1888 AD, in Garara, Ghardaia province in southern Algeria. His father, Sheikh Isa bin Yahya, was an imam and a member of the Qarara mosque.

Education:

His initial education began with memorizing the Quran at an early age, demonstrating a natural talent for learning and a passion for Quranic recitation and calligraphy. His first teacher in writing was Al-Haj Ibrahim bin Saleh Boushaba. After mastering reading and writing, he moved on to memorize the entire Quran.

Abu Al-Yakdane joined the school of Sheikh Omar Bihia in 1317 or 1318 H (1900 AD) at the age of around 12. There, he excelled in various sciences, including grammar, syntax, and creed. Despite facing extreme poverty, he managed to complete the memorization of the Quran.

Later, he joined Sheikh Qutb's circle, who officially accepted him as a student due to his piety and dedication. Abu Al-Yakdane expanded his knowledge by studying under various scholars, including Sheikh Mohamed Asram in geography, Sheikh Al-Sadiq Nifir in education, Hasan Hassani in history, and Sheikh Tahir bin Saleh in French.

Journey for Seeking Knowledge:

Despite financial constraints, Abu Al-Yakdane embarked on a journey to the East. He visited Tunis, Cairo, Damascus, Beirut, and Tripoli. He settled in Tunis, joining the Zitouna University as a student and also enrolling in the Khaldounia School from 1913 to 1915. He studied under several prominent scholars during this period.

Journalistic Activity:

Abu Al-Yakdane played a pivotal role in the Algerian reform movement. Influenced by the Tunisian Renaissance, he returned to Algeria in 1925 and dedicated himself to journalistic endeavors. In 1931, he established the Arab Press printing press in Algiers, the first modern Algerian national press.

Passionate about journalism, Abu Al-Yakdane contributed to various Arab newspapers in Tunisia and Egypt. He founded eight newspapers in Algeria between 1926 and 1939, including Wadi M'zab, Al-Maghrib, Al-Noor, Al-Bustan, Al-Nibras, Al-Ummah, and Al-Furqan.

His journalistic career was driven by his commitment to serving the Islamic and Arab causes. Abu Al-Yakdane's love for journalism was evident in his dedication to spreading his reformist ideas and advocating for the nation's progress. He saw journalism as a powerful means to communicate with the broad masses inside and outside Algeria for the sake of Arab-Islamic resurgence.

His Legacy:

Abu Al-Yakdane's legacy extends beyond journalism. He was a man of extensive knowledge, understanding, and patience. His reformist ideas, recorded in his writings and newspapers, contributed significantly to the intellectual and cultural development of Algeria during a critical period in its history.

Hafnawi-Qasim Al-Sheikh Abu Al



His Nickname:

He is known as Abu al-Qasim Muhammad al-Hafnawi ibn al-Sheikh ibn Abi al-Qasim, with the nickname Ibn Arous ibn al-Saghir, or Muhammad (with Fat al-Mim) al-Mubarak al-

Disi. His lineage connects to the ruler of Bou Saada, "Sidi Ibrahim" (The Ghoul), and his mother, Mrs. Khadija bint Sheikh, a fundamentalist scholar, teacher of Muhammad Al-Mazari Al-Disi.

Birth and Death:

Sheikh Abu al-Qasim Muhammad Al-Hafnawi was born in 1266 AH (1852 AD) in Al-Dis, Bou Saada. He died of paralysis in his birthplace on Friday, Dhul-Hijjah 21, 1366 AH (January 10, 1942 AD), and was buried in Al-Dis.

Education:

He memorized the entire Quran from Sheikh Muhammad bin Abdul Rahman Al-Basir Al-Disi. Proficient in religious sciences, Arabic grammar, astronomy, arithmetic, rhetoric, and prosody, he sought knowledge from prominent scholars. He studied in Biskra and Tasila, Bejaia, and learned modern sciences, including French, in Algeria's

capital. Al-Hafnawi worked for more than 12 years at the official newspaper Al-Mubasher.

Journalistic Career:

At 32, he started his journalism career at Al-Mubasher newspaper, where he wrote, translated, and corrected. He worked there for 43 years until 1927 when the newspaper merged. Known for his linguistic skills, Al-Hafnawi defended Arab scholars, opposed biased accusations, and covered various topics in articles and reports.

Writings:

His notable work is "Defining the Successor with the News of the Salaf," a treasure book documenting biography of Algerian scholars, thinkers, and advocates of the Renaissance. He also translated a French book on human health preservation and authored works on beekeeping.

Contributions to Journalism:

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Abu Al-Qasim Al-Hafnawi left a lasting impact during his journalism career of over 50 years. He contributed to Al-Mubasher, demonstrating linguistic proficiency and defending the reputation of Arab scholars. His work in diverse fields, including literature, politics, and sociology, enriched Algerian journalism.

Selected Articles:

- October 7, 1887: An article commenting on Abu Al-Qasim bin Sedira's book about the Ancient Berber Language.
- January 21, 1888: A news article reporting on a military leader's trip to Senegal.
- January 1888: An article about raising sheep and effective means of preserving them.
- January 22, 1888: A translation of a report on French commercial transactions with the Ottoman Caliphate.

Abu al-Qasim al-Hafnawi's contributions to journalism and literature have left a lasting legacy, marking him as a key figure in Algerian intellectual and journalistic history.

3. Ismail Hamed:

Mr. Ismail Hamed is a figure with limited available information regarding his birth and death dates. He was culturally influenced by the French and worked as a translator in the French army. Advocating for integration, he believed in the lasting presence of France in Algeria and promoted the blending of European cultures in the region, making him a prominent figure among the integrationist leaders in the late 19th and early 20th centuries.

Writings:

Ismail Hamed, a brilliant writer, focused on topics related to French Muslims in North Africa. Unfortunately, due to the scarcity of references, many of his works have not been preserved. One known book is "French Muslims in North

Africa," published in Paris in 1906. This valuable scientific reference is divided into three sections, discussing Algeria during French colonialism, the distribution of the Muslim population, Islamic conquests, and the intellectual and cultural blending with the French. Hamed provided biographies of Algerian figures involved in translation and teaching during the French era, along with information about administrators, judges, and journalists.

Journalistic Career:

Ismail Hamed's name appeared in the Al-Alam Al-Islami magazine in 1907, a publication that began in Paris in 1906. He contributed numerous articles covering various fields such as trade, Islamic topics, and occasionally, the Brotherhood movement. One of his notable articles in February 1907 discussed trade and Algerians.

Despite his integrationist views, Ismail Hamed demonstrated sympathy for the Islamic renaissance. He published an article in June/July 1907 about the certificates

granted by the KADIRIA order in Baghdad, showcasing a diploma of this order. This reflects his support for the Islamic renaissance despite his integrationist tendencies.

Ismail Hamed was known for quoting and commenting on other newspapers, particularly those reporting on movements in Arab countries. He analyzed issues related to teaching foreign languages in Egypt and expressed his support for the Islamic renaissance. He opposed magazines advocating for school closures and the stand against education in Arab countries, such as "Al-ALAK " newspaper in Egypt.

In the Al-Moayed magazine, Ismail Hamed played contradictory roles. While advocating for the integration of Algerian society with French culture, he also highlighted the importance of Arab-Islamic publications and listed noteworthy books of the time, reflecting a nuanced perspective on cultural and intellectual matters.

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Despite the challenges in obtaining detailed information about Ismail Hamed's life and works, his contributions to both literature and journalism offer insights into the complex cultural and political landscape of Algeria during his time.

4. Mohammed bin Mustafa Al-Khoja:



Birth:

Sheikh Muhammad bin Mustafa Al-Khoja, born in the month of Shaban in 1232 AH (1865 AD) in the city of Algiers, was descended from Hassan Pasha. His mother's lineage is traced back to the well-known scholar Sheikh Hajj Muhammad bin Jadoun Al-Taer. Reports suggest that he had Turkish origins.

Functions:

Muhammad bin Mustafa Al-Khoja began his career by being appointed as a preacher at the Great Mosque in Algiers and the New Mosque in 1880 AD. In 1886 AD, he joined the French administration, and by 1895 AD, he became a teacher at the Safir Mosque. Later, in 1910 AD, he held a teaching position at the Grand Mosque. He also served as an editor for the official newspaper "Al-Mubashir" between 1868 AD and 1901 AD. Additionally, he assumed the role of steward for the shrine of "Sidi Abd al-Rahman al-Tha'alabi."

Ideology:

Muhammad bin Mustafa Al-Khoja was known for his resistance to French colonialism. He actively fought against heresies and superstitions within Algerian society, influenced by the ideas of the preacher Muhammad Abduh. Notably, he advocated for the liberation of Muslim women, expressing his views through various writings and treatises.

Journalism:

Commencing his journalistic career at the age of 21, Muhammad bin Mustafa Al-Khoja contributed significantly to Al-Mubashir Newspaper for nine consecutive years until 1895 AD. His articles covered a range of topics, including the history of Libyan urbanization, locusts in the deer wall, and methods to revive the earth with trees. Known for his strong argumentation, eloquence, and boldness in editing, he held responsibilities such as editing, correcting, and translating from French to Arabic.

Writings:

Muhammad bin Mustafa Al-Khoja authored several notable works, including "Concern for Female Rights," "Enlightening Minds in Urging Liberation and Preserving Bodies," "A Brief Introduction to the Meaning of Religion and Jurisprudence," "Jewel Contracts during the Residence of the Moroccan Delegation in Algeria," "Al-Lubab fi Ahkam Al-Adornment, Dress, and Veiling," and "Al-Salt Al-Dari on Issues Related to Smallpox," among others.

Medals:

Muhammad bin Mustafa Al-Khoja received several medals, including the Medal of Honor, the highest medal, the Public Service Medal, and the Medal of the King of Morocco "Moulay Youssef."

Death:

Muhammad bin Mustafa Al-Khoja passed away at the age of fifty on the seventh of Shawwal in 1333 AH (1915 AD) in

Algiers. He was buried in Hamma, Algiers, having dedicated over thirty years of his life to intellectual and cultural pursuits. May God have mercy on him.

5. Mohammed Al-Saeed Ali Al-Sharif Al-Bejaoui:

Birth and Lineage:

Muhammad Al-Saeed bin Ali Al-Sharif Al-Bejaoui was born in 1820 in Yalula, in the Zawawa region, descending from a lineage of righteous individuals who migrated from the Arabian Peninsula and settled among the tribes between the 6th and 12th centuries. His grandfather, Sidi Musa (or Ali), traced his lineage to Sidi Ibn Muhammad Abdul Salam bin Mishish Al-Awwal. Muhammad Al-Saeed Al-Bejaoui passed away on the 14th of Jumada Al-Awwal in 1314 AH.

Career in Journalism:

As one of the pioneering journalists, Muhammad Al-Saeed Al-Bejaoui wrote a continuous series of journalistic articles, with more than seventeen articles advocating for the dissemination of knowledge and culture. His articles were characterized by an elegant and engaging style. He often used the title "From the Words of the Literary Muhammad Al-Saeed" for his articles. His writing style was praised for its beauty, eloquence, and precise descriptions, making the reader feel immersed in the events he described. His work marked him as superior to other journalists of his time, including Suleiman bin Al-Siam.

Muhammad Al-Saeed Al-Bejaoui participated, alongside Suleiman bin Al-Siam, in the celebrations of Napoleon's installation as Emperor of France. Representing the Constantine province at the time, this participation opened up new opportunities for him. Subsequently, he published articles characterized by a refined and captivating style,

often titled "The Mubashir," calling for the spread of knowledge and culture.

First Article and Reception:

Muhammad Al-Saeed Al-Bejaoui's first article appeared in the French government's Arabic-speaking newspaper, Al-Mubashir, on January 30, 1853. In this article, he shared insights gained during his visit to France six months before its publication. He advised Algerians to follow the example of the French and faced considerable backlash from Algerian elites who defended justice within the Islamic realm. They accused him of flattery, assimilation into French culture, and self-denial.

6. Ahmed bin Al-Fekoun:

Birth and Education:

Ahmed bin Al-Fekoun was born on February 12, 1829, in Constantine, into a family where his grandfather held the position of the Grand Mufti of Constantine. He received his

education in Constantine, attending a school reopened by the French, which was bilingual.

Military and Journalism Career:

At the age of 22, Ahmed bin Al-Fekoun joined the French army as a translator between 1850 and 1873. Remarkably, he displayed such loyalty to France that he might have been one of the first Algerians to acquire French citizenship. He worked as a translator in the French army and, concurrently, engaged in journalism. He translated articles from Arabic to French, serving French interests due to his unconditional loyalty to France.

Additionally, Ahmed bin Al-Fekoun translated a series of articles about the French heroine "Jeanne d'Arc" (Joan of Arc) under the title "Al-Tarikh Al-Mutadarrak Fi A'mal Jeanne D'Arc." In these translations, he covered the heroic deeds, biography, and tragic end of Joan of Arc.

Ahmed bin Al-Fekoun's dual roles in the French army and journalism exemplified his allegiance to France, which was met with mixed reactions from the Algerian community. While he was known for his religious lineage and family's reputation for piety, his actions were perceived as contradictory, symbolizing a dichotomy between loyalty to faith and loyalty to colonial powers.

7. Algerian journalist, Voice of the Revolution, "Aissa



Messoudi:

His Birth:

The journalist Muhammad Aissa was born on May 12, 1931 AD, in Oran, into a poor peasant family. He learned the Arabic language in Quranic schools before joining the Zaytouna Mosque, where he obtained a certificate of eligibility and achievement (Mohammed R., 2020).

He was a political activist and held various union positions, including the president of the Algerian Students Association

in Tunisia in 1956 AD. With the outbreak of the liberation revolution, he played a significant role in launching the Voice of Algerian Radio. Before that, he had voiced Algeria through various Arab radio stations such as Al-Itti'a Al-Tunisia and Al-Egypt.

He joined the secret radio of the Liberation Army on the Moroccan border, known as "The Voice of Free Algeria" (Saham-B, 2017). Aissa Masoudi was a patriotic individual who passionately supported the Algerian cause, contributing his voice to serve the goals of the Liberation Revolution. He provided valuable services to the revolution, delivering the Algerian issue to the world. He joined Radio Natour in Morocco on July 12, 1959, after joining the radio station of the National Liberation Army. He was appointed to Radio Free Algeria in October 1961. Additionally, he worked as a journalist for Al-Shaab newspaper, considered the first Algerian newspaper after independence (Saham-B, 2017).

Aissa Masoudi passed away in December 1994.

8. Omar bin Kaddour Al-Jazairi,

also known as Omar bin Dzirel, was a prominent figure in Algeria, born in Arbaa on the outskirts of Algiers. His family later moved to Algiers, settling in one of its suburbs, possibly Al-Abyar (Qaddour, 2022).

Omar bin Kaddour developed a love for knowledge from a young age. His father took him to attend knowledge councils and mosque lessons at the Si Ramadan Mosque. He also received education at the Tha'alibi School under the guidance of scholars such as Abdul Qadir Majawi and Sheikh Abdul Halim bin Samaya.

Having memorized the Holy Qur'an, Omar bin Qaddour deepened his knowledge of language and embraced Islamic thought. He embarked on a journey to seek further knowledge, traveling to Tunisia to study at the Zaytouna Mosque and later to Egypt, where he read important

religious books and engaged with reformers and thinkers, influenced by figures like Ibn al-Muqaffa, Abd al-Rahman al-Kawakibi, and Lutfi al-Manfaluti (Allah, 1998).

Work in Journalism:

Omar bin Kaddour Al-Jazairi made significant contributions to journalism, publishing articles in various Arab newspapers, including Al-Liwaa (Egypt, 1906 AD), Al-Haqiqa (Tunisia, 1907 AD), Al-Taquadum (Tunisia, 1908 AD), and The Field Marshal and Minister (Tunisia, 1908 AD) (Kamal, Dr. S). Through these articles, he aimed to introduce the Algerian issue at the Arab level.

Facing severe harassment from French colonial forces due to his bold stance on the Algerian issue, Omar continued his journalistic activities under his real name, avoiding the use of pseudonyms. He assumed the position of the editor of the Arabic section in the colonial newspaper "Al-Akhbar" in 1908 AD. His impact was significant, making the newspaper popular among Algerians. Unable to establish a

newspaper in his name, he later founded "Al-Farouk" in 1913 AD, serving as a mouthpiece for defending Algeria and combating myths and ignorance.

Despite being arrested and exiled to laghouat on foot, Omar bin Kaddour did not waver in his commitment to his reformist ideas. After returning to the capital, he re-established his newspaper, which eventually turned into a weekly magazine before permanently ceasing publication. He later founded "Al-Siddiq" and "Zulfiqar" newspapers, continuing his efforts to spread knowledge, educate Algerians, and uphold their cultural identity (Kamal, Dr. S; kaddour, 2022; Allah, 1998).

Conclusion

The conclusion draws attention to the unintended consequences of French colonialism in Algeria, specifically in the realm of journalism. The introduction of the printing press and the practice of journalism by the French aimed at intellectual control over the Algerian people, but it backfired.

Instead, it led to an intellectual revolution where Algerian intellectuals expressed their ideas and affiliations through newspapers, educating the public about the dangers of colonialism.

Algerian newspapers became a crucial platform for conveying the voice of the people to other Arab and foreign countries, exposing the crimes of the colonizers that the French sought to cover. These newspapers emerged in response to French publications that aimed to convince Algerians of the necessity of French presence through misinformation.

Remarkably, the means the French employed to maintain control inadvertently fueled the intellectual and informational resistance, ultimately contributing to Algeria's fight for independence. The press played a pivotal role in uniting Algerians against French colonialism by disseminating educational ideas and debunking French propaganda.

In the end, the conclusion emphasizes how the press became a powerful tool in the hands of Algerian intellectuals, shaping public opinion, and contributing significantly to the struggle for independence. The listed references provide a comprehensive overview of the historical, cultural, and journalistic aspects of this transformative period in Algeria's history.

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