

**ALGERIENNE DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC AND PEOPLE
MINISTRY OF THE POST AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY
AND COMMUNICATIONS**

NEW EDITION



SUMMARY



SEARCH





عَبْدُ الْعَزِيزِ بُوْفْلَيْفَتَا
رئيس الجمهورية



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Preface

Because it is a milestone which marks our history and is also the holder of our memory, the postage stamp deserved to have an encyclopaedia dedicated to it which speaks about it, going further than the symbol it represents.

The postage stamp is much more than an image whose aesthetic value can be appreciated. In truth, it serves as a history or a moment of this history, of our culture, of our arts and crafts and its marks out the stages of our revolutionary journey, better perhaps than entire books could do. It is this power of evocation of the postage stamp which justifies the publication of this encyclopædia.

The postal institution, which is responsible for periodically producing the postage stamp, is also deemed to be a repository of our memory, both at the national level and at the international scale. The universal exhibitions it has participated in and the recognitions it has many times aroused show that the Algerian Post Office had, very early on, thrown down the essential pathways for promoting, at a worldwide level, its missions, particularly the philatelic practice. With the introduction of the new communication and information technologies in its management process, it gained ever more efficiency.

An evocation of the great times of our history, and at the same time of our personal joys and pains, this work should exist to also be, amongst so many other sources of reference, the interpreter of our need to be different and our ability to live the universal. In these times of intolerance and lack of understanding between men, this, here, is a new opportunity which is offered to the hope of a human fraternity.

May this work serve the noble purposes which have been assigned to it by its creators, and may it represent, in any case, a significant contribution to the cultural revival effort which accompanies Algeria's reconstruction process.

Abdelaziz BOUTEFLIKA



An accomplished work



«For us, there is nothing more appealing than a work of the dimension of the Encyclopaedia of Algeria's Postage Stamp. This is why we feel fortunate to be able to express this sentiment through the introductory lines of this new edition.

We can only feel delighted, on behalf of our department and all those executives who contributed to it from near or far, that a new edition is seeing the light of day - enhanced with an additional year and published in monolingual versions.

This work is invaluable, both for philately and for the history of our country, with the postage stamp marking out the major milestones. It is also invaluable from an aesthetic point of view as it required the twofold effort put into the content and the format to join together pertinence and beauty as one.

This work is a veritable mine of information, both for friends of Algeria who wish to know our country's culture and history better and for our youth who has such a need to know the full events of our past to learn from them the pointers to build the future.

Finally, the Encyclopaedia of Algeria's Postage Stamp is also a symbolic step in the history of our sector's development; because of its excellence, it marks the level to which our future actions should aspire, in a context where the new information and communication technologies are at the very core of all progress.»

M. Hamid BESSALAH

Minister of Post and Information and Communication Technologies



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The postage stamp

Mirror of civilisations at the age-old origins of Algeria



In this 45th anniversary of our independence, won at such a high price, here we are faced with the history of our age-old nation. Hence this encyclopædia, which has been published further to the idea which His Excellency the President of the Republic put together when he received the first anthology of the postage stamp in independent Algeria's colours. The bet paid off. This mirroring work of the great epics reveals both our identity and our universality through the postage stamp.

The development of the means of communication and the technological revolution which underlies it have removed nothing from the intrinsic value of the postage stamp, in the same way as multimedia has not been able to dethrone books. This comparison is even more pertinent when the postage stamp and the book are encountered, with the second revealing from the first the entire memorial richness it contains.

It was for this purpose that the requirement to have the Algerian postage stamp talked about, formulated by His Excellency the President of the Republic, Mr Abdelaziz Bouteflika, found its full justification. This was a requirement which gave birth to The Encyclopaedia of Algeria's postage stamp. This work needed to be a worthy reflection, through the postage stamp which has set down its milestones, of the historic, cultural and institutional evolution of Algeria.

If it was impossible to claim an exhaustive content as the encyclopaedic vocation of the work would imply, it is because its philatelic vocation dictated the need to follow this milestone of the postage stamp, to only select from our country's rich history the most symbolic elements and the most important moments.

Yet, there is also a need, in this marked out space of the Encyclopædia of Algeria's postage stamp, to draw attention to a subject abundant with historic, political, cultural and civilisational facts which reveal the exceptional journey made by Algeria, State and Nation, since the very oldest of times where the cave drawings of the Tassili already set the tone of a clearly Algerian desire to mark History.

The philatelic work, just like currency, has, since Independence, been one of the first symbolic acts of national sovereignty, in the same way as it has been an area for laying down the Algerian values of solidarity with the other nations still under the colonial yoke and of loyalty to the ideas of freedom and dignity.

To philately fans, this encyclopaedia is yours. It enhances our cultural and historic heritage for the upcoming generations against the culture of forgetting.

This rich and glorious philatelic heritage can only honour the Algerian Post Office at a time when this institution is preparing to start, after capitalising on several decades of experience, an era marked by the technological revival which calls for a better adapted reorganisation of the post office professions.

For our part, having had the honour of saying a few words, after the words given by the President of the Republic in the preface of this work, our dearest wish is that this encyclopaedia makes happy people both of passionate philatelists and lovers of Algeria.

D' Boudjemaâ HAÏCHOUR

Former Minister of Post and Information and Communication Technologies



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Philately

A faithful reflection of the country's development



Whilst Algeria's philatelic history started on 1 January 1849, we had to wait until 1924 to see the issue of the first stamps with this country's mention. Algerian philately, outlined in this wonderful encyclopaedia through a great many postage stamps, is of a great wealth. It is a real historic testimony of Algeria, a crossroads open to exchanges, where numerous civilisations and cultures rubbed shoulders with each other.

The Universal Postal Union (UPU) is proud to contribute to this staging of Algerian postage stamps by opening up its archives and promoting the philatelic issues of part of this country's history. As a native of Oran and having lived in the region of Mascara, finding this history of Algeria in this remarkable work is both moving and loaded with meaning.

As Director General of the UPU, I would like to congratulate the authors for having undertaken the publication of this remarkable philatelic retrospective of Algeria. It is important to reaffirm the importance of philately for the world's postal community. A real ambassador of a country abroad, the postage stamp is an artistic work, the reflection of the postal evolution and also a support to the great causes of our era. The stamp is therefore more than a means of communication; it is a true photograph of the country.

The stamps presented in this work are an integral part of the rich national cultural heritage and represent, in my opinion, proof of the Algerian people's attachment to its history and to the culture of peace. I will also recall here that promoting peace in the world is one of the fundamental missions of the UPU, a specialised institution of the United Nations. Peace cannot reign forever without dialogue, tolerance, understanding and communication between peoples. Our organisation, an institution common to all cultures, contributes to these efforts of peace by improving or restoring the postal services in the world.

M' Edouard DAYAN

Director general of Universal postal Unio



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A work For philatelists



An encyclopædia of Algeria's postage stamps: what a magnificent idea to promote the Algerian stamp! In my capacity as President of the Fédération internationale de philatélie (FIP), I congratulate those responsible for this initiative for having thought about bringing together in six volumes and in four languages all data on the postage stamps of the Democratic People's Republic of Algeria. This is a monumental work for philatelists from Algeria and from the entire world, which will help these people to integrate these marvellous stamps into their collections.

The postage stamp collections are proof that philately is one of the most wonderful and most interesting, but also one of the most demanding, ways of spending one's spare time. But in current social life, the position of philately is very difficult. The king of hobbies or the hobby of kings no longer knows the same success as previously and it is becoming increasingly difficult to find new adepts of philately.

I am convinced that the encyclopaedia of Algeria's postage stamps, this unique work, will help us in this task and also enable me personally to achieve my desire to soon welcome philatelists from Algeria and from all African countries as members of the International Federation of Philately.

This work should be in every philatelic library!

M. Jos Wolf

President of the International Federation of Philately (IFP)



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The Encyclopædia of postage stamp of Algeria

«Our ambassador over the world»



Pride, joy and strong emotion are the feelings which come to mind, in my capacity as Director General of Algérie Poste, with the privilege of writing the preface to this encyclopaedia dedicated to the Algerian stamp. Since Algeria became independent, the postage stamp has established itself as a mirror which faithfully reproduces the geographic diversity of the country, its cultural wealth, the variety of its flora and fauna, as well as the major events of its glorious history. In addition to these characteristics, the postage stamp represents, as a vehicle for communication, our ambassador in the entire world.

Under the aegis of the former Ministry of Post and Telecommunications, the postage stamp was always the subject of particular interest, as proven by the extent of the philatelic issues made and the organisation of exhibitions to promote the latter. When taking over from the former Ministry of Post and Telecommunications, “Algérie Poste”, resulting from the reform of the sector initiated in 2000, did not make an exception to this tradition and registered philately as one of the strategic focuses of its development.

The different philatelic issues which have been made since, the organisation of exhibitions both inside and outside our borders, as well as the publication of an anthology of Algerian stamps undoubtedly attest to the implementation of this strategy in the field. The success recorded by the anthology and the revived interest it aroused from collectors and national and foreign devotees led to more promotion of the Algerian stamp, through the publication of this encyclopaedia to which I am honoured to write the preface.

This work which is, in itself, the itinerary of the Algerian stamp, also expresses the recognition of the talent and the merit of our painters who have been able to take up challenges, by designing products with irreproachable aesthetic qualities which are perfectly adapted to the targeted themes. I take advantage of this opportunity to pay stirring tribute, without forgetting to greatly thank all those who, from near or far, have contributed to the making of this encyclopaedia.

I hope that this work will contribute to the enhancement of the country’s philatelic heritage, will respond to the expectations of the most experienced philatelists and will give rise to new lovers of the Algerian stamp.

M^s Houadria Ghania
General Manager of Algérie-Poste



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Referendum on the re-establishment of civil concord

World Post Day

World Rural Women's Day

45th anniversary of 1 November 1954

Folkloric dances

2000

2000 notebook

Birds

Universal Exhibition - Hanover 2000

Olympic Games - Sydney 2000

Telethon 2000

Civil Concord

Youm El Ilm

Blood donation

Traditions and heritage

Men of culture

Insects

Antique glassware 1st to 2nd century AD

Orchids

2001

Water birds

Traditional popular arts

The national parks

1st International Conference on the Algerian Philosopher Augustine

Old currencies

National Scout Day

Children's games

The Al Aqsa Intifada

World Asthma Day

Mediterranean Games - Tunis 2001

15th World Festival of Youth and Student

National Moudjahid Day

World Teachers' Day

United Nations Year of Dialogue Among Civilisations

National Emigration Day

Popular resistance

Solidarity with the victims of the national catastrophe of 10 November 2001

2002-2007 : Renaissance

2002

Aurès jewellery

2002 Football World Cup - Japan - South Korea

40th anniversary of Victory Day

The ksour of the Algerian South

Basketball World Championship Indianapolis (USA)

World Children's Day

Artist's Day (Mohamed Temmam)

40th anniversary of independence and youth

Rocks

Algeria's Lighthouses

World Post Day

Pottery

International Day for Tolerance

Shell fish

Medicinal plants

2003

Djazair 2003, a Year of Algeria in France
10th Arab Games
International Year of Freshwater
Vandal tablets
National Student Day
Snails
1st anniversary of the African Union
Marine algae
Roman mosaics
40th anniversary of the Algerian Olympic Committee
World Day of struggle against Diabetes
Solidarity with the victims of the 21 May 2003 earthquake
Artistic woodwork
45th anniversary of the establishment of Algerian-Chinese diplomatic relations

2004

Olympic Games - Athens 2004
International Women's Day
World Tree Day
Numidian kings
Presidential elections
Centenary of FIFA
The dromedary
World blood donation day
Vocational training
80th Anniversary of the FIDE
40th anniversary of CNEP-Banque
Rosa x odorata
6th Pan-African Conference of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies
Fascinating Sahara

World Food Day
Rosa x odorata
50th anniversary of the start of the Revolution
2nd anniversary of the launch of Alsat 1
Environmental protection
Rabah Bitat President of the National Popular Assembly (1977 - 1990)

2005

Pigeons
Flowers
National Day of Disabled People
Arab League Summit - Algiers 2005
National reconciliation
Madrasas
World Intellectual Property Day
World Day for Safety and Health at Work
60th anniversary of 8 May 1945
Mediterranean Games - Almeria 2005
Algerian poets of oral expression
World Day Against Drug Abuse
50th anniversary of UGEMA
The Tassili Cheetah
World Summit on the Information Society
50th anniversary of National Moudjahid Day
International Year of Sport and Physical Education
Algeria's Forts
Referendum of 29 September 2005 Draft Charter for Peace and National Reconciliation
Regaining of national sovereignty

over the RTA
Personal objectives of Emir Abdelkader
Miguel de Cervantes 1547-1616
Public destruction of stockpiles of anti-personnel mines
World AIDS Day
Numidian kings

2006

Algérie Poste's headquarters
Wading birds
Winter Olympic Games - Turin 2006
50 anniversary of the UGTA
Football World Cup - Germany 2006
New Algiers airport terminal
Postage due labels
50th anniversary of Students' Day
World Environment Day
50th anniversary of the Soummam Congress
16th Arab School Sports Games
International Year of Deserts and Desertification
World Teachers' Day - 5 October 2006
National Tree Day
Summit of the Sino-African Cooperation Forum - Peking 2006
Powder horn gourds
Transitory Arab Parliament
50th anniversary of the creation of the newspaper El Moudjahid
Seawater desalination
2007
Algiers, 2007 arab cultural capital
Algeria's Lighthouses

Development of women's employment
The Resistance of Cheikh Mohamed Ameziane Belhaddad - 1871
Ksour of Algeria
9th Algeria, African Games
2nd Afro-Asiatic Games of Algiers
Algeria's Parks and gardens
45th anniversary of the creation of the national police force
45th anniversary of independence and youth
Art ceramics
Fauna - protected Sorts
Theatres of Algeria
Encyclopaedia of algeria's postage stamp
The Resistance of Ahmed Bey (1836-1848)
National arts and crafts day
Saharan Fish farming
Bicentenary of the birth of Emir Abdelkader (1807-2007)

Postage stamps and special stamps used in Algeria before the independence 1924-1958

Thematic Index

Presentation of the Encyclopædia of Algeria's Postage Stamp

A specialised encyclopædia must, obviously, bring together all information and knowledge which have a direct or indirect link with the main subject it is dealing with. In short, this is the greatest editorial undertaking which can be attempted on a domain which, through its very name, it claims to deal with exhaustively.

Bringing together an encyclopaedic knowledge means, in some way, assuring a profound ramification through a transversal information system which links, amongst others, through historic, rational and thematic causalities, the information thus provided.

It is in complete compatibility with this definition that the Encyclopaedia of Algeria's postage stamps was considered and designed. It is an interactive area where the facts reported arouse and summon new elements which, in turn, retroactively, refer to information which gives it the reason to exist. It is a set of mirrors through which the postage stamp hypnotises, as a stone, all the knowledge of which it is the context, of which it is the eminent pretext.

Introductory texts summarise the history of our country, that of the post office in the world and in Algeria, of the Universal Postal Union, of the postage stamp, of philately and philatelic exhibitions, of Algeria's participations as well as the recognitions, diplomas and medals which honour Algerian philately and the Post Office. In the same spirit, texts follow on the persons who have marked the post office and philately in Algeria, but also the exhaustive list of filmography and bibliography which deal with the postage stamp or make it one of their themes.

Apart from this specific section, this encyclopædia is organised by philatelic periods. Because this encyclopaedia had to encompass even the philatelic issues before the independence which were dedicated to Algeria in the colonial era, one part includes an exhaustive list of the issues corresponding to the period between 1924 and 1958 inclusive.

Hence, in the strict organisation dictated by the requirements specific to the encyclopaedic approach proper and the one related specifically to the philatelic practice and art, follow the parts dealing with the philatelic issues, in the form of annals. Furthermore, panoramic stopovers stretching over two pages work as a sort of transition and draw their relevance to reveal, each time, one of Algeria's representative landscapes.

Whilst seeing to it that a permanent balance is made, on the one hand between the different parts which comprise this work and, on the other hand, between the contents linked to each issue and to each year of issue, we have decided to integrate in each issue peripheral texts which are, of course, linked to this, but which are sometimes situated in a previous or later era to the date of the issue, with the aim being, essentially, to draw on and exhaust the elements of information which gravitate around our main subject. The encyclopaedic claim should really be worth this effort.

Finally, we hope we have managed, through this work, to offer both lovers of the Algerian stamp and simple readers with a growing curiosity, a tool of reference which, through the material given to appreciate, through its accessibility and its aesthetics, is worthy of representing and incarnating one of the privileged areas of the influence of our history and of our broad culture.

In this new monolingual edition, in 2 volumes, of the Encyclopædia of Algeria's Postage Stamp, we reproduce, as is, the messages from the different official contributors and other representatives of international philatelic and postal institutions, then reporting on the first edition of the Encyclopædia of Algeria's Postage Stamp in six volumes and in four languages.



Details through the pages

- ❶ Value/Subject
- ❷ Issue Date
- ❸ Format
- ❹ Perforation
- ❺ Printing run
- ❻ Withdraw date
- ❼ Designer
- ❽ Printer

Actual sized illustration of the postage stamp.

Note commenting on the subject of the issue.

Stamp issue dates.

2006

2002-2007

National Tree Day

❶ 20,00 Mount Atlas Mastic Tree
❷ 25/10/2006
❸ 25 x 35
❹ 14
❺ A. Kerbouche
❽ BA printing office

❶ 30,00 Pomegranate Tree
❷ 25/10/2006
❸ 25 x 35
❹ 14
❺ A. Kerbouche
❽ BA printing office

Pistacia atlantica
Pistacia atlantica

The Mount Atlas mastic tree is a tree of the arid and semi-arid regions. It endures the strong winds and the long dry periods. It can reach 15m in height and 5m in diameter. The leaves are deciduous and the dark green fruits are edible when ripe. Its fruits are drupes of the size of a pea, slightly oval, flat and rich in oil. The seeds are edible. The bark produces a resin used for medicinal purposes and the tree is used as wood in arts and crafts. This species is widespread in the Algerian South (arid and semi-arid regions).

Pomegranate Tree
Punica granatum

A tree from the family Punicaceae, native to the Middle East, it is mainly grown for its fruits and for decoration. The pomegranate tree can reach 6m in height, its shape is rounded with grey and reddish barks on the young branches, the leaves are single and alternating, the red flowers blossom from May to September and its globulous fruits – the pomegranate – have a hard yellow to reddish peel. Inside the compartments, separated by thin partitions, are hidden a multitude of angular seeds.

Healing trees

The grenadine tree is one of those so-called healing trees which provide what is needed to make ointments, pomades, decoctions, sprays, purees and other filters which man has been able to invent over the generations as treatments. Boosted by this observation, scientists set about studying the virtues of these sometimes revered trees, to distinguish their active ingredients and to put them to the benefit of modern pharmacopoeia. These healing trees have marked medicine, as is the case of cinchona which is the base of Nivaquine, one of the first remedies for malaria, the yew from which taxol is extracted today to treat certain cancers, willow which conceals in its bark the principle of aspirin, and many others besides which are greatly used in traditional medicine, but sometimes not explored by scientists.

Text inspired by a subject covered in the note.



History of Algeria

Algeria through the ages

This country which, in the future, will have the name of Algeria, will be decreed by the poet Moufdi Zakaria as incarnating “a divine smile, that of God on the Earth”.

Prehistory

The traces of human presence in Algeria date back almost two million years before our era. The site of Aïn El Hanech, in the wilaya of Sétif, is considered the oldest archaeological deposit of North Africa due to the age of the remains which is evaluated at 1.8 million years. It coincides with the presumed period of the appearance of homo habilis. The site of Tighenif, in the wilaya of Mascara, has revealed human traces evaluated between 800000 and 400000 years BC. Among them are the hominid bones attributed to the Atlanthropus, considered to be a homo erectus. The



Cave paintings.

Atlanthropus occupied central Maghreb for several millennia and made several tools, including two-sided stone tools and axes. Then came the Aterian civilisation, several vestiges of which were found in Bir El Ater, in the wilaya of Tébessa. It lasted from 50000 to 7500 years BC. It corresponds, climatically, to the wet period, favouring the development of elephants, giraffes and rhinoceroses, hunted by the Aterian using highly developed hunting tools. The Epipalaeolithic period which links the Upper Palaeolithic to the Neolithic (between 20000 and 10000 years before today) is marked by the appearance of two important cultural facies, the one called Iberomaurusian and the Capsian. The first stretched across the entire North African coast encompassing the Mediterranean and the Atlantic coast, whilst the second one was developed in the Eastern part of the Algerian high plateaus and the Tunisian West.

The work of homo sapiens, direct ancestors of the Berbers, these two civilisations are characterised by their microlithic industry, their artistic expressions and their funerary rites. The Neolithic period (9000 – 7500 BC) lasted up until 2000 BC, with the appearance of the iron age. Their traces are visible in the South-Constantine area before stretching out throughout Maghreb. Its inhabitants domesticated sheep and made various objects, including jewellery, and drew various abstract and figurative paintings. It was mostly in the Tassili that man recorded, for the first time for prosperity, the illustrations of his existence: cave paintings and drawings depict the animals of the era and describe scenes of life. The Tassili cave paintings depict animals that are the subject of devotion such as elephants, the ancient buffalo and the wild cow or even herds of Bovidae, giraffes, rhinoceroses and hippopotamuses. The protohistoric art was divulged in the irremovable block of the Tassili. Considered as our planet’s most important natural museum, combining values invaluable both naturally and culturally, the Tassili was classed world heritage by UNESCO in 1982.



A long time ago

Some 1,500 kilometres to the south of the Mediterranean coasts, the heart of the Sahara is a very old crystalline massif, the Ahaggar, which surrounds a crown of sandstone, the Tassili. To the east, the Tassili is called Azjer. It is inhabited by a Berber population, the Kel Azjer (...); it is comprised of nomads and settlers who, over the centuries, have been able to establish a real symbiosis with one of the most difficult natural environments (...). We did not know the remains which enabled identification of the first populations living in the Tassili Azjer. Only their presence is marked in various places by the stone weapons-tools which they left behind them. (...) Who were these men? Where did they come from? There is every reason to believe that they were similar to those which the Palaeontologists uncovered in east African and which are sometimes grouped together under the name *Homo habilis*. A cartography of evidence of their presence, as can be currently drawn, shows a trail which follows the piedmont plains of the Saharan mountains and, through the Djado, the Tibesti, then the north of the Borkou, invites us to look towards the countries of the Great African Lakes, where the discoveries are increasing and delve into the roots of man from a long time ago."

[Association des Amis du Tassili Azjer, Promenade au Tassili Azjer, ANEP Editions, Algiers, 2000.]

Ancient Algeria (from -1250 to 250)

In Ancient Times, Algeria already highlighted the preoccupation of its entity by the foundation of what may serve as the embryo of the nation. Kingdoms appeared, those of the Getules first, in the south of the country, the Garamantes and finally the Numidians. It was Ancient Numidia which would start this quest of becoming where the torments of the conflicts and wars are neither absent nor avoided. Prestigious names would march out: Syphax, Massinissa, Micipsa and Jugurtha. In these so-called Punic Wars, kingdoms were made and unmade, but alliances and misalliances, with regards Rome mainly, would not alter the national idea in any way. This was an idea that, each time it emerged, was fiercely fought by Rome. Such was the fate it reserved for Jugurtha. The Numidian period which began around 250 BC, started with two tribes, the Massyles in the east and the Massaesydes. The two tribes confronted each other, sometimes allying with Rome, sometimes with Carthage. Finally, it was Massinissa, king of the Massyles, who really laid down the foundations of the Numidian kingdom when he enabled the Romans to conquer Carthage (Second Punic War), thus outlining the borders north of his State. He put in place fortifications, declared Cirta the capital, reinforced his army and introduced the development of agriculture. He launched into the conquest and dismantling of the kingdom of Syphax, the king of the Massaesydes. Around 150 BC, he found himself at the head of a unified and powerful kingdom which covered the entire north of Algeria. He died at the age of 90 after half a century of reigning over Numidia. Rome then tried to negotiate

the partition of Numidia with Jugurtha, by imposing on him the sharing of the throne with other pretenders. Jugurtha accepted the pact for a short while, but concerned about continuing the reunification project extolled by his grandfather Massinissa, he launched himself into the reconquest of eastern Numidia in the year 112 BC. Thereafter, the events hastened. Well accustomed to the art of political manipulation, Rome set people against each other so much so that in the year 104 BC, Jugurtha, captured, was executed in the Tullianum prison. Rome then imposed a form of protectorate over a series of Numidian princes who reigned over provinces before the arrival of the so-called Roman period. The history of Numidia continued with Ganda, Hiempsal and Juba I. The latter, in 46 BC, came around to the point of view of Pompeii in a conflict with opposed him against Julius Caesar and he died the same year. It was with Juba II that the Numidian dynasty came to an end after two centuries of reigning. Juba II married Cleopatra Selene, daughter of Cleopatra VII of Egypt. A tomb 32.4m high and 60.6m in diameter, called the Royal Mausoleum of Mauretania, in the region of Tipaza, is attributed to the sovereign wives. A brilliant civilisation was born under Juba II (-25 to 23) in this kingdom of Mauretania whose capital was Caesarea (current-day Cherchell).



Massinissa.





Roman ruins of Djemila.

The Roman occupation (from -25 to 647)

As of the first years of occupation (from -25 to 647), the Roman colonists would take cities and lands. The expropriation of the Numidians provoked a series of upheavals. Discontent brewed. Uprisings against the colonisation erupted here and there. A large revolt started in the year 17 AD, with Tacfarinas at the head. His determination was such that the Romans took eight years to defeat him. The revolt was crushed in the year 24. Famous Berber names entered into the Latin culture: Apuleius of Madaura, Tertullian. At a religious level, the Catholic Church consecrated a saint of Berber origin: Augustine. At the economic level, and at the end of two centuries of occupation, Numidia became the granary of Rome. Large amounts of wheat were exported there every year. Exports included leather, figs, olives, etc. However, with colonisation being what it was, the era of problems was announced once again from 235 to 395. Christianity, which arrived in 256, was quickly adopted in the coastal towns and by a minority inside the country. A religious trend, donatism, opposed to Rome, came to light and added to the opposition against the empire.

There was then a rural revolt (called the Revolt of the Circumcellions) which demanded the landowners cancel the debts and release the slaves. Rome would repress Donatists and Circumcellions without consideration. However, it was the Roman Empire itself which would break up in favour of the invasion of the Vandals, newcomers on the scene from 430 to 477, followed by the Byzantines, whose reign stretched from 534 to 647.

The first morning in Hypata

"Once the night had dissipated and a new sun brought the new day, I said goodbye to sleep and the bed, with this feverish curiosity of a lover of the marvellous. Finally, I said to myself, here I am in this Thessaly, the birthplace of magic, which makes so much noise in the world through its marvels. It is therefore here that everything this great Aristomenes told us about happened en route! I felt I don't know what vague and uneasy desire, and I looked everywhere around me. Nothing came to sight, apart from what I took to be something it wasn't. Everything seemed transformed to me. In the stones, the birds, the trees of the Pomerium, the town's fountains, I saw so many human creatures, transformed by the virtue of fatal words. The spell had petrified some, feathered others, ordered these ones to grow leaves, and those ones to spurt out the water from the depth of their veins. It felt to me that statues were walking, the walls were taking, the livestock were predicting and that, from the arch of the skies, the sun itself seemed to be declaring oracles."

[Apuleius, "The Golden Ass or Metamorphoses".]

Islam in Algeria

Whilst Rome would permit a caste to prosper and a local elite to reach the heights of celebrity, it was Islam that would induce an authentic drive favourable to the emancipation of the entire society and incarnate a new civilisational centre which would mark the entire history of mankind.

Oqba Ibn Nafaâ Al Fihri was the first propagator of the new religion. He founded Kairouan in 670 and continued his march to the west. The Berbers resisted under the leadership of Kocella who conquered Oqba in 689 in the region of Biskra. It was then the turn of the Berber queen Dihya, called Kahina by the Arabs, to cross swords with a new Arab chief, Hassan Ibn Naâman, managing to defeat his in 693. Later, Kahina perished in combat in the Algerian East. But in a short amount of time, the Berbers converted en masse and it was among these people that the first Muslim incursions were carried out in Spain and as far as the south-west of France.

We will name the most prestigious of them: Tariq Ibn Ziyad. Whilst the carriers of the Muslim emblem in Ancient Numidia were Arabs, it was Islam itself, as a religion extolling the uniqueness of God and the solidarity

Between the year 40 and the year 90, new Roman cities were erected, whose remains are still standing today: Timgad, Sitifis (Sétif), Tipaza, Caesarea (Cherchell), Calama (Guelma), Cuicul (El Djemila), etc. Theatres were built there, and in Timgad, the rectangular holes which enabled the curtain to be manoeuvred had even been found on the ground. It was also in Timgad that the ruins of a public library were found. The Roman cities often announced their entrances through triumphal arches. The baths (thermal) held a good place in the life of the Romans and the Numidians. The most modern towns valued having one or several public baths.

Philosopher, theologian, polemist, Aurelius Augustinus was born in Tagaste (Souk Ahras) in 354 AD. He died in Hippo (Annaba) in 430. Becoming famous in his lifetime, Saint Augustine is today one of mankind's greatest thinkers. Algeria devoted an international conference to him which was held from 1 to 7 April 2001. He is the author of "The Confessions" and "The City of God".



between the peoples, which would enable the birth in the homeland of Massinissa of specifically Berber dynasties, i.e. national ones. Hence, the first Muslim State in the country was founded in 761 in Tihert by Abdallah Ibn Rostom. Of Ibadite rite, this kingdom, which placed down the first foundations of democracy, covered a vast area which stretched to the east as far as Tripolitania and to the west as far as the current-day Moroccan borders. Tihert, the Rostemid capital, which competed with Baghdad in the development of sciences, mathematics, astronomy, literature and poetry, was extinguished in 909. It was the Fatimids (909-972) who would succeed the Rostemid imams. The Zirids (972-1152) would be entitled to two centuries of reign. It was Bologhine Ibn Ziri, the founder of this dynasty, who burnt bridges with the founding Fatimids of Cairo to put himself under the control of Baghdad. Those responsible for the fall of Tihert (the Fatimids) ordered a Hilalian invasion (1052-1152) to punish the Zirid dishonesty. However, it was a Zirid, Hammad Ibn Bologhine, who would be declared the founder of the Hammadite dynasty (1014-1152) which would have the Kalaâ des Béni Hammad as its capital and then Béjaïa.

The Hilalians, who persisted in the pillaging and destruction work, finally managed to weaken the Béni Hammad. The Almohad dynasty (El Mouahhidoune – 1152-1247) ousted the Almoravid dynasty (El Mourabitoune – 1062-1147) which founded Marrakech as the capital of a kingdom which became very powerful thereafter. It was mainly with the arrival of the Almohads that the unity of the entire Maghreb region would be recognised. Two great names would be recorded in this grandiose work: Mohammed Ibn Toumert and Abdelmoumen El Koumi. This work was already recorded in the projects of Massinissa who wanted to build the great Numidia. Spain was always waiting to take its revenge on the Muslims. In 1212, the Battle of Las Navas de Tolosa was recorded as a defeat in the Almohad camp. However, under this reign, the Muslim civilisation was at its peak. But the dream of the Almohads faded. New local dynasties imposed themselves. To the east, in the Ifriqiya (Tunisia) and in the Algerian East, it was the Hafsids who declared their sovereignty in 1229. In Andalusia, the Nasrids created an independent kingdom in Grenada. In western Maghreb, the Merinids seized Meknès in 1244. Finally, in central Maghreb, it was the Abdelwadids who settled in Tlemcen.

The Zianid dynasty (1235-1512)

Founded by Yaghmoracen Ibn Ziane, the Zianid (or Abdelwadid) dynasty would reign over the entire Algerian West, with Tlemcen as its capital for at least three centuries. The dynasty would enjoy an administrative, military, political and economic organisation.

It had an influence over the entire region and over the closest tribes. This period saw the development of the architecture and a significant progress in art, literature and the sciences. However, its security was always threatened to the east and to the west.

The Ottoman period

The Regency of Algiers (1515-1830)

The heir kingdoms of the Almohad Empire started the beginning of their decline. Political division and instability made their appearance to encourage the birth of numerous principalities and independent federations. On the coast, the same desire for independence was manifested in Béjaïa, Algiers and Oran. The disorder which reigned in the country would encourage the foreign greed. At the start of the 16th century, Spanish and Turks would set foot on Algerian soil. In Spain, after long efforts, the Catholic reconquest was practically complete at the end of the 15th century, particularly with the fall of Grenada in 1492.

The revanchist spirit persisted and a fierce fight would be carried out to take back the towns under Muslim administration and beyond. Hence, the Spanish occupied Mers El Kébir, Oran and Béjaïa. On the other hand, the establishment of the Turks in Algeria in no way arose from a carefully



Barberousse.





Algiers (lower ground floor of the Dey's Palace), statue of Bologhine Ziri, founder of the Zirid dynasty (972-1152).

thought through premeditated military plan. Initially, their intervention and their role were indeed modest. Among the ports of the Algerian coast on which the threat was being felt, the penon, an islet which faced the city, was occupied by a Spanish garrison which bombed Algiers regularly. Finding itself unable to get rid of them, the inhabitants had the idea of calling upon the Barbarossa brothers, Arroudj and Khayr-Eddine, two intrepid sailors who had gained a solid reputation by chasing after the Christian boats and by coming to the aid of the Muslim boats. Arroudj and Khayr-Eddine were already in Algeria. The first brother, after an unfortunate attempt in Béjaïa where he lost an arm, had settled in Jijel. When the inhabitants of Algiers and Sheikh Essalim, their governor, offered to help them chase the Spanish away from the penon, Arroudj accepted and settled in Algiers as a veritable master after getting rid of Sheikh Essalim. In 1516, he declared himself sultan by averting, for some time, the Spanish threat. He occupied the Mitidja and seized Ténès and Médéa. He then settled in Tlemcen upon the appeal of its inhabitants who had disowned their sovereign who had allied with the Spanish. He eliminated their rivals and settled in the Méchouar. This was to be a short-lived success. Deprived of his communications with Algiers, Arroudj took flight. He was killed in 1518 near El Malah in the region of Oran. It was his brother Khayr-Eddine who would save the situation. He was able to joint to his strong willpower a rare political skill. He had the great idea of linking his destinies to the Ottoman Empire by taking the oath to Sultan Selim. His domain became the property of the empire and himself a vassal of the sultan. He then received the title of pacha at the same time as financial and military support. He recaptured Algiers, pushed back a new Spanish attempt, reoccupied the Mitidja, Cherchell, Ténès and became master of Collo, Constantine and Bône (Annaba). The fort of the penon was taken away from the Spanish on 27 May 1529 and Algiers was finally released from the Spanish threat. Thanks to the support of the Turks, Khayr-Eddine managed to lay down the first bases of a new State which would become the master of the Mediterranean. The Regency of Algiers was thus created. It remained so until 1830.

The Turkish administration

In this period, the territory of current-day Algeria was divided as follows: to the south, the sultanate of Touggourt independent since 1414, and to the north-west, the region

of Oran in the hands of the Spanish since 1509. As of 1518, the region of Algiers was successively governed, on behalf of the Ottoman Empire, by the beylerbeys from 1518 to 1587, by pachas from 1587 to 1659, by aghas from 1659 to 1671 and by deys from 1671 to 1830.

The deys had under their authority beys that were found in Constantine, Oran and in the Titteri. It is more specifically in Algiers that today we find the remains of the palaces and other residences, still intact, dating back to the Ottoman period. After 1962, Algeria started to restore several sites from this period.

French colonisation and Algerian resistance (1830-1962)

Europe hardly tolerated the fact that the Mediterranean was under the control of the Regency of Algiers. However, the situation was accepted, in the sense that almost all countries had consular representative offices in Algiers. But they were waiting for the right time and the opportunity to form a coalition against the Regency. The French plan to invade the Algerian coasts already dated back to 1808. It remained under good protection in the most secret of drawers. It needed a good pretext to justify the conquest. A certain 29 April 1827 presented itself when the dey Hussein, in office for 12 years, struck the French consul Deval (and not Duval as spelt in several works) with a fan.

At the origin of the incident, was the trading troubles of two Jewish traders – Bacri and Bouchenak – who delivered large amounts of wheat to France between 1793 and 1800 and whose debts remained unpaid. The consul Deval was convened to the palace of the Dey. What happened next is known. Three years after this incident, the expedition was finally ready to “exact retribution for the insult”. The French invasion would mobilise, under the command of de Bourmont, a fighting staff of 34,184 men, a non-fighting staff of 3,389 men and a huge amount of administrative and war equipment. The first cartridges came thick and fast on 14 June 1830. The first oppositions to the French penetration started close to Algiers. Ben Saâmour and El Hadj Sidi Saâdi organised numerous battles to prevent the French from advancing. The dey Hussein capitulated. The French soldiers entered Algiers on 5 July 1830. In the Algerian West, it was Sheikh Mahieddine, head of the Kadiriya brotherhood, who organised the fight and



The modernity of the Khaldounian thought

The Khaldounian studies which have started to appear in these last few years seem all focused on the integration of the Khaldounian thought in the contemporary intellectual climate with a certain absence in the comparisons and with a great insistence on the emphasising of the relevance of this thought and its emergence in its harmonious cultural demonstrations with our reflections of the 20th century. Of course, this thought is connected by powerful links to our era and to the 19th century in particular, by different aspects: its presentation of the science of urbanism as an independent science, the objectivity and the realism which characterise its researches and the apparent materialism which we perceive in different subjects of the Mouqaddima.

These different aspects of the thought often call out to the contemporary researcher into the deepest, to the point of removing it from initial truths that we must not lose from site at the risk of only being attracted by comparisons with the modern thought which often lead us to artificial or subjective positions.

[Abdelmadjid Meziane, "Théories économiques chez Ibn Khaldoun", ANEP Editions, Algiers, 2001]

led several battles at the gates of Oran which found itself in the hands of the French as of 4 August 1830. Too old, Sheikh Mahieddine offered his place to his young son Abdelkader, then aged 24. He was elected with an overwhelming majority by the chiefs of tribes throughout the Algerian West, once on 27 November 1832 at the foot of the Derdara in the plain of the Ghris and a second time on 4 February 1833 in a mosque in Mascara. The young leader would prove to have extraordinary organisation skills. Through his warrior, intellectual, moral and spiritual virtues, he mobilised behind him almost all tribes and forced the admiration of his own adversaries. A tireless fighter, he found himself at the centre of all battles and, thanks to the guerrilla strategy, he inflicted several defeats on the invader which he obliged twice in a row – 1834 and 1837 – to sign two treaties recognising his authority and sovereignty.

An intelligent, informed and eloquent politician, a military strategist and skilful warrior, organiser of the first modern national State, jurist and Sufi, poet and man of rare piety, Emir Abdelkader led a fight which would last for fifteen years or so. It was only after the ruin of his country by the scorched earth policy, extolled by Bugeaud after the weakening of his military staff and arsenal, that he decided to end the hostilities on 23 December 1847. He was then a captive of the French from 1847 to 1852. After this, he initially settled in Bursa (Turkey) then in Damascus (Syria), where he ended his existence in meditation and teaching. He passed away in 1883. The resistance continued, albeit sporadically, with Fadhma N'Soumeur in Kabylie from 1852 to 1856, with the Ouled Sidi Sheikh and Sidi Lazreg Belhadj in 1864 in the West and the South West, and with the brothers Mohamed and Boumezrag Mokrani and Sheikh Belhaddad in 1871. It was Sheikh Bouaâmama who took up the torch in 1881 by taking the lead in the last uprising of the Ouled Sidi Sheikh. At the start of the 20th century, the

Algerians always talked with gunpowder. The Béni Chougrane, in the region of Mascara, started an uprising in 1914 against the conscription measures. In 1917, the Aurès became inflamed for the same causes. On the French side, the repression was ferocious. It verged on genocide, since tribes were entirely decimated from the Aoufias, in the Mitidja, in 1832, to the enfumades of Dahra in 1845. On the eve of the centenary of the French occupation, the Algerian people were ruined and completely exhausted. The best lands had been confiscated from them. They stagnated in the slums and suffered the throes of disease and poverty. Social and cultural misery hunted them in a sort of resignation. However, the growing political fights would take them out of the torpor and fatality.

Born in the very heart of the metropolis, in 1926, the North-African Star, of which Messali Hadj was the Secretary General, announced the hopes. In 1937, its founders converted it into the Algerian People's Party (PPA) which would then set itself up in Algeria to mobilise and sow the seeds of the patriotic awakening. Other currents of opinion embodied political, cultural and social demands. These were the Federation of the Elected Representatives, the Association of Algeria's Muslim Oulemas and the Algerian Communist Party (PCA). In 1944, in the midst of the Second World War, a great assembling of the patriotic forces came to light: the Friends of the Manifesto and Liberty (AML).

On 8 May 1945, the Algerian people intended to take part in the celebrations of the victory against Nazism. The peaceful marches were violently repressed in Sétif and in Guelma. The massacres were continued on a large scale. 45,000 Algerians perished in horrible conditions. The AML movement was decapitated. After this bloodbath, things evolved more radically.



In December 1960, the dig was almost systematic. This is a checkpoint for Algiers inhabitants.



In 1947, the PPA-MTLD put in place the Special Organisation (OS) responsible for preparing the armed fight. The demands of the Democratic Union of the Algerian Manifesto (UDMA), albeit clearer, were continued in the legality. The repression continued to strike. In 1954, the crisis of the PPA-MTLD gave birth to the Revolutionary Committee of Unity and Action (CRUA) which decided to go into action. The uprising erupted on 1 November 1954. The National Liberation Front (FLN) and its military wing, the National Liberation Army (ALN) would lead one of the greatest anti-colonialist fights of the 20th century. The popular adhesion was massive. Thereafter, the movement was irreversible. The French State would lead a ferocious repression against the people involved in the uprising and would hit hard the Algerian people who had become a notorious “suspect” to be neutralised. Torture was generalised and straight out took the form of a veritable institution. The arrests and those who had disappeared were counted by thousands. There were many concentration camps and the prisons were full. The French army increased its numbers going from 400,000 men in 1956 to 800,000 in 1960.

The large military operations attempted to weaken and decimate the fighting units of the ALN. The Soummam Congress, held on 20 August 1946, highlighted the armed fight, efficiently organised the ALN's structures and put in place governing bodies (CNRA and CCE). The diplomatic fight led by the FLN in several continents isolated France which renounced the military solution, which had become impossible, and accepted to start discussions with the Algerian leaders. The official negotiations started on 7 February 1962 in Evian after 18 months of negotiations and break downs. For the FLN, the cease-fire was not a condition of the discussions in the same way that it was out of the question to give way on issues of the integrity of the territory and of the unity of the Algerian people. The French abandoned their designs on territorial and ethnic partition and gave up the special status it wanted to impose on the Sahara. Once the agreements were concluded, the cease-fire was declared on 19 March 1962. A combined provisional executive would deal with the “current affairs” up until the official declaration of independence on 5 July 1962

Independent Algeria

Victorious and bruised, heroic and a martyr, dignified and finally free, Algeria, at the same time as it was dressing its wounds, was to start another just as arduous task – that of progress and development. The outcome of the war was heavy: one and a half million dead, thousands of widows and orphans, villages completely razed by French aviation and two million refugees and misplaced persons.

The outcome of the colonisation was also disastrous, if not more so: disease ravaged, the housing was precarious and the bidonvilles were a wound, thousands of unemployed people to be trained and thousands of children to be educated. Worse, the Algerian people, after 132 years of colonisation, were 95% illiterate in both languages, French and Arabic. Caring for, housing,

In the yellow and black eye of Keblout

And the old legendary Keblout appeared in a dream to Rachid; in his deserter cell, Rachid dreamt of anything else but his process; the court he feared was neither one of God nor of the French; and the old legendary Keblout appeared one night in the cell, with tiger eyes and moustaches, a cudgel in his hand; the tribe congregated in the cell little by little; they were squeezed elbow to elbow, but no one dared approach Keblout. Keblout, the ancestor with a ferocious beast's head, sombre and cunning eyes, cast a wonderful eye over his tribe, his cudgel within arm's reach; through this sole casting of an eye, he ironically recounted the history of everyone; and it seemed to his descendants that he alone had actually experienced their entire existence – he alone made the way as far as Nadhour where, the defeat already being at hand, he died no less at the head of his tribe, on the land where he had probably crossed the deserts of Egypt and Tripolitania, as did his descendant Rachid later on, who read, at present his own history in the yellow and black eye of Keblout, in a deserter cell, in the two-fold night of dusk and prison.”

[Kateb Yacine, “Nedjma”, Editions du Seuil, Paris, 1956]

educating and ensuring food self-sufficiency were what would require a sustained effort and appropriate political decisions. The restoration of the Algerian State started with the organisation of the local communities, communes and wilayas. The massive departure of the French would leave a frightening void. Algeria was faced with a challenge. The young employed people and executives would, thanks to their commitment and their enthusiasm, assume all the tasks with competence. All the services, post and telecommunications, finance, infrastructures run in accordance with the required standards. Boosted by a vision of the future, Algeria would undertake the training of its executives. The Ecole nationale d'administration opened its doors. Other specialised sectors trained their own executives. Thousands of children were in the street. As of the first year of the independence, a humiliating image would disappear: there would be no more shoe-shine boys either in Algiers or anywhere else. In the education sector, it was the tutorial system which would be favoured. Holders only of a certificate in primary studies, the Algerian instructors would be the first educationalists of the teaching.

The country would double its efforts in the educational constructions to offer the majority the opportunities of accessing knowledge. This was the sector which benefited the most from specific attention from the public authorities. The economy was significantly developed in the 1970s, in the aftermath of the nationalisation of hydrocarbons. The recovery of the natural resources was a leitmotiv whose financial resources would enable the creation of jobs and the development of a large healthcare coverage. Algeria, which fought a system of inequalities, was hardly entitled to tolerate the existence of a society of fringe elements and outcasts. The socialist measures which marked the first years of the independence fully responded to this programme whose echoes reached us from the great hopes of the North African Star of the 1920s. November 1954 was also the bearer and the



Independence Day. An indescribable

perpetuator of these hopes, which is entirely natural and goes in the sense of the history and values of a religion which bans misery and flagrant differences between the members of the same community. In spite of a crisis which hits the entire globe, in spite of the dramas it suffers, Algeria continues the fight of development to reduce the uncertainties and despair which overcome the youth and for which nothing must be lost forever. The stamp is present at all the great stages of the fabulous history of Algeria. A criterion of sovereignty, the stamp would, after the independence, play a decisive role in the restoration of the memory, the soul and the personality of the Algerian people. It was the great adventure of the postage stamp which would set the event in stone and record the dates of the present with the constant reminders of the past, whether recent or distant.

The rain of shame

"When Lieutenant Delécluze, arriving at Tala, asked for three leaders for the village, it was really difficult to give them to him. Formerly, the honours were argued over; now no one wanted them. Of someone who has lost all feeling of dignity, where we come from we say that the shame rains on them when they walk; no one wanted this rain. We stayed for three days without finding anyone. On the fourth day, the lieutenant gathered the men from the village and said to them: "It is eight o' clock; I'll give you two more hours. If, at ten o' clock, you have not come and presented me with your leaders you will be the ones responsible for what might happen."

[Mouloud Mammeri, "L'Opium et le Bâton", Librairie Plon, Paris, 1965.]

The drama of a people

"The persistent, vigilant concern; a stormy atmosphere weighed heavy on Tlemcen. Then, all of a sudden, all the sparse apprehensions took shape. Hurriedly rushed up, sad news populated the town's sky.

Omar and his people would never again rid themselves of the feeling that they lived in a forbidden world. The night had fallen on this world: no one no longer recalled when or how. And now night piled up upon night; this great torpor, annihilating everything which hoped to live.

Omar felt he was one of the survivors who had resisted, alone, the common fate. Were the people of Dar Sbitar, the inhabitants of Tlemcen themselves, ready to engage in their final combat? Would they shortly lead to the dawn towards which they travelled by a hallucinating attraction? Or would they finally and forever remain these inhabitants of a world reduced to silence, die in the open air, which the sun and the wind would hollow out little by little? "Dar Sbitar" living the drama of a torn-up people."

[Mohammed Dib, "L'Incendie", Editions du Seuil, Paris, 1954]

Here is Algeria's voice

"Fighting Algeria's voice will have, as far as cohesion and the combining of the people are concerned, a major importance. (...) The use of Arabic, Kabyle and French, expression of a non-racist conception like the colonialism had to admit to, had the advantage of developing and reinforcing the unity of the people, of creating the Djurdjura in the combat for the patriotic Algerians of Batna or of Nemours. The cut up and divided acts, gleaned by the correspondent of a newspaper, more or less committed to the colonial domination, or communicated by the adverse military authorities, are losing their anarchic character and are organising themselves into a national and Algerian political thought, taking place in an overall strategy of the regaining of the popular sovereignty. The sparse acts are integrated into a vast epic and the Kabyles are no longer "the people of the mountains", but brothers, who with Ouamrane and Krim, make the life of the enemy's troops hard. Having one's position means paying ones tax to the Nation, buying the right to enter in this people assembled in view of the fight (...) The Algerian who wishes to live at the same level as the Revolution finally has the possibility of hearing an official voice, that of the fighters, explaining the fight to him, telling him the story of the on-going Liberation and finally instilling in him the new breath of the Nation."

[Frantz Fanon, "L'An V de la Révolution algérienne", ANEP Algiers, 2006. Preface of Abdelaziz Bouteflika.]



Today's Algeria

The Algeria of 2007 is a country which has undergone profound structural changes with regards its economy which have not, furthermore, been without consequences on a social level exposed to the effects of globalisation.

For Algeria, this first decade of the 21st century corresponds to that of the great works undertaken by a country aware of the formidable challenges of its development.



Vue d'Alger.

Geography

Africa's second largest country by its surface area, Algeria, in Arabic El Djazaïr, stretches over 2,381,741km². Its capital is Algiers. It is bordered by the Mediterranean to the north, by Tunisia and Libya to the east, by Niger and Mali to the south, by Mauritania and the Western Sahara to the south-west and by Morocco to the west.

Algeria is comprised of four main mountain ranges, unequal in extent, which follow each other from the north to the south. To the north, along the Mediterranean coast, stretches the narrow plain of the Algerian Tell. This discontinued plain of variable width (80 to 190km) as well as the adjoining valleys are home to the majority of the country's farming lands. The latter are placed on the edge of a highly cut-up coast which stretches over 1,200km from the Annaba plain to the east, going through the massifs of Kabylie and the Ouarsenis. Demarcating the coastal plain to the south, there is a vast range of higher mountains: two large east-west facing mountain ranges – the Tellian Atlas to the north, the Saharan Atlas and the Aurès massif to the south – contain a region of high desert plateaus, whose bowl shape explains the presence of numerous salt lakes (chotts) collecting the surface waters, with the lowest point being the Melghir chott (-40 metres). To the south of the Saharan Atlas stretches the immense Sahara desert which represents 80% of Algeria's surface area. The Sahara is mostly comprised of rocky plateaus and stony plains.

Two vast sand regions (the Grand Erg Occidental and the Grand Erg Oriental) are the main dune mountain ranges of the Saharan desert. To the south of the Sahara stretches the Hoggar massif, a series of high desert plateaus which are terraced, dominated in its central part by imposing indented reliefs and culminating at 2,918 metres to the north of Tamanrasset, with the highest point being Tahat (3,003 metres).

Apart from a few coastal water courses, Algeria's only river is the Cheliff (725km long) which takes its source in the Tellian Atlas and flows into the Mediterranean. There are no permanent bodies of water to the south of the Tell region. The



numerous lakes which scatter the desert regions are temporary lakes, mostly salt lakes (Echergui chott, Hodna chott).

The Tell region, to the north, is characterised by a Mediterranean climate with hot and dry summers and mild and rainy winters. This is Algeria's wettest region with annual precipitations varying between 400 and 1,000mm. The average summer and winter temperatures are respectively 25°C and 11°C. In summer, the sirocco, a dry and very hot wind (locally called the "chehili"), blows from the Sahara to the north. The further south, the dryer the climate becomes: the annual precipitations in the High Plateaus and the Saharan Atlas do not exceed 200 to 400mm.

The Sahara is a windy and very arid region, where the thermal amplitudes are often considerable. These temperature variations, extremely high in the day and very low at night, are explained by the total lack of humidity capable of attenuating its contrasts. The level of annual rains is less than 130mm throughout the Algerian desert.

Economy

Algeria is one of the richest countries of the African continent. It is the number two economic power in Africa with an annual GDP of 135.5 billion dollars in 2007. Its currency is the Algerian dinar (DZD). A major producer of natural gas and oil, Algeria has large reserves of iron in the

Main economic indicators

Indicator	Valeur	Date
GDP	135,5 billion dollars	2007
GDP/capita	4 000 dollars	2007
Foreign exchange reserves	110 billion dollars	Juin 2007
Foreign debt	4,6 billion dollars (reducing)	Juin 2007
Debt servicing	3% of exports	2007
Debt outstanding	3% of GDP	2007
Mobile telephony	28 million subscribers	2008
Telephone lines	5 million	2005
Internet connection	8 million users	2006
Number of ports	40 ; 11 combined ; 2 designed for hydrocarbons	2005
Roads	107 324 km (71,656km of which tarmac)	1996
Rail network	4 820 km	1996
Number of airports	35 (13 compliant with international standards)	2005
Growth	5,1% (2%/year between 1990 and 2001)	2005
Inflation	3,5% (2.6% 2003)	2007
Unemployment	11,8%	2007
Budget balance	+3,9% of GDP	2003
Exports	63,3 billion dollars	2007
Imports	26,13 billion dollars	2007
Oil production	1,450 million barrels a day	2004
Oil reserves	43 billion oil equivalent barrels	2006
Gas reserves	4 500 billion cubic metres	2006
Foreign Direct Investments (FDI)	1,7 billion dollars	2006

Sources till January 2007: Office of the President of the Republic, Ministry of Finance, National Statistics Office and World Bank.

South West, as well as gold, uranium and zinc in the Far South. Oil and natural gas, operated by the national company Sonatrach, are its main sources of income. Algeria has decided to diversify its economy by reforming its agrarian system and by modernising its heavy industry in order to reduce dependence on hydrocarbons which account for almost all its exports. Algeria's foreign debt amounted to 4.6 billion dollars in June 2006 compared to 17.5 billion in 2005.

In 2006, it completed the early repayment of all its rescheduled debt. Thanks to the increase in the price of oil on the international market, Algeria's cash flow enables it not only to repay its foreign debt early, but also to launch several major infrastructure projects.

The motorway network is being extended thanks to the East-West motorway which should be completed by 2010. With a higher traffic capacity in the north of the country than in the south, the tarmac road network is still of great density and is the strongest in Africa: 107,324km of roads and 3,756 engineering structures.

The railroad network, part of which is electrified, stretches over 4,200km. With an installed production of over 7,000 megawatts, the spatial electric coverage is around 96%, a rate that is comparable to those of some countries of the North. Almost all households subscribe to the electric network managed by the national company Sonelgaz. Over 1.7 million

households benefit from the direct supply of natural gas. In the maritime domain, Algeria has 40 ports, 11 of which are combined points (fishing, trade, hydrocarbons) and 2 are specialised in hydrocarbons (Skikda and Arzew).

Out of the country's 35 airports, 13 are compliant with international standards. With the progressive deregulation of its economy, Algeria is starting to attract more and more foreign investors.

It is at the top of the MEDA region* in terms of investment flows. Mindful of the pressing need to diversify its sources of income, Algeria has extended the field of foreign direct investments (FDI) to domains other than hydrocarbons, such as telecommunications, tourism, industry, etc.

(* Cooperation programme for the euro-mediterranean partnership)



Society

Sunni Islam is the State religion and is practiced by 99% of Algerians. The teaching of the sharia (the laws of the Muslim religion) has become compulsory in all secondary education since September 2005.

However, the Constitution guarantees the freedom of religion. In Algeria there is a Christian community representing 0.1% of the population and distributed over three dioceses.

The number of inhabitants in Algeria is estimated at 33.8 million people, as of 1 January 2007. The growth in the population is continuing its increase for the third consecutive year. Births reached 703,000 in 2005, i.e. 34,000 births more than the previous year, i.e. an increase of 4.9%.

The number of deaths increased from 141,000 in 2004 to 144,000 in 2007 after a reported decrease in 2003 and 2004.

In spite of the increase in this number, the large amount of births means that the growth has led to a total population of 34.4 million Algerians as of 1 January 2008.

The percentage of the population of working age also continues to increase, going from 63.1% in 2004 to 63.9% in 2005. The population under the age of 15 represents 28.9% of the total, whereas the 60 and over category increased from 7.15% in 2004 to 7.25% in 2005.

The weekend is Thursday-Friday. Bank holidays are stipulated in the law no. 63/278 of 26 July 1963, amended and completed by the orders no. 66/153 and no. 68/149. The religious feasts are Aïd El Fitr, Aïd El Adha, Aoual Mohbarem, Achoura and El Mawlid Ennabaoui. The legal holidays are New Year's Day (1 January) and Labour Day (1 May) and the national holidays are Independence and Youth Day (5 July) and the Anniversary of the Armed Revolution (1 November).

Population (till January 2008) : 0-14: 28.1%; 15-64: 67.1%; 65+: 4.8%

Density (till January 2007): 13 inhabitants / km²

Life expectancy: 75.7 (est. 2006: 76.1)

Life expectancy of men: 74.6 (est. 2007)

Life expectancy of women: 76.7 (est. 2006)

Population growth rate: 1.8% (est. 2007 – 1.71% in 2001)

Birth rate: 17.14‰ (est. 2006)

Mortality rate: 4.61‰ (est. 2006 – 0.61‰ in 2004)

Infant mortality rate: 29.87‰ (est. 2004)

Fertility rate: 1.89 children / woman (est. 2006 – 2.7 in 2001)

Migration rate: 0.35‰ (est. 2006 – 0.37‰ in 2004)

Sources till January 2007 : Ministry of Health, WHO, UN, FAO, World Bank.

Politics

Algeria is a republic with a pluralist political regime. The Constitution confers to the President of the Republic a central role in the management of the country's affairs. He is the supreme magistrate of the country, the head of the executive, the commander in chief of the armed forces and Minister of National Defence.

The President of the Republic appoints the Prime Minister and the members of the government on the proposal of the latter. The President of the Republic is elected by direct universal suffrage every five years. The first legislative election in Algeria took place on 20 September 1962, barely a few months after the national independence.

The Assembly, elected for a one-year term, particularly had the aim of promulgating the country's fundamental law, which gave birth to the Constitution of 10 September 1963 which particularly recognised the unicameral principle.

This National Assembly's term in office would be extended by one year in accordance with article 77 of the fundamental law. The use, by the President of the Republic, on 3 October 1963, of the exercise of full powers, in accordance with article 59 of the Constitution, had the effect of fixing this Assembly's activities.





Headquarters of the National Popular Assembly.

From 1965 to 1976, at the Summit of the Algerian State, a Council of the Revolution would be set up, the custodian of the sovereign authority (order of 10 July 1965). On 22 November 1976, within the framework of the completion of the State's institutions, a new constitution was promulgated which established (art. 126) a single chamber called the National Popular Assembly (APN), responsible for exercising the legislative power, elected on 25 February 1977 for a term of five years and renewed in 1982 and in 1987.

The constitutional revision of 28 February 1989 kept the unicameral regime whilst establishing a separation of the legislative, executive and judicial powers (art. 92). The renewal of the Assembly, whose term was coming to an end, was interrupted further to the resignation of the President of the Republic in January 1992.

A National Advisory Council, then a National Transition Council were put in place to fill the legal gap until the constitutional revision of 28 November 1966 which modified the Algerian institutional landscape by establishing a bicameral Parliament, comprised of a lower chamber (APN) of 389 members, and an upper chamber (Council of the Nation) within which there are 144 members, 2/3 of whom are elected by indirect suffrage, with the remaining third being appointed by the President of the Republic. These institutions, elected on 5 June 1997, were independent Algeria's first pluralist Parliament. Administratively, Algeria is divided into 48 wilayas placed under the authority of the wali, each having an elected assembly, the Wilaya Popular Assembly (APW). The wilayas are divided into daïras and the daïras into 1,541 communes. Each wilaya and each daïra bear the name of their capital and benefit from an independent budget collected at the local level. The last Algerian administrative partitioning dates back to 1985.

Universal Post Office's History

The post office's first steps

The history of the post office is an essential section of the larger one of mankind. From Ancient Times, through the imperial post of the Middle Ages, the mail boats, general delivery, the first railroad connections, the epic of Aéropostale or the latest ultra-sophisticated telecommunications techniques, mail tells the story of peoples.



"The mail boat of Ardennes". Charles Philogène (1815-1894)

The first traces of written messages sent on clay tablets or on rolls of papyrus were found in China, Persia and Egypt. They prove the vital need of communication felt by man in the dawn of civilisation.

The missives sent from one community to another have been replaced, over time, by an information transportation organisation through vast territories by States confronted with the need to send out orders and receive important news in the distance.

The expansion of trade and commerce as well as the military conquests accelerated the use of mail and the messengers travelled up to 40km a day on foot or 100km on horse or in a light cart to transport the letters in rolls or made up of two wooden tablets.

These first steps changed into a more developed organisation in the Middle Ages when in the monasteries, universities and cities postal messaging networks were created.

The intellectuals of the Renaissance were thus able to create very extensive chains of correspondence which enabled them to exchange their ideas and put them to the test.





In the aftermath of the Second World War, a new era in the routing of mail started; that of airmail.

“Pausata” or resting place

As of the end of the Middle Ages, the traders from the large trading cities of Italy drew up a decentralised system to control trade and the circulation of information, money and details through the setting up a network of agents installed in the main points of the world.

These agents formed a human communication chain which encompassed both North and South America, thus establishing the structure of a non-official, but nonetheless very extensive, postal system.

The Latin world for mail, *Posta*, which is found in modern Italian, derives from the name of the stations or posts where the mail was distributed and where the itineraries of the messengers crossed. Originally, “posata” or pausata meant a resting place since it was here that the messengers took a break during their travels. The notion of the European post office can be dated back to the

end of the 13th century, when the Tasso family, native of Bergamo, in Italy, run a mail service between several towns of Lombardy. In the 14th century, the Tasso family participated in the creation and in the management of the Compagnia dei Corrieri della Serenissima (Venice Mail Company) in Venice. As of the arrival of the railway, the idea of transporting mail to speed up the routing of correspondence was quickly born.

England in 1838 and Belgium in 1840 were the first countries to put mobile post offices into circulation. In 1861, the mail was progressively routed towards Europe from South America. In 1914, thanks to the opening of the Panama Canal, the liners of the Compagnie des messageries maritime (France) ensured, in 45 days, direct connections between Tahiti and France. This organisation remained more or less the same up until the aftermath of the Second World War which would be the start of a new era in the exchanges between the countries of the world with the arrival of airmail.



The Universal Postal Union

The Universal Postal Union (UPU) is a specialised institution of the United Nations (UN) which has over 180 member countries, forming a unique postal territory in view of the reciprocal exchange of mail. Most sovereign States as well as various territories are members of this institution.

The creation of the UPU dates back to 15 September 1874 when Heinrich von Stephan, director of the postal service of the North German Confederation, organised the International Postal Conference with the aim of creating an international postal union. The conference was held in Berne, Switzerland, and was attended by representatives from 22 countries.

It ended in the drafting of the Treaty of Berne, on 9 October 1874, and the official creation of the General Postal Union. But due to the increase in the number of its members, it was decided, in 1878 in Paris, to rename the international organisation the Universal Postal Union.

This Union signed an agreement with the UN on 4 July 1947, thus becoming one of its major organisations.

The UPU implements the provisions of the Universal Postal Convention, adopted in 1874 which specifies the types of mail likely to be routed internationally, prohibits the sending of certain items and products, such as narcotics, is responsible for forwarding or returning mail which could not be delivered, for regulating the payment of mail crossing several Member States and guarantees the freedom of circulation through the entire Union. It is the international platform where ideas and experiences are shared and where the postal rules are defined. The organisation aims to help the developing countries improve their infrastructures and increase their opportunities of participating in economic prosperity. Within the framework of sustainable development, the ecological aspect has been progressively dealt with.

As an example, the principle according to which the postal companies now opt for the method of transport which treats the environment with the most consideration is considered through the objectives set down over the last few years. The main forum of cooperation between all those involved in the postal sector at the international scale, the Universal Postal Union, based in Berne, Switzerland, has 192 member countries including Algeria which joined on 12 April 1963.

Without intervening in the affairs which fall within the remit of the national post offices, the UPU fulfils a advisory, meditation and liaison role and provides technical assistance where need be.



The internal organisation of the UPU is structured around several bodies, including the Universal Postal Congress (supreme authority), the Board of Directors which supervises the activities of the UPU and examines the different issues related to the general running of the organisation, as well as the Postal Operations Council responsible for all technical issues and comprised of representatives of 40 Member States elected by the Congress. The UPU's financing is totally independent of the UN, since only the Member States contribute to the organisation's budget. Furthermore, further to the financing crisis of international organisations, the UPU has decided, since 1992, to practice the zero-growth policy, i.e. that the growth in the budget voted on by the Congress must be equal to, if not lower than, world inflation. The UPU's budget currently amounts to approximately 22,500,000 euros.



Monument of the Universal Postal Union



Birth of the postage stamp

The arrival of the postage stamp dates back to the 19th century. In the first centuries of the postal service in Europe (15th century) and in America, letters and parcels were paid for by the recipients, often at a high price.

In 1837, the Englishman Rowland Hill, director of the British Post Office, revealed a number of malfunctions which harmed the transportation of post. Recipients refused, in fact, to pay for the mail items sent to them either claiming they did not have the means, or stating that they had not asked to receive the post. That was not all. Fraudulent practices, such as the use of less expensive private mail dispatching companies or even the decoding of the message in the form of a drawing or symbol on the envelope was enough for the recipient who refused to receive and therefore to pay for their mail. In a report entitled "Post Office Reform: Its Importance and Practibility", he recommended the prior payment by the sender of the letters and parcels in order to avoid the transportation of mail items at a loss. So as not to discourage senders, he proposed that the price for sending the mail items be very low (1 penny) and to cushion the real costs by the quantity. To prove that the price of dispatching the mail item had indeed been paid, the sender had to use an official post office envelope: the postal stationery.

The issue of the "Penny Black"

Rowland Hill's deputy, James Chalmers, found a better idea: the franking of the cost of sending the mail item could be done by affixing, on the message or the parcel, a postage stamp which the post office authority would cancel using a wet stamp in order to prevent it from being reused.

Hence, history's first postage stamp, the "Penny Black", designed by Henri Corbould, was issued on 1 May 1840 in Great Britain with the head of Queen Victoria. It owes its name to its face value (1 penny) and to its background colour. On 8 May, a second stamp of a value of 2 pence, with a blue background, was issued. As it was the birthplace of the postage stamp, and as tribute to the "Penny Black", Great Britain has since been the only sovereign nation to be exempt from mentioning its name on the stamps it issues.

Switzerland took the example of Great Britain by issuing, in 1843, stamps in the cantons of Zurich and Geneva, then Brazil in the same year with the "Ox Eyes" of a value of 30, 60 and 90 Reils. The United States followed in 1847 in some towns and federal capitals.



That same year, Mauritius, a British colony, issued a stamp called the "Blue Mauritius", made famous by the fact that it comprised a printing error, as it bore the mention Post Office instead of Post Paid.

The following year, Bermuda, another British colony, issued its first stamp which would be sold in the town of Hamilton.

France had to wait until 1 January 1849, in the aftermath of the 1848 revolution, to issue the first French stamp, on a black background like the "Penny Black", with a value of 20 centimes, and the head of the Greek god of agriculture, Ceres, designed by Jacques-Jean Barre. That same year, Germany issued its first stamp, the "Schwarze Bayern – Einser", of a face value of 1 Kreuzer, upon the decree of Maximilian II, King of Bavaria. The 3 and 6 Kreuzer stamps, issued a few days later, were crossed with a silk thread to avoid forgeries. Belgium issued its first stamp in 1849 on paper with filigree with the head of Leopold I, King of Belgium.



"Ceil-de-bœuf" (Brazil).



"Schwarze Bayern" – Einser (Germany).

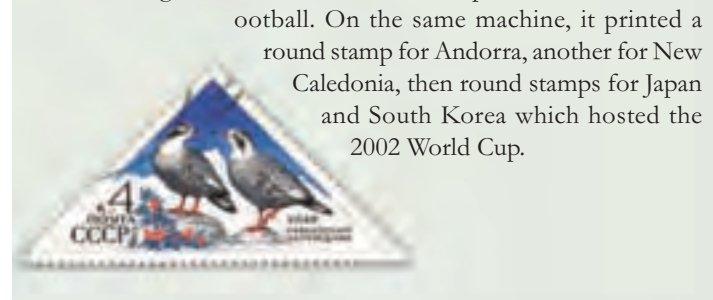


"Maurice bleu" (Maurice Island).

Postal figurines and shapes

In the first decades of the existence of the postage stamp, the depiction of the portraits of the sovereigns and Heads of State was favoured, but at the end of the 19th century, more varied illustration designs were used, including the commemorative illustrations. In 1853, the British colony of the Cape issued its first stamp with the particularity of being triangular-shaped. Since then, Latin American countries and a few others from francophone Africa issued triangular stamps, but the traditional shape was often the rectangle. In 1998, on the occasion of the Football World Cup it was hosting, France issued a round stamp in reference to the football.

On the same machine, it printed a round stamp for Andorra, another for New Caledonia, then round stamps for Japan and South Korea which hosted the 2002 World Cup.



The printing processes

The major techniques

Throughout history, stamps have been printed using three major techniques. These techniques are copperplate engraving, gravure printing and offset.

Copperplate engraving

This first technique was invented in the 15th century by the Italian goldsmith Maso Finiguerra in the city of Florence. The grooves which must be present on the stamp are hollowed out using a burin or a chisel on the underneath on a soft metal plate (zinc, copper and steel for the stamps). Once the drawing has been engraved, the original stamp is hardened, then applied and pressed onto a soft metal cylinder (rotary cutter) for one hour in order to create other copies and thus be used as a template for several stamps. Then, a greasy ink is applied over the entire board, especially into the hollows (the cuts), made by the engraver, then the board is wiped using the scrim or with silk paper so as only to leave the ink in the hollows before being laid out on a press.

A sheet of moistened paper is then applied on top, covered with felt or cotton wadding. Compressed by the press's rollers, the sheet of paper absorbs the ink that has stayed in the board's hollowed out cuts, which thus transfers the drawing onto the paper. If stamps are printed in large numbers, the metal boards must be regularly replaced as they progressively wear. History's first stamps, particularly the very first one, the "Penny Black", were printed using the copperplate engraving technique.

Gravure printing

Gravure printing, whose principles were invented by the German Karl Klietsch in 1875 and fixed by the French Nicéphore Niepce, is a photomechanical reproduction process which enables transformation from a negative picture to an



inked metallic board. The drawing to be depicted on the stamp is mechanically engraved on a copper cylinder using a laser or a diamond. After coating the cylinder with a photosensitive substance, the action of the light hollows out zones which retain dark blacks and produce a faithful transcription of the different shades. The frequency of the hollows will determine a deeper or more shallow section and therefore a darker or lighter level of grey. As the cylinder is highly resistant, this technique enables large printing runs (more than a million copies).

Offset

The third technique is the offset technique which is an improvement of the lithograph. At the end of the 19th century, it was discovered that the ink could be transferred from one lithographic surface to an intermediary surface made of rubber before being transferred onto paper.

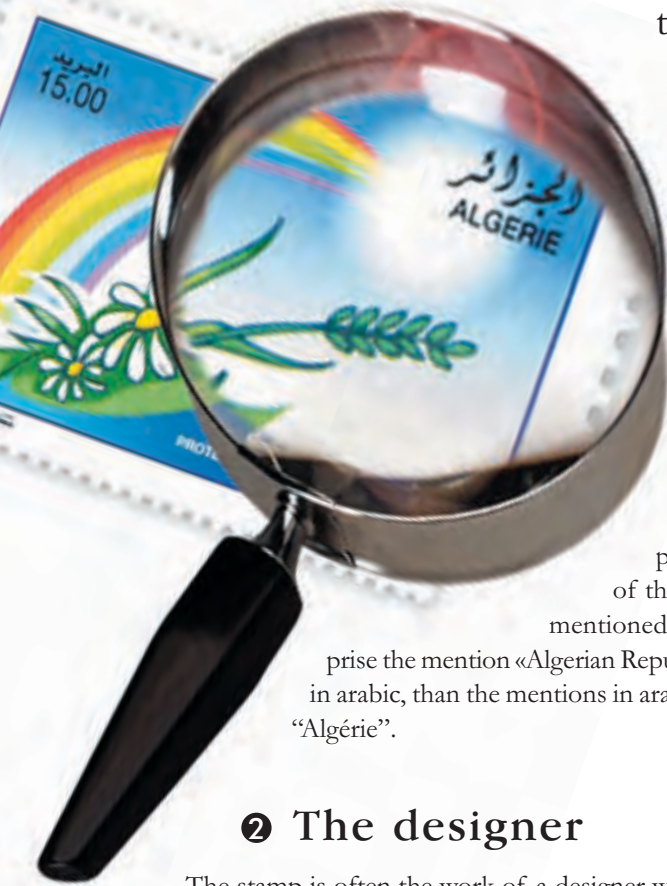
The process was hence developed to give rise to a transfer of the ink on the offset blanket, a rubbery roller, which then transferred it onto paper. The plate which comprises a board of stamp designs in the form of a positive or negative film is moistened, then inked, the aluminium plate rejects the water and accepts the ink (hydrophobic), whereas the copper or the polymer layer accepts the water and rejects the ink (hydrophilic). Manually adjustable adjustment screws for the ink pot or automatically remote controlled inking segments enable the amount of ink required for printing the board to be dosed by sections.

The use of a wipe of an offset blanket enables the ink transfer to be improved and the potential faults on the printing surface to be corrected. This double carbon copy offers an excellent image quality as the offset blanket, being malleable, can be adapted to the texture of the paper. Today, the offset plates are the least onerous printing surfaces, which has greatly contributed to the success of this technique, in addition to the printing quality.



How to read a stamp

A stamp is a lot more than this little piece of printed paper which is used for franking mail. Whilst for the post office user it is only a means of guaranteeing the routing of their mail, for the collector, whether a beginner or an expert, it represents an objective of value and sometimes a work of art. In all countries, by countries or by theme, it is collected and the subject of all attention. It has its list price, its catalogues, its sellers, its buyers and its market.



❶ The issuing country

Apart from Great Britain, the first country to issue the postage stamp, with the privilege of only showing the profile photo of the queen, the name of the issuing country is, in general, mentioned on it. Algerian stamps comprise the mention «Algerian Republic Democratic and Popular» in arabic, than the mentions in arabic «Al Djazair» and in french «Algérie».

❷ The designer

The stamp is often the work of a designer who uses his talent to illustrate a subject or a theme showcasing an event, a landscape, a monument, a famous person or an object of his country's heritage. Great Algerian visual artists and designers such as Ali Ali-Khodja, Baya Mahieddine, Mohamed Bouzid, Souhila Belbahar, Farès Boukhatem, M'hamed Issiakhem, Mohamed Choukri, Mesli, Mohamed Racim, Ismaïl Samsom, Mohamed Temmam and many more besides have designed or illustrated stamps. The name of the designer is mention in the bottom of the stamp.

❸ The face value

The face value is the term commonly used to designate the fiduciary value of the stamp or, in other words, its sale price. This value corresponds to the postal charges which can vary depending on a certain number of parameters.

The face value of a stamp is fixed by the post office administration and often differs from its list price which, for its part, is fixed by the experts depending on its rarity.

❹ The theme of the stamp

The theme or the subject of the stamp designates the object or the subject represented. There are a large variety of themes in the postage stamps of the entire world: commemorations, historic, cultural or sports events, national or international occasions, famous people, tourist sites, towns, various sections of the heritage, fauna, flora, minerals, paintings, arts and crafts, children's drawings, folklore, sport, etc.

There are many subjects in a richness and diversity which are a delight to collectors, some of whom favour the thematic approach..

❺ The colour of the stamp

The colour of the stamp particularly interests collectors who pay great attention to the intensity, the shades of the colours and to the manufacturing mishaps which, most often, fix its list price. The new printing technologies have considerably reduced these "imperfections" which delight philatelists unlike the stamps issued at the start of the last century when the printing techniques and processes were not at all state-of-the-art.





6 The perforation

The perforation (stippling or stitching) consists of the small dents which surround the stamp. The perforation enables it to be detached from its block without tearing it or damaging it.

The collectors pay a great deal of attention to the regularity of the dents of a stamp given that their deterioration or their absence lowers their list price.

7 The issue date

The issue date is, in fact, the issue year which is generally indicated on the bottom, rarely on the edge or, sometimes, on the stamp if it is part of the body. The full date, i.e. the day, the month and the year, is used on some stamps issued for important or exceptional events.

This is the case of the stamp issued on 23 August 1969 under the theme of “Man’s first trip to the Moon”, bearing the date of 21 July 1969 which coincides with Neil Armstrong landing on the moon aboard Apollo 11.

8 The cancellation

Cancellation is a term used by the post office professionals and philatelists for cancelling the stamp. It corresponds to the mark affixed on the stamp stuck on the mail specifying the place, date and time sent. Who has not come across the famous formula “date as postmark” required by the addressee, a stripping of the administration in general, as proven by the sending of the mail from such a place on a specific date and time?

A cancelled stamp is a stamp which has already been used. It can no longer be used for franking mail, but its philatelic value does not change provided it is kept in perfect condition. Some collectors prefer the cancelled stamps, others the new stamps and yet others both at the same time.

9 The printer

The printer always appears at the bottom of the stamp.



History of Algerian Post Office Before 1962...

It is understood that what can be considered the most recent ancestor of the Post Office arises from the putting in place of horse relays for messengers. Algeria's history proves the existence of a type of organisation for transferring mail since Ancient Times up until the construction of appropriate buildings for this type of service with the creation of franking in the second half of the 19th century.

The transmission of mail in its organised form has existed on our lands since Ancient Times. From the time of the Numidian kingdoms of North African, the official messages, whether verbal or written, were sent by a cavalry of warriors specially assigned to this task.

The Roman Emperor Augustus, who overhauled the relay system set up by Cyrus, King of Persia, in the 4th century BC, established it exclusively for the State. This was the *Cursus publicus* which used *Mutationes* (horse relays) every 3 leagues (12 kilometres approximately) and *Mansiones* (houses for the messengers and the horses) every 12 leagues (50 kilometres approximately).

The Romans used this organisation during their presence in North African (-25 BC - 430) to send orders between the different provinces and cities.

With the arrival of the Muslim dynasties (as of the 7th century), the mail service was more or less organised within the same regional authority, but was deemed difficult to route between territories of the different contemporary kingdoms. The Ottomans (16th century), present in the large coastal cities and certain provinces such as Titteri, Tlemcen, Mascara and the Constantine region, transported the mail and the goods with the cooperation of the chiefs of the *zaouïas* in order to guarantee the security of the dispatches.

The modern post office

Algeria's colonisation by France coincided by almost a few years with the arrival of the French postage stamp (1849) which enabled the cost of sending the mail item to be paid up front at a reduced price.

The French Post Authority then opened up post offices in the large towns. It started with Algiers due to its capacities as the largest Algerian city, a large port of the Mediterranean and headquarters of the French shipping corps. The French Maritime Message Service opened a postal sorting centre on the port side. In 1843, some 25 post offices were opened in Algeria, both in the large cities such as Oran, Constantine, Bougie (Béjaïa), Bône (Annaba), Philippeville (Skikda), Sétif, and in the small garrison towns and agglomerations created by the French doughboys and colonists such as Lamoricière (Ouled Mimoun), Perrégaux (Mohammadia) and Duzerville (El Hadjar).

These postal centres were considered as "Foreign" offices, even after 1848, the date on which Algeria was officially annexed as a French department.

Imperial-style post offices were built in the large towns. The profession of postman was created and popularised and the means of mail transport were diversified: mail carriage drawn by horses, stagecoach, boat, steam train, then car at the end of the 19th century.

In 1903, there were 90 post collections of the French Post and Telegraph Authority throughout the Algerian territory, 7 of which were comprised of second class. The First World War, for which indigenous people were mobilised, was the first major event to promote the social impact of the post office. The year 1924 saw the issue of French stamps specific to Algeria.

The colonial post office became somewhat independent of the mainland post office. The post office services continued to prosper in Algeria at the start of the 20th century, particularly for colonists since they concerned, as a priority, the agglomerations with a strong colonial presence, with the rural regions being more or less neglected.



Constantine Post Office.



... Since the independence

Upon independence, the Algeria postal services inherited a far from brilliant situation: an infrastructure that had been damaged quite a lot by the war and limited and inadequate structures designed initially to satisfy the needs of the minority of colonists. The geographic distribution of the post offices emphasised a flagrant shortage in the countryside, despite a majority rural population. Finally, there was a blatant shortage of qualified executives further to the departure of the French technicians.

The State's priorities were to enlarge the network of post offices in order to respond to increasingly stronger demand and to participate in the national development by putting in place efficient postal and financial services. Projects were included in the different development plans. This recovery effort was particularly noticeable in the second four-year plan (1974-1977) through major investment operations in the construction of postal buildings and the modernisation of services.

The automation and computerisation of the services initiated in the 1970s enabled enormous progress to be made. To rationalise the management of the different missions of the Post

and Telecommunications Authority, they led to the creation of three sectoral outlines: the post office, the financial services and telecommunications.

Elles ont induit, pour rationaliser la gestion des différentes missions de l'Administration des Postes et Télécommunications, la création de trois schémas sectoriels : la poste, les services financiers et les télécommunications.

60 new offices a year

In the space of twenty years, i.e. between 1962 and 1982, the Algerian Post and Telecommunications Authority made a significant qualitative leap. There were 1,806 post offices in 1982, with an average of 60 new offices opened every year.

The number of items sent by post (letters, postcards, leaflets, newspapers and parcels) increased by 6.5% a year on average, increasing from 110,720,000 in 1964 to 375,000,000 in 1982.

As for the postal parcels, whose transport and distribution were given back to the Post and Telecommunications Authority in 1968, their number increased from 215,100 in 1970 to 883,330 in 1982, i.e. a 31% increase a year on average.

In 1989, the figures would develop further: there were 2,748 post offices and 12 sorting centres.

The introduction of the Express Mail Service (EMS) in July 1987 gave the Post and Telecommunications Authority a superior dimension insofar as this new, fast and efficient service enabled it to satisfy the needs of its customer base in terms of delivering urgent mail. Currently, there are 4 regional express mail and parcel processing centres: Algiers, Oman, Constantine and Annaba.



Mostaganem Post Office.

A necessary reform

The development of the Post and Telecommunications Administration continued during the 1990s, whether for postal cheques, the routing of mail and parcels or telecommunications, technological development or for the increasing demands of the customer base which imposed the multiplication of services. This led to a reform aiming to separate the two main branches: the mail and the postal cheques, on the one hand, and the telecommunications on the other. Hence, the law no.

2000-03 of 5 August 2000 setting down the general rules on post and telecommunications, created two distinct entities: Algérie Poste (a state-controlled establishment of an industrial and commercial nature) and Algérie Télécom (a joint stock company). This separation, as planned, reinforced the activities of each branch so much so that at the end of 2006, Algeria had 3,271 post offices distributed over the 48 wilayas, whereas the number of items processed (letters, postcards, packages and parcels) exceeded 400 million a year. The routing was done through daily rounds of 900 land links, 150 domestic air links



Tamanrasset Post Office.

and 72 international air links. The delivery was ensured by 4,308 rounds on foot a day and 1,400 motorised rounds. In its capacity as a public establishment to be used by citizens, Algérie Poste continues to contribute to the creation of jobs for young people by opting for a recruitment policy focused on those coming from the Algerian university.



Béjaïa Post Office.



Sector of Posts and Telecommunications

A necessary reform

On the basis of a strategic brainstorming to determine according to what terms and conditions our country could acquire the information and communication technologies (ICT) in view, on the one hand, of reinforcing the attractiveness and competitiveness of our entire economy and, on the other hand, of ensuring a sustainable and harmonious development of the territory, a change approach and an activity plan were decided upon.

Main objectives and focuses of the national Post and ICT policy.

Hence, after an objective diagnosis made in 1999-2000 which revealed that the Post and ICT sector in our country was very much behind, both with regards the development of infrastructures and with regards the technology used, and that the State could no longer ensure its development, or even its maintenance, an in-depth reform of the sector was decreed.

The voluntarist policy thus defined aimed to:

- fight against the digital ditch over the entire territory to avoid the existence of underprivileged digital zones; which may



become a factor of “moving away” from the territory.

- the access to the inhabitants of the rural zones and to underprivileged groups to communication and telecommunication services and to the information networks would be ensured, as part of the development of the territory, through the definition of the obligations of the operators and through the universal service;
- facilitate the access to internet resources;
- increase the country's competitiveness and attractiveness and to develop the economy;
- bring the authority closer to the citizens and to improve the communication between citizens, companies, authorities, emergency and security services, etc.
- develop a reliable telecommunications infrastructure connected to the information highways;
- promote a mass diffusion of the ICT;
- promote the establishment of a national skills centre capable of serving both the domestic demand and exports;
- create industrial clusters comprising platforms grouped around skills centres of mainly small and medium-sized companies;
- develop a proficient human capital for the use of the infrastructures and information services;
- encourage technological innovation;
- favour the modernisation of the national postal infrastructure and to focus the postal sector on the ICT;
- modernise the postal financial services through an electronic banking offering and through the putting in place of remote compensation;

- ensure the right of citizens to access quality postal and financial services at affordable prices through the notions of public and universal service throughout the national territory. To achieve these objectives, the strategic focal points below were decreed:
- the overhaul of our legal system with the adoption of the essential and fundamental text of the law no. 2000-03 of 5 August 2000 setting down the general rules on post and telecommunications;
- the separation between the sectoral operating, regulation and political functions;
- the deregulation of the post and telecommunications' markets;
- the preservation and the development of the universal service on the basis of a mechanism to attenuate, if not reduce, the digital ditch between the communities;
- the opening up of the capital of the historic operator Algérie Télécom.

Implementation of the national Post and ICT development policy and results

The implementation of this national Post and ICT development policy has, to date, led to:

At the institutional level

- the creation of the Post and Telecommunications Regulation Authority as a regulatory body of the sector;
- the creation of two distinct operators, the joint stock company Algérie Télécom and the state-controlled establishment Algérie Poste, as economic players within the sector;
- the creation of three specialised agencies:
 - the Agence nationale des fréquences (ANF - National Frequencies Agency);
 - the Agence nationale de radionavigation maritime (ANRM - National Maritime Radio-navigation Agency);
 - the Agence Nationale de promotion et de développement des parcs technologiques (ANPDPT - National Agency for the Promotion and Development of technologies).



Among the objectives of the Post : bring the administration closer to the citizens and to improve the communication between citizens, companies...

Effects of the deregulation of the Post and ICT markets

The opening up of the post and telecommunications' markets to the competition gave rise to the awarding of licences and authorisations in favour of the public and private operators for:

- the establishment and the running of GSM mobile telephony networks, VSAT-type satellite telecommunications networks, Global Mobile Personal Communications by Satellite (GMPCS) networks and international, inter-urban and local loop fixed telephony networks.
- the running of the internet service, Voice over Internet Protocol (VoIP), audiotex services and international EMS express mail services.

At the end of September 2006, there were

- 3 GSM mobile telephony operators, 3 VSAT telephony by satellite operators, 3 GMPCS operators and 2 operators for the international, inter-urban and local loop fixed telephony.
- 37 internet service providers (ISP);
- 8 voice over internet protocol (VoIP) operators;
- 10 audiotex and 4 call centres;
- 5 operators for the international express mail service (EMS).

History of the Algerian stamp

The birth

The official date of birth of the Algerian postage stamp is 1 November 1962. This is a stamp which is 45 years old today and which adds up to a rich production of around 1,200 specimens. A lot of progress has been made since this feverish commemoration day of the 8th anniversary of the start of the armed fight for independence.

The issue of the first Algerian postage stamp, entitled “8th Anniversary of the Algerian Revolution”, is undeniably exceptional. This 1 November will be the opportunity for a double celebration; that of the anniversary of the start of the 1954 Revolution, celebrated for the first time in the jubilation of the independence promised by the fathers of the armed uprising, and that of the exercise of the national sovereignty through the issue of an authentically Algerian stamp.

It should be recalled also that, in the transition which took place from an old colony situation to the independent State status – at the end of difficult negotiations which threatened the national territory with partition –, the exercise of the total sovereignty of the Provisional Government of the Algerian Republic (GPRA) was essential.

The postage stamp rightly reflects the attributes of sovereignty which are the name of the country and the political regime adopted, republican in this case. To face up to the urgency, an initial formula was adopted. It consisted of surcharging the currently used French stamps with the initials “EA” for Etat algérien and of scoring out with a black line the mention “République française”.

Historic references

The withdrawal of the EA franking stamps obviously announces the issue of new postage stamps.

On 1 November 1962, two issues with a different schedule were produced. The “Sites” series would be issued the following morning. They were comprised of 5 stamps made of French issue stamps comprising new face values: “0.05 Kerrata Gorges”, “0.25 Tlemcen – Grand Mosque” and “1.00 Médéa – Ancient Gates of Lodi” accompanied by the “0.10 Foug El Gherza Dam” and the “0.95 Hassi Messaoud”.

The Algerian postal authority took care to select Algerian landscapes as well as sites of oil and hydraulic infrastructure to affix on them in Arabic and Latin letters the mention “Algerian Republic”. The selection proved to be judicious. The ancient gates of Lodi of Médéa, the medieval

minaret of the Grand Mosque of Tlemcen and the Kerrata Gorges are historic and identity references which are milestones of Algeria’s history, with Kerrata, furthermore, having been the scene of the massacres of May 1945 as it was one of the centres of the resistance during the National Liberation War. The Biskra Foug El Gherza dam and the Hassi Messaoud derrick represent, for their part, the economic advantages of agriculture and the hydrocarbons’ industry for the young Algerian State.

The 1st Algerian stamp

Symbol of the national sovereignty, the Algerian stamp conceived and emitted by independent Algeria was the challenge that had dashed the Algerian mail administration. On the eve of the celebration of the 9th anniversary of 1 November, 1954, a real race against the clock characterized the manufacturing of the first conceived Algerian stamp, drawn and printed in Algeria in the restlessness to be distributed late in the afternoon in post offices.

On 1 November, 1962 at 5:15 pm, the emotion is for its height for the Algerian post-office employees: The stamp

“8th Anniversary of the Algerian Revolution”, best known as the “1+9” due to its face value of 1 NF along with a surcharge of 9 NF for the families of the chouhada (martyrs) is emitted. The challenge was raised in spite of the inexperience.

The first Algerian stamp was born. The stamp, where green is the dominant colour, is comprised of the flag which falls lengthwise, brandished by a hand. In the background is the African continent and a part of the Arabic peninsula.



*Lodi's Gates. Médéa.*

The map of Algeria stands out from the rest of the continent through a more pronounced colour. On the upper right part, the stamp is surrounded by Moorish style arcades under which the theme of the stamp “8th Anniversary of the Revolution”, along with the legend in Latin and Arabic numbers 1 Nov 54 – 1 Nov 62” are placed. Another indication in Arabic: “Al Barid” (the post office) which identifies the sponsor of the stamp, the postal administration.

The official name of the country, DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE’S REPUBLIC OF ALGERIA (DPRA) is indicated in Arabic characters. This is a sober and simple decorum which reveals the commitment of a State which wishes to declare, in a veritable miniature of 37mm x 50mm, its thirst for existence. The Algerian State had just announced once and for all its national identity, its territorial integrity, its belonging to the African sphere and to Arab-Muslim culture, whilst recalling the very recent revolutionary experience of the nation.

An entire art

The print run of 12,825 copies of the historic “1+9” quickly ran out of stock. Other stamp issues would follow. In 1963 11 stamps were issued, including 5 postage due labels.

The various themes would deal with both national and international subjects, with the country, from the start, being among the alliance of nations.

There was, however, a tendency to favour the humanitarian type preoccupations and to showcase the national identity through the cultural and environmental heritages.

A quick glance at the catalogue of Algerian stamps provides information on the countless commitments and the solidarity expressed by Algeria to the nations and peoples fighting for their survival. It also shows the interest accorded by the Post and Telecommunications Authority in cultivating the aesthetics of a stamp recognised for its artistic value.

In fact, over sixty designers have been solicited for the design of the stamps, including the great names of Algerian painting and signatures recognised in the domain of visual arts.



Here is the integral text of the circulars no. 509, no. 515 and no. 518 on EA (for Etat algérien) surcharges

Telegraphic Instructions - "EA surcharges" telegraphic circular for all department heads and all offices - Algiers and Media - including Sahara dated 27 June 1962

N°509 - A.G.C.

As of 2 July 1962, the sale of postage stamps shall be exclusively limited to the following values: "0.10 Reaper" - "0.25 Republic"* - "1.00 Médéa - Ancient Gates of Lodi" STOP

The different franking amounts shall be composed, if appropriate, using various amounts STOP

The postage stamps thus sold must be affixed with the surcharge "EA" (initials of the mention ETAT ALGERIEN) STOP

It shall be the responsibility of the offices to affix this surcharge on all postage stamps sold. STOP

Everything shall be done by the Main Centres when sending the stamps to their department's offices STOP

The surcharge shall be affixed using rubber stamps ordered, if possible, immediately. The letters must have the following dimensions: height: 6 millimetres, width: 3 millimetres, thickness: 2 millimetres STOP

The rubber stamps may be comprised of a 10-centimetre slide bearing 5 times the group of letters EA separated by a space of 12 millimetres so as to be able to surcharge the small format stamps in series of 5 STOP

The large format stamps shall hence have the surcharge affixed twice STOP

In addition, the expression "REPUBLIQUE FRANÇAISE", according to the layout of the different stamps, shall be cancelled by a black line using another rubber stamp STOP

For the offices not able to have the necessary rubber stamps made immediately, the divisions shall shortly send a supply of stamps to be distributed to the latter STOP

In the small communities, the surcharge of the postage stamps shall be made, if necessary, by hand using a black pencil STOP

This last measure shall be applied moreover when absolutely necessary STOP

The same measures shall be applied to the used postage due labels STOP

The reply-coupons shall be affixed with the stamp "ETAT ALGERIEN" which shall be used for the other service documents.

It is pointed out that a later supply of the following values is envisaged: "0.30 Hassi Messaoud", "0.45 Kerrata Gorges", "0.50 Médéa - Old Gates of Lodi" to be used as indicated hereinabove STOP and END

"0.50 Médéa - Ancient Gates of Lodi" is in fact the "0.50 Tlemcen Mosque". This is an error in the instruction.

Note from the Editorial Committee

* This is the "Marianne" by Decaris

Telegraphic Instructions - "Ea Surcharges" Telegraphic Circular Of 30 June 1962 N°515 - A.G.C.

Informs you that the application of the instructions of the telegraphic circular no. 509 - A.G.C. of 27 June 1962 on the surcharge of the postage stamps is deferred until a date to come shortly - STOP - Instructions shall be given at the right time - STOP and END.

Telegraphic instructions - "Ca surcharges" Telegraphic circular of 2 July 1962 N°518 - A.G.C.

Informs you instructions of the telegraphic circular no. 509 - A.G.C. on the surcharge of the postage stamps shall be applied the morning after the speech given by the President of the French Republic, recognising Algeria's independence STOP and END.



The art masters

Since its genesis, the national philately has been founded on a clear vision and precise themes. As for the people responsible for making this strategy a reality, these are talented artists who get involved in a competition to put aesthetics to the service of prestige and the influence of the nation.



Ali Ali-Khodja made one of the first Algerian sketches of a national stamp.

An eminent artist of our philately, he gave the pattern a buzz without ever losing sight of the documentary loyalty.

His palette and his drawing exalt the beauty and the diversity of the Algerian heritage whose jewels are inherited from a vaster civilisation with ramifications surpassing our borders.

Even the humble and rustic objects speak of a diversity and richness which unite us with our far-off ancestors.

With his roaring colours, Choukri Mesli deals with the stamp like a poster, thus granting it a veritable power of communication.

For Mohamed Temmam, painting means giving back the intimate qualities of the objects; and by returning to them the soul, the earth, the clay, the sand or the rock which gave birth to them. So, in a utensil or in jewellery made of copper, silver or clay, the plain, the mountain or the desert is drawn where the work was imprinted. His objects seem to have travelled the entire Algerian soil; and the artist has instilled a soul into them. Here, the colour exhales taste and perfume.

“Knight” by Mohamed Racim is one of the stamps most present in our memory, although the father of Algerian miniature work made many others. His “Musicians” date back to 1965 and his tribute to the “Moudjahidine” is dealt with like cinematography: two fighters are attacking here.

“Chr ea” by Bachir Yell s depicts a skier on a powdery background. Yell s inaugurates the details of the rugs: his “Guergour Rug” is one of the most beautiful of our philately, apart from “Nememcha Rug”, “djabel Amour Rug” or “Kala  Rug” in which the artist weaves the solar vibrations of a country blessed by nature.

In a goldsmith work, Yell s pays tribute to the craftsman who manufactured objects required for living... and his stamp demonstrates a gentle





lifestyle in our beautiful country with clement seasons. M'phamed Issiakhem made his first stamp for the Pan-African Festival: effervescent Africa! Though few, his sketches remain marked with the red iron of the drama heconstantly painted.

The theme of our philately is enriched with artists who came onto the scene in the 1980s, the most important of whom are Ismaïl Samsom and Ali Kerbouche who will perpetuate the flame of the masters. Through the objects born from need and intelligence, Kerbouche brings us closer to the graceful or virile gesture of the craftsman and woman who, using their hands, create them. Eclectic and prolific at the same time, this miniaturist with personal refinement and subtleties perpetuates the humility of the masters who, in turn, have been eclipsed.

Progressively, the documentary reproduction would dominate the national philately in spite of the honourable sketches of a Krim and particularly of a Bentounès with seductive folkloric dances.

The Algeria stamp talks about the riches of a land and the work of the men who live there, work there, love there and die there: cave frescos, towns, landscapes, fish, jasmine, birds, orange trees, fig trees, etc. - but also

An art of our century

"Just over a decade again now, the magnificent Tassili paintings and drawings were discovered. The Algerian public only became aware of them a lot later on and with a certain amount of emotion... Hence, millennia ago, men had painted and drawn on rock. Here, therefore, is our memory re-found and an affiliation re-established; there has been so much obscurity built up and suffered, so many twists made to our history. For all times, our plains have been paths for man to cross and beaches for the flows and ebbs of civilisations: Tyr and Byzantium and Rome... and later on Islam... (...) We are coming out of a night as vast as our Sahara, and here we have reached this desired materialisation. Today, we quickly want to make a list of our riches which have remained buried up until now. The drawings of the Ajjer massif, unique in the world through their quality and number, the wall paintings of the Ouadhias, to which certain modern works, the traditional arts of the Aurès, the South and the alphabets of the Hoggar belong. Arab art also, through which our country is connected to a vaster ensemble and which, because it has had to acclimatise on this soil, acquiring a local originality, presents itself in time which is like a national dominant. (...) Here therefore are vague markers, milestones for re-establishing a bridge between a far-off and living past and a present which we would like to be rich with this same past and open to the bravest researches of other countries, an art of our century, finally."

[Abdelhamid Benhadouga, "Le Vent du Sud", ENAG, Algiers, 2002. Translated from the arabic by Marcel Bois.]

Her art was also a heritage

"She cast an eye over the potteries spread throughout the rooms: a vision from the heart, compared to which material vision is nothing. Alive with passion, she saw her potteries move past: cups, plates, large bowls, vases, terrines, jars: some decorated with paint, and covered with colours, others without images or drawings. The spirit of Rahma was invaded, submerged. Her entire past was nourished with ceramic art: long years of constant work, an entire existence. Her art was also a heritage: her mother already made potteries. She gave still gave it a desire of passionate and persevering perfection. To the creation of the least bit of pottery, she gave all her strengths, all her attention and all her love. Events and emotions provided her with the pattern of her drawings, became straight or broken, parallel or intertwined lines, to end up in arabesques or figures whose symbolic value escaped the people. It was, however, of little importance to her whether or not the people understood the patterns she represented: she was not writing history, but making potteries; the products of her art, before recalling the great events, responded to the needs of everyday life and were used for eating and drinking."

[Mohammed Khadda, "Eléments pour un art nouveau", UNAP, Algiers, 1972.]

simple objects: buckle, ankle ring, mirror, incense burner, necklace, bracelet, diadem, etc. - Magic of a country, its essence, its matrix, its vitality. There are many themes of our philately: health, sport, education, sciences and technologies, fauna and flora, national and international events...

Painting, miniature, drawing and photography have enabled the stamp to be known and our culture, our heritage, our past and present reality to influence.

By demand, the Algerian Post and Telecommunications Authority has diversified the artists responsible for the sketches: Sahouli, Oulhaci, Bouzid, Boukeroui, Baya, Mesbahi, Ranem, Chérifi, etc.

The challenge would be that it is, one day, the mandatory and essential passage of all dedicated artists.



Biographies of the ministers responsible for the Post and Telecommunications Sector, 1962-2007*



Moussa Hassani

September 1962

Born in August 1934 in Oum El Bouaghi, Moussa Hassani did his primary schooling in his town of birth and his secondary schooling in Constantine where he successfully passed his baccalauréat in the 1950s. During his adolescence, Moussa Hassani was already fully aware of the national cause which he served by distributing revolutionary leaflets. The start of the National Liberation War completely diverted him from his studies. He joined the ranks of the National Liberation Army (ALN), then barely 20 years old, and quickly got himself noticed by the leaders of the wilaya 1, namely Zighoud Youcef, because of the quality of his commitment. In 1960, he was appointed commander of the Eastern borders. At the end of the National Liberation War, the provisional executive body of the Algerian State made way for a real government. On 27 September 1962, in application of the decree no. 62-1, Moussa Hassani was part of the first government formed by the President of the Council of Ministers, Ahmed Ben Bella. Here he occupied the position of Minister of Post and Telecommunications. He died on 6 February 1997.



Abdelkader Zaïbek

September 1963

Abdelkader Zaïbek was born on 3 January 1923 in Médéa. At a very young age, he threw himself into the nationalist theses and joined the Algerian People's Party (PPA). In 1945, he was the subject of pursuits by the colonial authorities, which forced him to leave Algeria for France where he continued brilliant academic studies. He obtained an engineering degree in electronics from the Institute of Electronics of Grenoble, being major of his year.

Upon his return to Algeria, he resumed his activist activities whilst being a footballer within an elite club. Arrested in 1956, he was an inmate in the camps of Paul Cazelles, Bossuet and Tefeschoun before being expelled to France in 1958.

Upon independence, he returned to Algeria and was appointed Minister of Post and Telecommunications on 18 September 1963. He died on 23 November 1986.



Mohamed Kadi

July 1970

Mohamed Kadi was born in 1919 in Aïn Sefra, in the wilaya of Naâma. After finishing his studies, he very quickly joined the job market, more specifically the Post and Telecom-munications sector, in the capacity of public officer, where he carried out his professional career. From receiver between 1941 and 1955, he became the chief inspector.

Activating from the very first hour, as of 1943 he defended the nationalist ideas and got involved in the activist units. In 1956, he joined the maquis resistance and got involved in the field in the armed fight for the liberation of Algeria. He assumed the war name Boubekour and occupied several positions of responsibility, particularly that of member of the command of the historic Wilaya V and of the National Council of the Algerian Revolution (CNRA).

Elected for the post of deputy in 1962, he was appointed Minister of Post and Telecommunications on 1 July 1970 under the presidency of Houari Boumediène. He died in June 1972.



Saïd Aït Messaoudène

December 1972

Saïd Aït Messaoudène was born in July 1933 in Hadd S'hari, in the daïra of Aïn Oussera (wilaya of Djelfa). Embracing a military career from a young age, he graduated from the French School for Air Force Officers of Salon-de-Provence with merit.

In 1958, he left the French army to join the ranks of the National Liberation Army where he put his knowledge and skills to the use of training moudjahidine. After independence, he was entrusted with setting up and commanding the air forces within the National Popular Army (ANP). President Houari Boumediène made him one of his military advisors before appointing him, in 1968, managing director of Air Algérie.

On 18 December 1972, he was appointed Minister of Post and Telecommunications.

* The present biographies of ministers finish at their appointment in the ministry of the Post and Telecommunications.





Mohamed Zerguini

April 1977

Mohamed Zerguini was born on 23 April 1922 in Constantine. A career soldier, he deserted the French army in which he had the grade of captain to join the national liberation fight in 1957.

After independence, he pursued a brilliant military career being successively appointed commander of the 4th Military Region, then of the 3rd Military Region. An accomplished sportsman, he was an athlete, a football referee and run a club and was a member of several national sports federations, including the Algerian Football Federation (FAF). His involvement in the revival of Algerian sport led him to be elected President of the Algerian Olympic Committee in 1968.

Elected in 1971 to the vice-presidency of the International Mediterranean Games Committee, he co-presided the Organisation Committee of the 1975 Mediterranean Games in Algiers. On 23 April 1977, he was appointed Minister of Post and Telecommunications.



Abdenour Bekka

July 1980

Abdenour Bekka was born on 30 September 1935 in M'sila. Responding to the appeal from the National Liberation Front (FLN) in 1957, he interrupted his university studies and joined the ranks of the National Liberation Army in 1958.

After independence, he obtained a degree in political sciences, then was trained in the Moscow and Paris military staff schools, awarded with a diploma.

From 1965 to 1980, he occupied the position of central director in the Ministry of National Defence. At this time, he presided over the Algerian Football Federation in 1975 and 1978, as well as the organisation committees for the 1975 Mediterranean Games in Algiers and for the 1978 African Games in Algiers.

On 15 July 1980, he was appointed Minister of Post and Telecommunications in Mohamed Ben Ahmed Abdelghani's government.



Bachir Rouis

January 1982

Bachir Rouis was born in 1940. At a very early age he joined the activist units of the national cause and joined the armed fight at the start of the National Liberation War upon the appeal of the National Liberation Army (ALN). He was particularly a member of the leadership of the historic Wilaya III. After independence, he pursued a military career as a senior officer of the National Popular Army in the 3rd Military Region.

In 1969, he occupied the position of Managing Director of the Ministry of Agriculture. In 1977, he was elected deputy at the National Popular Assembly, then appointed member of the central committee of the National Liberation Front Party. On 12 January 1982, he was appointed Minister of Post and Telecommunications in Mohamed Ben Ahmed Abdelghani's government.



Boualem Bessaïh

January 1984

Boualem Bessaïh was born in 1930 in El Bayadh. He is a Doctor of Literature and Human Sciences.

He joined the maquis resistance in 1957 before occupying important functions from 1959 to 1962 during the armed fight for the independence, particularly within the general secretariat of the Council of the Revolution.

Upon independence, he was appointed ambassador in several capitals particularly in Berne, in the Vatican, in Kuwait and in Rabat as well as being Algeria's representative at the Arab League in Cairo. In 1971, he became Secretary General of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. As of 1979, he occupied several ministerial functions: Minister of Culture and Information in Mohamed Ben Ahmed Abdelghani's government from 1980 to 1984. On 22 January 1984, he was appointed Minister of Post and Telecommunications in Abdelhamid Brahimi's government from 1984 to 1986.

*The present biographies of ministers finish at their appointment in the ministry of the Post and Telecommunications.





Mustapha Benzaza

February 1986

Mustapha Benzaza was born on 11 March 1940 in Aïn Nouissy, in the wilaya of Mostaganem. He pursued higher education studies in pharmacy and law, awarded with diplomas.

He was appointed wali of Laghouat in September 1974, then wali of Jijel in September 1978.

Elected to the central committee of the National Liberation Front (FLN) Party, he became head of the public relations department in April 1979.

In January 1984, he was appointed Deputy Minister for Fisheries at the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries.

On 9 February 1986, he was appointed Minister of Post and Telecommunications in Abdelhamid Brahimi's government.

He died on 20 October 2003.



Yacine Fergani

November 1988

Yacine Fergani was born in 1946 in Jijel. After primary and secondary education in Algeria, he continued his university training in France at the end of which he obtained a diploma from the Ecole des mines of Paris.

Pursuing his academic training in the United States, he obtained a PhD there from the University of Stanford (California).

After being an executive in the national mining exploration company (SONAREM), he was appointed assistant managing director of the national maritime transport company.

From 1976 to 1978, he occupied the function of Sonatrach's deputy chairman and managing director. He was Secretary General of the Ministry of Post and Telecommunications from 1983 to 1986.

In February 1986, he was appointed Deputy Minister of Petrochemical Industries in Abdelhamid Brahimi's government.

After the arrival of Kasdi Merbah's government, on 9 November 1988, he was appointed Minister of Post and Telecommunications, a position which he occupied until December 1989.



Hamid Sidi Saïd

September 1989

Hamid Sidi Saïd was born on 9 February 1940 in Tizi Ouzou. After secondary education, he entered the Public Function and joined the youth of the National Liberation Front (JFLN) Party, becoming a member of the Tizi Ouzou Federation, then member of the National Council of the JFLN, before being given the post of deputy mouhafedh (political commissioner) in the Tizi Ouzou FLN Federation. In 1979, he was appointed wali of Tizi Ouzou, then wali of Constantine (1982) and after that wali of Annaba (1984).

On 16 September 1989, he was appointed Minister of Post and Telecommunications in Mouloud Hamrouche's government.



Mohamed Serradj

July 1990

Mohamed Serradj was born in 1940 in Oran. An activities within the Algerian Muslim Scouts (SMA) as of a young age, he activated inside the National Liberation Front (FLN) after the start of the Revolution. Arrested in 1957 and incarcerated in Oran, he pursued his studies in prison, passing his baccalaureate in 1961.

Upon independence, he undertook university studies and obtained a degree in public law and a degree in political sciences.

After being a university teacher, he entered the public function. He was appointed to the position of Secretary General of the wilaya of Constantine before being called to the functions of wali in several wilayas: Batna, Skikda and Annaba. On 25 July 1990, he was appointed Minister of Post and Telecommunications in Mouloud Hamrouche's government and was kept in this position one year later in Sidi Ahmed Ghazali's government.

He died on 25 January 2004.



Ahmed Aïnouche

February 1992

Ahmed Aïnouche was born on 12 May 1932 in Esmam, in the wilaya of Bouira. He did advanced academic studies in Algeria and abroad, initially obtaining a degree in engineering in London (Great Britain), then a second one in science management from the same university. Post-graduate studies earned

him a PhD in operational research, still in London.

Upon his return to Algeria, he occupied the position of central director at Air Algérie. After the opening of the Houari-Boumediène University of Sciences and Technology (USTHB), he became professor of mathematics there before being appointed, a few years later, director of the calculation centre in the same university.

On 22 February 1992, he was appointed Secretary of State for Post and Telecommunications in Sidi Ahmed Ghozali's government.



Tahar Allane

July 1992

Tahar Allane was born on 16 November 1948 in Ghardaïa. After primary and secondary education in Algeria, he benefited from a scholarship in France where he obtained a degree in mathematics and another in economic sciences from the University of Paris.

After occupying the functions of deputy director for technical studies at the Ministry of Post and Telecommunications, he was appointed Secretary General of the same ministry from 1986 to 1989. Then, he was appointed communication and information advisor for the Head of the Government, Mouloud Hamrouche.

Appointed in the National Advisory Council (CCN) put in place by President Mohamed Boudiaf after the dissolution of the National Popular Assembly (APN), he was appointed Minister of Post and Telecommunications successively in Belaïd Abdesselam's government on 19 July 1992, in Rédha Malek's government (1993) and in Mokdad Sifi's government (1994).



Mohand Salah Youyou

August 1995

Mohand Salah Youyou was born on 14 January 1934 in Tizi Ouzou. Responding to the appeal of the National Liberation Front in 1956, he left the desks of the university, just like a lot of other students affiliated to the General Union of Algerian Muslim Students (UGEMA), to join the National Liberation Army.

After independence, he resumed his studies and obtained the diploma of engineer of State in telecommunications. He was successively appointed Director within the Ministry of Post and Telecommunications, Inspector General in the same Ministry before being the director of the Ministry's Cabinet.

On 29 August 1995, he was appointed Minister of Post and Telecommunications in Mokdad Sifi's government. He was reappointed in the function of Minister of Post and Telecommunications on two occasions, under Ahmed Ouyahia, on 31 December 1995 and 25 June 1997.



Mohamed Maghlaoui

December 1999

Mohamed Maghlaoui was born on 5 May 1944 in Skikda. After obtaining a certificate in law from the Faculty of Law of the University of Algiers, then a diploma in planning at the Institute of Management and Planning, he continued his university studies in Canada where he obtained a masters school of management at the HEC business school of Montreal. From 1976 to 1981, he was director of the national steel company (SNS), then managing director of RealSider from 1981 to 1987. After being deputy of Annaba in the National Popular Assembly from 1987 to 1990, he was appointed Minister of Housing in Sidi Ahmed Ghozali's government. In 1992, he was appointed wali of Algiers.

From 1993 to 1995, he was Minister of Housing in Mokdad Sifi's government. Deputy of Skikda in 1997, he was the president of the National Democratic Rally (RND) and president of the Commission for National Defence at the National Popular Assembly (APN). On 24 December 1999, he was appointed Minister of Post and Telecommunications in Ahmed Benbitour's government.

* The present biographies of ministers finish at their appointment in the ministry of the Post and Telecommunications





Zine-Eddine Youbi

June 2002

Zine-Eddine Youbi was born on 29 January 1961 in Mostaganem. After passing a technical baccalauréate in mathematics in 1979, he obtained a degree as State engineer in mechanics in 1984. At the end of post-graduate studies in France, he obtained a masters degree (DEA) in aeronautics (1985), then a doctorate of State in aeronautics at the University of Toulouse (1988). After occupying the position of Head of the Structure and Propulsion Department of the Institute of Aeronautics of Blida, from September 1988 to September 1989, he was appointed Director of Studies in the same institute (September 1989), where he then occupied the position of director for eight years from September 1990 onwards. In 1998, he was promoted dean of the University of Blida, a position which he occupied until 2002. An activist of the National Liberation Front (FLN) party, he was appointed to the position of Minister of Post and Information and Communication Technologies in Ali Benfli's government, on 18 June 2002.



Amar Tou

September 2003

Amar Tou was born on 1 December 1945 in M'sirda, in the wilaya of Tlemcen. After university studies culminating in a doctorate in economic sciences, he started his professional career in teaching before occupying different positions of responsibility as a corporate executive: deputy marketing director, marketing director, deputy managing director and managing director.

An activist of the National Liberation Front party, President of the Economic Commission of the National Popular Assembly in 1987, he obtained a new mandate as deputy in 1997 before being appointed Minister of Higher Education and Scientific Research. In 2001, he was appointed President of the Post and Telecommunications Regulatory Authority (ARPT), a position which he occupied until 2003. He was appointed Minister of Post and Information and Communication Technologies in Ahmed Ouyahia's government on 5 September 2003



D' Boudjemaâ Haïchour

May 2005

Born in Constantine, on 27 February 1948, he is of that post-independence generation who committed to the associative movement, particularly to scouting and the youth and student organisations. He was one of the founders of the National Union of Algerian Youth. Closely interested in the environmental issues of the ancient city of Cirta, he was elected to the Constantine APC for two terms of office. After pursuing, in the city of Ben Badis, his primary and secondary education at the madrasa (Franco-Muslim secondary school of Constantine), which became the Hihi-El Mekki secondary school, he obtained a degree in economic sciences at the Mentouri University after writing an end-of-degree thesis on "The role of gas in Algeria's development". He undertook post-graduate studies at the Central Faculty of the University of Algiers where he obtained his masters in economic sciences, writing a thesis entitled "Attempt to reduce Algeria's food dependency" and then a Doctorate of State in economic sciences, writing a thesis on the theme of: "From the crisis to the regulation of the international monetary and financial system – Attempt to identify regulation models".

D' Boudjemaâ Haïchour is also a founding member of the Union of Algerian Sociologists and Economists (USEA), elected to its National Council. A deputy for the APN in 1977, he was appointed member of the Supreme Council of the Magistrature until 1982. He directed the mouhafada of Batna from 1985 to 1990, before being appointed head of the renovation of the FLN in Mila. Prior to this, D' Boudjemaâ Haïchour was Director of Financial and Budgetary Studies in the Prime Minister's Cabinet and a member of the Central Commission on Foreign Affairs for the FLN. Appointed in the third Presidential election as a Senator (Member of the Council of the Nation), member of the National Council and of the Executive Committee of the FLN, as of 2003, he was successively Minister of Youth and Sports, then Minister of Communication in Ahmed Ouyahia's government, then Minister of Post and Information and Communication Technologies in Ahmed Ouyahia's and Abdelaziz Belkhadem's governments.

The author of numerous contributions and studies of an economic and socio-cultural nature in various newspapers and specialised reviews, he participates in different seminars, conferences and meetings at the parliamentary, political and institutional level, both nationally and internationally. One of those who have always given great attention to the constitutive elements of Algeria's marks of identification, from the time he was at the head of the Post and ICT sector, D' Boudjemaâ Haïchour made a veritable digital and satellite revolution. Together with the executives of the sector, he initiated the drawing up of an Anthology of Postage Stamps in the colours of independent Algeria and launched the drawing up of an encyclopaedia of postage stamps in 6 volumes comprised of 45 booklets and in 4 languages, with the preface written, on the occasion of the 45th anniversary of the independence by His Excellency Abdelaziz Bouteflika, President of the Republic, whose reforms initiated as of 1999 are in the process of boosting growth to make Algeria, in this 21st century, an emerging country of the African Continent and of the Euro-Mediterranean region.



Biographies of the postage stamp designers

Mustapha Adane

Mustapha Adane was born on 12 March 1933 in Algiers. The child of the Casbah pursued his artistic studies in Germany before returning to Algeria to handle copper, ceramics and painting. This sculpture, drawer, painter, ceramist was able to restore life to the 7-centuries old Sidi Boumediène mosque in Tlemcen. Hence the artist with countless skills was converted to the art of the restoration of interior architectures. Arabic calligraphy, more specifically the Kufi features, occupied a favourite place in his artistic repertoire. The artist also stood out by his mastery of the technique of enamel on copper. The favourable welcome received by his works earned him praiseworthy critiques in the press.

In 1967, he was one of the founding members of the Aouchem movement. Key of Algiers is one of his most beautiful creations.

Secretary General of the National Union of the Visual Arts (UNAP) from 1967 to 1971, he was the author of the fresco which for a few years decorated the hall of the old international airport of Algiers. His most beautiful works can be seen at the Museum of Fine Arts of Algiers.

The artist designed two stamps for the Algerian Post and Telecommunications Authority. The first one dates back to 1970 at the time of the inauguration of the Algiers Exhibition Hall, whereas the second one, seven years later, was issued at the time of the holding of the 2nd Pan-African Trade Fair



Ali Ali-Khodja

Great grandson of the dey of Algiers and one of the doyens of Algerian painters, Ali Ali-Khodja was born in Bologhine on 13 January 1923. Orphaned by his father at the age of 4, he was taken in by his uncles, Mohamed and Omar Racim who took responsibility for his education. In 1937, he joined the Ecole des beaux-arts and deepened his knowledge of painting, by studying calligraphy and illustration. Initially a miniaturist and ceramist, very quickly he branched out into oil painting. Draftsman at the research office at the department of arts and crafts in Algiers in 1945, Ali-Khodja invested the pictorial scene by exhibiting alongside recognised artists. Then, other meetings would come, in Oslo, Paris, Copenhagen, Peking, Tunis, Rabat, Grenada, through which Ali-Khodja would establish his reputation and gain a loyal public interested in his drawing. In 1948, he was appointed Head of the Museum of Popular Traditions and Arts and, in 1961, he became part of the Ecole des beaux-arts as a teacher. Creatively, he made postage stamps (1963), drew the coats of arms of the city of Algiers (1965) as well as posters for the Ministry of Tourism (1968) and for the Algiers International Fair (1974). Having been the recipient of several awards, particularly the 1st Bursary (miniature section) of the city of Algiers (1942), the gold medal of the best worker of France (1960), first prize for the poster “10th anniversary of the independence” (Algiers) in 1972 and the medal of National Merit (1987), the tireless Ali Ali-Khodja continues to work with the same fervour and in spite of his age, his passion never ages

Mohamed Fayçal Allache

Born on 17 August 1961 in the Casbah of Algiers, Mohamed Fayçal Allache was a highly talented visual artist. His higher education was at the Ecole des beaux-arts of Algiers where he obtained the general certificate of artistic education then a diploma in visual communications in 1986.

In April 1999, during a working session for the creation of a catalogue of postage stamps published on behalf of the P & T, it was proposed to him to design the sketch of a postage stamp whose issue was planned for 9 October for World Post Day around the theme of “Means of communication”. This was a total success.

Thereafter, he initiated a series of artistic creations in the domain of philately and his second work was a postage stamp related to the 2000 Sydney Olympic Games. On 2 June 2001, he participated in the design of a third issue of a series of four, large format stamps dedicated to children’s games. In spite of illness, which forced him to stay in bed, Mohamed Fayçal Allache continued to work and create the designs of four stamps with shells for the theme. Stamps issued on 7 and 9 December 2002 by Algérie Poste, thus paid him a posthumous tribute. The artist died on 9 February 2002 at the age of 41 in Koléa, near Algiers.

Saliha and Ghania Ammour

A self-taught artist, claiming herself to be such, Saliha Ammour started to draw from a young age. But it was during her schooling at the Omar-Racim secondary school of Algiers that her talent really took shape. Joining a drawing club, she created her first oil paintings. In 1992, she passed her baccalaureate in natural sciences and joined the Houari-Boumediène University of Science and Technology. In 1998, she graduated from this university with a degree of Engineer of State in geology.

An creator of all kinds, she exhibited in 1999 at the Palais de la Culture Moufdi-Zakaria – for the first time – on 8 March. One year later, she participated in the Mediterranean competition organised by the Asselah Foundation before exhibiting in April of the same year at the Ibn Khaldoun gallery. In parallel she had an exhibition of solidarity at the Bab El Oued University Hospital and participated at the Trade Fair for Graphic Arts and Watercolours, in the Ismail-Samsom room at the open-air theatre. From 2000 to 2002, Saliha Ammour took part in no less than ten exhibitions.

A member of the National Union of Cultural Arts (UNAC), she immersed herself in the world of the arts, meeting painters such as Chegrane and Belbahar. In July 2002, she created her first postage stamps, a series of four stamps with rocks as the theme. The artistic fiber is family as shows the contribution of her sister Ghania Ammour to the conception and to the drawing of the stamp dedicated in “The international day of the woman” emitted (uttered) on March 8th, 2004



Karim Kacim Amrani

Born on 8 August 1967 in Algiers, Karim Kacim Amrani continued his academic studies at the Ecole des beaux-arts of Algiers from 1986 to 1990. There he studied the art of design and layout to rightly bring him closer to the domain of architecture whose developments he always followed. It was, hence, quite nature that the computer tool was always with him. Computer-aided design was deemed more practical in the eyes of the artist, as it



enabled him to have a more accurate vision of the final result of his mock-ups. Once he obtained his diploma, Karim Amrani joined the communication environment where he continued his artistic quest. His signature is known in the world of advertising so much so that he is the author of numerous adverts, particularly in the domain of road safety. The processing of the image, the graphic creation, the layout and the execution of different stages linked to the pre-print held no secret for this artist with countless talents. In spite of the constraints of everyday work, Karim Kacim Amrani never gave up artistic design. His favourite tools were pencils, pastels, ink and watercolours. In 1998, the Post and Telecommunications Authority issued two postage stamps for the Universal Exhibition of Lisbon. Algeria participated in this great event under the slogan "Algeria, country of two oceans". The logo designed by Karim Kacim Amrani for the event was reproduced as a postage stamp on 26 January 1998..

Mounir Azouz

In 1990, when he was 17, Mounir Azouz decided to enrol at the Ecole supérieure des beaux-arts of Algiers to fully experience his passion for painting. The quality education he received from professors of the calibre of Denis Martinez, Mostefa Ben Debbagh, Mohamed Ranem, Tahar Boukeroui and Mohamed Djehiche ended up with him making his final career choices. His sole objective, henceforth, was to become an artist. After the first exhibition organised at the Palais de la Culture Moufidi-Zakaria, at the very start of his university course, he was solicited for a second and then a third exhibition, still in the same location. In 1997, thanks to a fortunate series of events, he was solicited for the creation of his first postage stamp for the 1st anniversary of Aéropostale. That same year, he participated in a competition organised by the Ministry of Post and Telecommunications for the creation of three stamps on shells and

dedicated himself to his mission with panache. Today, Mounir Azouz will have created fourteen postage stamps, including those celebrating the 40th anniversary of Sakiet Sidi Youcef, World Day of the Child, Tourism and the Environment, Arab Postal Day and the 7th African Games in Johannesburg.



Souhila Belbahar

Born on 17 February 1934 in Blida to a family of embroidery craftsmen, Souhila Belbahar started embroidery, sewing and drawing from her childhood. She came to art thanks to her father, a keen collector of watercolours, and started a self-taught journey by painting wonderful reproductions of Picasso and Renoir. Her first works reflect the everyday life and environment of her city of birth. Roses, jasmine, feminine patterns, women in flowers seducing art lovers. Protected by the benevolence of a relative, the writer Tewfiq El Madani, Souhila Belbahar was able to let her creation run free. After beginnings in figurative art, she progressively distanced herself from this to create another, very personal one, known as the "petal women". Furthermore, she created with panache paintings using ink where we see the existence of a fine and fragile touch – present in all her works – which succeeded in touching art lovers, as well as the fine connoisseurs in artistic terms. The Mouloud-Feraoun gallery of Algiers played host to her first personal exhibition in 1972. She organised many personal exhibitions in Algeria and abroad, as well as skilful collective exhibitions. "Tribute to our mothers" is a postage stamp which she drew in 1974 with her recognisable style, rich in emotion and gentleness.



Mostefa Ben Debbagh

Mostefa Ben Debbagh was born in the Casbah of Algiers in September 1906. His father was a chiseller-craftsman. He was educated at the Sarrouy school and was taken as a trial by the great master craftsman Abderrahmane Delachi who discovered his artistic skills in the art of decoration. He continued his education at the Ecole des beaux-arts. Here, he learned the art of miniature at the age of 20 and set up in a studio where he attracted a respectable clientele just like the craftsmen Omar Racim, Cherrad called Sefti and Mohamed Kechkoul who would later teach calligraphy, binding and the art of decoration respectively. The works of Mostefa Ben Debbagh are based on symbolism. The artist mainly used wood and glass as a medium. From master craftsman, he moved to the status of painter. He took part in several exhibitions in the 1920s, in Marseille, Chicago, Newcastle and Budapest. In the 1930s, he created, along with Ben Jelloul, Tamzali and Hadj Zouaoui, the North African Association of Arts and Crafts which would later become known as the Association of Algerian Muslim Craftsmen. After the Second World War, the artist persevered in the passing down of this ancestral legacy of applied arts at the Ecole des beaux-arts to ensure the relief. His pupils keep from his a perseverance in the perpetuation of Arab-Muslim art, including illumination, miniature and decoration which respond to stylised and refined ornamental principles. Mostefa Ben Debbagh died on 22 January 2006 a few months before his 100th birthday.



Sid Ahmed Bentounes

He was born in 1953 in Aïn Bessem, in the wilaya of Bouira. His taste for drawing led him to the Ecole nationale d'architecture et des beaux-arts of Algiers. A sign of destiny, here he obtained the prize of the City of Algiers before even finishing his studies. In 1973, he won a scholarship which led him to Tehran, the Iranian capital reputed for its miniature which then housed one of the most prestigious universities in the world, called the "Mother University". The artist stayed here and joined the studio of the miniature master Mahmoud Farchiane. Bentounès could not have hoped for better teaching. Sid Ahmed Bentounes' philatelic career started in 1975. On this date, Algeria was hosting the seventh edition of the Mediterranean Games and issued hand-signed stamps which then set down the path for numerous other issues. The shades of colours chosen by the drawer surprise; his flat technique is approved. Bentounes' sketch was able to unite all graphic elements, so much so that the French printer Delrieu did not fail to congratulate him and recognise in him the touch of a master. The artist tried his hand at the most varied techniques and media. He has designed stamps, engraved medals, painted canvases and worked ceramics. Several frescos are exhibited at the Museum of the Army and at the Museum of the Moudjahid in Algiers. In 1986, Sid Ahmed Bentounes won the prize of the 25th anniversary of the independence. He made a great many sketches of stamps on behalf of the Algerian Post Office, including those of Sheikh El Haddad, Cervantes, the Numidian Kings and the eternal Casbah of Algiers. He was the artistic advisor for the exhibition entitled "The Algerian stamp, an ambassador of heritage" at the Museum of the Post Office in Paris as part of the Year of Algeria in France.





Ahmed Benyahia

Painter and sculptor, Ahmed Benyahia was born on 11 May 1943 in Chelghoum Laïd, in Mila. In 1957 he enrolled at the Ecole municipale des beaux-arts of Constantine and also gave drawing, painting and history lessons to the pupils of the Hili El Mekki school, in El Kantara, for a year. In 1963, he settled in Algiers and continued his studies at the Ecole nationale des beaux-arts until 1965. One year later, he joined the Ecole nationale supérieure des beaux-arts of Paris where he undertook research works alongside César (1921-1998), one of the greatest modern sculptors and creator of the famous trophy which is awarded each year in the world of French cinema. Upon his return to Constantine in 1972, he gained the position of professor at the University of Constantine. He was solicited for the realisation of the historic building immortalising the chahid Zighoud Youcef (1921-1956) in Constantine and the Guelma memorial as an effigy of the victims of the massacres of 8 May 1945. In 1977, he exhibited his works for the first time to the Constantine public before starting a series of exhibitions in France. The painter Ahmed Benyahia is currently President of the Vieux Rocher Association. It makes the protection of the cultural and historic heritage his battle horse.



Lyès Bouakkaz

Lyès Bouakkaz was born on 31 August 1973, in Algiers. He did his secondary studies at the Lycée Emir Abdelkader secondary school in the Algiers quarter of

Bab-el-Oued. He started his professional career working in a screen printing workshop and then joined a printing workshop. The time here gave him great knowledge of this trade and pushed him to look for knowledge upstream of the manufacturing process. To do this, he quickly did a course in graphic arts in view of a gaining a diploma in computer graphics design. Lyès Bouakkaz shared his experience in this trade within numerous private advertising agencies where he was responsible, for a long time, for the graphics design works. Since September 2005, he has been a computer graphics designer within the Division of Studies and Communication of Algérie Poste.



Farès Boukhatem

Born in Morsott, in Tébessa, on 15 July 1941, Farès Boukhatem is someone who is called an atypical artist. Having joined the ranks of the National Liberation Army (ALN) in 1957, it was in the maquis resistance that he started to paint. His first watercolours met with a great success as his work was an ideal way of making the fight of the Algerian resistance fighters known throughout the world. But after serious injuries he received further to an offensive carried out on the Morice line, he left the front to join the artistic section created for the first time within the ALN. Other than the works created for this section, he made his first frescos on the history of fighting Algeria. Some of his paintings decorated the headquarters of the General Staff of the ALN and the headquarters of the Political Commission. After initial training at the Ecole des beaux-arts of Algiers, in 1963, he went to China where he continued his artist training, and then to Czechoslovakia. He started to exhibit his works as of 1965 at both the national and international level. From 1973 to 1984 he was also Secretary General of the National Union of the Visual Arts (UNAP).



Hassan Boukendakdji

Born on 2 December 1937 in Algiers, Hassan Boukendakdji started academic studies at the Ecole des beaux-arts of Algiers in 1952 and in 1955 received the honourable prize of the city of Algiers. In 1956, he was awarded first prize for decoration and obtained the first ceramic merit and the first Ronde bosse prize.

In spite of these marks of recognition, the pupil of Mohamed Racim gave up his artistic training on 19 May 1956 due to the students' strike. The young man, aged barely 19, responded favourably to the appeal launched by the General Union of Algerian Muslim Students (UGEMA) and in 1956 joined the activists of the Independent Zone of Algiers in the midst of the Battle of Algiers.

As of independence, the artist dedicated himself to National Education and illustrated the school books. In 1963, he joined the team of the first unit of Popular Cinema. This opportunity allowed him to rub shoulders with illustrious film directors such as René Vauthier and Jacques Charbit. Hassan Boukendakdji would set design famous films such as "L'Opium et le Bâton" by Ahmed Rachedi and would be assistant set designer with Gillo Pontecorvo during the filming of "La Bataille d'Alger".

In 1970, he joined the Air Algérie team and worked as head of the design department until 1992. Hassan Boukendakdji designed three stamps for the Algerian Post and Telecommunications Authority. The first one, issued in 1971, illustrates the theme of first aid. Two years later, he designed a stamp for the 4th World Scouting Conference in Nairobi and immortalised the port of the City of Skikda at the same time.



Tahar Boukeroui

Born on 22 July 1951 in Ighzer Amokrane, in the wilaya of Béjaïa, Tahar Boukeroui is among those who gave a new impetus to the Algerian miniature. His artistic career started at the Ecole des beaux-arts of Algiers. In 1973, the finesse of his drawing led him to Tehran where he studied the Persian miniature. When he graduated in graphic arts in 1978, he returned to the country and passed on his know-how. The new head of the department of Islamic studies, who had undergone the two-fold influence of Algerian and Persian miniatures, introduced new elements to this art. The movement and the perspective emerged through a modern vision which escaped the heaviness of the fixed image. Far from the Ecole des beaux-arts of Algiers, the artist sketched fun and games lines for children during his time at the state-run publishing company (SNED). In 1975, encouraged by the President of the National Union of the Visual Arts (UNAP), Farès Boukhatem, he signed his first stamps. A new collaboration in 1977 would immortalise the national and international automatic transit exchanges. In 1992, he drew stamps for the International Post Day and for the celebration of the 30th anniversary of the independence. The series of stamps on Algerian jewellery remains one of the most beautiful collections issued by the Algerian Post and Telecommunications Authority.



Mohamed Bouslah

A native of Algiers where he was born in 1939, he displayed great talents for drawing at a very early age. Hence, although he joined the ranks of postmen in 1956, in the aftermath of the independence he was quick to enrol at the Ecole des beaux-arts. Graduating in 1966, he decided to devote himself to comics, which were less lucrative, but just as enriching. Joining the team of the newspaper *Algérie Actualité* in 1967, he became the official drawer. With other drawers, he created Algeria's very first comic strip entitled "Mekidèche", published by the state-run publishing company (SNED). Whilst working at the Post and Telecommunications, Bouslah continued to draw. In 1981, he took part in a new project with the SNED which published an album entitled "Quand résonnent les tam-tams", followed in 1984 by "La Ballade du proscrit". He also won a collective prize at the International Festival of Lucca, in Italy, which encouraged him to calmly move ahead on the path of creation. After several exhibitions in Algeria and abroad, and after thirty years of loyal services within the Post and Telecommunications Authority, for which he designed the post code and postmen march posters, but above all several postage stamps, Mohamed Bouslah retired.

Mohamed Boutebba

A specialist in visual arts, Mohamed Boutebba was still a student in the second year at the Ecole des beaux-arts when he designed, in 1966, a unique postage stamp on the theme of "Literacy, a condition of development". This issue of quite a simple design depicts literacy as an essential

tool for the acquisition of knowledge and as a key to open up the path to a prosperous future.



Mohamed Boutine

In spite of all the talent he had, Mohamed Boutine never studied at a school of art. Passionate about colours, he admits that he started scribbling his first drawings when he was at school. This was an infatuation which would grow to such an extent that today he spends all his spare time painting. Although his canvasses are very well done, offering a magnificent palette of colours and scenes of life of a great reality, nevertheless Mohamed Boutine is a "wild artist", as he loves to repeat, only preferring to unveil his works to a restricted circle of friends, far away from exhibition areas.

A native of Jijel where he was born on 22 November 1959, it was in Algiers that Mohamed Boutine grew up. He joined the Post and Telecommunications at the end of a work placement as a controller in 1984. Further to his time at the Postal Services Division (DSP) which is responsible for the philately department, he was selected in 2005 for the design of a stamp symbolising "The International Year of Sport and Physical Education". For him, "it was an enormous satisfaction to be selected from several other candidates".

Admitting that he learnt a lot of things on-the-job, he says that he has no regrets about this route as he only owes everything he acquired to his determination and his will to go further in the exploration of the mysteries of pictorial art.

He also designed magnetic cards for Algérie Poste, as well as images of the automatic teller machine.

Mohamed Bouzid

Mohamed Bouzid was born on 12 December 1929 in Lakhdaria, in the wilaya of Bouira. Initially a teacher, he taught for four years. It was only in 1953 that he finally devoted himself to painting.

He went to Paris in 1956 where he obtained a scholarship then a second one for Spain and joined the Casa Velasquez. The exhibition of Algerian painters organised in 1957 at the gallery Leuleu of Paris revealed him in broad daylight. He was the last artist to receive, in 1960, the Abdelatif prize for painting awarded out of a competition every year.

He taught visual arts in a Parisian cultural centre and participated in numerous exhibitions. In 1960, he won the great artistic prize of Algeria and returned to his country of birth in 1962. He was entrusted with the design and realisation of the official coats of arms and seal of the Democratic People's Republic of Algeria.

Appointed advisor to the Ministry of Culture, he decorated the fleet of the Algerian navy. He composed sets and costumes for the Algerian National Theatre and the National Cinema Board.

A member of the National Union of the Visual Arts, he created frescos for the wilaya of Algiers, the Ministry of Youth and Sports, the Chéraga clinic, the Ecole polytechnique and the El Aurassi hotel. His works, *La Brebis* and *Rue à Alger*, are exhibited at the National Museum of Fine Arts of Algiers.

Mohamed Djamel Chaker

Mohamed Djamel Chaker was born on 21 October 1955 in Algiers. He studied at the Ecole des beaux-arts of Algiers from 1976 to 1980.

Between 1980 and 1986, he participated in different collective exhibitions, organised both in Algeria and abroad, within the Association of Applied Arts. In 1991, he exhibited his works at the Frantz-Fanon gallery of Algiers. In 1984, he obtained the 1st prize of encouragement on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the Revolution of 1 November 1954 and worked for some time at the Animation

Department of the National Museum of Fine Arts, as well as collaborating in the editing of the newsletter of the National Museum of Fine Arts of Algiers in 1983. He has lived in France since 1997.

Solicited by the Post and Telecommunications Authority in 1987, he demonstrated an original style by designing the three stamps of the series "Cave drawings of the Atlas", issued during the month of March of the same year.

Abdelmadjid Chaïr

After artistic studies at the Ecole régionale des beaux-arts in Constantine and then in Algiers, Abdelmadjid Chaïr continued his studies at the Ecole nationale supérieure des arts décoratifs of Paris in the 1970s.

On the fringe of his painting career, he initially taught at the Ecole supérieure des beaux-arts of Algiers before being appointed director of studies in the same establishment. After a stay at the Cité internationale des arts of Paris, Abdelmadjid Chaïr managed to immerse himself a little more in this artistic aura. Abdelmadjid Chaïr has to his credit an impressive number of exhibitions both in Algeria and abroad. From 1981 to 1991, he exhibited his works in the most prestigious rooms, thus making his work, which is located in the abstract trend, known. Apart from the bucolic poetry which is read through his works, another more inner and even more mysterious world reveals the experiences had and the reaction to life and to things felt by the painter. Nature, omnipresent in his art, is composed of specific colours and curves, not to mention unique ones.

It appears clear throughout his work which set his career down on solid bases. From Paris to Tunis, with Yugoslavia in between, Abdelmadjid Chaïr has not only exhibited, but above all left behind a few of his best works. In 1983, he made four postage stamps on the theme "Tassili, world heritage".





Mohamed Saïd Cherifi

Mohamed Saïd Chérifi was born on 1 June 1935 in Guerrara, near Ghardaïa. As a school child, he was impressed by the beauty of the Arabic characters that one of his primary school teachers, Saïd Ben Abdellah, drew. Later on, he was quick to decide on calligraphy studies. He passed his first diploma in 1962 after studies in Cairo (Egypt) and in Istanbul (Turkey). At the University of Algiers, he obtained a doctorate in the history of Islamic art in 1976 and joined the body of curators of manuscripts, responsible for research. In 1997, he was Doctor of State in the History of Islamic Art with distinction and obtained the title of professor in 2003. His works include the writing of four versions of the Koran in 4 volumes, the calligraphy in Arabic and Latin characters of the national currency, different postage stamps and works published abroad and in Algeria. He is a jury member at all the international calligraphy competitions of Istanbul. He has been honoured by prizes and certificates of merit and tribute from Algerian presidents and from an Arab governing prince. His first work *Mos'haf* (Koran) of 607 pages, completed in 1978 after three years of on-going everyday writing, as well as his second *Mos'haf* of 707 pages, completed in 1988, were published in millions of copies under the patronage of Presidents Chadli, Zeroual and Bouteflika. Modest, serene and tireless, the artist is just about to finish his fifth Koran.

Djamel Haldjel

Djamel Haldjel was born on 6 March 1966. The artist specialised in the visual arts. He worked at the Chakhchoukh Ezzitouni youth centre of Sétif within the

Afak Association. He designed a stamp for the Algerian Post and Telecommunications Administration in 1985, declared International Youth Year. His drawing depicts a white dove on a background turned yellow by a resplendent sun where silhouettes holding hands can be seen.



Belkacem Harkat

Born on 6 August 1950, in Aïn Bessem, in the wilaya of Bouira, Belkacem Harkat continued his academic studies at the Ecole des beaux-arts of Algiers. In 1974, he received his diploma and went to Paris to join the Ecole nationale supérieure des arts décoratifs and to study stage decoration there. In 1979, he joined the Radio-Télévision algérienne (RTA) as head decorator whilst teaching drawing at the Ecole des beaux-arts of Algiers and at the Ecole polytechnique d'architecture et d'urbanisme of El Harrach. This artist, who is qualified above all as manual, is the author of the sculpture of the Dauphins of Staouéli. He also did the design for the first 5-dinar coin of independent Algeria. The artist put a lot of effort into children by directing a theatre troop and a drawing and painting workshop in the farming village of Chéraga. In 1985, he participated in a stamp-drawing competition. With a sheet of paper and colour pencils, under the curious eyes of his pupils, he drew two doves carrying olive and laurel branches, "to rebuild the world", he explained. This stamp was issued at the time of the International Youth Year. In 1986, he did a work placement in Canada and then spent ten years in the Art and Design sculpture studio in the little Italian town of Perugia where he worked as a sculptor.

In 2001, he returned to the country and rejoined the national television.



Mohamed Hamouche

Mohamed Hammouche was born in 1966 in Akbou, in the wilaya of Béjaïa, to a rural family. The evenings which the child spent with his family became fun when, with the soot which fell from the "kanoun" (type of salamander), he set about drawing landscapes.

Later on, it was the hand calligraphed reading books which attracted his attention. This three-thousand year old art found, in Mohamed Hammouche, all the reasons for continuing.

The apprentice calligrapher had no doubt that he needed specific tools to draw heavy and light lines or engravings which he set about executing. So, his artistic journey is atypical. This renowned calligrapher received no artistic training.

The lack of an academic education did not prevent him in the slightest to have a perfect mastery of the basic techniques. The self-taught calligrapher juggled in a perfect balance between Tifinagh, Arabic and Latin.

In 1986, the artist joined the Festival Committee of the city of Algiers as responsible for advertising and cultural activities.

In 1993, he put his art to the service of the national heritage at the National Copyright Office (ONDA). In 2001, he was the calligrapher of the Office of the President of the Republic.

In April 2005, Mohamed Hammouche was solicited to design a stamp for the World Intellectual Property Day. The designer was able to depict all the disciplines related to creation and innovation, on a green, white and red background.



M'hamed Issiakhem*

M'hamed Issiakhem was born on 17 June 1928 near Azeffoun, in Grande Kabylie. In 1943, in Relizane, where he spent his early childhood, he carelessly handled a grenade picked up from an American military camp, causing him serious injuries. He survived but his left arm was amputated. From 1947 to 1951, he was a pupil in Algiers of the Society of Fine Arts and then the Ecole des beaux-arts when he particularly did Mohamed Racim's miniaturist courses.

From 1953 to 1958, he attended the Ecole des beaux-arts of Paris. In 1964, he participated, in Algiers, in the creation of the National Union of the Visual Arts (UNAP). From 1964 to 1966, he worked as head of the painting studio of the Ecole supérieure des beaux-arts of Algiers and then as education director of the Ecole des beaux-arts of Oran. He then illustrated several works by Kateb Yacine. From 1965 to 1982, he created the sketches of bank notes and numerous Algerian postage stamps. In 1971, Issiakhem was professor of graphic arts at the Ecole polytechnique d'architecture et d'urbanisme of Algiers and created the set for the film "November".

In 1977, he directed the realisation of a fresco for Algiers's airport.

In 1980, M'hamed Issiakhem received the first Golden Lion of Rome, an award from Unesco for African art.

Between 1974 and 1985, he organised numerous personal exhibitions and retrospectives of his work in Algeria and abroad. He died on 1 December 1985 and, in 1987, posthumously received the diploma of merit in visual arts.

** See note for stamp numbers 558 and 559 of Volume II which are devoted to him.*





Ramdane Kacer

Six months after his birth, Ramdane Kacer left Kabylie for France. It was at the Bastille, after primary studies, that his passion for drawing was formed through the first drawing prizes he won. He was 10 years old when his parents returned to the country in 1962. He continued his studies at the El Mokrani de Ben Aknoun secondary school and, in 1968, enrolled at the Ecole nationale des beaux-arts. In 1971, he passed his certificate of artistic aptitudes. In parallel, he taught students in the first and second years.

A major of his year and a graduate in interior architecture in 1976, he was awarded by a study trip to Cuba. An independent decorator, the director Hadj Rahim suggested that he work with him on the filming of his film "Aller simple". This was a successful experience since he joined television in 1979. He won the 3rd Prize of the City of Algiers in 1998.

From 1992 to 2007, he designed the decoration for "La Boîte à fusil" by Achour Raïs, "Sendouq el bouhali" by Abdallah Ouriachi, "Madinet el hob" by Abdelkader Tadjer, "La Trahison" by Philippe Faucon and "Mon Colonel" by Costa Gavras. In 2000, at the time of the Telethon, he designed a stamp depicting a hand in the shape of a heart, in accordance with the spirit of generosity which animated him.



Kamardine Krim

The walks alongside the Villa Abdeltif, on the hills of Algiers, and a father who loved art are the inexhaustible childhood memories which contributed to shaping the aesthetic taste of Kamardine Krim.

Born in 1952, in the centre of the capital, overlapping life and art, it was almost natural for this labourer's son to apply for the entrance examination for the Ecole nationale des beaux-arts in 1969.

His time as a student would be marked by the winning of two prizes, one a Maghreb one and the other an international one.

The artist, whose modesty only equalled his talent, contributed to enhancing the Algerian cultural heritage. His miniatures can be seen at the Museum of Popular Traditions and Arts in Algiers, at the Museum Etienne-Dinet in Boussaâda and at the Museum of Aïn Témouchent.

In 1970, he joined the National Education Institute as an illustrator and calligrapher. He also worked in teaching, decoration and graphics. The works he did for the Algerian Post and Telecommunications Authority prove, once again, the close relationship between art and communication. In 1972, Kamardine Krim designed his first postage stamps for the holding of the Munich Olympic Games of that year. In 1981, when Algeria was ratifying the international agreements on the protection of fauna and flora, the artist, who felt close to this fight, designed a very beautiful collection of stamps on this theme.



Ali Kerbouche

Ali Kerbouche was born on 25 June 1950 in Miliiana. From 1967 to 1971, he studied at the Ecole supérieure des beaux-arts of Algiers. A pupil of famous artists Mohamed Temmam and Mostefa Bendebbagh, he became a highly talented miniaturist, known for his excellence in the domain of applied arts. Having adopted this ancestral heritage, in turn, he took up the helm and joined a generation of talented painters such as Fateh Chergou, Morsli Zakaria, Saïd Bouarour and Abderrezak Mezouane.

Ali Kerbouche obtained several prizes, including the grand prize for arts and literature of 1972 and successively first prize for applied arts of the city of Algiers in 1982 and 1983. Throughout his career, he made numerous miniatures, illustrations and ornamental pieces alongside other works which reflect his commitment to Islamic art and to the Algerian heritage. In 1979, he became President of the Association of Applied Arts. There are numerous collective exhibitions to his credit in Algeria and aboard from 1973 to 1988, a collective Maghreb exhibition in Algiers in 1972 and the Biennial of Baghdad in Iraq in 1974. From 1981 to 1987, he participated in different Applied Art Fairs, as well as the event entitled "10 years of Algerian painting" organised in 1982 at the National Museum of Fine Arts. In 1985, he participated in the 2nd Painting Fair at the El Kettani Mediterranean Gallery, in Algiers. In 2006, he supervised, as a member of the jury, the international miniature and arabesque competition.



Boualem Kerbouche

Boualem Kerbouche was born in Miliiana in 1942. A cinema worker, he did his studies at the ABC School of Drawing and Painting in Paris in 1961. In 1963, he worked as a photographer, and then in 1965 he was a mechanical artist at the Ministry of Tourism. He returned to photography, working as head of the photography laboratory at the National Office of Tourism (ONAT) and by taking photos for the tourist review El Djazaïr. He did an entire photographic work on the Tassili frescos. After working as project leader at Algérie Presse Service (APS) in 1980, he was press agent at the Office of the President of the Republic in 1985. Solicited by the Algerian Post and Telecommunications Authority, in 1998 he designed the "National Archives" stamp.



Mohamed Louaïl

Mohamed Louaïl was born on 23 April 1930 in Algiers. From 1948 to 1951, he studied at the Ecole nationale des beaux-arts of Algiers where his co-disciples were the painters Mesli, Issiakhem and Bouzid. Mohamed Racim took responsibility for his artistic education from 1947 to 1953 and he obtained several prizes for drawing, ceramics, painting, sculpture and engraving. After passing his diploma, he worked at the department of arts and



crafts of Algiers and obtained a scholarship for studying in Paris in 1953. In 1957, he worked there as a layout artist and created theatre sets. In 1963, he participated, in Algiers, in the creation of the National Union of the Visual Arts (UNAP). In 1964, he created posters and logos. He was appointed curator of the Museum of Childhood in Algiers where he worked until 1995. He participated in numerous collective exhibitions in Algiers, but only held his own exhibition in 1993 at the Museum of Fine Arts of Algiers, with about sixty paintings divided between pastels, engravings, paintings, still life, landscapes and portraits. He has had many exhibitions abroad. In 2003, tributes were paid to this talented artist at the Ecole supérieure des beaux-arts of Algiers and on 30 May 2006 at the Museum Etienne-Dinet of Boussaâda.



Baya Mahieddine

Generally self-educated, inexperienced artists do not always benefit from the recognition of their peers. Baya, whose real name is Fatma Haddad, was the exception since her talent was recognised and hailed by Picasso, Maeght and Breton. Born in Bordj El Kiffan, in the suburbs of Algiers, in 1931, she was initially taken in by her grandmother who worked for a family of colonists, then by Marguerite, the sister of the patron, who took her to her home in Algiers. Marguerite was a friend of Mireille and Jean de Maisonseul, the curator of the Museum of Algiers, and her husband was a lover of art. The structure was one of the most pleasant and the child wanted to express herself through drawing to exorcise her pain and her traumas. The result was surprising. Baya, who was only 11 at the time, already

displayed sure predispositions. It was initially the sculptor Jean Peyrissac who discovered her talent, then Aimé Maeght, in 1946. In the following year, the latter invited her to exhibit in his Parisian gallery. André Breton, who wrote the preface to the catalogue, wrote one of the most praiseworthy texts.

Picasso discovered the genius of Baya during the trip she made to Vallauris, in France. The originality of the terra cotta she made seduced the master. The adolescent then played in the court of the greats. Even Jean Sénac could not prevent himself from dedicating one of his beautiful verses to her.

After her marriage in 1953 with the singer-composer El Hadj Mahieddine El Mahfoud,

Baya, who then lived in Blida, devoted herself entirely to her family. But in the aftermath of the independence, a retrospective exhibition immersed her once again in the effervescence of creation. She got back in touch with her passion for good, multiplying the exhibitions in Algeria, then slowly throughout the world, from Maghreb to Japan, including Europe and South America in between.

Baya passed away in the night of Monday, 11 November 1998 in Blida, on the eve of her 68th birthday.

Omar Malaoui

Omar Malaoui was born on 11 November 1964 in Algiers. The artist proved himself at a very early age during frequent stays with his grandparents in Maamar, a small village located in Draâ El Mizan, in the wilaya of Tizi Ouzou. He drew his first pictorial representations using crayons, taking inspiration from the country landscapes which surrounded him. Very quickly, he moved onto using charcoal then paint and then moved towards the graphic arts by joining a communication group in 1983. Thanks to training courses, he learned photography. The artistic pool the communication agency had, enabled him to affirm his taste for the graphic arts and therefore received the first teachings from those he considers today to be his masters. Seduced by the meaning

conveyed by Berber signs, he quickly immersed himself in semiologic research. In 2002, the Ministry of the Moudjahidine launched a poster competition for the celebration of the 40th anniversary of the independence. The artist participated and won first prize. This recognition was confirmed when his drawing was resumed to illustrate medals, coins and a stamp. Omar Malaoui made a majestic entrance into the world of philately.

Ali Mechta

Born on 10 October 1953 in Ouanougha, in the wilaya of M'sila, Ali Mechta joined the Ecole nationale des beaux-arts of Algiers where he studied the applied arts. This first university cycle was supported by two years of general artistic education which would be useful to him to get closer to the pictorial techniques to which he felt close such as calligraphy and, later on, ceramics. The study of this art took him to Spain where, in 1978, he joined the School of Ceramics of Madrid. Here he received specialised education for five years. From 1981 to 1982, he let his creativity run free.

After this long journey, the artist returned to the country to pass down his knowledge and teach drawing. Ali Mechta received the first prize at the Forum of Innovation and Creation in Boumerdès in 1987. He won the third national prize for painting in 1987. A calligrapher, ceramist and painter, Ali Mechta is the author of several artistic creations at the Central Museum of the National Popular Army (ANP), at the Museum of the Moudjahid and at the Sanctuary of the Martyrs.

In 1976, Algeria celebrated the centenary of the first telephone line. The artist signed his first stamp which would be printed in France at Delrieu. In the same year, he was solicited to design a stamp issued to mark Algeria's solidarity with the Palestinian people.



Mahmoud Choukri Mesli

A native of Tlemcen, Mahmoud Choukri Mesli was born in 1931 to a family of musicians and intellectuals. Enrolled at the Ecole des beaux-arts of Algiers between 1948 and 1953, he was the pupil of the miniaturist Mohamed Racim. He was very quickly talked about, particularly with the creation of Group 51, which painters and poets joined, such as M'hamed Issiakhem, Mohamed Louail and Kateb Yacine.

Participating in 1953 at the Orientalists Fair, he won first prize of the City of Algiers. He did a course at the Ecole des beaux-arts of Paris from 1954 to 1960 and had his first personal exhibition in 1955. When Algeria became independent, he obtained the position of teacher at the Ecole des beaux-arts of Algiers and became a founding member of the National Union of the Visual Arts (UNAP) in 1963. With his friend Denis Martinez, in 1967 he created the Auouchem (tattooing) Group whose slogan was: "We intend to show that, ever magic, the symbol is stronger than bombs".

He designed stamps for the Ministry of Post and Telecommunications in 1964 and illustrated "The Anthology of Arab Poets" by the Moroccan Mohamed Aziz Lahbabi in 1972, and also created an imposing fresco and three sculptures between 1983 and 1985.

Several awards rewarded his work, including the Désiré-Cornuz prize (Algiers, 1951), the first prize from Metro Goldwyn Mayer (Algiers, 1952), the second prize of the Prague Book Fair (Czechoslovakia, 1972) or the honourable mention at the Biennial Illustration of Bratislava (Czechoslovakia, 1973).



Mohamed Oulhaci

The painter Mohamed Oulhaci was born on 1 March 1943 in Ahfir, Morocco. After primary and secondary studies, he worked as a trainee teacher in his town of birth, then continued his teaching career in Oran and Sidi Bel Abbès before starting a course at the Ecole des beaux-arts of Oran. In 1966, he went to Algiers where he taught for a short time at the Society of Fine Arts.

He benefited from a scholarship from Unesco in Europe for training in graphic arts. Winner of several prizes for painting awarded by the City of Algiers in 1973, 1974, 1983 and 1997, Mohamed Oulhaci is known for a style which reveals a sadness and a hypersensitivity. Sometimes using warm colours, sometimes soft shades, he sometimes gets inspiration from cubism. Since 1970, Oulhaci has regularly exhibited in Algeria in the best known galleries of Algiers, Oran, Tlemcen, Constantine and Annaba, but also in France, Germany and in the United States where his works were able to be admired at the Arab Cultural Centre of San Francisco and at the World Bank of Washington in 2001.



Djamel Eddine Oulmane

Djamel Eddine Oulmane confirmed his artistic skills at an early age. The pictorial

adventure of the future doctor started towards the end of the 1960s at the headquarters of the review Mekidèche. The young artist signed his first drawings next to names which would become famous such as Maz or Slimane Zeghidour.

In 1973, Djamel Eddine Oulmane passed his baccalaureate and joined the Faculty of Medicine of Algiers.

His artistic projects would not, however, be put aside. As of the start of the 1980s, he joined the team of Dr Yvon Moren who created cartoons as part of a health education campaign. Dr Oulmane made several social communication supports.

His commitments to health education and community work, to which he devoted himself with regards the nomadic and rural populations, made him the best candidate to ensure the communication for the Ministry of Health. In 1994, the Algerian Post and Telecommunications Authority solicited him to design a stamp for World AIDS Day. Dr Oulmane tried his hand at this new technique and took up the challenge.

This artistic experience was to be renewed in 1997 at the time of World No Tobacco Day.



Mohamed Racim *

Born in the Casbah of Algiers on 24 June 1896 to a family of illumination artists, Mohamed Racim was initiated in this art at a very young age. Proving to be very talented, his entourage enrolled him at the Ecole des beaux-arts of Algiers and then at the drawing firm of the Academy where he deepened the knowledge acquired from his father. Thanks to a remarkable mastery of the techniques of illumination, Racim was solicited by the French publishing house Piazza to decorate a work on the Prophet Mohammed (PBUH),

“The Life of Mohammed”, illustrated by Etienne Dinet. This opened up other prospects for him. In Paris, he worked at the department of manuscripts of the National Library before winning a grant which gave him the possibility of going to Spain where he visited the Muslim remains of Grenada and Cordoba. In England, Sir Denison Ross, master of Iranian studies, helped him to access London museums and collections. Racim, who continued to paint throughout this time, saw his works exhibited throughout the world. Upon independence, Mohamed Racim continued to explore the paths of miniature works, working however to give it a purely Racim-style apostil. The artist died on 30 March 1975

**See notices for stamp numbers 059 to 061, numbers 082 to 084 of Volume I and 918 to 921 of Volume II which are devoted to him.*

Mohamed Ranem

“I was born in 1925 in Algiers. In started to practice miniature work at the age of 15 and Racim was my first teacher”, confided Mohamed Ranem. Kneaded by a great humility specific to well-born souls, M. Ranem recalls his beginnings in miniatures: “I was with Ali-Khodja, the nephew of Racim, at the specialised school of illumination and miniature which was part of the Academy of Algiers in 1940. My first exhibitions with other young Muslim miniaturists date back to 1943 at the Franco-Muslim Society.” His compositions reveal a high degree of minutia and express a passion for the signs and the colours drawn from heritage. It was work imprinted with poetry and the imaginary. In the footsteps of the pioneers, such as Racim, Kechkoul and Setfi, he succeeded in a smooth symbiosis between the ancient and the modern. Between 1930 and 1961, among 55 works by Algerian artists which were part of the Museum of Algiers, Ranem dominated with a traditional-themed production. Mohamed Ranem's last exhibition, organised for his 80th birthday, in 2005, brought together about forty paintings. This exhibition would certainly

be the last to display new ones, as he decided to stop painting. With a nonchalant step and somewhat capricious hearing, he left, smiling: “It's time for me to rest.”



Abderrahmane Sahouli

One of the doyens of Algerian painting and a founding member of the Association of Fine Arts, Abderrahmane Sahouli was born on 9 February 1915 in the Casbah of Algiers. At the age of 8, he had drawing and ceramic lessons at the Ecole des beaux-arts. He successfully passed his diploma in 1933. In parallel, he enrolled for evening classes at the Société des beaux-arts of Algiers.

An experienced painter and decorator, he decided to create his first decoration workshop in 1945. A few years later, he joined the same Société des beaux-arts where he taught for 25 years before heading it up until his retirement in 1988. From 1972 to 1975, he created a series of postage stamps dedicated to the 1st Youth Festival, to the 20th anniversary of the start of the Revolution and to blood collection and transfusion. Passionate, he devotes all his time to art. His pictorial world is populated with designs inspired from arts and crafts and people of the age-old Casbah.

He participates in several individual and group exhibitions in Algiers and abroad. In June 1999, the Moufidi-Zakaria Palais de la Culture, in Algiers, dedicated to him a large exhibition of his works including paintings on canvas, water colours and miniatures, of a figurative style and including landscapes (Port of Algiers, Casbah, Biskra) and still life. At the time of the National Artists Day, on 8 June 2005, the Société des beaux-arts gave him a diploma



by way of recognition of what he had achieved for Algerian culture and artistic heritage.



Ismaïl Samsom*

Ismaïl Samsom was born on 8 November 1934 on the heights of the Casbah. His primary education ended in a first prize for drawing. A vocation was born. He very quickly gave up his secondary studies to wear the coat of a teacher. Later on, he undertook a long journey as an adventurer which took him initially to Tunisia and then to Europe before crossing the Atlantic and discovering Latin America. Back in France, he was at the forefront of the Algerian Revolution. An activist committed to the national cause, he was seriously wounded by a bullet in his back in 1958. The paralysis of his lower limbs did not succeed in altering the passion of this self-taught painter.

Surrounded and looked after by his brother and friend Mohamed Boudia, one of the managers of the French Federation of the National Liberation Front, Ismaïl Samsom then experienced a period favourable to intense work.

In 1960 he returned to Algiers and, for his famous work dedicated to the Casbah of Algiers, received the grand prize for painting initiated by the Committee of Festivals of the city of Algiers in 1967.

His paintings were some of the first acquisitions of the National Museum of Fine Arts of Algiers. His first individual exhibition, in 1966, at the gallery of the National Union of the Visual Arts (UNAP), of which he was a member, enabled him to make himself known to the general public. He also made sketches, posters, frescos and postage stamps for Algeria. He settled in Switzerland at the end of the 1970s.

Ismaïl Samsom died on 5 July 1988 at the age of 54.

** See note for stamp numbers 803 and 804 of volume II which are devoted to him..*



Mohamed Temmam*

Born on 23 February 1915, the child of the Casbah of Algiers, known for his commitment, reproduced the marginalised life of the Algiers' citizens through his art.

A neighbour of the Racim brothers, he took the paths which led to miniature, illumination and later to easel painting as a portraitist and landscapist. At the age of 13, he joined the School of Art of the Rue des Consuls where he initiated in traditional arts and learned ceramics. In 1936, he joined the Ecole supérieure des arts décoratifs in Paris. His artistic wanderings led him to the famous Manufacture de Sèvres where he decorated the rooms of the official services. In 1937, he returned to Algiers to host his first exhibition. In 1944, he participated in an exhibition dedicated to illumination and miniature in Algiers. In 1946, thanks to Mohamed Racim, he participated in exhibitions in Scandinavia. His name was then inseparable from the great artistic events of the era such as the Maghreb Painters' Fair and the Salon des surindépendants. In 1963, he became curator of the National Museum of Antiquities in Algiers and in 1968, when the Algerian Post Office called upon his talent, the artist, who was also a musician, expressed his entire art through the first issue of stamps whose theme was "Musical instruments". Arts and crafts, Roman ruins and scenes of everyday life - these were the favourite themes of this violin-playing painter. Mohamed Temmam died on 15 July 1988 at the age of 73.

** See note for stamp numbers 976 and 977 of volume II which are devoted to him.*



Bachir Yelles

Bachir Yelles was born in Tlemcen on 12 September 1921. This pupil of Mohamed Racim turned away from miniature to move towards painting by studying painting, decoration and engraving lessons at the Ecole des beaux-arts of Algiers before going to Paris.

In 1952, he obtained a scholarship from the Casa de Velásquez. The French school in Madrid had the mission of developing the creative activities with regards to the arts and civilisations of Spain and the Iberian world. The artist, emerged in the Hispanic style, returned to the country and expressed himself through figurative art. He was appointed director of the Ecole supérieure des beaux-arts of Algiers from 1962 to 1983. A painter, but also a talented architect, Bachir Yelles contributed to the design of one of the most representative monuments of the city of Algiers, the Sanctuary of the Martyrs. He drew many stamps on behalf of the Algerian Post Office. His first collaboration dates back to 1967, at the time of the issue anticipating the holding of the Winter Olympics in Grenoble in 1968. Other subjects and other sketches would support this initial collaboration. We still remember the series of stamps depicting Algeria's most beautiful mosques such as the Grand Mosque of Tlemcen, Sidi Okba, Ketchaoua, as well as the unforgettable collection on the Algerian costume.



Children draw too

Children's drawings have this in common: they express a spontaneous and naive sentiment. The drawings they do, sometimes clumsy, often evoke a vision of the world which calls out to adults. It is for this reason, and for others besides, that the Post and Telecommunications Authority turned towards growing artists to design stamps and make us discover a fascinating world.

Since 1974, the Postal Authority has launched children's drawing competitions. The aesthetic and emotional appearance of these drawings has given birth to a lovely collection of stamps. About twelve Algerian children have contributed to the enhancement of Algerian philately.

In 1974, Fatma El Atrache, Foudil Touzaline and Abdelkrim Ouitis inaugurated the list of child stamp designers under the theme "Children's Drawing". Five years later, Salima Ould Slimane designed a stamp for the International Year of the Child. Mehdi Medrar composed a lovely symphony of colours entitled "Trip to the country" in 1991. In the same year, Ouidad Bounab designed "Children's Games".

In 1996, Ahmed Kertal, Amina Belkebir and Lynda Kasmi each designed a stamp for 16 April.

In 2002, World Children's Day was represented by Yasmine Kourdourli and Maroua Farida Mesbahi.

In 2004, Hayet Meghaoui and Mehdi Kourichi immortalised World Food Day.



Yann Arthus-Bertrand

Born on 13 March 1946, Yann Arthus-Bertrand had been passionate about nature since his very early childhood. In 1967, he settled in the centre of France and run a nature reserve. At the age of 30, he left to live in Kenya in order to study the behaviour of lions in the Masai-Mara reserve.

It was at this time that he discovered photography and felt the need to give an account through image rather than through writing. This trip gave birth to Lions, his first book, in 1981.

Upon his return to France, he started a career as a photographer-reporter and specialised in sport and nature.

He covered ten Paris-Dakar and each year puts together the Roland-Garros book. In 1991, he founded the Altitude agency, an image bank specialised in aerial views and which contains photos from the entire world. In 1995, under the patronage of Unesco's division of ecologic sciences, he undertook an ambitious project: the creation of an image bank of the Earth seen from the sky, accompanied by texts written by scientists.

Today, this portrait of our planet from a unique angle still represents an important part of his work. In 2003, he launched the "6 billion others" project and sent cameramen throughout the world, which gave birth to a series of aerial photos unique in the world.

In September 2006, he was elected to the French Academy of the Fine Arts. That same year, the Algerian Post and Telecommunications Authority issued a stamp on the occasion of the International Year of Deserts and Desertification. A photograph by Yann Arthus-Bertrand depicting an aerial view

of Ain Hammou in Tinerkouk, in the wilaya of Adrar, was chosen to represent this theme.

Robert Cami

A native of Bordeaux, in France, Robert Cami was born one day in 1900. Displaying an early attraction for art, he undertook artistic studies at the Ecole des beaux-arts of Bordeaux and then at the Ecole nationale des beaux-arts of Paris.

In 1928, his talent was rewarded by the grand prize of Rome for engraving. For three years, he benefited from a grant at the French Academy in Rome, founded by Jean-Baptiste Colbert in 1666.

Boosted by this new knowledge, in 1932 he started a teaching career at the Ecole des beaux-arts of Bordeaux where he gave engraving lessons. This was a discipline in which he specialised and of which he became a recognised reference. After ten years within this establishment, he joined the Ecole nationale supérieure des beaux-arts of Paris, still as a teacher, in 1945.

Robert Cami exhibited his works at the Tuileries Fair from 1933 to 1944 and in other galleries happy to play host to this grand master. His engravings are kept at the Museum of Modern Art of Paris and at the Museum of Chicago. Robert Cami also created 54 French postage stamps including "Kerrata Gorges", one of the stamps surcharged "EA" (for Etat algérien) used by the Algerian Post and Telecommunications Authority in 1962.

Jacques Combet

Born in Nîmes (France) in 1920, from his very young childhood Jacques Combet collected stamps, dreaming about designing them one day. Projecting his dream into reality, he initially joined the Ecole supérieure Estienne des arts et industries graphiques in Paris to learn engraving and, later, the Ecole des beaux-arts in Paris still. Mercier taught him the art of lettering and Serres that of the vignette. He then spent ten years in the studio of Vavasseur, an engraver and cartographer who taught him the rigour required for the art of burin and etching.

In 1950, he set up on his own and the master Decaris proposed he engrave a stamp which would be signed with both names. One year later, he individually signed a stamp for the Principality of Monaco.

It was only in 1958 that he signed his first French stamp. France owes him about a hundred stamps. The artist engraved bank notes for his country and for Algeria. His last works include the French series of famous people in 1984.

Jacques Combet designed three stamps for independent Algeria in 1967 and 1968. His stamps deal with the same theme which is airmail.

He died on 14 July 1993.

René Cottet

Painter, designer and engraver, René Cottet was born on 25 November 1902 in Paris. A grant recipient from the city of Paris, he was a border at the 6th artistic year at the Casa Velasquez. He taught graphic arts at the Robert-Estienne technical secondary school in Paris until 1989. René Cottet, for whom the art of engraving was a gesture of finesse above all, applied himself in the monumental decorations for architecture by using the most diverse materials. The undisputable skills of René Cottet, who cheerfully overcame the technical difficulties of engraving, very quickly earned him international recognition which led him to work for numerous countries, including Algeria, Morocco, Luxembourg, Tunisia and the French Southern and Antarctic Lands (FSAL). He drew and engraved over six hundred stamps and illustrated several books, including Courvoisier Imprimeurs, a limited edition commemorative work in homage to the postage stamp printing industry.

In 1964, the Algerian Post and Telecommunications Authority issued a stamp for protecting Nubia's Pharaonic monuments, whose subject he designed. René Cottet died on 24 April 1992 in Nyons (France).

Henri Cortot

Henri Cortot is the artist who engraved the series of French postage due labels called "Wheat sheaves". With face values expressed in the New Franc, these postage due labels were issued in 1943 and designed by Pierre Gandon. They would be printed in typography in sheets of a hundred units and would only be withdrawn from sale in 1963. The collaboration between the two men was reinforced in 1945. Cortot and Gandon joined their drawing and their tools to design the eternal "Marianne" which would frank the mail until 1954. The paths of the engraver and the drawer would not be separated, even if Cortot engraved in parallel the drawings of Robert Louis. This new co-signature was born in 1945 at the time of the issue of the stamp representing the coat of arms of Corsica. It would be renewed in 1949 at the time of the creation of the coat of arms of Guyana, the coat of arms of Auvergne and the coat of arms of Anjou. Henri Cortot, who specialised in engraving, was never separated from his burin. He chiselled the metal to immortalise the goddess of agriculture Ceres of Charles Mazelin in 1945. In 1962, Algeria used the series of postage due labels "Wheat sheaves" surcharged with the mention "EA" for Etat algérien.



Albert Decaris

A native of Sotteville-lès-Rouen (France) where he was born on 6 May 1901, Albert Decaris joined the Ecole supérieure Estienne des arts et industries graphiques when he was only 14. He initially learned engraving there before joining the Ecole des beaux-arts of Paris in 1918. One year later, he was awarded the prestigious prize of Rome for his work bearing the title "Eve avant le péché" (Eve before the sin).



With the arrival of Jean Mistler at the head of the French Post Office in 1933 and the installation of intaglio printing machines, Decaris' career took a turn.

With other artists, he created draft stamps on the instant demand of the French government.

"Le cloître Saint-Trophime d'Arles" inaugurates a long series and Decaris, on his own, engraved more than 500 stamps for France, Monaco and the African franco-phone countries, including Algeria before independence.

Very talented, the general public, particularly philatelists, love his work and appreciate his large series such as "From Chad to the Rhine", circulated upon Independence, that of the centenary of the composer Hector Berlioz, issued in 1969, or the great fresco of 24 stamps related to the history of France, from Vercingetorix to Napoleon.

He made his last French stamp, "La France à ses morts", in 1985.

He died on 1 January 1988 at the age of 87.

René Ferrer

Quantity surveyor of his state, living in Algiers in the 1960s, René Ferrer was selected out of dozens of other candidates for the design, in 1963, of a postage stamp whose theme was "World Freedom from Hunger Campaign", as well as for the design of another stamp, in the same year, which was created together with the Algerian artist Mohamed Bouzid on the National Solidarity Fund.

Mindful of the both humanitarian and generous vocation of the mission entrusted to him, René Ferrer decided to donate his fees to the Algerian State.

He preferred for this contribution, which he deemed modest, but sincere, to be paid into the Solidarity Fund set up by the President of the Algerian Republic of the time, Mr Ahmed Ben Bella, for the reconstruction of the country.

René Ferrer felt that this opportunity that was given to him to register his name on the tablets of Algeria's history is not given to everyone and that it was with happiness and honour that he seized it and whose memory he will pass on to his offspring.

Pierre Gandon

Born on 20 January 1899 in the Val-de-Marne, Pierre Gandon joined the Ecole supérieure Estienne des arts et industries graphiques where the master engraver Dézarrois took him under his wing and initiated him in the industry. He then went to the Beaux-Arts of Paris and, at the age of 22, won the prestigious prize of Rome for engraving. In 1926, his career was supported thanks to the prize of the City of Paris. The year 1937 was beneficial to him with the winning of the gold medal for French artists and the creation, during the Colonial Exhibition, of a 500m² fresco. It was at the end of the Second World War that the artist created a work which would become famous: Marianne. Pierre Gandon won the grand prize of philatelic art on four occasions, in 1953, 1955, 1962 and 1964.

An engraver, but also a drawer, he illustrated books, the most famous of which are "The Confessions" by Jean-Jacques Rousseau in 1927 and "The Jungle Book" by Rudyard Kipling. In 1964, the Algerian Post and Telecommunications Authority issued two postage stamps as part of the campaign to protect Nubian monuments and selected a drawing by Gandon. The engraving Man dictating a letter by Rembrandt marked the epilogue of Gandon's career. This was in 1983.

The engraver of "Marianne" died on 23 July 1990 in Lorrez-le-Bocage-Préaux, in Seine-et-Marne (France).

Urska Golob

Born in 1974 in the small town of Slovenj Gradec, in Slovenia, Urska Golob drew only one stamp in her life, but this stamp had the particularity of going round the world. Aged 27, Golob, a student at the University of Maribor, in Slovenia, participated in 2001 in an international competition for postage stamp drawings. This cultural event organised by the Universal Postal Union (UPU) was part of the promotion of the United Nations Year of Dialogue Among Civilisations. In the United Nations Charter, the UN calls

upon all peoples to practice tolerance and live together in peace with one another as good neighbours. A number of resolutions adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on this issue have been followed by declarations of years to mark the progress made for the promotion of these principles. Hence, the General Assembly of the UN declared 2001 the United Nations Year of Dialogue Among Civilisations.

Out of the 28 countries participating in this cultural event, Slovenia won the first prize and it was the young student who seduced the members of the jury through the simplicity of her drawing and the force of her message.

The prize-winning drawing depicts children in a circle of communication around the world. These children symbolise the races of the four corners of the world: the North, the East, the South and the West. This stamp was used by Algeria and issued on 9 October 2001.

Pierrette Lambert

Born in Orches, in the department of Vienne (France), on 10 June 1928, Pierrette Lambert cultivated the soul of an artist from a very early age. In 1943, when she was only 15, she joined the Ecole des beaux-arts of Poitiers, then enrolled at the Ecole de dessins et d'arts appliqués au commerce et à l'industrie in Paris before joining the Ecole supérieure Estienne des arts et industries graphiques. Initially discovering miniatures, she then familiarised herself with engraving which very quickly became one of her strengths. In 1957, when she was exhibiting several works at the Parisian gallery Ror-Volmar, she made an impression on Guitard, the governor of the Bank of France, who suggested she make bank notes. Among others, she designed the notes with effigies of Racine (50 francs), Louis Pasteur (5 francs) and, a little later, Montesquieu (200 francs). As of 1962, she focused on the creation of postage stamps. The Algerian Post and Telecommunications Authority owes Pierrette Lambert the stamps "World Jamboree - Idaho 1967", "Mexico Olympic Games" issued in 1968 and

"Four-year Plan 1970-1973" issued in 1970. The artist was awarded several prizes, including a number of great prizes for philatelic art. With, to her credit, the creation of 1,300 stamps – the last one dates back to 1997 –, Pierrette Lambert today exclusively dedicates herself to painting.

Pietro Laureano

Pietro Laureano is a specialist architecture of ecosystems and habitats in arid regions. He works as Professor of History of the city and territory of the University of Bari, in Italy. He is also Italy's representative at the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification – Committee on Science and Technology (UNCCD-CST) and the consultant for Unesco.

The architect is the author of the book Garden of stones published by the University Press of Vincennes. This book describes and analyses the urban architecture and the organisation of the area of the Sassi, the famous troglodyte residential districts of the City of Matera, in Southern Italy, ranked as mankind's heritage by Unesco in 1994.

On 16 February 2000, Algeria issued a postage stamp anticipating the holding of the Universal Exhibition of Hanover, in Germany, using a drawing by Pietro Laureano.

Georges Le Poitevin

Georges Le Poitevin was born in 1912 in Le Havre, in the north-west of France. A child of the sea, he did not feel out of place when he settled in Algiers. The winner, in 1945, of the Abdeltif prize for painting, from 1946 to 1950 he exceptionally resided at the Villa Abdeltif with other artists. The discovery of the Sahara had a great impression on his life and revealed his artistic sensitivity.

As of 1945, he participated in all the scientific research missions organised in the Tassili. He painstakingly recovered the prehistoric cave paintings which would later decorate the collections of the Museum of Bardo in Algiers.

He published an illustrated work of his drawings, "50° à l'ombre", by Editions



Debusse (Paris) in 1955. After 1962, he decided to settle in Tipaza where he worked as curator of the city's museum. During this period, he evoked in his paintings powerful reproductions of the archaeological remains, built above the sea, of the ancient Caesarea.

In 1992, Georges Le Poitevin died in Aix-en-Provence (France). His works, "Environs de Ouargla" and "La Mosquée de Touggourt", are exhibited in the Museum of Art and History of Narbonne, in the south of France.

Pierre Munier

Pierre Munier was one of the French artists who participated in the creation of the famous series of twenty-two commemorative stamps entitled *The Heroes of the Resistance*. This issue honoured twenty-two resistance fighters who died during France's occupation between 1940 and 1945. Munier's characteristic was revealed through this series of portraits.

The artist designed numerous stamps, of which, as an example, we can cite the famous stamp he designed and engraved in 1939, depicting the French pavilion of the International Exhibition of New York. Pierre Munier's name is found alongside those of Jules Piel, Henry Cheffer and Georges Léo Degorce during the creation of a series of stamps issued under the theme "Return to the earth". In 1959, Pierre Munier engraved Jacques Combet's drawing depicting the Foum El Gherza dam in Biskra. The stamp was part of the series of 5 stamps put into circulation in 1962 by the Algerian Post and Telecommunications Authority.

Louis Muller

In 1954, Louis Muller created the new "Marianne", the symbol of the French Republic. This new face, a thousand times redesigned, replaced the one that Gandon had drawn taking inspiration from the fine lines of his wife. The Muller sketch got the attention of the new Secretary of State for the PTT, Edouard Bennefous, who then entrusted the engraving of it to Jules Piel. The stamp "Muller's Marianne" or

"Republic of Hope" would be issued on 22 February 1955. That same year, Louis Muller designed the bust of King Philip Augustus which would be engraved by Pierre Munier. In 1956, in the repertoire of foreign famous people, he designed the bust of the Italian poet and humanist Francesco Petrarch. Muller co-signed this stamp with the famous engraver Jean Pheulpin.

"The Reaper" was designed by Louis Muller in 1954 and engraved by Jules Piel for a printing in typography in sheets of one hundred. This commonly used green stamp depicts a woman in the field in the middle of collecting bales of hay. This stamp was surcharged with the mention "EA" (for Etat algérien) and used by independent Algeria as of 5 July 1962 up to its final withdrawal on 31 October of the same year.

Jean Pheulpin

Born in Valentigney, in the Doubs (France), on 2 October 1907, Jean Pheulpin is considered to be one of the great engravers of his time. After four years spent at the Ecole Boulle in Paris, where he specialised in metal work and engraving, he enrolled at the Ecole des beaux-arts of Paris. Teaching drawing in several colleges of the Parisian region, Jean Pheulpin was solicited for creating engravings for French museums and received orders to illustrate works.

In the aftermath of the Second World War, he decided to engrave postage stamps. In 1949, he created, for the French Comoros, his very first stamp, followed, in 1951, by his first stamp for France, designed at the time of the inauguration of the Museum of French Imagery. He was solicited by Francophone countries to create stamps and particularly worked for Laos for which he engraved most stamps issued between 1952 and 1967. As of 1958, Jean Pheulpin was awarded several great prizes, including those for French philatelic art and for the Thirteen African nations and Malagasy. In 1962, "Tlemcen – Grand Mosque", one of the first stamps surcharged with "EA" (for Etat algérien) was used until 31 October 1962 then resumed with

"8th anniversary of 1 November" used until 8 November 1966.

Jules Piel

Born on 1 October 1882 in Paris, Jules Piel first studied at the Ecole supérieure Estienne des arts et industries graphiques of Paris.

After a first award in 1908, he won the grand prize of Rome for engraving in 1910. As of 1927, upon the initiative of one of his engraving friends, he specialised in the design of paper shares, bank notes and, in particular, postage stamps. In parallel, and after four years of relentless work, Jules Piel was ranked among the top prize-winners of the Ecole des beaux-arts. As of 1920, he visited the Villa Medici of Rome to finish his studies. With his diploma in his pocket, he returned to Paris where the first stamp orders came together, particularly those of the Red Cross. He designed the postage stamp "0.10 Sowing Woman", and in 1962 resumed with the postage stamps surcharged "EA". His talent earned him international recognition, which led him then to work for Great Britain for which, for 15 years, he made portraits of the Queen and Prince Philip. He designed and engraved almost 15% of the postage stamps from June 1940 to May 1944.

Jules Piel died in 1978 in Paris at the age of 96.

André Spitz

Whilst he is little known in the world of the arts, André Spitz remains none-the-less an experienced watercolourist and portraitist. Born in 1883 in Besançon, he became one of the active members of the Society of French Artists, founded in the 17th century by Louis XIV and Colbert. André Spitz increased the public events, exhibiting at the Trade Fair for French Artists, at the Trade Fair for Independents and at the Winter Trade Fair, before positioning himself on the international scene at the time of the International Exhibition of Arts and Techniques organised in Paris in 1937 in which more than 50 countries participated. As of 1938,

he set about making sketches of stamps. His first postage stamp entitled "Champagne et Champenoise", representing a woman from the region, with a toquat (a small bonnet) on her head, would be followed by about fifty others. In 1960, along with Robert Cami, he designed "Kerrata Gorges", one of the first stamps surcharged with "EA" – for Etat algérien – of the Algerian post office post-independence. André Spitz created his last stamp for France in 1968 at the age of 85.

Gilbert A. Vallée

Gilbert A. Vallée was the author of independent Algeria's first stamp. This issue commemorated the 8th anniversary of the start of the Algerian Revolution. This stamp with a certain historic responsibility and with an undeniable philatelic value took the name "1+9". In fact, the tax put on it was nine times its face value. The sum picked up from the sale of this stamp was collected for the children of chouhada fighters. For the first time, the Algerian Post and Telecommunications Authority issued a postage stamp bearing the inscription "Democratic People's Republic of Algeria". It is, furthermore, the first stamp issued with a surtax. The Algerian flag depicted on it, symbolises our country's sovereignty. Algeria's belonging to the African continent and to the Arab-Muslim culture is represented by the illustration of the African continent and of the trilobed arch, set in the background of the stamp. Only 12,825 copies of the famous "1+9" were printed, instead of 300,000, due to lack of time and paper. It was printed by Impressions d'art de Hussein Dey (suburb east of Algiers).

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Philatelic exhibitions of the Algerian postage stamp

The Algerian postage stamp has been shown in various philatelic exhibitions both on the national territory and abroad. Some exhibitions had the honour of being appreciated by eminent people. This was the case in London in 1980, with the visit by Elizabeth II, Queen of England, to the International Stamp Exhibition and in 1985 in Madrid, with the visit made by Queen Sofia of Spain to the Algerian Philatelic Exhibition.

National

1968: • Laghouat, National Philatelic Exhibition

1973: • Algiers, “Art and Painting through stamps”, Pasteur Gallery (10-20 May). • Algiers, 4th conference of the Non-Aligned Countries, Palais des Nations (5 September)

1976: • Algiers “Stamp Day - Knowledge of Philately” salle des 4 Colonnes (20 March)

1977: • Algiers, salle des 4 Colonnes, APC of Greater Algiers (21 February - 6 March). • Mascara (10 April). • Guelma, Cultural and Commercial Week (1 - 8 May). • Sétif, Cultural and Commercial Week (19 - 25 May)

• Djelfa (11 - 18 June). • Batna, Festival of Timgad, (16-21 June). • Miliana, Cherry Festival, (23 June - 1 July)

• Béjaïa, Cultural, Economic and Commercial Fortnight (23 June - 5 July)

1978: • Oum El Bouaghi (18-28 June). • Aïn Beïda (18-28 June). • Khenchela (18-28 June)

1979: • Algiers, International Year of the Child, salle El Mouggar (21 June). • Algiers, “Arrival of the 15th century of Hegira”, National Library of Algeria (30 November)

1980: • The ANP’s information centre (December)

1981: • Constantine, Cultural, Economic and Commercial Fortnight (16 - 30 April). • Algiers International Fair (26 August - 11 September). • Algiers, October Revolution in the USSR, Festival Committee of the City of Algiers (8-28 October). • Algiers, United Nations Day, UNAP Gallery (24 - 30 October)

1982: • Constantine, Cultural, Economic and Commercial Week (16 - 30 April). • Algiers, Palais des Nations (20-28 November)

1983: • Tamanrasset, 11th Assihar (7-30 January). • Algiers, 14th World Conference of the Radio Broadcasting Unions (7-12 March). • The ANP’s information centre (17-23 March). • Algiers, Aurassi Hotel (18-22 April)

• Constantine, Cultural, Economic and Commercial Fortnight (16 - 30 April). • Annaba, Cultural, Economic and Commercial Fortnight (19 - 26 May). • Skikda, Cultural, Economic and Commercial Week (17 - 26 May). • Mascara, Cultural, Economic and Commercial Week (15 - 30 May)

• Guelma, Cultural, Economic and Commercial Week (8 - 16 May)

1984: • Algiers, Islamic Thought Week, Aurassi Hotel (10-16 July)

1985: • 21st Algiers Fair (6-17 March)

1986: • 22nd Algiers Fair

1987: • 23rd Algiers Fair • Algiers, 25th anniversary of the independence, Palais de la Culture (8 to 22 June)

1989: • Algiers, Exhibition of sketches made by the late Mohamed Temmam, National Museum of Antiquities (2 July - 30 August)

1990: • Algiers, Maghreb Philatelic Exhibition, foyer of the main Post Office (21 July)

1995: • Ouargla, 2nd National Philately Fair (18-22 October)

1996: • Oum El Bouaghi, 1st National Philately Fair (13-18 May). • Algiers, Environment Day, Palais de la Culture (5 -12 June). • Mostaganem, 3rd National Philately Fair (21-24 July). • Algiers, World Post Day, Algiers main post office (October). • Bougtob, Saïda, 1st Regional Meeting on Philately (29 October - 2 November).

• Ghardaïa, Forum on the Algerian Postage Stamp (11-13 December)

1997: • Oum El Bouaghi, 2nd National Philately Fair (1-4 April). • 1st Maghreb Postage Stamp Fair (16-18 May). • Bordj Bou-Arréridj (1-15 July). • Mostaganem, 4th National Philately Fair (27-30 July). • Ténès, Philately Information Week (3-6 November)

1998: • Algiers, seminar on the national archives, Aurassi Hotel (16-18 February). • Oum El Bouaghi, 3rd National Philately Fair (19-23 April). • Hassi Messaoud, Philately Information Week (18-21 May). • Algiers, Heritage Month, Palais des Raïs

1999: • Hassi Messaoud, Philately Information Week (29 May-10 June). • Béchar, Taghit Philatelic Fair (14-17 October). • Oum El Bouaghi, 4th National Philately Fair (31 October 3 November). • Chlef, 2nd Ténès Philatelic Meeting (27-30 October)

2000: • Algiers, Telecom 2000, Sofitel Hotel (17 May)

2001: • Constantine, 2nd Collectors Fair. • Oum El Bouaghi, 5th National Philately Fair (16-18 April). • Constantine, Philatelic Exhibition at the University (May)

2002: • Oum El Bouaghi, 6th National Philately Fair (16-18 April). • Algiers, World Peace Congress, Club des Pins (3-4 July)

2003: • Algiers, Council of the Nation (29 March). • Oum El Bouaghi, 7th Philatelic Fair (17-20 May). • Constantine, Exhibition of the Cirta Philatelic Association, Mentouri University (17-19 May). • Algiers, Association of Algiers’ Collectors, Central Faculty (19 May)

2004: • Oum El Bouaghi, 8th National Philately Fair (19-23 March). • Algiers, the stamp and the environment, Cité des Sciences (15 September)

2005: • Oum El Bouaghi, 1st Maghreb Philatelic Fair (27-29 January) • Algiers, Arab League Summit, Palais des Nations (22 March) • Constantine, 1st National Fair on Cirta Philately (16-19 April). • Algiers main post office,



exhibition sale (16 May). • Algiers, exhibition of Algérie Poste (22 - 23 May)

2006: • Constantine, 2nd National Philatelic Fair (23 - 26 April). • Oum El Bouaghi, 2nd Maghreb Philatelic Fair (6-9 May)

International

1964: • France (Paris), Philatelic International Exhibition (8-20 June)

1966: • Egypt (Cairo), World Philately Exhibition. • Italy (Naples), 6th Europa Philatelic Fair (24 September - 2 October). • Egypt (Cairo), World Philately Exhibition

1967: • Italy (Naples), 7th Europa Philatelic Fair (8 - 16 April)

1968: • Italy (Naples), 8th Europa Philatelic Fair (27 May - 5 June). • Czechoslovakia (Prague), World Stamp Exhibition

1970: • Italy (Naples), World Philately Exhibition, Europa 70 (1-10 May). • Great Britain (London) - Phililympia' 70 (bronze medal) September. • Malta (Valetta) - Wirja' 70 Filatelika. • United States (New York), Postage Stamp Exhibition

1971: • Hungary (Budapest). • Malta (Valetta) - Wirja' Filatelika (28 December 1970-9 January 1971)

1972: • Malta (Valetta) - Wirja' Filatelika (29 December 1971-12 January 1972)

1973: • Italy (Naples), 13th Europa Philatelic Fair (20 - 28 October)

1974: • Italy (Naples), 14th Europa Philatelic Fair (17 - 27 October). • Sweden (Stockholm) - Philatelic Exhibition

1975: • France, Paris, Arphila. • Italy (Naples), 15th Europa Philatelic Fair (18 - 26 October). • Spain (Madrid), World Philately Exhibition

1976: • Germany, 1st Essen Postage Stamp Fair. • Italy (Naples), 16th Europa Philatelic Fair (2 - 30 May)

1977: • Italy (Naples), 17th Europa Philatelic Fair (30 April - 8 May)

1978: • Germany, 2nd Essen Postage Stamp Fair (1 - 5 November). • Italy (Naples), 18th Europa Philatelic Fair

1979: • Brazil (Rio de Janeiro), Brasiliana. • Germany (Bonn), Exhibition of the Numidian Period (November).

• Sweden (Malmo), International Postage Stamp Fair, Malmex' 79 (March). • Benin, Algerian Cultural Week (November)

1980: • Italy (Naples), 20th Europa Philatelic Fair (24 April - 4 May). • Norway (Oslo), Norwex' 80. • Germany, 3rd Essen Postage Stamp Fair (15 - 19 November). • Malta (Valetta) - 8th Wirja' Filatelika

(9 - 16 December). • France (Paris and Vichy), Philatelic Exhibitions (30 May - 6 June). • Great Britain (London), International Stamp Exhibition London 80' (6-14 May)

• France (Clermont-Ferrand), Algerian Cultural Week (24-30 June)

1981: • Austrian (Vienna), WIPA, International Philately Exhibition. • Belgium (Mouscron), Philatelic Exhibition.

• Japan (Tokyo), Philatokyō' 81. • USA (Washington), Philatelic Exhibition

1982: • Belgium (Brussels), World FIP Exhibition (December). • Germany, 4th Essen Postage Stamp Fair

(28 April - 2 May). • Great Britain (London), International Stamp Exhibition London 82'. • France (Paris), PhilexFrance (11-21 June). • Mexico (Mexico City), Algerian Revolution 20 years of philately (1-13 December)

1983: • Brazil (Rio de Janeiro), Philatelic Exhibition Brasiliana' 83. • Mexico (Mexico City) (30 Nov - 13 Dec)

1984: • Germany, 5th Essen Postage Stamp Fair. • Spain (Madrid), World Philately Exhibition (May). • People's Republic of China (Peking) (23 October - 1 November).

• Panama (Panama City), Philatelic Exhibition (15-24 March). • South Korea (Seoul), World Philately Exhibition

1985: • Switzerland (Lausanne), Olympilex'85 (18-24 March). • Denmark (Copenhagen), NordFrimex' 85.

• Italy (Rome) International Philatelic Exhibition. • Togo (Lomé), PhilexAfrique' 85. • Thailand (Bangkok), Thaipex' 85. • Spain (Madrid), Espamer Philatelic Exhibition

1986: • Mexico (Guadalajara - 20 May). • Sweden (Stockholm), Stockholmia' 86

1987: • Canada (Toronto), Capex' 87. • Italy (Rome), Olympilex' 87. • Denmark (Copenhagen), Hafnia' 87.

• Saudi Arabia (Riyadh), Algerian Cultural Week. • USA (Washington), UPU Congress

1988: • Tunisia (Tunis), Maghreb Philatelic Exhibition.

• People's Republic of China (Peking), 25th anniversary of Africa's Independence Day (25 May). • Finland (Helsinki), Finlanda' 88 (1-12 June). • Czechoslovakia (Prague), Praga' 88 (26 August - 4 September). • South Korea (Seoul), Olympilex' 88 (19-28 September)

1989: • Germany (Hamburg), June 1989. • France (Paris), PhilexFrance (7-17 July). • Bulgaria (Sofia) (21 May - 1 June)

1990: • Libyan Jamahiriya, Maghreb Philatelic Exhibition

1991: • Japan (Tokyo - 16-24 November). • Morocco (Agadir), Maghreb Philatelic Exhibition

1992: • France (Paris), Arab World Institute (May). • USA (Washington), Philatelic Exhibition (23-31 May).

• Brazil (Rio de Janeiro), Brasiliana' 92, Ecological Philatelic Exhibition. • Spain (Barcelona), Olympilex (27 July - 6 August)

1994: • Democratic Republic of Korea, Philakorea' 94 (16-25 August)

1997: • India (New Delhi), Indiprex' 97 (December)

1998: • Portugal (Lisbon), Universal Exhibition (1 - 11 August)

2001: • India (New Delhi), Algerian Day (October)

2003: • France (Givors), "Modern Algeria through its Stamps", foyer of the city hall (3 - 29 March) as part of "Djazaïr, A Year of Algeria in France". • France (Paris), "The Postage Stamp, an ambassador of heritage", Post Office Museum (25 June - 29 November) as part of "Djazaïr, A Year of Algeria in France"

2004: • United Arab Emirates (Dubai - October)

2005: • Switzerland (Berne) (17-30 November)

2006: • Monaco, MonacoPhil (1-3 December)



Diplomas, prizes and awards for the Algerian postage stamp

All along the international exhibitions where it has left a significant mark, the Algerian postage stamp has succeeded in winning many titles, diplomas and awards.



Bronze medal awarded at the Philympia' 70 (London, September 1970).



Certificate of merit awarded by the American Stamp Dealers Association (1970).



Wirja Filatelika (La Valette, 1970).



Diploma of participation at the World Philatelic Exhibition, Europa 70 (Napoli, 1-10 May 1970).



Diploma of participation (Budapest, 1971).



Wirja Filatelika (La Valette, 1971).



Diploma of participation at the World Thematic Philately Exhibition (Rio de Janeiro, 1979).



Diploma of participation at the World Philatelic Exhibition, Europa 80 (Napoli, 26 April - 4 May 1980).



International Stamp Exhibition (London, 6-14 May 1980).



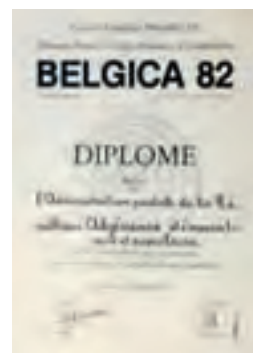
Diploma of participation at the PhilaTokyo' 81 (Tokyo, 1981).



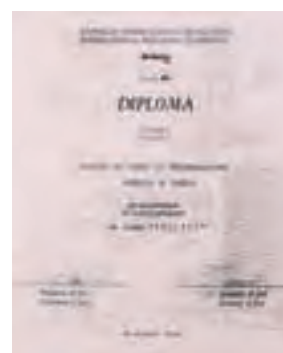
Diploma of participation Wirja Filatelika (La Valette, 1980).



Diploma of participation Wipa (Vienna, 1981).



Diploma of participation in Belgium at the 1st World FIP Exhibition (Brussels, 1982).



Brasiliiana Philatelic Exhibition (Rio de Janeiro, 1983).



Exposition mondiale de philatélie, Espana' 84 Madrid, mai 1984.





*Diplôme de participation
aux Olympiades' 85
Lausanne, 18-24 March 1985.*



*Diplôme de participation
Hafnia' 87
Copenhagen, 1987.*



*Exposition philatélique
mondiale Finlanda' 88
Helsinki, 1-12 June 1988.*



*Diplôme de participation
aux Olympiades' 88
Séoul, 19-28
septembre 1988.*



*World Philately Exhibition
(Cairo, 1966).*



*6th Philatelic Fair, Europa 66
(Napoli, 24 September - 2 October 1966).*



*7th philatelic Fair, Europa 67
(Naples, 8 - 16 avril 1967).*



*7th Universal Exhibition
of Stamps (Praha, 1968).*



*8th Philatelic Fair, Europa 68
(Napoli, 27 April - 5 June 1968).*



*13th Philatelic Fair, Europa 73
(Napoli, 20 - 28 October 1973).*



*Philatelic Exhibition
(Stockholm, 1974).*



*14th Philatelic Fair, Europa 74
(Napoli, 17 - 27 October 1974).*



*15th Philatelic Fair, Europa 75
(Napoli, 18 - 26 October 1975).*



*World Philately Exhibition
(Spain, 1975).*



*16th Philatelic Fair, Europa 76
(Napoli, 2 - 30 May 1976).*



*17th Philatelic Fair, Europa 77
(Napoli, 30 April - 8 May 1977).*



*20th Philatelic Fair, Europa 80
(Napoli, 24 April - 4 May 1980).*



Wipa (Vienna, 1981).



*World Philately Exhibition
(Seoul, 23-31 October 1984).*



*Stamps - post office and
philately, world of knowledge
and peace (Prabae, 26
August - 4 September 1988).*



*World Olympic and Sports Philately
Exhibition Olympiades
(Barcelona, 27 July - 6 August 1992).*



*World Ecological
Philatelic Exhibition
(Rio de Janeiro, 1992).*

The stamp is displayed too...

The Algerian Stamp Exhibition in no less than about forty cities abroad indicates a confirmed reputation both at the aesthetic level and at the thematic level. The Algerian stamp has gained its place on the international philatelic scene. Here are some of the most beautiful displays of the exhibitions.



Philatelic exhibition
«Algerian revolution
20 years of philately»
december 1st-13th déc. 1982.



Universal exhibition, Lisboa
august 3rd-10th 1998.



Djazair, 2003, a year
of Algeria in France.
June 25th-november 29th 2003.
Musée de la poste, Paris.



MonacoPhil december 1st-3rd 2006.



The cancellation cachet

The postal cancellation cachet does, in fact, owe its name to the first cancellation machines which appeared in France in 1900, in the form of a flag. The Algerian cancellation cachet has been used since the first stamps issued on 1 November 1962. Like the postage stamp, the cancellation cachet arouses great interest from philatelists and marcophiles.



Brief philatelic glossary

AEROGRAMME: Letter sent by plane, franked at a fixed rate for any destination.

AEROPHILATELY: Collection and study of everything concerning air mail.

FRANKING: Payment of the postage fees of a letter, at the time of sending it, using a postage stamp.

ALLEGORY: Expression of an idea using an image.

BLOCK: Group of stamps which have not been separated.

BOOK OF STAMPS: Group of blocks or strips of postage stamps presented in a smaller book to be taken home.

(PHILATELIC) BOOK: Sold in the post offices and containing all stamps issued the year before.

HINGE: This is a small piece of flimsy gummed paper used to mount the stamps in the albums.

COMMEMORATIVE: This describes a stamp or a whole celebrating an event.

QUOTATION: Estimate given to a stamp used as a basis for the transactions.

PERFORATED: This describes a stamp whose edges have been perforated; the purpose of this perforation is to enable the stamps to be separated from the same sheet. The word perforated is always followed by a figure which indicates the number of perforations. The number and the spacing of the perforations are measured using a perforation gauge.

ISSUED (NON): Stamp prepared for which a political, economic or financial circumstance has not allowed it to be put into circulation.

ERROR: Stamp printed in a colour other than the colour it should have been or comprising one or several design, printing or layout faults. The errors are highly sought after by the philatelists.

TESTS: Tests run in various colours or different papers before the final adoption of a type of stamp.

FACE (VALUE): Value written on the stamp.

FDC OR FIRST DAY COVER: Philatelic document comprised of an illustrated envelope sold together with the stamp on the day of its issue.

LEAF: Small sheet on which one or several perforated or non-perforated stamps are printed, whose margins often bear inscriptions.

WATERMARK: Mark which is found in the paper pulp and appears when the stamp is looked at transparently.

POSTMARK CAPTIONS: These are messages which accompany the cancellation and which are designed to celebrate an event, to draw attention to an exhibition, to promote a work, a region, a site, to encourage the public to observe certain rules, etc.

FORMAT: The dimensions are expressed in millimetres and only include the drawing, excluding the margins. The horizontal dimension is always indicated first.

GUM: Most collectors place a lot of importance on the fact

that new stamps still have the original gum on the back. This is often a first indicator which shows that the stamps have not been washed or doctored.

ENGRAVED: This describes a stamp printed using intaglio. The engraved stamps are recognised by the fine detail of their print and the ink is slightly raised from the surface of the paper.

PHOTOGRAVURES: Stamps printed on plates obtained by chemical methods, after natural or artificial exposure to heat. This process made its philatelic appearance in Bavaria with the 1914 series.

LEGENDS: The inscriptions which are on a stamp are called legends.

LITHOGRAPHY: Printing process whose design appears to be raised.

WANT LIST: List of stamps which a collector wants.

MARGIN: Part not printed on the edge of the stamp.

MOCK-UP: Large format, draft stamp, drawn and coloured to be submitted for the authority's decision. Is used as a basis for printing the stamp.

MANUAL (CANCELLATION): Done with the hand with a date stamp, as opposed to mechanical cancellations.

MARCOPHILY: Collection of postmarks and cancellations.

MAXIMAPHILY: Collection of maximum cards, i.e. the whole comprised of a post card corresponding as much as possible to the stamp and to a cancellation of the same subject.

ISSUE YEAR: Figure indicating the issue year of the stamp.

NEW: This is a stamp which has not been used. It must be in its postal freshness and in perfect condition. The presence of the original gum must be required.

NON-PERFORATED: This describes a stamp for which no method of separation has been provided.

CANCELLATION: Any cachet or mark which indicates that a stamp has been used and cannot be reused. This indication must be light, so the subject can still be seen. Some collectors prefer a cancellation which barely brushes the stamp, others a clearer imprint, centred or legible.

CANCELLATION (TEMPORARY): Used for one or several days at the time of an event.

PERFORATION GAUGE: This is a graduated scale which is used to measure the number and spacing of the perforations of the postage stamps.

OFFSET: Lithographic process in which the stone is replaced by a metal plate, most often a zinc plate. This process gives a non-raised print, not as clean as that of engraved stamps.

DOTTED: Synonym of perforated. The dotting is also used in the same sense as the perforation.

PRECURSORS: Books comprised of postage stamps perforated on the four edges, extracted from commonly used plates.

FIRST DAY: Cancellation affixed on a stamp on the day of its issue.

PRE-CANCELLED: Ordinary stamps cancelled in advance and designed to activate and simplify batch dispatches.

PHILATELIC PROGRAMME: This was decreed by the Philatelic Advisory Commission and distributed by Algérie Poste. It comprises the themes of all the year's issues, the dates and the face values.

REPRINT: Print run made when a stamp is no longer in circulation on the plate which was used to print this stamp.

WITHDRAWAL (WITHDRAWAL DATE): Date on which the sale of the stamp in the post offices is stopped.

SIGNATURE: Mention made, at the bottom of the stamp, of the name of the designer, the engraver or the printer.

SPECIALIST: Collector who limits his/her collection to one or several countries, or even to an issue of which he/she looks for the slightest varieties.

SURCHARGE: Print made after that of the stamp designed to modify its value, the issuing administration (the IA) or its purpose.

SURTAX: Additional value written on the stamps, but not taken into account for the franking. The money made from these surtaxes is then paid to charitable works. (in Algeria, only to the Red Crescent).

SE TENANT: The expression “se tenant” corresponds to two stamps connected together, but different from each other either by value or by design.

INTAGLIO: This is the first technique for printing postage stamps. It is certainly the most beautiful printing process. It is recognised by the fact that the inked image of the stamp is produced by the portion of the plate this is below the surface.

TÊTE-BÊCHE: Two “se tenant” stamps, one of which is printed upside down in relation to the other. The tête-bêche is called horizontal when the stamps are next to each other; it is called vertical when one is on top of the other. Stamp lovers prefer the horizontal one.

THEME (COLLECTION): A collection is developed around a subject, a postal theme or other. The pieces are then presented as an illustration of this subject.

DATE STAMP: Official name for the date postmarks.

Postage due label: Stamp affixed on mail items when the sender has not affixed any or enough postage, representing the amount the recipient pays when the item is delivered.

PRINTING RUN: This is the total number of stamps printed at the time of an issue.

EVERYDAY USE: Stamps used mainly for franking, whose print run is considerable. They stay in circulation for many years.

VARIETIES: Accident changing the appearance of the stamp. The “constant” varieties, the only ones really interesting, are always found in the same place in the plates.

The “accidental varieties” are of little interest, unless they are spectacular and they have escaped different inspections.



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Anon.

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Pierre-Jacques Barat, Gilbert Goudard, Jack Stalain

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Barat

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Mohamed Bey

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Claude Bosc

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• Etat algérien – Etudes sur les surcharges provisoires «EA» sur timbres de France : département de Sétif, édité par Phil. E.A. idem.

• Etat algérien – Etudes sur les surcharges provisoires EA sur timbres de France : département de Tlemcen, édité par Phil. E.A. idem.

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1962-1971

Emancipation regained

During the decade 1962-1971, Algeria is an independent, sovereign State, in control of its destiny. a destiny dictated by the determination of a nation - people and State - which needs to take revenge on adversity in terms of dignity, pride, creation and freedom. In the aftermath of an independence gained at the cost of heavy martyrdom, the Algerian society needed to dress its wounds.

As of 1962, the socialist option became the most liberal way of fighting against the many deficiencies noted. Furthermore, it is compatible with an ancestral practice of solidarity, of religious principles of equality and sharing and particularly enables free education and medicine to be put in place.

The Algerian State is particularly sensitive to free access to education and to the public health programmes, as these two departments are involved in the strategy pursued in terms of development. The collaboration between Health and Education was to get even closer given that the vaccination campaigns are organised in educational establishments, reinforced by "drop of milk" campaigns designed for pupils to combat malnutrition

This is a State to be built, whose draft was drawn up in these years of the 1960s with ideological decisions, but also the expression of political standings on the international scene. Algeria's commitment in favour of the anti-colonial battles and the emergence of a third force, that of the non-aligned, is already recorded at this time through the participation in the summits of the AUO and the League of Arab States or the Group of 77.

International solidarity is not an empty word: a quick browse through the postage stamps issued in this decade demonstrates this constant concern for the Algerian state to show its support for humanitarian and freedom causes.

For a fair understanding of the options of independent Algeria, we felt it necessary to remind the reader of the 1954-1962 revolutionary period, from the uprising on 1 November 1954 to independence on 5 July 1962.



1962

18 march. Signature of the Evian Agreement between the French State and the GPRA.

19 march. Establishment of the cease-fire.

1 july. 99.72% of votes in favour of Algerian self-determination.

1963

1 october. Nationalisation of a million hectares of agricultural land.

31 december. Creation of Sonatrach, company for the exploration, production, transportation, transformation and marketing of hydrocarbons.

1964

29 march. Congress of the industrial self-managed sector.

16 - 21 april. FLN congress and adoption of the Charter of Algiers.

1965

19 june. Establishment of the Council of the Revolution, presided over by Houari Boumediène.

1 july. Franco-Algerian agreement on hydrocarbons.

1966

4 - 17 april. General population census estimated at 12,093,203 inhabitants.

6 may. Nationalisation of farms.

1967

6 june. Nationalisation of the English and American oil companies.

10 october. Conference of the Group of 77 in Algiers.

1968

13 - 16 september. 5th Summit of the AUO in Algiers, under the presidency of Houari Boumediène.

31 december. Evacuation of the Mers El Kébir base by the French navy.

1969

21 - 31 july. Adoption, in Algiers, of a pan-African cultural manifesto.

26 - 28 december. 1st international congress of the Palestinian people's support committees.

1970

15 january. Fraternity and good neighbour treaty with Tunisia.

23 may. Admission of Algeria to the Organisation of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries (OAPEC).

1971

24 february. Total nationalisation of hydrocarbons.

30 november. Publication of the Agrarian Revolution Charter.

The National Liberation War

At the same time as the start of the National Liberation War, the countdown was initiated for the annihilation of the French colonialism in Africa, since it was in Algeria that the colonial domination was dealt the first blow in 1962.



Painting representing the landing of the French invading troops on Sidi Fredj, in 1830.

In 1830, the French army did not come to destroy the Regency of Algiers and chase away the Turks to liberate the Mediterranean, but it was an army which, since the seizing of the old outposts, decided to pursue its invasion. This was an invasion which did not stop at the borders of the Algerian territory, but which devoured Morocco and Tunisia, as well as several other African countries at the cost of vile massacres. This meant that the sharing of Africa had been running around in European brains for a very long time already. This also meant that the hoarding of the African colonies started with Algeria and that the mark of history imposed a decolonisation which also ended in Algeria at the cost of a war which opposed gigantic forces of repression against a national liberation army, low in numbers and in war material, but which drank in the secular revolutionary tradition and drew its strength from the predispositions of the Algerian people to the ultimate sacrifice.

It is therefore useful to say a few words on the ALN which indulged in one of the most impressive anti-colonial combats of this century. This army was comprised of soldiers coming from the great people, all social categories included, and from a patriotic vanguard formed within a national movement used to fights and sufferings. Patriotic meant all the levels of the national movement, all currents of opinion included, a large number of which would lead, as of the first years of the war, the ALN's fighting units.

Unlike the French officers who were career military personnel, those of the ALN only had their patriotic faith which would make them skilful strategists. Trained in the art of war and particularly repression, the officers of the French army had in front of them ALN fighters from various milieus and on whom the use of violence was imposed. As, for the Algerian camp, this meant re-conquering the liberty confiscated and the dignity ridiculed for over a century.





ALN troops in the maquis resistance.

This was what made a huge difference between, on the one hand, a colonial army which was, besides, nothing more than a constancy of the invasion army, with the extermination methods being the same, i.e. an army of aggression and domination and, on the other hand, an ALN which was the cause and effect of a long freedom fight the most prestigious of which was led heroically by the illustrious El Hadj Abdelkader Ibn Mahieddine for 17 years. The other difference was the unequal forces. With regards numbers, the French army had 800,000 men, 200,000 of whom were auxiliaries made up mostly of harkis (Algerian soldiers who fought on the French side in the war of independence). For the ALN, according to some historians, the regular numbers did not exceed 70,000 men. These inequalities of forces were accentuated by the inequalities of the war arsenals. The Massu army, like its ancestor commanded by Bugeaud, had a gigantic arsenal which it launched not only against the Algerian fighters, but inevitably

against the entire people and more particularly the rural populations; a murderous and formidable weapon which decimated entire douars. Among the one and a half million martyrs, the Algerian peasantry accounted for the heaviest of sacrifices. Deprived of war material and military numbers, the ALN practiced, as Emir Abdelkader had bequeathed to it, guerrilla warfare with success and won, against one of Europe's most powerful armies – with NATO helping –, astounding victories. Out of the great feats of weapons of the risen youth, the Aurès, the Djurdjura, the Ouarsenis, the Gaâda, the High Plateaus, the plains and the steppe must be examined. Meeting with failure faced with the extreme mobility of the ALN's units, the French army practiced its military action through reprisals against the civilian populations, setting fire to the mechtas, the collective assassination of “suspects”, the undignified and disgraceful wood fatigue and the institutionalisation of torture.



The call to start the war was heard throughout the country.

The house of Clos Salembier where the 22 historic figures met up to decide upon the start of the Revolution.



Unification of the national fight

After the despicable massacres of May, June and July 1945, followed by a stage called “electioneering” and by “legal” political fights, the national movement had no choice but to make use of armed combat to annihilate a system itself also established by force and violence.

It should also be stated that the national movement found itself in crisis as of the start of the year 1954. The events would then accelerate.

The PPA-MTLD would, hence, find itself at a dead end. The initiative belonged to a group of young revolutionaries who formed the Revolutionary Committee of Unity and Action (CRUA) and decided to initiate the action on 1 November 1954.

On 1 November 1954 at midnight, 70 armed actions were started at various points in the country. The National Liberation War had just begun. It would last 7 years and 8 months. At the same time, a National Liberation Front (FLN) was declared, within which all Algerian patriots were invited to assemble. The FLN defined the objectives of the fight as follows: national



independence, respect of the fundamental freedoms of everyone, unity of Maghreb as well as the means of accomplishment. Leaving the door open to negotiations with the French government, the FLN resolved to carry out an armed and political action inside the country and a diplomatic action outside in view of making the Algerian problem a reality at the international level and of finding support from peoples and countries adverse to colonialism and imperialism.

It goes without saying that the movement relied on its own forces. The Algerian people, oppressed and dispossessed of their lands, waited only for this moment to mobilise themselves behind a vanguard which stood out from the former political formations whose leaders turned away from their historic responsibilities.

Colonial France persisted in considering the Algerian problem as an “internal issue”, also dismissing the fighting abilities of the Algerian people and was convinced that “a few police operations” would restore order and would render a minority of “rebels” incapable of harming it.



The French army decided to forcibly open the shops which overwhelmingly followed the FLN's call for a strike.



In that year 1956, France decided to reinforce its numbers.

But, in reality, as of the first days of the uprising, colonial France initiated great operations of repression and raking. The policy of terror, torture and collective murder would be mercilessly continued up until the independence.

As of the first months of the war, the Mendès-France government sent Jacques Soustelle, Gaullist deputy of the time, to Algeria to maste the rebellion. The “hard-line” supporter of French Algeria established, in April 1955, the state of emergency in Grande Kabylie and in the Aurès then, in August of the same year, extended it throughout Northern Algeria. The military numbers were increased to 100,000 men. As of the month of July 1955, the debates in the French Assembly revealed the despicable practice of torture, collective reprisals and summary executions.



The FLN, better organised, developed its communication.

In parallel to the repression conducted with hatred and racism, the new head of the colony, Jacques Soustelle, thought about applying “economic and social reforms” in a country where the discrimination, introduced since 1830, reduced the Algerians to being pariahs. And whilst Soustelle hoped to win the adhesion of the “indigenous” through “little reforms” – that were too late and insignificant –, General Parlange attempted, for his part, to revive the old Arab Bureaus through the establishment of SAS: (Specialised Administrative Sections). These were vain attempts and the ALN continually gained ground by rallying all layers of Algerian society. This included sabotages of economic objectives, individual attacks, abductions, harassment of military barracks, etc.

As of the spring of 1955, the Algerian fighters – who only used hunting rifles and handmade gunpowder at the start – had more modern weaponry and very successfully adopted the guerrilla strategy.

The events of 20 August 1955 destroyed the diversion manoeuvres sustained by the colonial administration. That day, in the North-Constantine area, flanked by the ALN’s fighters, the populations of the douars attacked about thirty colonisation centres. Ordered by Soustelle, the repression was terrible. Several thousands of Algerians were massacred and douars completely razed.

Beforehand, on 5 July 1955, the traders’ strike was massively followed in Algiers. Several famous Algerians rallied to the FLN, whereas several former elected representatives in the colonial institutions resigned en masse. Former “administrative candidates” (the famous yes-men) started to talk about “the national idea”, obviously recognising that “the immense

majority of the Algerian people had been acquired by the FLN”. At the end of the year 1955, the FLN then had a presence throughout the entire territory. The ALN controlled most of the Aurès, the North-Constantine area and the Kabylie. Maquis resistance set up in Oran region, in the Mitidja



Among its repressive measures, France imposed a cease-fire on the Algiers’ inhabitants.



and in the Algiers region. The first structures of the restoration of the Algerian National State were created in the zones controlled by the ALN, where they collected tax, ensured justice and also distributed supplies and first aid.

An international recognition

Political victories were achieved outside the country as well. The Afro-Asian Conference, which was held in Bandung in April 1955, supported the Algerian people in its liberation fight. In the month of July 1955, the UN took hold of the Algerian question. From then on, each year, increasing numbers of countries started to condemn the colonial war from the top of the UN platform.

In January 1956, the government of the Republican Front had enrolled in its electoral programme the stopping of Algeria's war. The appointment of General Catroux as a new minister-resident in Algeria roused the pied noirs who saw in him the "liquidator" of colonial privileges. They reserved a violent demonstration by way of welcoming Guy Mollet, then president of the Council, who arrived in Algiers on 6 February 1956. Given the pressures of the "one hundred lords of the colonisation", a tiny minority of colonists, Guy Mollet took a step back and reviewed his commitments with the French electorate by proclaiming: "France will fight to stay in Algeria and she will stay there." Catroux was immediately replaced by Robert Lacoste, a member of the SFIO and also an admirer of Marshal Bugeaud. This already heralded the fate he reserved for Algerians.

In March 1956, the French Chamber, communists included, voted on the special powers in the French government.

Guy Mollet, in turn, granted the dictatorial powers to Lacoste. The infernal machine of the repression started to spin terribly. The military numbers were increased to 400,000 men in a few months only before reaching 750,000 in August 1957. The rakings multiplied, the concentration camps developed and the collective repression was bitter. Arbitrary arrests, torture and individual and collective assassinations then became the daily lot which the Algerian people bore and endured with dignity, resolved to make the sacrifice required of them for the liberation of the country. To suffocate the Algerian Revolution, electrified barriers were constructed at the Tunisian and Moroccan borders. In parallel to a repression worthy of barbarian times, the duo Mollet-Lacoste set about



Systematic searches were carried out. Here in Constantine, in 1955, the day after the explosion of a bomb placed by the moudjahidine.

creating a "third force": the promotion of "indigenous" public offers, communal reform (suppression of the famous mixed commune), promise of agrarian reform and negotiations with the future elected representatives. The "last quarter of an hour" promised by Robert Lacoste was an illusion.

The people no longer listened to the singing of the sirens. They mobilised themselves greatly behind the FLN and the ALN which intensified the political and military action. In 1956, the declaration of the FLN was unequivocal: "The only valid solution can only be conceived in the framework of recognising Algeria's independence and of exercising the national sovereignty of the Algerian people without distinction of religion." As of the spring of 1956, Ferhat Abbas, leader of the UDMA, joined the FLN. The activists of the PCA rallied individually to the armed fight. The success of the students' strike and that of the great strike of 5 July 1956 of the workers and traders, demonstrated the efficiency of the organisations which had just been set up under the aegis of the FLN: UGTA and UGEMA. In the maquis resistance, the ALN heroically fought by winning numerous successes over a significantly superior army in war material and in men.

The djebels and the "forbidden zones" became veritable bastions of the resistance. It was inside one of these bastions that the historic Soummam

Congress was held on 20 August 1956. It defined a consistent strategy and conception of the Revolution. This congress gave the FLN-ALN structures, a platform and a single leadership. The ALN became a regular national army with unified command. At the head of the FLN a leadership of five members was established.

It also established the Coordination and Execution Committee (CCE) and a supreme body of 34 members: the National Council of the Algerian Revolution (CNRA).

In the platform of the Soummam Congress, the Algerian Revolution was defined as a national fight and not a religious war, as a step forward in the historic evolution of mankind and not a return to feudalism and theocracy. Finally, it was defined as a fight for the recognition of an Algerian State in the form of a unitary, social and democratic Republic.

On the French side, secret attempts at negotiations with the FLN were carried out by the French government during the summer of 1956. The hijacking of the Moroccan plane transporting the Algerian delegation in October 1956 was to be the failure of the attempted negotiations initiated

by Mohammed V and Bourguiba. The year 1957 recorded new political and military success to the credit of the FLN and the ALN. The general strike observed from 24 January to 4 February 1957 confirmed once again the unreserved commitment of the Algerian people to the armed fight.

For the ALN, regular battalions were put in place at the same time as ultra-mobile katibate (companies of fighters) and small light units.

Throughout the country, the political-administrative organisation supplanted the French administration. The actions of the fedayeen intensified in the urban zones further to the terrorist actions perpetrated by the ultra Europeans (the attack of the Rue de Thèbes in Algiers in particular). Lacoste gave a free hand to the 10th Parachute Division of General Massu to flush out revolutionary organisations in Algiers and its region by all means. This was to become what is called the “Battle of Algiers”, none other than a merciless repression against the Algiers inhabitants and those living in the Casbah in particular.

It was a veritable apocalypse which was thrown down on the population from January to September 1957.



The FLN was more than ever determined to succeed in its plan: independence.





*General Assembly of the UN, 1959.
One of the points on the agenda
of the meeting of Afro-Asian countries:
Algeria's independence.*

The “disappeared” were no longer counted. Torture was institutionalised. The cries of pain and rage of the tortured reached as far as the “metropolis” where French democrats were indignant about and denounced these vile processes.

The ultras come onto the scene

Larbi Ben M'hidi was arrested, tortured and assassinated. The compression roller forced other members of the CCE to pack up and go. In the countryside, the ALN's units relentlessly indulged in murderous battles. The Morice line was, however, crossed at all times by young fighters who accepted the sacrifice. Outside the country, Algerian diplomacy scored new points. The Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Conference in Cairo, the Pan-African Conference in Accra and the 3rd Maghreb Conference in Tangiers renewed their support for the Algerian people. The “one hundred lords of the colonisation” got upset. They repeated their street demonstrations and fomented a fascist coup d'Etat in Algiers. On 13 May 1958, the European ultras of Algiers took hold of the general government and founded, with the military leaders, “public salvation committees” which brought General de Gaulle to power.

On 19 September 1958, the FLN formed the first Provisional Government of the Algerian Republic (GPRA) in Tunis. Without renouncing the “repression” imperative, General de Gaulle also set about looking for

a third force outside and inside the FLN: to some, he proposed a “Constantine plan” and to others the “peace of the brave”. This was an economic and social reform and surrender without conditions, but this “ambitious seduction” failed.

With this two-fold soliciting, de Gaulle entrusted the Constantine plan to Paul Delouvrier, general delegate in Algiers, and the repressive military plan to General Challe. The former head of the French Forces of the Exterior (FFE) had overtaken Bugeaud in the scorched earth policy. Through this plan, he aimed to annihilate the ALN and all logistics which its members found in the rural populations. Large systematic destruction operations mobilised from 30,000 to 70,000 men at each time.



Geneva, 1961. Journalists watch the GPRA press conference on the television.





Young people from Diar El Mahçoul, Algiers, demonstrated, on 11 November 1961, for Algeria's independence.

Such offensives were started in Kabylie, from September to November 1958 and from July to November 1959 (“Twins” operation), in the Ouarsenis from February to July 1959 (“Crown” operation) then in the Hodna in July 1959 (“Sparks” operation). In spite of these gigantic operations which mobilised artillery supported by a murderous aviation, colonial France never finally managed to impose itself through a military victory. General Challe himself admitted that there could not be a military solution to the Algerian problem.

Weakened, certainly, but certainly not annihilation, for an ALN whose reserves were inexhaustible. This was an entire nation that was fighting. Abroad, Algerian diplomacy was unbeatable. De Gaulle himself spoke about a diplomatic Dien Bien Phu, evoking all the supports which the representatives of the FLN extracted in various points of the planet. As of the month of October 1958, barely one month after its establishment,

the GPRA was recognised by 17 nations. Supported armed combat and international pressure would turn colonial France around to a negotiated solution. From “the French Algeria”, extolled without conditions by Jacques Soustelle, the French policy would overcome new stages without renouncing at any time the repression and carnage before dropping the word self-determination.

In September 1959, the first contacts with the GPRA started, but this phase which announced the first steps towards negotiation did not prevent the war from continuing for another three years. The ultra fascist milieus and military chiefs were barely inclined to this “peaceful” solution and to this declaration of the notion of self-determination whose conditions had to be defined beforehand by the GPRA. Feeling “dropped” by de Gaulle, Algeria’s French “activists” started a hard drive on 24 January 1960. After the “Algiers barricades” affair, there was the putsch of de Gaulle’s



generals: Zeller, Jouhaud, Challe and Salan wanted to seize power. General de Gaulle did not let himself be intimidated and hunted the dissidents in kepi. During his visit to Algeria in December 1960, General de Gaulle saw with his own eyes street demonstrations by the Algerian people in Témouchent, Oran and Algiers which demonstrated their commitment to national independence and their mobilisation behind the FLN. These popular demonstrations were continued on 8 January 1961 in Tiaret, 5 July 1961 in Algiers and 17 October 1961 in Paris.

From this point on, negotiations were started. They came up against three issues: the conditions of the cease-fire, the status of the Europeans and, above all, the status of the Sahara which the French wanted to separate from Algeria. They had to wait until the start of 1962 to lead to the final Evian Agreement. The truce was then fixed as of 19 March 1972. The cease-fire was discussed in the same way as all other issues and not prior to the negotiations. The cease-fire, which was declared in Algeria on 19 March 1962, was recorded in the first article of the Evian Agreement concluded between the GPRA and the French government at the end of 18 months of negotiations which had broken down on several occasions. Before evoking this date, it is however useful to go back in time to highlight the perceptive approach of the FLN which, since the start of the armed fight, had not failed to position the negotiations as the best way of settling a conflict, particularly when this presents the situation of a people in permanent opposition to the domination. As the negotiation was the inevitable result, the FLN reserved it an entire paragraph in the declaration of 1 November 1954: "(...) to prove our real desire for peace, to limit the losses of human lives and the bloodshed, we are proposing a worthy platform of discussion to the French authorities if hosted in good faith and recognise once and for all that the people they subjugate have the right to organise themselves." However, as of November 1954, the former French Minister of the Interior did not mince his words and ordered the "restoration of order". Aviation was then set in motion and bombed the dechras, reinforcements were sent, the Algerian people would suffer the worst humiliation, the concentration camps multiplied, collective murder was generalised, the processes were announced in series and the guillotine was put into operation at a frantic pace. In short, the colonialism did not want to abdicate without having repressed the Algerian people. Why so much blood, why so many deaths? Colonialism is a phenomenon which barely honours mankind. The West is guilty of this despicable defect.

Mindful of the justness of its cause and determined to continue the freedom fight, the FLN, in 1956, once again established the conditions for future negotiations. Ready to sit down at a table of discussions, the FLN listed them in an entire chapter of the platform of the Soummam Congress held on 20 August 1956. Barely two years after the start of the National Liberation War, the FLN talked about possibilities of a cease-fire: "As the conditions on the cease-fire are met, the valid and only point of contact for Algeria remains the FLN." Inside the country, the war was rife. The ALN fought with heroism against a powerful army which razed everything on its path, sparing neither women, nor children, nor the elderly. Outside the country, the Algerians won great diplomatic successes which General de Gaulle described as a "diplomatic Dien Bien Phu". The French authorities, as the FLN had predicted, started negotiations with the GPRA in 1960. The first official Evian conference was held in May-June 1961. It would resume later from 7 to 13 March 1962. It was during this last meeting that the Algerian and French parties signed the Evian Agreement and accepted the cease-fire declaration for 19 March at midday.



More than ever, the people wanted to free themselves from the colonial yoke.

Heated negotiations

The situation was tense. It took 18 months of sometimes secret, sometimes official contacts. During the first Evian conference, the problem was hit with the MNA obstacle which the French wanted at all costs to integrate into the peace discussions. This was a classic approach of the dominating country which counted on different hostile currents of opinion to the FLN to deny the latter the right to exclusive representation of the Algerian people. With regards this diversion which started very early on, the Soummam platform had already noted it: “The French government has tried in vain to oppose the FLN with moderate groups, even the Group of ‘61’. No longer being about to count on the Sayah or Farès, with the yes-men having discredited once and for all and with no return, the French colonialism hoped to use the leader of the MNA in its last diabolical manoeuvre to attempt to steal victory from the Algerian people.”

Other issues gave the negotiations a very heated nature which the FLN had already settled. These included the issue of the Sahara to which the French authorities wanted to give a special status. The French negotiators also wanted Sidi Bel Abbes to remain a French town. Are we to believe that it was with 19 March 1962 that the tragedy of the Algerian people ended? No. It continued. It was the Secret Armed Organisation (OAS) which took over control from the French army. The OAS was a fascist organisation which

was created in February 1961. Several senior officers of the French army joined this organisation after the failure of the putsch of April 1961. This new army of murderers, who – which is most curious – considered they had been betrayed by General de Gaulle, acted with fury and mercilessly struck the Algerian people. The victims were counted in dozens, particularly in the Oran region where the former General Jouhaud ordered the burning alive of the detainees kidnapped from the Oran prison. Intellectuals, European advocates of Algeria and French people from France sympathising with the Algerian cause died from bullets fired by the OAS which burned, bombed, assassinated and sowed terror in the name of a bygone dream, that of “French Algeria”. The real relief for the Algerian people only came in July 1962.

In a leaflet from the time, the FLN emphasised: “Algerian people: the phase you have just overcome is only a part of your aspirations. Hence, independence is only one stage in the accomplishment of the economic, social and cultural objectives of the Revolution. A new, longer, gigantic and passionate era is opening up to you: that of the reconstitution.” November 1954 was a revolutionary process which promised to emancipate the Algerian people and to free it from all constraints, beyond the liberation of the territory which, of course, was a major stage. This emancipation meant social, scientific and cultural progress, national unity and solidarity. Algeria was independent.



Self-determination referendum. Algerian men and women overwhelmingly come out in favour for the liberating Yes.





The fight was hard and long, but the stake was very important. It was independence.





SUMMARY



SEARCH



The Grande Poste of Algiers



SUMMARY



SEARCH



1962

1962-1971



- ❶ 0,10 Reaper
- ❷ 05/07/1962
- ❸ 17 x 21
- ❹ 13 1/2
- ❺ 31/10/1962
- ❻ Piel-Muller
- ❼ Paris printing office



- ❶ 0,25 Marianne
- ❷ 05/07/1962
- ❸ 17 x 21
- ❹ 13 1/3
- ❺ 31/10/1962
- ❻ Decaris
- ❼ Paris printing office



- ❶ 0,45 Kerrata Gorges
- ❷ 05/07/1962
- ❸ 22 x 36
- ❹ 13
- ❺ 31/10/1962
- ❻ Spitz-Cami
- ❼ Paris printing office



- ❶ 0,50 Tlemcen - Grand Mosque
- ❷ 05/07/1962
- ❸ 22 x 36
- ❹ 13
- ❺ 31/10/1962
- ❻ Pheulpin
- ❼ Paris printing office



- ❶ 1,00 Médéa – Ancient Gates of Lodi
- ❷ 05/07/1962
- ❸ 36 x 22
- ❹ 13
- ❺ 31/10/1962
- ❻ Combet
- ❼ Paris printing office

France's postage stamps surcharged "EA" with a hand stamp

These five postage stamps issued by France in 1960 were provisionally issued on behalf of the Algerian State on 5 July 1962 to be withdrawn from service on 31 October 1962. The surcharge "EA" for Etat algérien was affixed on the stamps using a hand stamp, with the mention "French

Republic" being scored out. The subjects of the stamps are "Reaper", "Marianne" by Decaris as well as 3 Algerian landscapes : "The Kerrata Gorges", "The Grand Mosque of Tlemcen" and "Médéa – Ancient Gates of Lodi"



Demonstration for peace in Algeria. France, 1961.



The Algerian delegation coming out after the first meeting for the signature of the Evian Agreement. France, 1962.

The Evian Agreement

After long and difficult negotiations which took place from 7 to 18 March 1962 in Evian, and in spite of the fresh outbreak of terrorism of the Secret Armed Organisation (OAS), the National Liberation Front (FLN) and the French government signed, on 18 March 1962, the Evian agreement which recognised Algeria's independence and put an end to the war which started on 1 November 1954. This agreement which provides for a cease-fire on 19 March and the organisation of a self-determination referendum was massively approved by referendum in mainland France and in Algeria. On 5 July 1962, Algeria's independence was declared and the Provisional Government of the Algerian Republic (GPRA) was established in Algiers.

The guarantees on the implementation of self-determination and the organisation of the public authorities in Algeria during the transitory period have been defined by mutual agreement.



SUMMARY



SEARCH



France's postage due stamps, surcharged Etat Algérien "EA" (Algerian State) with a hand stamp or using a typographic process

Upon independence, Algeria provisionally used 5 postage stamps and 5 postage due stamps of France previously used in Algeria, after having scored out the mention "French Republic" and affixed a surcharge "EA" for Etat algérien (Algerian State).

These 5 "Wheat sheaves" postage due stamps, with a different face value, date back to 1960. They bear, as a surcharge, the mention "EA" for Etat algérien affixed using a hand stamp. These postage due stamps were withdrawn from service in June 1963.

GPRA

The GPRA was established on 19 September 1958 under the presidency of Ferhat Abbas further to the decisions made by the National Council of the Algerian Revolution during its meeting in Cairo from 22 to 28 August 1958. It was set up as the interlocutor of the French State.

The GPRA had to complete the putting in place of the Revolution's institutions and the reconstruction of a modern Algerian State. The Evian Agreement, in 1962, recognised the GPRA as France's sole interlocutor. The GPRA was initially recognised by the Arab States. Three formations of the GPRA were established: the first (1958-1960) and the second (1960-1961) were presided over by Ferhat Abbas, whereas the third (1961-1962) was led by Benyoucef Benkhedda. It is this last formation which managed the transitory period characterised by the departure of the French institutions and their replacement with the Algerian governmental authorities.

*Benyoucef Benkhedda (left)
Ferhat Abbas (right)*



*The members of
the government
formed by the
President of the
Council, Ahmed
Ben Bella.
Algiers, 1962.*



- 1 0,05 Wheat sheaves
- 2 05/07/1962
- 3 17 x 21
- 4 14 x 13 1/2
- 6 June 1963
- 7 Cortot-Gandon
- 8 Paris printing office



- 1 0,10 Wheat sheaves
- 2 05/07/1962
- 3 17 x 21
- 4 14 x 13 1/2
- 6 June 1963
- 7 Cortot-Gandon
- 8 Paris printing office



- 1 0,20 Wheat sheaves
- 2 05/07/1962
- 3 17 x 21
- 4 14 x 13 1/2
- 6 June 1963
- 7 Cortot-Gandon
- 8 Paris printing office



- 1 0,50 Wheat sheaves
- 2 05/07/1962
- 3 17 x 21
- 4 14 x 13 1/2
- 6 June 1963
- 7 Cortot-Gandon
- 8 Paris printing office



- 1 1,00 Wheat sheaves
- 2 05/07/1962
- 3 17 x 21
- 4 14 x 13 1/2
- 6 June 1963
- 7 Cortot-Gandon
- 8 Paris printing office



1962

1962-1971



- 1 0,10 Reaper
- 2 06/08/1962
- 3 17 x 21
- 4 13 1/2
- 6 31/10/1962
- 7 Piel-Mulier
- 8 Paris printing office



- 1 0,25 Marianne
- 2 06/08/1962
- 3 17 x 21
- 4 13 1/3
- 6 31/10/1962
- 7 Decaris
- 8 Paris printing office



- 1 0,45 Kerrata Gorges
- 2 06/08/1962
- 3 22 x 36
- 4 13
- 6 31/10/1962
- 7 Spitz-Cami
- 8 Paris printing office



- 1 0,50 Tlemcen - Grand Mosque
- 2 06/08/1962
- 3 22 x 36
- 4 13
- 6 31/10/1962
- 7 Pheulpin
- 8 Paris printing office



- 1 1,00 Médéa - Ancient Gates of Lodi
- 2 06/08/1962
- 3 36 x 22
- 4 13
- 6 31/10/1962
- 7 Combet
- 8 Paris printing office

France's stamps surcharged "EA" using a typographic process

These are the same postage stamps as the previous ones, except that the surcharge "EA" is affixed using a typographic process.

Put into circulation for a few months only, they were withdrawn from service on 31 October of the same year.

Telegraphic circular n°. 509 A.G.C. of 27 June 1962 – Surcharged "EA"

On 27 June 1962, the telegraphic circular no. 509 landed on the desks of the departmental heads and receivers of the post office: "As of 2 July 1962, the sale of postage stamps will be exclusively limited to the following values: "0.10 Reaper" – "0.25 Republic"* – "1.00 Médéa - Ancient Gates of Lodi". (...) They must be stamped with the surcharge "EA"."

The circular gave the technical instructions required for the affixing of the surcharges using rubber stamps or slides, cachets or, failing this, using black pencils "when absolutely necessary".

The circular indicates, further, that the same measures will be applied to the postage due labels and to the response coupons which must have the stamp "Etat algérien".

Other stamps were added to the first series: "0.45 Kerrata Gorges" - "0.50 Tlemcen Mosque".

The directives of the circular would only be applied, finally, the morning after the speech given on 3 July by Charles de Gaulle who recognised Algeria's independence. The "EA" postage stamps would be withdrawn a few weeks later, on 13 October 1962, whereas the "EA" postage due labels would be withdrawn in June 1963. The circular no. 515 A.G.C. of 30 June 1962 asks to defer the application of the instruction no. 509 to another date. The circular no. 518 of 2 July 1962 fixes the application of the provisions of the circular no. 509 as of 4 July.

* This is the Marianne by Decaris.

The seal of the Algerian State

The coat of arms of the Democratic People's Republic of Algeria is presented in the form of a circumference comprising, outside, the following inscription in Arabic:

"Democratic People's Republic of Algeria" and inside the following symbols:

- ◆ at the top, the sun rising on a mountain;
- ◆ in the centre, a symmetric goldsmith's hand around the middle finger, with the three middle fingers together and the two end fingers ending in a dove's bill carrying an olive branch;
- ◆ at the bottom, the crescent and the star;
- ◆ on the right, a ballot box with three different grains and oak leaves on top;
- ◆ and on the left, an olive branch with fruits, superimposed with a palm with the roofs and chimneys of a factory and oil drilling derricks.

[Extract from the website of the Presidency of the Republic.]



SUMMARY



SEARCH



8th anniversary of the Algerian Revolution

The issue of the first postage stamp of independent Algeria took place on 1 November 1962, the commemoration date of the 8th anniversary of the Algerian Revolution, with a face value of 1 NF surcharged 9 NF. The creation of this postage stamp, bearing the words in the national language “Democratic People’s Republic of Algeria”, is an act of sovereignty and a national philatelic accomplishment made by a team of young Algerians in an Algerian printing company.

This issue, hastily decided upon, with a limited print run, a strong surcharge and an uneven breakdown of quantities manufactured through the post offices of the nation-

nal territory, overturned some philatelic traditions which the Algerian postal services did not yet have.

“This Algerian act has, for every Algerian, a specific meaning and responds to a profound need.

Hence the stamp’s template, the set date and the purpose of the product for sale have been inspired by the prestige and the specific character of the Algerian Revolution.”

Commonly called the “1+9”, this postage stamp symbolises the high moral and historic values of the Algerian Revolution. It is the most emblematic stamp of the Algerian collection.

The 22 at Clos Salembier

On 25 June 1954, a group of 22 activists from the Revolutionary Committee for Unity and Action (CRUA) and from the Special Organisation (OS) met secretly at the home of Lyès Derriche, scout leader of Clos Salembier, current-day El Madania. This meeting, which led to the start of the National Liberation War, was co-presided over by Mustapha Ben Boulaid and Mohamed Boudiaf. “It must be known that he demonstrated great courage. Lyès Derriche and his family could have had the most horrible consequences if the police had known that a meeting was being held in their house”, witnessed Mohamed Mechat, one of the participants in this meeting. The population of El Madania is today proud to have this house as one of the many historic homes in this quarter.



The 22's group.

A highly sought after stamp

The issue of this stamp was an extraordinary success. Issued on 1 November at 5.15pm, the “8th anniversary of the Algerian Revolution” postage stamp had all been sold by the next morning in the post offices. A few collectors swiped this stamp in dozens of copies. Its limited edition (12,825 labels), combined with the exceptional nature of being independent Algeria’s first stamp, were the advantages which contributed to the high cost of the “1+9”.



0 0 1

- ❶ 1,00+9,00
National flag
- ❷ 01/11/1962
- ❸ 37 x 50
- ❹ 11 1/2
- ❺ 12.825
- ❻ 20/12/1962
- ❼ G. A. Vallée
- ❽ Algiers Printing office



1962

1962-1971



002

- 1 0,05
Kerrata Gorges
- 2 01/11/1962
- 3 22 x 36
- 4 13
- 5 3.500.000
- 6 08/11/1966
- 7 Spitz-Cami
- 8 Paris printing office



003

- 1 0,10 Foug
El Gherza dam
- 2 01/11/1962
- 3 36 x 22
- 4 13
- 5 3.100.000
- 6 08/11/1966
- 7 Combet-Munier
- 8 Paris printing office



004

- 1 0,25 Tlemcen
Grand Mosque
- 2 01/11/1962
- 3 22 x 36
- 4 13
- 5 30.400.000
- 6 08/11/1966
- 7 Pheulpin
- 8 Paris printing office



005

- 1 0,95 Hassi
Messaoud
- 2 01/11/1962
- 3 22 x 36
- 4 13
- 5 1.000.000
- 6 08/11/1966
- 7 Combet
- 8 Paris printing office



006

- 1 1,00 Médéa
Ancient Gates
- 2 01/11/1962
- 3 36 x 22
- 4 13
- 5 3.100.000
- 6 08/11/1966
- 7 Combet
- 8 Paris printing office

Sites

Since the French issue stamps, the Algerian Post and Telecommunications Authority issued, on 1 November 1962, five postage stamps depicting Algerian sites and landscapes but this time with the bilingual mention “Algerian Republic”.

The choice of the sites was not accidental. Three of them depict landscapes: “The Kerrata Gorges”, “The Grand Mosque of Tlemcen” and “Ancient Gates of Lodi and Médéa”. The last two refer to the Hassi Messaoud oil field and to the Foug El Gherza dam.

The initiative is of importance: through these stamps, the Algerian authorities symbolically express the regaining and the exercise of Algerian sovereignty over the entire territory, on the one hand, and over strategic sites linked to the economy, on the other hand.

The Kerrata Gorges are impressive due to their majesty, and also represent a centre of the resistance during

the National Liberation War. This is a region which remains linked in the Algerian collective memory to the massacres of 8 May 1945, which confer to it a strong referential load during this 8th anniversary of 1 November.

The Foug El Gherza dam, in Biskra, was commissioned in the 1950s with a capacity of 45 million cubic metres. It is used in the irrigation of the eastern Zibans plains.

The Grand Mosque of Tlemcen, built in the 12th century and enlarged in 1236 by Yaghmoracen, the founder of the Zianid dynasty, is, with those of Algiers and Nedroma, one of the three mosques built by the Almoravids.

The Hassi Messaoud oil deposit was discovered in 1956 and started to produce in January 1958.

The ancient capital of the beylik of Titteri in the Turkish era, Médéa, located 88km south of Algiers, is an old Roman station whose name derives from the Latin *Lambdia*.

Algeria celebrates its independence

It lasted several days and several nights. This was the independence festival in the capital. Human tides surged from everywhere, on foot, in trucks, in cars, on motor cycles, taking up the central thoroughfares up until the early morning. A lot arrived the night before with their family from the inside of the country to spend the night in the public gardens. The quarters of the Algerian towns were to be decked out with green, white and red. Everywhere, on the balconies, on the roofs of the trolley buses, in the cars, and in hands the flag, for which hundreds of thousands of Algerians had sacrificed their lives, waved. Green and white, with a red star and crescent! Not all these flags, cut out and sewn with makeshift means are successful or conformant, but they are so resplendent! They were still being put together in secrecy barely a few days ago...



SUMMARY



SEARCH





The water policy, a major concern.

72 dams in 2010

With theoretical storage capacity of more than 7 billion cubic metres, Algeria has made considerable progress in terms of access to drinking water and sanitation. By 2010, the number of hydraulic works will include 72 dams, whose mobilisation capacity is estimated at 7.4 billion m³. In the wake of this, 21 large water supply lines have been taken receipt of. The objective of these realisations is: to remedy the shortage situation and carry out the development works downstream of the dams built but not connected. To ensure that the domestic, industrial and agricultural water needs are covered, the government's action in terms of securing the country with hydraulic resources has led to an increase in the mobilisation of water in its conventional forms (Dams and bore wells) and non-conventional roles (seawater desalination, waste water treatment, etc.). Furthermore, within the framework of reducing the wastage of water, the drinking water distribution and supply line infrastructures have been overhauled and developed. With regard to the number of drinking water treatment plants, this has gone from 15 plants with a capacity of 1.25 million m³/d of treated water, to 38 plants with a treatment capacity of 2.75 million m³/d.





SUMMARY



SEARCH



*Djamaâ Djedid,
place des Martyrs, Algiers*



SUMMARY



SEARCH



1963

1962-1971



007

- 1 0,05 Flag and olive branch
- 2 07/01/1963
- 3 28,5 x 21
- 4 12 1/2
- 5 5.275.000
- 6 01/02/1965
- 8 National printing office of Belgrade



008

- 1 0,10 Flag and olive branch
- 2 07/01/1963
- 3 28,5 x 21
- 4 12 1/2
- 5 9.100.000
- 6 01/02/1965
- 8 National printing office of Belgrade



009

- 1 0,25 Flag and olive branch
- 2 07/01/1963
- 3 28,5 x 21
- 4 12 1/2
- 5 50.800.000
- 6 01/02/1965
- 8 National printing office of Belgrade



010

- 1 0,95 Flag and olive branch
- 2 07/01/1963
- 3 28,5 x 21
- 4 12 1/2
- 5 5.025.000
- 6 01/02/1965
- 8 National printing office of Belgrade

Glory to the Revolution

The olive branch which partly covers the cross of a rifle with, as the main subject, the national flag is the pictorial theme chosen to illustrate the Revolution and to glorify it, at a time when Algeria had just regained its sovereignty and was starting the year when it would celebrate – in less than six months – the first anniversary of its independence. These images resolutely register the country in the specificity of universal symbols, recalling that the Algerian Revolution has the sole objective of regaining independence and peace.

The olive branch, a symbol of peace, is a fundamentally Mediterranean representation since, even in Ancient Greece, it was the tree of Athena.

Later on, the monotheist religions would use the olive branch with the dove released by the prophet Noah after The Flood in the references to which mankind in its entirety adheres to.

The dove, sent from the Ark to find out whether the waters had subsided from the earth after their outburst, returned in the evening with an olive branch in its beak to indicate to Noah that the water had fallen. In the Koran, the olive tree is cited as a source of benefit and

light and a symbol of peace of the country, particularly in the sura “The Fig Tree” (“At-Tin”).

On the United Nations (UN) flag, the map of the world is surrounded by an olive wreath.

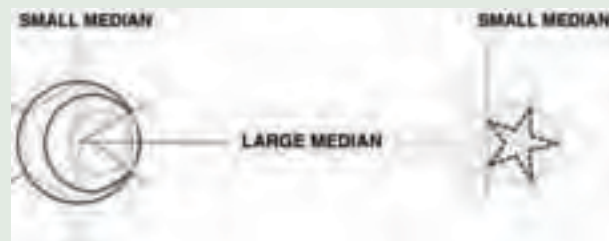


Fresco depicting a scene of the war of independence in Oran.

The national flag

The flag of the Democratic People’s Republic of Algeria is made up of a green and white rectangle with a red star and crescent. According to some sources, it was designed by the wife of Messali Hadj in 1928, whereas, according to others, it was created at the time of Emir Abdelkader.

The symbolism of the colours comprises the white which means purity, green the colour of Islam and the crescent and the five-branch star, both coloured red, which are also elements representative of Islam. It was adopted upon Algeria’s independence on 3 April 1962 by the Provisional Government of the Algerian Republic (GPRA). The appendix to the law 63-45 of 25 April 1963 officially bears the characteristics of the national flag.



Graphic charter of the national emblem.



SUMMARY



SEARCH



Return to peace

Broken chains and a dove which carries an olive branch to symbolise the return to peace are the choice of universal symbols in Algerian allegories. Whilst broken chains depict freedom and the end of the colonial yoke, the dove refers to the hopes of the Algerian people.

The dove became a symbol of peace as of the second half of the 20th century.

Four years after the end of the Second World War, in 1949, an important congress on peace was organised in Paris (France) by the World Movement of Peace Partisans, inspired by the progressive ideas in vogue at this time.

The members of this movement included the painter Pablo Picasso. It was Picasso who designed the poster for this congress by drawing the outline of a dove, sketched from the shapes of the white pigeons he kept in a cage in his studio and those he observed on the trees in Malaga, Spain, during his childhood.

Since then, Picasso's dove has been found on all walls of European cities. The symbol would then be abundantly used in the icono-graphy of the Peace Movement, in particular, to illustrate the posters of the congress of the World Peace Council.

The Basle Dove

The first embossed coloured postage stamp (white, red and a light blue surrounding) is that of the "Basle Dove". Designed by the architect Melchior Berri, it was issued by the post office of the Swiss canton of Basle in 1845. Imperforate, it depicted a white dove on a red coat of arms surrounded by the mention "Stadt-Post-Basle" (Urban Post Office of Basle). Created five years after the British "Black Penny", it inaugurated the principle of the advance payment of the fees due for postal transport.

Picasso drawing his dove, 1955.



Algeria at the AUO summit

From 22 to 26 May 1963, Algeria participated in the summit creating the African Union Organisation (AUO) in Addis-Ababa, Ethiopia. About thirty Heads of Government and State of Africa responded to the appeal made by Haile Selassie, the Ethiopian emperor, by adopting the charter of the AUO which works in the sense of the development of the African continent and the reinforcement of the solidarity between the nations. At the end of this meeting, it was decided that the permanent headquarters of the organisation would be in Addis-Ababa. Furthermore, the Heads of State will meet up annually and their Ministers of Foreign Affairs every six months.

H. Boumediène and A. Bouteflika at the AUO summit.



0 1 1

- ❶ 1,00 Flag and dove
- ❷ 07/01/1963
- ❸ 28,5 x 21
- ❹ 12 1/2
- ❺ 4.650.000
- ❻ 15/11/1967
- ❼ National printing office of Belgrade



0 1 2

- ❶ 2,00 Flag and dove
- ❷ 07/01/1963
- ❸ 28,5 x 21
- ❹ 12 1/2
- ❺ 1.500.000
- ❻ 15/11/1967
- ❼ National printing office of Belgrade



0 1 3

- ❶ 5,00 Flag and dove
- ❷ 07/01/1963
- ❸ 28,5 x 21
- ❹ 12 1/2
- ❺ 400.000
- ❻ 15/11/1967
- ❼ National printing office of Belgrade



0 1 4

- ❶ 10,00 Flag and dove
- ❷ 07/01/1963
- ❸ 28,5 x 21
- ❹ 12 1/2
- ❺ 240.000
- ❻ 15/11/1967
- ❼ National printing office of Belgrade



1963

1962-1971



015

- ❶ 0,25
- ❷ 21/03/1963
- ❸ 36 x 22
- ❹ 13
- ❺ 1.000.000
- ❻ 19/11/1966
- ❼ Ferrer
- ❽ Paris printing office

World Freedom from Hunger Campaign

In a context marked by the recently regained independence of several nations, as well as many fights throughout the world led by peoples in search of freedom, the fight against misery is one of the priorities of the international community. Freedom from hunger is a crucial issue which the United States has studied for a few years and for which it has examined and adopted several actions integrated into a vast programme entitled “Development Decade”. The Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO), created in 1943 further to the Hot Springs Conference, in the State of Virginia (United States) held, for its part, to mark the year 1963, that of the 20th anniversary of its creation, through the launch of a World Freedom from Hunger Campaign.

This large-scale action is based around major events: World Freedom from Hunger Week, planned to start on 21 March 1963, a World Food Congress planned for the month of June, which was attended by Statesmen,

scholars, thinkers and sociologists which should lead to measures capable of permitting the fight against famine to be effectively fought and the food security on all continents to be ensured.

The week was preceded by a special assembly on “Freedom from Hunger”, held on 14 March in Rome, attended by 29 people of world renown, several of whom are Nobel Prize winners, as well as men of culture and thinkers.

This meeting published the “Manifesto on Man’s Right to Freedom from Hunger” in which it particularly recommended an increased interest for the preservation of the forestry cover and the extension of irrigation. The World Freedom from Hunger Campaign marks the desire of the international community to unite together and draw up a common and general strategy in order to combat misery and support the developing countries.

WFP help to Algeria

In November 1963, Algeria which had just become independent, asked for international assistance to reinstate the 5 million refugees who came from Morocco and Tunisia and to ensure their subsistence in the rural zones particularly. The emergency food help required for the population, who cruelly lacked provisions, was ensured by the United Nations World Food Programme (WFP). This immediately mobilised resources to come to the help of Algeria in dealing with millions of women and children who had terribly suffered the devastating effects of colonisation.

Recently created, the WFP immediately started to work on an experimental basis for a period of three years from 1963 with a budget of less than 100 million dollars.



WFP volunteers in action.



SUMMARY



SEARCH



National Solidarity Fund

At the end of over 132 years of colonisation, which impoverished the underprivileged layers of society even more, and of a socially and humanly devastating liberation war, Algeria found itself in destitution once independence was regained. Deprived of its own resources capable of enabling it to manage current affairs initially and to finance the reconstruction of the country and the recovery of the economy secondly, the Algerian State, through President Ahmed Ben Bella, then called upon the solidarity of the people by launching a campaign to collect cash donations and objects of value for the National Solidarity Fund.

Algerians, of all social conditions, whether educated or illiterate, whether living in the country or abroad, joined hands to contribute to overcoming misery, poverty and ignorance and to open up a window onto the developed world.

The upsurge in generosity raised by this campaign is exceptional. Large donations in money and in jewellery

have been collected since the launch of this vast mutual aid movement. Everyone has the feeling they have contributed, even if only a little, to the construction of this brand new nation. This National Solidarity Fund has the aim of particularly looking after the social categories most affected by the war as well as the families of the martyrs.

In support, they were given the means to set to work and to grow the wheat sheaf and the olive branch, the symbols of labour and of the fight against famine and social misery, thus beginning the economic recovery of the country which wants to and can only count on its own children.

This unprecedented campaign in terms of mobilisation and commitment reflects like nothing else the feeling of ancestral solidarity fixed firmly within all fringes of the Algerian people.

Creation of the FNS

The National Solidarity Fund (FNS) was created by decree no. 63-147 of 25 April 1963. Placed under the aegis of the President of the Council, he was assisted on an advisory basis by a board of directors comprised of “representatives of all ministries, the office of the National Assembly, the Planning Department, the UGTA workers’ union, the FLN party and each national organisation”.

The FNS is “administered by a permanent bureau responsible for accounting the funds and for taking the initiatives necessary for the organisation of the solidarity campaign. The aim of the FNS is to fight against under-employment, poverty, slums and, in general, to finance all operations decided upon by the President of the Council”.

Donations of all kinds for the reconstruction of the country.



016

- ❶ 0,50+0,20
- ❷ 26/05/1963
- ❸ 22 x 36
- ❹ 13
- ❺ 500.000
- ❻ 01/02/1965
- ❼ Bouzid and Ferrer
- ❽ Paris printing office



1963

1962-1971



017

- 1 0,05 Scales
- 2 June 1963
- 3 17 x 21
- 4 13 1/2
- 5 3.340.000
- 6 31/05/1980
- 7 M. Temmam
- 8 Paris printing office



018

- 1 0,10 Scales
- 2 June 1963
- 3 17 x 21
- 4 13 1/2
- 5 15.190.000
- 6 31/05/1980
- 7 M. Temmam
- 8 Paris printing office



019

- 1 0,20 Scales
- 2 June 1963
- 3 17 x 21
- 4 13 1/2
- 5 14.810.000
- 6 31/05/1980
- 7 M. Temmam
- 8 Paris printing office



020

- 1 0,50 Scales
- 2 June 1963
- 3 17 x 21
- 4 13 1/2
- 5 8.520.000
- 6 31/05/1980
- 7 M. Temmam
- 8 Paris printing office



021

- 1 1,00 Scales
- 2 June 1963
- 3 17 x 21
- 4 13 1/2
- 5 7.530.000
- 6 31/05/1980
- 7 M. Temmam
- 8 Paris printing office

Postage due labels

Postage due labels of independent Algeria bearing the mention “Democratic People’s Republic of Algeria”, these five stamps, apart from the administrative function they fulfil, represent the reappropriation by the Algerian postal authority of one of its essential tasks which is the postal franking in all its facets. Their issue put any end to those in use up until then (from July 1962 to May 1963), inherited from the colonial administration and on which was affixed as a surcharge the mention “EA” for Etat algérien.

These labels were used to assert:

- ◆ the tax to be paid by the addressee of a postal object not or insufficiently franked by the sender; equivalent in this case to double the lack of franking;
- ◆ the simple franking tax, with the exclusion of any surcharge, paid by the addressee of the mail sent by some civil servants;
- ◆ the fixed surcharge applicable to items of mail of any nature sent poste restante;
- ◆ the customs duty to which all letters sent from abroad and delivered to customs are liable.

The scales

The scales are the symbol of Justice. They are associated with the idea of what is correct and properly weighed, therefore fair. The image also enables the abstract idea of justice to be visualised.

The scales are one of many symbols seen on official buildings (courts, tribunals), adorning the markings of Justice (seals) and used as decoration for staging justice. They are attributed to the goddess Astraea (the light), daughter of Zeus and Themis in Greek mythology. The origin of this symbol is therefore ancient and is also found in the Koran, since it is the scales which determine the value of acts on Judgement Day. Weighing up ones acts is one of the essential recommendations in the Muslim religion (sura “Al Israa”, verse 35; “Al Anbiyaa”, verse 47; “Ar Rahman”, verse 7; “Al Hadid”, verse 25, etc.).

The UNAP is created

The fruit of a unique experiment in the history of Algerian painting, the National Union of Visual Arts (UNAP) was founded in Algiers in 1963 by the pioneers of Algerian art in all its diversity. This was an elite group of artists, comprised, amongst others, of Omar Racim, M’hamed Issiakhem, Denis Martinez, Choukri Mesli, Mohamed Temmam and Baya Mahieddine, who decided to represent, on the national and international artistic scene, the pictorial world reflecting the cultural basis and the realities resulting from the changes made in the aftermath of Algeria’s independence.

By creating the UNAP, the Algerian artists set up a space for meeting and sharing. The promotion of the artistic creation in all its forms is continued through group or individual exhibitions, conferences and training workshops.



SUMMARY



SEARCH



1st anniversary of the independence

On 5 July 1963, the green and white flag, with a red star and crescent, has for one year symbolised the freedom regained by the Algerian people and the sovereignty of a nation which suffered from 132 years of colonisation. Independent Algeria lives at the rhythm of the popular jubilation, the festivities and the marches of men, women and children shouting slogans celebrating the FLN and singing the national anthem.

In this first celebration of the country's independence, there is a mixed feeling of pride, joy and sadness. The pride for having achieved a victory over one of the world's most powerful armies, the joy of having gained independence as a result of a tenacious and heroic combat to regain their dignity as men and women. The sadness, finally, of counting hundreds of thousands of chouhada fighters who made the ultimate sacrifice to liberate Algeria. The contemplation of the martyrs of the Revolution is observed in the towns and villages throu-

ghout the national territory, as no one forgets the sacrifices of one and a half million martyrs killed with weapons in their hands so that Algeria could become free and independent. After the departure of over a million Europeans, in 1962, the country started bit by bit to reorganise itself and young Algerians took control to start the development.

Politically, the adoption by referendum of Algeria's First Constitution, on 8 May 1963, gave the Algerian Republic an eminently socialist vocation and placed down the foundations of the State.

This is a State for which the election of the first founding Assembly in September 1962, the declaration of the Democratic People's Republic of Algeria, as well as the establishment of the first government drew the outlines and prepared for Algeria's membership, on 8 October 1962, to the UN. This was an entrance through the main door to take its place among nations.



*The crescent and the star...
so that no one forgets.*

Moufdi Zakaria.



“Qassaman” recorded in Tunis

The necessity to write and compose an official national anthem, with the prerequisite of not citing or glorifying any famous person, was decided upon during a staff meeting held in the presence of Saâd Dahlab and Abane Ramdane. On behalf of the FLN, Rebah Lakhdar and Benyoucef Benkhedda contacted Moufdi Zakaria in Algiers and asked him to compose the anthem. Moufdi Zakaria very quickly proposed the poem “Qassaman” to the FLN leaders which was immediately accepted. It was at the El Khaldounia centre that the national anthem was performed for the first time by the chorus of young students from the Zaitouna University of Tunis and recorded thanks to a tape recorder belonging to the Tunisian lawyer Amar Dkhil, counsel for the defence of the chahid Mustapha Ben Boulaïd during a court case before a colonial jurisdiction.



0 2 2

- ❶ 0,25
- ❷ 05/07/1963
- ❸ 26 x 36
- ❹ 13
- ❺ 500.000
- ❻ 19/11/1966
- ❼ A. Ali-Khodja
- ❽ Paris printing office



1963

1962-1971



0 2 3

- ❶ 0,25
- ❷ 29/07/1963
- ❸ 26 x 36
- ❹ 13
- ❺ 300.000
- ❻ 19/11/1966
- ❼ A. Ali-Khodja
- ❽ Paris printing office

2nd Congress of Arab Doctors

From 29 July to 2 August in Algiers, the 2nd Congress of Arab Doctors is organised with the participation of close to 99 doctors and professors of medicine.

The official inauguration of this congress will be made by Messrs Mohamed Nekkache, Minister of Health, Saïd Mohammedi, Minister of Former Moudjahidine and Victims of the War, and D^r Ali Hussein Chaâbane, Secretary General of the Union of Arab Doctors.

The dean of the combined Faculty of Medicine and Pharmacy of Algiers, Prof. Mohamed Aouchiche, will speak to close the inauguration session.

The organisation of this congress is also a tribute paid to this medical organisation. In the programme planned by the Algiers' Congress, about forty speeches will be devoted to cancer, tuberculosis, diseases of the digestive tube, hydatid cysts, etc. On the fringe of this congress, the University Hospital of Mustapha Bacha will host round tables on rural medicine, medical assistance and the teaching of medicine. Likewise, a tribute is also planned to the memory of the twenty Algerian doctors killed in action during the National Liberation War. The previous congress was held in Baghdad, Iraq.

Union of Arab Doctors

Founded in 1928, the Union of Arab Doctors brings together practitioners working in different countries of the Arab world, union representatives, as well as medical organisations and societies.

Its priorities are registered, among others, in the spirit of working in favour of medicine, the consolidation of the fraternal links and exchanges of scientific and technical knowledge between Arab doctors. It also aims to develop knowledge in the domain of diseases specific to the Arab countries, and undertakes to organise an annual congress.

“Free medicine for everyone”

Due to one of the most deplorable sanitary situations, in the aftermath of the independence, Algeria started to establish a healthcare system capable of freely and equitably distributing healthcare to a population which for a long time had been affected by endemic diseases due to poverty, such as childhood diseases, cholera, tuberculosis, parasitosis or, quite simply, malnutrition.

Inheriting, however, a medical institution working according to the colonial rules and design, independent Algeria will carry out transformations without leaving this legacy out of account.

The choices of economic organisations and companies are listed in the Tripoli Charter (1962) which extols “free medicine for everyone, as quickly as possible”, hence the nationalisation of free medicine (private hospitals and clinics).

The training of the medical personnel, greatly reduced since the independence, is also one of the urgent actions which are imposed.



Secret hospital during the November Revolution.



SUMMARY



SEARCH



Pre-cancelled stamps

The pre-cancelled postage stamp is, as its name indicates, cancelled in advance.

These are stamps bearing the print of the cancellation mark "Postal franking".

They are reserved for the franking of prints and samples. The stamp is then stuck on the envelope which it has to frank.

This definition applies to most so-called pre-cancelled stamps currently in use. However, according to other connoisseurs, any stamp cancelled before the envelope it

franks has been entrusted to the postal services is considered to be pre-cancelled. This includes, in this definition, all precursor pre-cancellation modes (stamp stuck on a strip or label). But it is increasingly a question of replacing pre-cancellation with the use of franking machines, to the great delight of postmark collectors.

The largest users of pre-cancelled stamps are France and the United States, with the latter being furthermore considered as the birthplace of this type of postal franking.

Orange

All four of the first Algerian pre-cancelled stamps have the orange as the subject, enhanced by an orange tree flower whose essence is the base of many traditional Algerian preparations. The fruit is undeniably representative of the citrus-growing vocation of the Mitidja plain which surrounds Algiers.

In the 10th century already, the Arab geographer El Bekri reported in Khazrouna (between Blida and Boufarik) a centre of life and of culture. After the fall of Grenada in 1492 and up until the 16th century, thousands of Andalusian families escaping the Spanish Reconquista in waves, took refuge in Maghreb. These families would mark the history of the region through the quality and the refinement of their know-how. For many travellers of the time, the Mitidja was famous for its olive groves and its orange groves.

Distilling flowers

The aromatic waters drawn from the orange, rose, mimosa, jasmine, lilac, narcissus and the jonquil flowers were used by our ancestors for culinary and medicinal purposes. Ma z'har or orange flower water is made from neroli, the essential oil obtained by distilling buds of flowers from the sour orange tree. This diluted essence gives off a strong, slightly citrus aroma, a gauge of quality. This precious plant liquid is very often used in the preparation of cakes and cooked dishes and enhances the taste of coffee.

Distilling flowers in Algeria dates back to the 12th century when North Africa was under the influence of the Arabic-Andalusian civilisation. Furthermore, alembic, a tool used for the distillation, takes its name from the Arabic word al inbiq which means a distilling vase.

Orange tree flowers.



0 2 4

- ❶ 0,08 Orange
- ❷ July 1963
- ❸ 18 x 22
- ❹ 14 x 13
- ❺ 400.000
- ❻ 31/05/1980
- ❼ Paris printing office



0 2 5

- ❶ 0,20 Orange
- ❷ July 1963
- ❸ 18 x 22
- ❹ 14 x 13
- ❺ 400.000
- ❻ 31/05/1980
- ❼ Paris printing office



0 2 6

- ❶ 0,40 Orange
- ❷ July 1963
- ❸ 18 x 22
- ❹ 14 x 13
- ❺ 200.000
- ❻ 31/05/1980
- ❼ Paris printing office



0 2 7

- ❶ 0,55 Orange
- ❷ July 1963
- ❸ 18 x 22
- ❹ 14 x 13
- ❺ 200.000
- ❻ 31/05/1980
- ❼ Paris printing office



1963

1962-1971



0 2 8

- ❶ 0,25
- ❷ 13/10/1963
- ❸ 36 x 22
- ❹ 13
- ❺ 500.000
- ❻ 19/11/1966
- ❼ A. Ali-Khodja
- ❽ Paris printing office

Algerian Constitution

Independent Algeria's first Constitution was approved by referendum on 8 September 1963. It is amended the 10th of September 1963 and published in the official bulletin.

After 132 years of French colonisation and seven and a half years of war to regain independence, Algeria became the Democratic People's Republic of Algeria, with an eminently socialist vocation with the motto "The Revolution by the people and for the people".

Extolling a presidential system, the Constitution recognises Islam as the State religion and the Arab language as its national and official language. In the foreword, it specifies that "Algeria owes to itself to affirm that the Arab language is the national and official language and that it obtains its essential spiritual force from Islam; however, the Republic guarantees respect for anyone's opinion, their beliefs and the free exercise of religion to all".

The National Liberation Front (FLN), the sole party, ensures "the harmonious and effective operating of the political institutions planned by the Constitution".

For Algeria, the event inaugurates the era of the constitutional sovereignty and legality and of the stability of the institutions which guarantee the edification of the nation. They guarantee the fundamental rights of citizens and Algeria's commitment to the international principles through its adherence to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.



"The fundamental rights recognised as belonging to each citizen of the Republic will permit him to participate fully and effectively in the task of building the country. They will permit him to develop and fulfil himself harmoniously within the community, in accordance with the interests of the country and the desires of the people." The institutional framework which has just been completed by the adoption of the first Algerian Constitution was preceded by the election of the first constitutive Assembly on 20 September 1962 which led to the declaration of the Democratic People's Republic of Algeria, on 25 September 1962, followed, a few days later, i.e. on 29 September, by the establishment of independent Algeria's first government.

Ahmed Ben Bella elected President of the Republic

On 15 March 1963, Ahmed Ben Bella was elected President of the Republic after he has been President of council ministers since the 28th September 1962. On 20 March, he presented on Radio-Television the decree on the organisation and management of industrial companies, as well as farms which had become vacant due to the departure of the Europeans. On 1 October of the same year, he announced the nationalisation of the last properties belonging to the French colonists. The objective of the Algerian State is to make up for the delay accumulated over 130 years of colonial domination in an environment where the third world is emerging on the international scene.



SUMMARY



SEARCH



9th anniversary of the Algerian Revolution

Nine years ago, on 1 November 1954, the liberation war was started against the colonial yoke. Every year, Algeria perpetuates this event and officially honours the memory of the martyrs of freedom and dignity, thus renewing its determination to regain its sovereignty, its assets and its future.

Two meetings held on 10 and 24 October 1954 in Algiers enabled the last details of the preparations for the start of the National Liberation War to be developed. Among the main issues dealt with was the name to be given to the organisation.

It was thus decided to create the National Liberation Front and its military wing represented by the National Liberation Army.

The first mission of the Front was to encourage all political leanings comprising the national movement to join the ranks of the Revolution and to mobilise the masses for the decisive fight against the occupier. The selection

of the night of Sunday, 31 October to Monday, 1 November, as the date of the start of the armed action, obeyed tactical military data, which included the departure of a large number of soldiers and officers of the occupation's army on weekend leave, which would be followed by the celebration of the Christian feast of All Saints Day, as well as the need to start the surprise effect. Furthermore, it had to define a map of the regions, to set down their direction formally and to put the last touches to the attack plan for the night of 1 November.

1 November is a memorable date which saw the National Liberation Front succeed, in spite of few resources, in unifying the ranks of the Algerian people and in mobilising almost all political elites within the framework of a frontal fight against the French colonialism.

The Revolutions started within the participation of 1,200 moudjahidine at the national level who had only 400 weapons and a few hand-made bombs.



0 2 9

- ❶ 0,25
- ❷ 01/11/1963
- ❸ 22 x 36
- ❹ 13
- ❺ 500.000
- ❻ 19/11/1966
- ❼ A. Ali-Khodja
- ❽ Paris printing office

The appeal of 1 November 1954

“On 1 November 1954

“Algerian people, activists of the national cause

“To whom we appeal to judge us, our concern by circulating this declaration is to enlighten you as to the deep reasons which have pushed us to act by explaining to you our programme, the meaning of our action, the grounds of our views whose aim remains the national independence in the North African framework.

“(…) Above all, we consider that after decades of fighting, the national movement has reached its phase of fulfilment.

“(…) Faced with this situation which is likely to become irreparable, a team of young leaders and aware activists, rallying around it most of the elements that are still healthy and decisive, has deemed that the moment has come to bring the national movement out of the dead end which the fights of people and influence drove it into, to launch it alongside Moroccan and Tunisian brothers in the veritable revolutionary fight.”

[Extract from the integral text of the first appeal addressed by the Secretary General of the FLN to the Algerian people.]

Maquis resistance
fighters.



1963

1962-1971



030

- ❶ 0,25
- ❷ 08/11/1963
- ❸ 23 x 32,5
- ❹ 11 1/2
- ❺ 1.000.000
- ❻ 19/11/1966
- ❼ A. Ali-Khodja
- ❽ Courvoisier

Centenary of the International Red Cross

The International Red Cross (IRC) was founded in 1963, i.e. four years after the famous Battle of Solferino, in Italy, where thousands of soldiers died due to lack of medical care. Henry Dunant, a Swiss citizen, improvised first aid on site with the assistance of the local civilian populations.

Further to this disaster, the idea to create the International Cross became essential, in order to protect soldiers and civilians from the throes of war.

One century later, and at a time when countless battles and wars had succeeded the Battle of Solferino, the IRC

imposed itself through its humanitarian action on the international scene by intervening in most major crises of the last 140 years. This organisation's continual efforts, wishing to be impartial, neutral and independent, earned it the Nobel Peace Prize in 1963 along with the International Committee of the Red Cross and the League of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies.

Today, these organisations work under the name of the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies which, with its 185 national member societies, is the largest humanitarian network throughout the world.

ARC admitted on the international plan

During its meeting on 4 July 1963, the ICRC declared its official recognition; and on 8 August 1963, during the meeting of the Council of Governors, held as part of the Red Cross Centenary, the Algerian Red Crescent was accepted by a cheer from the number of the Red Cross, the Red Crescent, the Red Lion and Sun League societies.

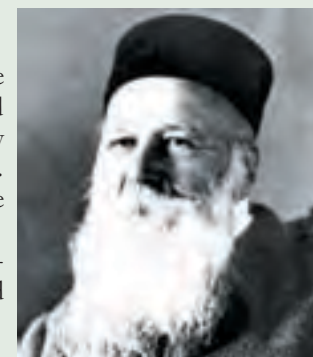


The ARC accepted at the Red-Cross, Red-Crescent and the Red Lion-and-Sun in 1963.

The IRC and Algeria

Among the countless consequences of the policy of repression adopted by the colonial army, are the movements of the Algerian populations to Morocco and Tunisia. This migratory flow was mainly comprised of women, children, the elderly and war cripples. This ever-increasing population required significant management. At the start of the autumn of 1957, the number of stateless people moving to the two bordering countries had reached 100,000 people.

The International Red Cross intervened to aid them. Six aid missions were dispatched to Morocco and three others to Tunisia. The delegates of the IRC distributed food, medicines as well as covers and clothes.



Henry Dunant.



SUMMARY



SEARCH



The Universal Declaration of Human Rights

10 December 1963 marks the 15th anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. Adopted in 1948, in Paris, by the General Assembly of the United Nations in its resolution 217 A (III) and ratified by the 58 Member States, it constitutes a protection against the atrocities committed during the Second World War. Internationally, this declaration recognises human rights and their fundamental freedoms, making them inalienable.

Without distorting the already existing texts, particularly the Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen (France, 1789), the 30 articles of the document declared

in 1948 stipulate for the entire international community the guarantee of fundamental civilian and political rights, completed by the protection of economic and social rights. After 132 years of French colonisation, Algeria, which regained its independence in 1962, marked its entry among nations by fully adhering to the principle of recognising individual freedoms – an internationally recognised value.

Although not having legal scope, this declaration remains an affirmation of the existence and of the preservation of rights related to the human individual and to their dignity.

A legal model

In the annals of the legal texts of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights is one of the first examples of the Organisation's capacity to obtain international cooperation and consensus.

Developing the declared objective of the United Nations Charter which is to encourage social progress and establish better living conditions in a greater freedom, said declaration attaches as much importance to economic, social and cultural rights as it does to civil rights and political freedoms and grants them the same degree of protection.

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights has inspired more than 60 international instruments on human rights which, altogether, form a vast system of legally restricting treaties in terms of the promotion and defence of human rights.

The base of the international legislation in terms of human rights, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights is used as a model for numerous international.



Adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. Paris, 1948.

El Emir, advocate of humanitarian law

On 30 April 2006, at the Palais des Nations in Geneva, an inaugural conference of the exhibition was held whose theme was "Emir Abdelkader, advocate of humanitarian law and cantor of inter-religious dialogue" Eminent people from international organisations, politics, diplomacy and culture, including Louise Arbour, the High Commissioner of the United Nations on Human Rights, attended this meeting. The exemplary personality of the Emir in terms of the humanitarian treatment of prisoners, inter-religious dialogue and his concern for the dialogue extolling tolerance, fraternity and respect of human worth were emphasised. He was the advocate of what is, today, humanitarian law.



0 3 1

- ❶ 0,25
- ❷ 10/12/1963
- ❸ 33 x 22,7
- ❹ 11 1/2 x 11 3/4
- ❺ 1.000.000
- ❻ 19/11/1966
- ❼ Courvoisier
- ❽ Courvoisier





SUMMARY



SEARCH



Algiers, seen from the sea



SUMMARY



SEARCH



1964

1962-1971

Labour Day



032

- ❶ 0,50
- ❷ 01/05/1964
- ❸ 22 x 36
- ❹ 13
- ❺ 2.000.000
- ❻ 01/02/1965
- ❼ A. Ali-Khodja
- ❽ Paris printing office

More than all the labour days of previous years, that of 1 May 1964 is of particular importance for the Algerian worker. It is the result of several months of fighting by workers to regain their full and entire sovereignty over their production tool. This process was started by the first Congress of the General Union of Algerian Workers (UGTA), from 17 to 20 January 1963, which recognised the unification of all workers in a mass organisation which will ensure them their rights and preserve their dignity.

Then, there were successively the decree institutionalising self-management, the nationalisation of the large properties and farming land, the agricultural self-management congress, the creation of the National Social Security Fund and the nationalisation of flour mills and of the food industries.

The sovereignty of the Algerian workers was reaffirmed on the occasion of the 2nd Congress of the UGTA, from 23 to 27 March 1964, which recognised their desire to make the Socialist Revolution triumphant and to resolutely walk on the path of the country's reconstruction.

To this end, the workers adopted a new platform establishing the exercise of union action under the aegis of the National Liberation Front (FLN) so that the UGTA follows the lead of the party's revolutionary resolutions. This series of actions, achieved in the space of a few months only, reflects the place which the Algerian worker occupies in the process of building Algeria and

the value accorded to work and labour, the sole guarantors of the success of the national reconstruction battle. Labour Day, celebrated throughout the world, finds its entire meaning in Algeria where the workers are at the same time managers and controllers of their production tool.



Demonstration in Algiers on the occasion of 1 May 1963

Aïssat Idir

Aïssat Idir was one of the pioneers of the Algerian union movement. His fight, alongside other activists of the same party, for the rights and dignities of Algerian workers, led to the creation in February 1956 of the General Union of Algerian Workers of which he was appointed Secretary General.

This position enabled him to put in place sections and cells of the union organisation and he continued on this path up until his arrest, on 23 May 1956, by the French colonial authorities, due to his unionist activities. In prison, he suffered the cruellest of tortures and died on 26 July 1959 at the age of 44.

The assassination of the Secretary General of the General Union of Algerian Workers caused a huge wave of reprobation and anger throughout the world and reinforced the fight for the right to unionisation.



SUMMARY



SEARCH



Africa Day

Africa Day, which all African States celebrate on 25 May, symbolises African unity. The creation of the African Union Organisation (AUO), in Addis-Ababa in 1963, had the aim of permitting Africa to collectively express itself on the international scene and to play an essential role in the fight for freedom and for the emergence of a collective African identity.

It imposed itself as a player to be reckoned with in the resolution of conflicts on the continent. African unity is based on the shared vision of a united and strong Africa, and on the need to build a partnership between the governments and all layers of civil society, in order to reinforce the solidarity and cohesion between the African peoples.

Furthermore, the AUO charter includes, among its objectives, the contribution to the liberation of African countries which are still living under the yoke of colonialism and apartheid.

Through the pan-African organisation, Africa aspires to the establishment of a sovereign equality of all African States, to the respect of the borders existing at the time when independence is regained, to the participation of African peoples in the Organisation's activities, to the peaceful settlement of conflicts between the Member States of the AUO and to the promotion of social justice. An organisation with a continental vocation, the AUO works to promote peace, security and stability on the continent.



0 3 3

- ❶ 0,45
- ❷ 25/05/1964
- ❸ 36 x 22
- ❹ 13
- ❺ 1.000.000
- ❻ 01/02/1965
- ❼ C. Mesli
- ❽ Paris printing office

Life for Mandela

In 1944, Nelson Mandela joined the African National Congress (ANC) within which he activated for the defence of the rights of Blacks in South Africa.

Very quickly, he became the symbol of the African resistance and actively opposed apartheid, the system based on racial segregation which was established in 1948 by the National Party.

The ANC, an organisation created in 1912 to combat social injustices, was banned as of 1960 further to the Sharpeville massacres.

In 1961, Mandela created the military wing of the ANC of which he became the commander in chief. He was accused of encouraging the revolt and on 12 June 1964 was sentenced to life in prison.



Between colonisation and emancipation

Africa draws its history from centuries of colonisation. It was in the 15th century that the first Portuguese colonies crowded the African soil, followed by the English, Dutch and French colonies in the 16th and 17th centuries. As of the 19th century, Africa was shared in a climate of resistances and conflicts. The emancipation movement started before the Second World War.

Whilst the colonisation entailed a reduction in infant mortality and a decline in epidemics, it is the cause of the splitting up of the continent into a multitude of States. The importance of the plantations and of the mineral resources compensate painfully for the frequent lack of food crops and of transformation industries.



1964

1962-1971



034

- ❶ 0,25
- ❷ 01/06/1964
- ❸ 17 x 21
- ❹ 13 1/2
- ❺ 51.700.000
- ❻ 06/11/1971
- ❼ Paris printing office

Ploughing

The economic recovery drive boosted by the Algerian State, once independence and peace were regained, was accompanied by the recovery of agriculture with the long term objective of achieving food self-sufficiency. The Algerian state abolished the colonial practice of the *khemmassat* from sad memory by giving the *fellahs* back their dignity. The new objectives included the transformation of traditional agriculture into a cooperative system so as to improve the standard of living of rural inhabitants. This conviction opened up the way for the nationalisation of the lands and of their distribution into farming cooperatives. The realisation of the agricultural plan targets the training of executives and technicians of agricultural works as well as agronomic engineers, the implementation of the re-conversion of the vineyard and a vast programme to intensify breeding to increase the number of herds, particularly sheep which had reduced by 50% in the war. The reinforcement of the veterinary service for optimised maintenance of the herd has enabled the treatment of infectious diseases particularly



Start of the ploughing campaign, in Thénia, 1962.

foot-and-mouth disease by performing 320,000 vaccinations. The administration of the agricultural socialist sector by the Office of the Agrarian Reform deals with 2,300,000ha. This sector employs 120,000 full-time farm labourers and 100,000 seasonal labourers.

Nationalisation of the lands

As the Council of the Revolution had adopted the principle of the self-management of companies and agricultural cooperatives, the decision was officially started by the nationalisation, on 1 October 1963, of a million hectares of farming land which were the property of the colonists. In this period, the self-managed sector covered 3 million hectares, i.e. a third of the cultivated lands, and almost all rich earths, and concerned 200,000 workers. The 1st Congress on Agricultural Self-Management was held from 25 to 27 October 1963 in Algiers with the participation of 2,500 farmers and delegates of committees and led to the adoption of several resolutions reinforcing the self-management of farming lands.

Birth of the Algerian dinar

The currency of independent Algeria was officially institutionalised on 10 April 1964 by deliberation of the National Assembly. The monetary unit established became the dinar, divided into centimes.

Its value is defined by a weight of fine gold of 180 milligrams. Henceforth, obligations of any nature must be expressed and settled in dinars, with the exception of those contracted prior to the publication of this law. In this case, the conversion rate is 1 dinar for 1 new franc. However, within the framework of the regulation of exchanges and transfers in force, the obligations contracted with abroad might continue to be fixed in currencies other than the dinar. The bank notes drawn up in the new monetary unit are issued by the Central Bank of Algeria.



First Algerian dinar.



SUMMARY



SEARCH



Protecting Nubia's monuments

In 1964, a vast campaign to protect Nubia's monuments, threatened by the rise of the lake's waters, was led by Unesco, upon the express request of the Egyptian and Sudanese governments.

The appeal launched four years beforehand by the Director General of the UN organisation, Vittorio Veronese, for the attention of the Member States had the hoped for effect since several countries, including recently independent Algeria, took part in this gigantic protection plan, thus managing to save the collapse and the total destruction of these masterpieces bequeathed by Ancient Times.

Archaeological digs were carried out. These led to the conservation of a thousand objects and monuments, including the famous Temple of Abu Simbel, built on the banks of the Nile around 1250 BC, to the glory of the Egyptian king Ramses II and his wife Nefertari.

Just like a few other sanctuaries, it would be cut up into blocks to then be rebuilt on a site located higher up. The complex of temples of the Isle of Philae whose sanctuary is dedicated to the goddess Isis will also be very seriously affected, as well as dozens of others, ranging from Aswan, in Egypt, as far as the Dal waterfall, in the Sudan.



During the protect operation of Nubia's monuments, Abou-Simbel, 1966.

The Temple of Abu Simbel

The Temple of Abu Simbel was built around 1250 BC, during the thirtieth year of the reign of Ramses II. Hollowed out of a sandstone cliff over a depth of 55 metres and comprised of two temples built on the left bank of the Nile, south of Aswan, it was built in honour of the royal couple.

Having established, in his lifetime, the cult of his deified person, Ramses II was represented in Abu Simbel in the image of the gods. Called the Temple of the King, the largest of the two temples is devoted to Amon, Harakhte (both associated with the god Ra) and Ptah, the three main gods of the empire. The small temple is that of Queen Nefertari, one of the wives of Ramses II. It is also dedicated to the goddess Hathor.

These temples, the most important monuments of ancient Nubia, were discovered in 1812 by the Swiss explorer Ludwig Burckhardt. Then, in 1817, the Italian Giovan Battista Belzoni released the temple from the sand and opened its entrance door, leading him to discover the inside which had been forgotten for centuries.

“Lake Nasser”

Due to the flooding by the Nile's waters of the fertile lands of the valley, a first dam was built in 1902 by the English. Demonstrating its limitations, the construction of a second, larger dam was imposed.

Jamel Abdenasser, President of the Arab Republic of Egypt, launched the project in 1952.

Located 7km upstream of Aswan, a city 843km to the south of Cairo, the great dam was mostly financed by the USSR which also provided over 400 technicians and engineers.

The budget used to construct the dam, estimated at 6 billion francs, came from the profits generated by the Suez Canal, nationalised in 1956. The works started in 1960 and were completed in 1968. This artificial lake, baptised Lake Nasser, in homage to its initiator, is used for hydroelectric production, fishing and the irrigation of the farming lands.



0 3 5

- 1 0,20
- 2 28/06/1964
- 3 48 x 27
- 4 13
- 5 1.000.000
- 6 01/02/1965
- 7 Gandon
- 8 Paris printing office



0 3 6

- 1 0,30
- 2 28/06/1964
- 3 48 x 27
- 4 13
- 5 1.000.000
- 6 01/02/1965
- 7 Cottet
- 8 Paris printing office



1964

1962-1971

Algiers-Annaba radio-relay system



037

- ❶ 0,85
- ❷ 30/08/1964
- ❸ 36 x 22
- ❹ 13
- ❺ 1.000.000
- ❻ 01/02/1965
- ❼ A. Ali-Khodja
- ❽ Paris printing office

The inauguration of the telephone link through a radio-relay system between Algiers and Annaba shows Algeria's desire to move ahead on the path of technological evolution in which telecommunications have an essential place. The Algiers-Annaba link and its extension to foreign radio-relay stations reinforce the infrastructure of the telecommunications network.

This new link also ensures the qualitative improvement of the communication relations between the large Algerian towns and completes the possibilities already offered by coaxial underground cables.

The radio-electric wave links, which enable the wear and tear of the cables to be overcome, are done by short waves (radio-telephony) or by ultra-short waves (radio-relay).

The radio-relay telephonic link is an international invention which dates back to the 19th century. In 1887, the German Heinrich Hertz demonstrated, by producing electric sparks in a spark-gap, the existence of

electromagnetic waves emitted by an electrical discharge, a process designed at the same time by the Englishman James Clerk Maxwell. In 1927, the first telephonic circuit via radio was put in place between London and New York. In 1935, only four intercontinental telephonic links were open to the public from Paris, through transmitters located in Pontoise (France) and receivers located in Noiseau (France).

At this time, twenty transatlantic telegraphic cables were still in service. The development of telephonic links via radio-relay systems only took place in Europe after the Second World War, in the 1950s in fact.

Once independence was regained, the Algerian State integrated into its development strategy the need to become compatible with the technological progress of the time. In 1964, Algeria has numerous telephonic links using radio-relay connecting towns separated by very large distances.

Telecommunications upon independence

During the colonisation, Algeria lived in a situation marked by profound imbalances, between the coastal strip monopolised by the European population and the rest of the country where the Algerian population lived in under-development and isolation. The telex did not exist in the High Plateaus and the South. Up until the 1960s, the wireless broadcasts were only picked up in the cities of Algiers, Oran and Constantine.

Indeed, telecommunications, just like the road infrastructure, were only developed in the profitable bases for the colonial economy, towards the mining and oil sites.

On 31 December 1961, most of the telephone exchanges were over 20 years' old, some dating back to 1931. Hence, particular attention was given to telecommunications by the supreme political bodies which worked to take the remote regions out of isolation through putting in place adequate equipment, particularly the installation of wireless bundles.



SUMMARY



SEARCH



Mechanics

As a country that is home to mineral resources, including iron, Algeria is committed to the development of its industrial fabric, a large part of which depends on its mechanical production performances. Even through it is constantly progressing, this segment of industrial production requires efforts otherwise more supported to establish a performing national industry.

As an example, in the year 1963, 3,800 tonnes of metallic packaging were produced, with the same figure being achieved in 1962.

This stagnation is due to the reorganisation of the food preserves' industry, its main outlet. The measures decreed this year in this domain will enable the annual level to be increased to 5,000 tonnes.

In 1963, the two main metallic construction companies produced almost 10,500 tonnes between structure parts, boiler parts and lock parts compared to 6,500 tonnes in 1962. The production capacity is 50% used and the order books particularly come from constructors of the Algiers refinery and the Arzew plant.

The outlooks for the year 1964 depend directly on the execution of the national equipment programme.

Automobile construction, which employs 1,500 workers, made progress last year (1963). Renault-Algérie made 3,611 automobiles that year compared to 2,056 in 1962. But this progress remains relative which depends on the volume of sales of private vehicles.

Renault-Algérie started manufacturing industrial vehicles in 1964.

Automobile construction depends on the expansion of sales, tributaries, themselves, of several socio-economic factors.

The automobile industry invested 800,000 dinars in 1964, whereas the production of tractors increased to 290 units. The only constructor of trucks and coaches, Berliet-Algérie, has made slow progress with a production capacity evaluated at 50%.

With regards national demand for industrial vehicles, this will mostly depend, for this year 1964, on the reorganisation of the transport sector and on the growth in public demand for nationally manufactured vehicles.



The only manufacturer of trucks and coaches that year was Berliet-Algérie.



038

- ❶ 0,10
- ❷ 21/09/1964
- ❸ 17 x 21
- ❹ 13 1/2
- ❺ 9.580.000
- ❻ 15/11/1967
- ❼ Paris printing office

Commissioning of the Algiers' refinery

Commissioned in February 1964, the Algiers' refinery, whose first stone was placed down on 24 June 1961, has a crude oil treatment capacity of 1.6 million tonnes a year. Located on the site of Sidi Arcine (Baraki), 5km from the community of El Harrach (20km east of Algiers), the refinery stretches over an area of 200ha and is focussed on the production of LPG and fuels to satisfy the demand of the Central region for refined products. The surplus fuel is exported.



1964

1962-1971



039

- ① 0,05
- ② 25/09/1964
- ③ 17 x 21
- ④ 13 1/2
- ⑤ 22.950.000
- ⑥ 15/11/1967
- ⑧ Paris printing office



040

- ① 0,20
- ② 25/09/1964
- ③ 17 x 21
- ④ 13 1/2
- ⑤ 3.100.000
- ⑥ 15/11/1967
- ⑧ Paris printing office

Ploughing – Reconstruction

The first task of any country which has suffered from the throes of war, destruction and from the dislocation of its structures and infrastructures is to rebuild everything. This assumes a clarified strategy of the State, material resources, popular will and a citizen mobilisation.

Once independence was regained at such a high cost, Algeria set about an all-encompassing reconstruction process which affected all business sectors : buildings, roads, administration, agriculture, industry, health, education, transport, etc. The priority was given to health in order to reduce natal and pre-natal mortality, as well as to education with the mission of generalising literacy and recognising the principle of education for all.

Schools, dispensaries, healthcare centres and hospitals were thus built as a priority. The other priority was to offer a decent living environment to all Algerians, including the rural regions, through building villages and urban centres provided with all the structures required for a decent citizen life.



Poster from the Ministry of National Orientation for the campaign to build schools in rural areas.

Compulsory and free education: a fundamental principle

Among the measures which dealt with the construction of education establishments, the Ministry of National Orientation has developed a new procedure, reforming the rules in force for the construction of primary schools. The schools will be adapted to the education reform which makes the rural sector a priority sector and compulsory and free education a strong principle. With regards the establishments in disaster areas, 904 classes and 513 homes have been rebuilt, whereas the delivery of 1,620 classes and 818 homes is stipulated in the programme for this year 1964. During this same period, 4 secondary schools, 28 technical colleges and general education colleges, 4 teacher training schools and 105 agricultural colleges are in the process of being built.

Arab Summit in Cairo

Algeria was present for the first time at the Arab Summit which was held from 13 to 17 January 1964 in Cairo alongside twelve other Member States. This summit aims to organise a common answer to Israel's plan to divert the waters of the River Jordan. In spite of international and regional pressures, Israel has continued the hydraulic developments works which would be used to supply its towns and to irrigate the Negev desert. Making the most of their favoured positions as countries upstream of this river, the countries of the summit adopted a counter-project which should organise the recovery of the waters of the River Jordan to Syria, Lebanon and Jordan and deprive Israel of the resources of the Hasbani, Baniyas and the Yarmouk which flow into the River Jordan.



SUMMARY



SEARCH



1st Algiers International Trade Fair

The business event of the year 1964 is undisputedly the organisation of the 1st Algiers International Trade Fair (FIA – 28 Sep-tember - 11 October 1964). Several foreign countries will use their stands for the first time in the pavilions of this 1st FIA set up in Dar El Beïda.

The participating countries include: Cuba, GDR, USSR, Bulgaria, Great Britain, France, Czechoslovakia, the United Arab Republic (Egypt and Syria), China, Finland, Italy, India, Morocco, Tunisia, Kuwait and Libya. Some of these countries will be represented at a high level of the hierarchy of their respective States.

These include Messrs Nikolai Patolichev, Soviet Minister of Foreign Trade, Jean de Broglie, French Secretary of State for Algerian Affairs, Jaber Al Ahmad As-Sabbah, Kuwaiti Minister of Finance, Tsao-lu, Chinese Deputy Minister of Industrialisation, and even Abdelaziz Al Onatari, Iraqi Minister of Oil.

On this occasion, the publication of “The 1964 Algerian financial directory” is announced - a 300-page brochure. Furthermore, the prowess achieved by the Post and

Telecommunications is reported, which established telephone lines in all the fair’s pavilions and stands in one day!



During the construction of the Palais des Expositions.

Success of a first...

Against all expectations, the 1st FIA was an undeniable and resounding success: 40,000 visitors reported at the end of the afternoon of the first day! The car parks were full and coaches transported hundreds of citizens from neighbouring wilayas.

Special shuttles were scheduled between the Place des Martyrs and Dar El Beïda with stops at the Grande-Poste and the Place du 1^{er}-Mai. Furthermore, several participating countries accorded a large part to the exhibition of agricultural machines, which gained great interest for the Algerian economic operators, concerned about achieving self-sufficiency in terms of agricultural products.

Algerian foreign trade

In the aftermath of the independence, Algeria gave the image of a country with a more agricultural than industrial trend. The 7.5 million hectares of useable farming land are over a third occupied by cereals (mostly durum wheat and soft wheat), 350,000ha of vineyards, 85,000ha of market gardening and 44,000ha devoted to citrus fruits. Foreign trade is mostly based on the exporting of agricultural produce.

15 to 20 million hundredweights of cereals, 6 million market gardening products, 12 million hectolitres of wine, 4 million hundredweights of citrus fruits, etc. ensure a surplus agro-food balance and the imports are mainly covered by the exports.

Food exports represent close to a third of total exports and return more foreign resources than the oil income.



0 4 1

- ❶ 0,25
- ❷ 26/09/1964
- ❸ 21 x 36
- ❹ 13 1/2
- ❺ 1.000.000
- ❻ 01/02/1965
- ❼ A. Benyahia
- ❽ Paris printing office



1964

1962-1971



- ❶ 0,30
- ❷ 27/09/1964
- ❸ 21 x 36
- ❹ 13 1/2 x 14
- ❺ 1.000.000
- ❻ 01/03/1965
- ❼ C. Mesli
- ❽ Paris printing office

0 4 2

The Arzew Plant

The first natural gas liquefaction plant, inaugurated by President Ahmed Ben Bella on 27 September 1964, reflects independent Algeria's ambition to promote its natural resources and to increase its liquefied natural gas (LNG) production and exporting capacities.

The plant set up in Arzew is a great achievement of Algerian industry and the first liquefaction plant in the world. Its first production line was commissioned by the Compagnie algérienne de méthane liquéfié (CAMEL) and its first LNG delivery was made to England and France. The use of hydrocarbon resources for the development

of the Algerian economy will enable the quick establishment of new synthesis industries (fertiliser, textile, plastic industries, etc.) generating jobs and synonymous with economic freedom.

The commemorative postage stamp depicts, in the forefront, a flame which symbolises the preponderant role of gas as a source of energy required for the development of the Algerian economy.

The city of Arzew

Arzew is a pretty city whose bay, protected from the winds of the north-west, has been appreciated since Ancient Times. Proof of this is its ancient name Portus Magnus which means great port.

From this period there are still vestiges where gold, silver and bronze coins have been discovered, as well as effigies of emperors such as Nero and Antonin the Pious. Named Arziou in Arabic, it was inhabited by a Berber tribe, the Béni Bétioua and semi-nomads, the Hamiane. During the 19th century, it was a highly sought after educational centre thanks to eminent masters in mathematics, astronomy, philosophy, medicine, religious sciences and literature and includes, among its most famous students, Abdelkader Ben Mahieddine, the future emir who would lead the resistance against the foreign invasion. In modern times, this city, which was always destined to be a holiday centre, was to be distinguished by an economic status which made it a gas city, playing home to the first industrial plant created after independence.

View of the Arzew plant.



3rd Hassi Messaoud pipeline - Arzew

On 19 March 1966, the President of the Council of the Revolution, Mr Houari Boumediène, inaugurated the third pipeline connecting Haoud El Hamra, close to Hassi Messaoud, to Arzew, in the west of the country. Totally belonging to the Algerian State, this work enables the production of oil in Algeria to be increased by almost 6 million tonnes in the year 1966. The effective launch of the project dates back to 1965 when the Algerian government decided to fully take on the construction of the country's third pipeline. A project construction contract was then signed between the Algerian company Sonatrach and the English company CBJ for the construction of an 805km long pipeline with the objective of increasing the country's production and income to 500 million dinars in 1966.



SUMMARY



SEARCH



Re-wooding campaign

The tree plantations throughout Maghreb, from Rif to djebel Nefoussa, in Libya, always struck European travellers and the first French military in the 19th century. Unfortunately, from 4 to 5 million hectares in 1830, the Algerian forest only covered 3.2 million hectares around 1950. Hence, in the space of 120 years, almost two thirds of Algeria's woods were destroyed. Three quarters of this area concerns the Oran region.

The wooding rate then became one of the lowest in the western Mediterranean Basin. The over-exploitation of the forest was such that researchers demanded, as of 1950, its total rest and care for a period of 40 years.

In 1964, some 375,000ha were treated and protected,

i.e. over double what the French administration had achieved in 10 years.

Whilst from 1850 to 1956 only 30,000ha were wooded, two years of independence were enough to greatly exceed this area. The public authorities organised two popular re-wooding campaigns every year.

This thus meant reconstituting the grazing areas and the steppes and to revive the dead lands that had become eroded and furrowed.

To do all this, volunteering was considered a school of high civic value.

6.5 million trees planted

In two years, about a hundred popular re-wooding sites (CPR) were opened in the wilayas of the East. Tens of thousands of men – refugees at the borders mostly – were employed by investing 100,000km² and planting 6.5 million trees. Near Algiers, the Larbaâatche Forest is the subject of a re-wooding campaign in 1964 which has been such a success with the public that a veritable traffic jam was created in the vicinity of the forest in the middle of the campaign.

Re-wooding campaign.



18,000ha re-wooded

The repopulations of the scrubs and plantations made from 1962 up until 1964 in Algeria have enabled large areas stretching over almost 18,000ha. These essentially relate to eucalyptus and Aleppo pine trees which have been replanted within production forests which also play an environmental protection role. The eucalyptus trees were selected, on the one hand, for their fast growth and, on the other hand, with the aim of fixing the fragile soils. The production resulting from this is almost exclusively designed for trituration. The production of wood from the Aleppo pine has also been favoured since independence as this species which is perfectly adapted to the Mediterranean climate and soil has always been massively used for the repopulations of natural forests.



0 4 3

- ❶ 0,25
- ❷ 29/11/1964
- ❸ 21 x 36
- ❹ 13 1/2 x 14
- ❺ 2.000.000
- ❻ 19/11/1966
- ❼ Paris printing office



1964

1962-1971



- ❶ 0,15
- ❷ 11/12/1964
- ❸ 21 x 36
- ❹ 13 1/2 x 14
- ❺ 1.000.000
- ❻ 01/03/1965
- ❼ C. Mesli
- ❽ Paris printing office

044

Children's Charter

By signing, in 1963, an agreement to protect the rights of minors with the United Nations Children's Fund (Unicef), the very young Algerian Republic marked its commitment to the fundamental principles of the UN organisation. Created on 11 December 1946, Unicef's mission is to ensure, at the universal level, the protection and the development of the child.

These are protective and innovative principles, according to which the child, without distinction of sex, language, religion, wealth, must benefit from protection and be accorded the possibilities of developing in a healthy and dignified manner on all registers.

The child, physically, mentally or socially disadvantaged, must receive the appropriate treatment, education and care which its status or situation requires.

By adhering to the principles established by these international-scale texts, Algeria commits to respond to the needs of children by putting in place the legislative measures required to respect their fundamental rights.

One year after joining Unicef, and at a time when the latter is celebrating, on 11 December 1964, the 18th anniversary of its creation, Algeria values reaffirming its positions in favour of the protection of childhood.

Algeria ratifies the Convention on the Rights of the Child

The presidential decree of 19 December 1992 published in the Official Journal of the Algerian Republic declares that the Algerian State ratified the Convention on the Rights of the Child adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 20 November 1989 (JORA no. 91 of 23 December 1992). It entered into force on 16 May 1993. At the continental level, Algeria published, on 8 July 2003 in the official journal no. 41, the presidential decree no. 03242 ratifying the African Charter on the Rights and Well-being of the African child. This charter recognises the unique and privileged position the child has in society with the identification of major responsibilities within the family.

Children must benefit from protection.



Planting good seeds

Among the educational concerns of the Ministry of National Education is, as a priority, that of instilling environmental values in the schooling environment, through the effective boosting of the environmental clubs which exist within the educational establishments and the participation as well as the involvement of the pupils in the different events whose aim is to raise awareness on the protection of the environment and on the dangers of the pollution caused by uncivil and irresponsible behaviour.

Thus informed on these aspects linked to the conservation of urban and natural environments, children, the future adults and strengths of the nation, will be prepared to fully play their role as citizens in favour of the environmental cause.



SUMMARY



SEARCH





The right for the education of children.

Cradling innocence

A new national plan for childhood has come to light, taking account of society's new order and the international conventions and treaties on this matter. The application of this plan, which must be staggered from 2008 to 2015, must be done through the implementation of working and monitoring programmes as well as sectoral programmes in coordination with all sectors.

This plan is the practical vessel of a real national strategy to protect children, which enables an entire programme to be launched to promote the rights of the child throughout the national territory. Nevertheless, no strategy or programme can prevail without the active involvement of all players concerned by the education and protection, at all development stages, of children, from their birth to the age of reason. Well understood, this reality has, in fact, aroused action in the field, alone capable of guaranteeing the effectiveness required for making this plan a reality. The National Police Force is one of the players involved in cradling innocence. Since 2005, it has created units to prevent juvenile delinquency. These units aim to limit the impacts of victimisations and delinquency of the minors they monitor, particularly those victims of violence, at home and where they are placed. Other players are involved, just like the National Police Force, both upstream and downstream, to reinforce, complete or introduce the action of the order's representatives. Listening and guidance units, community work, information and awareness-raising campaigns are becoming a standard, encompassing all the spheres in which children develop. This work hence also involves both the State's structures and the associative movements.





SUMMARY



SEARCH



Roman ruins of Tipasa



SUMMARY



SEARCH



1965

1962-1971



045

- 1 0,45
- 2 01/01/1965
- 3 17 x 21
- 4 13 1/2
- 5 1.000.000
- 6 15/11/1967
- 8 Paris printing office



046

- 1 0,50
- 2 01/01/1965
- 3 17 x 21
- 4 13 1/2
- 5 7.100.000
- 6 15/09/1970
- 8 Paris printing office



047

- 1 0,65
- 2 01/01/1965
- 3 17 x 21
- 4 13 1/2
- 5 1.000.000
- 6 15/11/1967
- 8 Paris printing office



048

- 1 0,85
- 2 01/01/1965
- 3 17 x 21
- 4 13 1/2
- 5 1.000.000
- 6 15/11/1967
- 8 Paris printing office



049

- 1 0,95
- 2 01/01/1965
- 3 17 x 21
- 4 13 1/2
- 5 2.000.000
- 6 15/11/1967
- 8 Paris printing office

Automation – Reconstruction Mechanics – Ploughing

The first half of the 20th century saw two world wars, as well as local and regional wars and conflicts. After these wars, everything had to be rebuilt in the ravaged districts. The economic recovery was then the leitmotiv of all countries that were victims of the throes of war. Its foundations are the generalisation of automation, the reconstruction of destroyed infrastructures and housing, the encouragement of the mechanised industry and the fight against famine through the promotion of farming lands and the improvement of their productivity.

Automation increases the performances of the economic companies and services by breaking down the work into successive phases, by looking for the most effective actions, by adapting the tools and by reducing fastidious tasks. Algeria has fully committed to this approach to modernise its still-stuttering industrial fabric, in the same way as it intends to facilitate certain tasks related to the operating of the services such as the banks and post office.

Given its priority nature, the reconstruction requires a major part of the annual budget of all countries. A huge work, it calls for a methodological plan and continuous monitoring so that it is done in harmony with the other economic sectors. In Algeria, it is a priority faced with the destructions caused by the war, which affected the educational establishments, the health centres and entire villages.

Mechanics is the driving force of the industrial expansion, as it is at the base of all equipment (machines, vehicles, engines) which is the base of the industry.

The development of agriculture is the guarantor of food security - an essential factor for all strong economies.

The ploughing campaigns are carried out at a supported rhythm. Rightly, it is this last approach which prevails in Algeria where the fellah benefits from support and assistance from the State to promote the arable lands as much as possible.

The foggaras

Present in some regions of the Algerian South for centuries, the foggaras are a very ingenious traditional irrigations system. The secular process, practically unique in the world, consists of an underground pipeline built to supply the gardens in the date groves when it was not possible to dig wells.

Its design and its adaptation to the Saharan living and weather conditions ensure a supply at a constant output, without risk of drying up the ground-water, whose evaporation it even restricts to a minimum.

The foggaras, which can cover 2 to 15km, are comprised of pipelines which follow a slight slope, a few millimetres lower per metre, and run at about 5 to 10m under the surface of the soil.



SUMMARY



SEARCH



Automation



This “Automation” postage stamp, issued on 28 February 1965, has a face value of 0.15 dinars, different from that of the first “Automation” postage stamp issued on 1 January of the same year with a face value of 0.45 dinars. The theme selected refers to technological progress which characterises the 20th century, a century of multiple discoveries where electricity, mechanics and automation would be the bases of electronics, computers and the industry in general. Automation which, given its generalisation, starts to be also qualified as the machine age, is

defined as a sub-unit of machines designed to replace the action of the human being in tasks that, in general, are simple, thankless and repetitive, claiming accuracy and rigour. The control engineer must have knowledge of electricity, electronics, mechanics, hydraulics and pneumatics. The basic sciences required for this type of skill concern, above all, the binary system, the decimal and hexadecimal system, the logic function and Boolean algebra.

Modernisation of the post office

The Algerian post office has progressively been equipped with a certain number of machines such as franking machines, postal order issuing machines, cancellation machines and automatic stamp distributors.

The number of these machines increased from 360 from 1964, the year of their acquisition, to 4,891 at the start of the 1980s.

This effort has been generalised in the sorting centres by mechanising the handling activity so as to reduce the workload and increase the performance of workers.

Remote control mechanical equipment has been installed. This equipment is comprised of horizontal conveyors, vertical conveyor belts, several other conveyor belts and a system for removing the dust from the post bags.

This equipment has been progressively installed in all the country's postal centres.

Technological breakthrough

In 1741, a French inventor, Jacques de Vaucanson, developed a cylinder-punched mechanism for weaving looms. In the 19th century, this weaving loom was taken on by the Lyon-based weaver Joseph-Marie Jacquart who replaced the cylinders with perforated card strings which selected the weaving needles on a precise geometric design. There was a card for each pattern, as in a Barbary organ. This British man Charles Babbage took inspiration from the Jacquard machine to manufacture his memory calculator, with printer and perforated cards, at the start of the 20th century. With the Second World War, technology entered a new era : the design of the A bomb required robotic arms to handle the nuclear materials and to avoid the dangers due to radioactive radiation. In 1960, Joe Engelburger and George Deval assembled the first real utilitarian robot at the constructor General Motors: Unimation, a simple two-tonne mechanical arm, assigned to the handling and the welding of foundry parts.



0 5 0

- ❶ 0,15
- ❷ 28/02/1965
- ❸ 17 x 21
- ❹ 13 1/2
- ❺ 3.200.000
- ❻ 15/11/1967
- ❼ Paris printing office



1965

1962-1971



0 5 1

- ❶ 0,30
- ❷ 18/04/1965
- ❸ 17 x 21
- ❹ 13 1/2
- ❺ 97.590.000
- ❻ 06/11/1971
- ❼ Paris printing office

Mechanics

A stamp related to the subject of “Mechanics” was issued on 18 April 1965. This issue of a theme already used is justified by a new face value of 0.30 dinars.

The “Mechanics” stamp refers to a programme drawn up by the Council of the Revolution for the development of the country which owes itself to a consequent industrialisation, creating jobs and social progress following the socialist orientations of Algeria.

Mostly comprised of small industries, often family ones, which cannot satisfy the economic requirements, the national industrial fabric is still insufficient.

The design of industrial products is still dependent on mechanics which is the reference activity of the industry in general.

This means the construction, in the medium term, of industrial structures capable of ensuring the production of apparatus, vehicles and engines in Algeria and of guaranteeing, thereby, autonomy in the field.

This policy will enable the local communities, the services of the State and the companies to be given vehicles and various engines which will contribute to

supporting the reconstruction of the structures and infrastructures and to improving the well-being and everyday life of the populations, whether in the urban centres or in rural and Saharan regions.



Trainers during a mechanic course.

Reconstitution of the fleet of tractors

The ploughing campaigns are the subject of great attention by the Algerian State which promotes farming lands as one of its leitmotifs. Among the objectives pursued by the realisation of the agricultural revival plan linked to the niche of mechanics, is the one related to the reconstitution of the fleet of tractors. The programme started as of autumn 1962 and is regularly continued by initiating, at the same time, the training of tractor drivers launched for the continuation and maintenance of the equipment. The number of people employed in agriculture can be estimated at 1,800,000 men. As of 1 October 1963, the socialist sector employed 80,000 full-time labourers within 2,300 management committees of this sector.

Hamoud Boualem lemonade

Out of the oldest Algerian industries, there is one which was inherited from the 19th century and has not aged a single bit. This is the Hamoud Boualem lemonade factory, a label which has miraculously survived all competition, even though it was a contemporary of the creation of the famous American soda. In 1868, John Pemberton invented, in fact, his cocoa-based drink.

Between 1860 and 1870, this old manufacturer of aromatic essences whose name was Hamoud Boualem proved to be a fantastic sorbet maker and succeeded in manufacturing lemonades. In 1889, present at the Universal Exhibition of Paris, his products won medals. This was the start of a wonderful industrial adventure during which the family company became rich, in the 1950s, with the famous Selecto, Crush, Slim, lemon white, etc. More than an illustrious brand, Hamoud Boualem is today part of the Algerian heritage.



SUMMARY



SEARCH



Saharan arts and crafts

The particularity of arts and crafts relies on the satisfaction of personal needs using local raw materials such as leather, wool and wood.

More than any other, Saharan arts and crafts are characterised by the creation of clothing effects and domestic items which, through their utility, their lightness and their trade value, respond to the needs of the inhabitants of this vast desert region.

The dromedary's saddle, tarih for the men, takhaouit for the women, is the perfect type of this. Made from a combination of three types of wood (tehouneh, pink laurel, tabrakat) covered with different coloured leathers,

thus forming a happy mosaic, this saddle is placed on the back of the dromedary using the haïf from which pompons hang – the tidarsiouine.

Without this item, the long journeys in the desert would not be possible or else barely comfortable for the dromedary drivers.

Light, this saddle has the purpose of handling the mount. It also has a trade value both due to the materials used to make it and to the colours of the leather and embroideries which enhance it. Finally, it is an outer sign of wealth and pride to which the nomad is greatly attached.

Inhaden

The Inhaden form the crafts caste of the Tuaregs. These blacksmith craftsmen use metals of an unequal brilliance, such as red copper, silver, brass or nickel, to create women's head dresses. The making of jewellery holds a major place in the arts and crafts of the South. Depending on local beliefs, jewellery is attributed a symbolic charge and jewellers are attributed supernatural powers. The Targui blacksmith makes these masterpieces with very rudimentary tools. Crouching on the sol itself, with his legs crossed, he works for long hours in a position which can seem uncomfortable. Ankle rings, bracelets, breast plates are polished, chiselled and finely decorated. The blacksmiths shape, amongst others, different tools including the sumptuous weapons of finery.

Targui craftsman.



Saharan jewellery

Although the region is a vast territory of trade between the sedentary populations and the nomads, the jeweller craftsmen of the Sahara Atlas often decide to settle in the large centres such as El Bayadh, Djelfa or Boussaâda where the customer base is larger.

Wearing bracelets (meqias), buckles (hzaïm) and other ankle rings (brim), the women of these regions have, nevertheless, a complete preference for the head dresses such as diadems (m'chebek, harsa or haslilou), earrings (mcharaf or khorsa), hooks, temple pendants (chenag or hmala) and chin straps. Whether made of gold or silver, the jewellery of the Saharan Atlas is often decorated and full of patterns, which gives it a certain originality.

The necklaces, also greatly appreciated by the women, are most often composed of coins (cherka and chentouf) or made up of chains to which the ktoub, square amulet boxes covered with small chains and pendants, are attached.



0 5 2

- ❶ 0,20 Saddle
- ❷ 29/05/1965
- ❸ 22 x 36
- ❹ 13
- ❺ 1.000.000
- ❻ 19/11/1966
- ❼ S. Makouf
- ❽ Paris printing office



1965

1962-1971



0 5 3

- ❶ 0,20 + 0,05
- ❷ 07/06/1965
- ❸ 22 x 36
- ❹ 13
- ❺ 500.000
- ❻ 19/11/1966
- ❼ C. Mesli
- ❽ Paris printing office

Fire at the Library of the University of Algiers

On 7 June 1962 at 12.27pm, the University Library of Algiers was prey to flames. The fire provoked by the OAS which aims to deprive the new independent nation of the documentation funds required for the training of its executives, completely destroyed the working rooms and the stores of books. 500,000 books were burned or damaged. The damage is estimated at 70 million Algerian dinars, i.e. 14 million dollars. An International Committee for the Reconstruction of the Library of the University of Algiers (C.I.R.B.U.A.) was created on 21 December 1962. Its mission is to rebuild the buildings, reconstitute funds and to equip the reading room and stores. An appeal was launched to the Algerian people and to international opinion in view of collecting the funds and the documentation required for resuming the activity of the UL. The results obtained are extremely encouraging: thousands of volumes have been collected and an appreciable sum of money is designed for the acquisition of academic works. In July 1965, the Arab Postal Union wanted to associate itself with this day by inviting its members to issue a postage stamp with a surcharge whose amount would be paid to the C.I.R.B.U.A. fund.



Fire at the library of the University of Algiers, 7 June 1962.

Issues of friendly countries

On 7 June 1962, the library of the University of Algiers was set fire to by the Organisation of the Secret Army (OAS). This “memoricide” or crime against humanity, by virtue of the international humanitarian law and the Geneva (1949) and The Hague Conventions (1954), entails a vast solidarity drive by friendly countries which provide material aid and donations of books. Two years later, Syria issued a postage stamp commemorating the book-burning, followed in 1965 by Jordan, the Arab Republic of the Yemen, Iraq and Egypt. In 1966, the Libyan and Saudi post offices in turn issued stamps, denouncing the barbarity of the act of which the OAS was guilty.

Donation from the Ford Foundation

The morning after the fire in the Library of the University of Algiers, the International Committee for the Restoration of the Library of the University of Algiers was created in order to collect funds and donations from organisations, libraries, bookshops and private individuals. The Ford Foundation, the largest philanthropic association of the United States, founded in 1936 by the automobile manufacturer Henry Ford, announced that it was making a donation of an amount of 132,000 dollars (approximately DZD650,000) for the library to be rebuilt. It was the representative of the Foundation in North Africa, Sir James Hardy, who officially gave Mr Bouayed, the Director General of the National Library and President of the International Committee for the Restoration of the UL (CIRBUA), the documents announcing this donation which would be used to purchase books, periodicals and microfilms and to finance the sending of two librarians who would help with the filing and cataloguing.



SUMMARY



SEARCH



Automation

This new “Automation” stamp issue is justified by a new face value of 0.12 dinars. The theme of automation refers to the constant concern of the Algerian State to put in place a modern industrial fabric, which creates jobs and development. The inauguration, this year, of the Arzew gas plant is a sign of substantial advance in this domain. This second half of the 20th century reveals, in fact, a major technological progress which will affect all the sectors of the economy from household electrical appliances to the industrial plant, including manufacturing in between. Algeria is called upon to automate its own production tools to follow the lead in terms of the standardisation of standards. In this world automation process, the State is committed to an appropriate equipment purchasing policy, but also technological know-how, the sole guarantors of a liberating autonomy of any dependence. But the automation of services is undoubtedly one of the first objectives to be achieved in this niche.

It enables a saving of time as well as effective management in the treatment of financial operations, the establishment of water, electricity and gas bills and facilitates the management of postal operations.

Telecommunications in particular require the introduction of a more advanced technology than there was in the aftermath of the independence.

The telephone exchanges are mostly over 20 years' old, some dating back to 1935. This is a situation which no longer enables Algeria to respond to the country's current needs.



Automation of postal sorting.

From automation to computerisation

Upon independence, the operating and the processing of cheques were done on mechanographic machines which no longer responded to real needs. The postal financial centre such as the Centre for Postal Cheques was exposed to a veritable crisis situation. One of the important measures which were taken was the automation of the payroll which benefited from the first computerised processing, with the withdrawals then being done in an office department on a second generation computer.

The computer development, which was rationalised from 1970 in the Algerian postal sector, has benefited postal cheques, savings funds and the payroll department and telephone accounting.

This programme was run by the State by virtue of a convention between the Ministry of Post and Telecommunications and the National Computer Commission.

Automation of postal sorting

Whereas the indexing (encoding) of mail was, up until the start of the 1970s, alphanumeric, i.e. with an abbreviation in numbers and letters, it became numeric (with an abbreviation in numbers) as of 1973. This was the real start of the automation of postal sorting. Different numeric encoding systems have been invented since, including the Postnet, a bar code system used in the United States.



0 5 4

- ❶ 0,12
- ❷ 20/06/1965
- ❸ 17 x 21
- ❹ 13 1/2
- ❺ 5.300.000
- ❻ 15/09/1970
- ❼ Paris printing office



1965

1962-1971

Year of International Cooperation



055

- ❶ 0,30
- ❷ 29/08/1965
- ❸ 36 x 22
- ❹ 13
- ❺ 1.000.000
- ❻ 31/12/1968
- ❼ A. Ali-Khodja
- ❽ Paris printing office



056

- ❶ 0,60
- ❷ 29/08/1965
- ❸ 36 x 22
- ❹ 13
- ❺ 1.000.000
- ❻ 31/12/1968
- ❼ A. Ali-Khodja
- ❽ Paris printing office

The philosopher and politician Edmund Burke (1729 - 1797) affirmed in the 18th century: “No men could act with effect, who did not act in concert; no men could act in concert, who did not act with confidence; no men could act with confidence, who were not bound together by common opinions, common affections, and common interests.” This quotation reveals the extreme importance of international cooperation in the domains which involve the future of the whole of mankind and of which it is doubtful that a State, on its own, as powerful as it may be, can aspire to resolve on its own.

During its 17th session, on 19 December 1962, the General Assembly of the United Nations unanimously adopted a resolution related to the establishment of a year of international cooperation.

On 21 November 1963, a resolution declaring the year 1965 - 20th anniversary of the UN - the Year of International Cooperation (YIC) was adopted.

The postal authorities of the Member States were solicited for the issue of a series of stamps commemorating the anniversary of the UN and the Year of International Cooperation.



Why a Year of International Cooperation?

The Year of International Cooperation was established due to the large number of serious international problems which remained unsolved.

The UN felt it essential for the States to endeavour to promote measures aiming to eliminate the international tensions. The General Assembly based itself on the conviction that the fact of dedicating a year to international cooperation would help to reinforce understanding and cooperation in the world and would facilitate the settlement of major international problems.

Gambia's independence

As of the 13th century, Mandingos, Wolofs and Fulanis settled in the Gambian valley, forming small States, whilst paying a tribute to the Empire of Mali. In 1455, the Portuguese discovered the country.

They established outposts along the river, from which they organised the trading of Blacks.

As of the 17th century, they were sup-plant-ed by English and French com-panies. Great Britain, however, kept its supremacy despite the French efforts to drive them out. In 1889, the borders of current-day Gambia were fixed by an agreement with France, whereas five years later, this territory became a British protectorate.

Gambia benefited from an indirect administrative regime maintaining the power of the local chiefs.

In 1960 the first national elections took place and on 18 February 1965, Gambia finally became independent.



SUMMARY



SEARCH



Centenary of the International Telecommunications Union

From very early times, men set about finding means of transmitting, through space, important news. For as long as the electric phenomena remained unknown, men were reduced to using rudimentary and restricted means: messengers, sound signals (tam-tam) or optical signals (fire, pavilions, aerial telegraph).

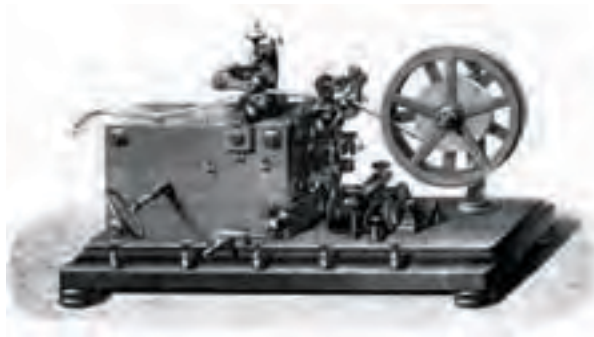
The 19th century, characterised by fundamental electricity discoveries (battery and electromagnet), led to the invention, in 1837, of the electric telegraph. In 100 years, this successively led to the telephone (invented in 1876 by Alexander Graham Bell), radiotelegraphy, radiophony, radar, television and laser, thus giving man quick communication methods over large distances.

All these discoveries constitute the current telecommunications, veritable nervous system of the modern world, enabling the domain of exchanging ideas, information and knowledge to be enlarged and the artificial borders and natural obstacles to be overcome.

Very quickly, it appeared that the electric telegraph, only dealing with the strict framework of the local or national borders, required the establishment of international agreements to resolve the operating and pricing problems between corresponding countries.

Isolated and dispersed, the arrangements quickly became multilateral to lead, in March 1865, to the opening, in Paris, of a telegraphic conference at the end of which, on 17 May 1865, a unique convention was signed, authorising the creation of the International Telegraphic Union

and the drawing up of "Rules" for the telegraphic service. The very quick development of the technique and means of communication and transmission led to the merger into a single organisation of the two Unions then existing: The International Telegraphic Union, founded in Paris, on 17 May 1865, and the International Radioelectric Union, established in Berlin in 1906, became the International Telecommunications Union, such as we know it today and whose centenary we will celebrate in this year 1965.



Morse printed signal telegraph.

Samuel Morse

Samuel Finley Breese Morse was born in April 1791 in Charlestown, in Massachusetts (United States). After the University of Yale, he left to study painting in London and had great success as a portraitist and sculptor.

A professor of painting at the University of New York in 1832, he started, at the same time, to get passionate about chemistry and electricity. He then created an electromagnetic telegraph which he attempted, in vain, to patent, then he invented the famous Morse code designed to be used with his telegraph. It was only in 1843 that the Congress of the United States gave him 30,000 dollars to create an experimental telegraphic line between Washington and Baltimore. He sent his first message on 24 May 1844. It was a success.

Later on, he carried out experiments on telegraphy using underwater cable.



0 5 7

- ❶ 0,60
- ❷ 19/09/1965
- ❸ 36 x 22
- ❹ 13
- ❺ 1.000.000
- ❻ 31/12/1968
- ❼ A. Ali-Khodja
- ❽ Paris printing office



0 5 8

- ❶ 0,95
- ❷ 19/09/1965
- ❸ 36 x 22
- ❹ 13
- ❺ 1.000.000
- ❻ 31/12/1968
- ❼ A. Ali-Khodja
- ❽ Paris printing office



1965

1962-1971



0 5 9

- ❶ 0,30 Male musicians
- ❷ 25/12/1965
- ❸ 33 x 48
- ❹ 11 1/2
- ❺ 1.300.000
- ❻ 31/12/1968
- ❼ M. Racim
- ❽ Courvoisier



0 6 0

- ❶ 0,60 Female Musicians
- ❷ 25/12/1965
- ❸ 33 x 48
- ❹ 11 1/2
- ❺ 1.000.000
- ❻ 31/12/1968
- ❼ M. Racim
- ❽ Courvoisier

Mohamed Racim's Algerian miniatures

Born at the end of the last century in the old quarter of the Casbah, Mohamed Racim tasted from his childhood the charm and delicacies of the Algiers-based life of yesterday. His miniatures are all scenes through which he passes down to us the profound values and taste of the everyday life of the time.

Male musicians

Algiers has always been a music lover. The population loved to taste the different musical styles played by the great artists of the era. From the noubas of the Andalusian music, inherited from Arab music, itself a combination of old oriental civilisations, to the chaâbi qçidate – a purely Algiers genre –, there was something for everyone. The musicians came from all classes and from all schools and each had their own style. This is a sumptuous period which this miniaturist admirably immortalised through his works.

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Female Musicians

This miniature evokes, alone, the entire beauty of the women's orchestras at the time which were a delight for guests during family feasts organised in old Algiers. The conservatism of the Muslim society meant that women were not able to mix with men. Hence, it was female musicians who livened up the qaâdate and other wedding ceremonies. These musicians, who excelled in the handling of musical instruments, particularly the tar or the derbouka, spread the joy in the hearts of the hosts. The female singer Yamna Bent El Hadj El Mehdi is, furthermore, one of the first Algerian female artists to have created, at the end of the last century, an all-women orchestra.



Female singer from Tlemcen (around 1890).



SUMMARY



SEARCH



The “cantor of Algiers”

Nicknamed the cantor of Algiers by his friend Georges Marçais, the miniaturist actually sang the beauty of Algiers. His works loaded with cultural references are all a hymn to the white Casbah, its streets, its inhabitants and its ways and customs.

Harmonious and radiant, his miniatures dazzle both through the artist’s adorned palette and through the happy scenes reproduced. Luxury and authenticity are the universe of his paintings, whereas his characters take pleasure in a very poetic grace and refinement.

The gardens with a luxurious greenness, the women with transparent complexion and sublime beauty, the valiant and proud warriors on their steeds, the sumptuous life of the Ottoman palaces, the happiness of a marriage celebrated in the splendour of tradition, the party atmosphere of a qaâda between women are all themes immortalised by the fine line and very specific touch of the artist.

Moving far away from daily constraints, this life, to which Mohamed Racim makes reference, particularly reflects his own nostalgia: that of Algiers at the top of its grandeur and of its magnificence.



- ❶ 5,00 Princess
- ❷ 25/12/1965
- ❸ 33 x 48
- ❹ 11 1/2
- ❺ 500.000
- ❻ 31/12/1968
- ❼ M. Racim
- ❽ Courvoisier

0 6 1



*Fadéla Dziria,
a legendary voice.*



*The popular singer
El Anka and his troupe.*





SUMMARY



SEARCH



Sidi Fredj, to the west of Algiers



SUMMARY



SEARCH



1966

1962-1971



- ❶ 1,00
Magical bovid
- ❷ 29/01/1966
- ❸ 45 x 38
- ❹ 11 1/2
- ❺ 500.000
- ❻ 31/12/1968
- ❼ G. Le Poitevin
- ❽ Chaix-Desfossés

062



- ❶ 1,00
Peuhl shepherd
- ❷ 29/01/1966
- ❸ 38 x 45
- ❹ 11 1/2
- ❺ 500.000
- ❻ 31/12/1968
- ❼ G. Le Poitevin
- ❽ Chaix-Desfossés

063



- ❶ 2,00
Ostriches
- ❷ 29/01/1966
- ❸ 45 x 38
- ❹ 11 1/2
- ❺ 500.000
- ❻ 31/12/1968
- ❼ G. Le Poitevin
- ❽ Chaix-Desfossés

064



- ❶ 3,00
Peuhlyoung girls
- ❷ 29/01/1966
- ❸ 38 x 45
- ❹ 11 1/2
- ❺ 500.000
- ❻ 31/12/1968
- ❼ G. Le Poitevin
- ❽ Chaix-Desfossés

065

Tassili N'Ajjer cave drawings

Authentic chronicles of the everyday life of prehistoric man in the region, the Tassili N'Ajjer cave drawings are considered to be the works of humanity's first artists. These paintings adorn the walls of the grotto-caves spread throughout the immense desert plateau of Tassili N'Ajjer in the Algerian South. Oued Djerrat, Jabarren, Tissoukal and In Intimien, among others, are the richest regions, forming a real open-air museum.

These frescos, some of which are gigantic, date back to neolithic times, more than 10,000 years before our era, which corresponds to the prosperous Prehistoric period,

marked by the first settlements and the emergence of agriculture. This period of wealth accumulation offers the largest number of cave paintings characterised by the grace and finesse of the drawings.

Men and women, most often in slender silhouette outlines and with Negroid features, devote themselves to everyday chores, or even hunters armed with a javelin, chasing their prey... These are the most recurring themes found along with the images of bison.

A favourite place is also reserved for the chariots found at the centre of a lot of myths.

Marhouma cave drawings

15km from the oasis of Béni Abbès, at the foot of the Grand Erg Occidental, lies dormant a true archaeological treasure. A rock slide, on the edge of the Saoura wadi, is the location of Marhouma's cave drawings. There are two special features to these drawings in the wilaya of Béchar. The lines used are generally dotted, with very rare continuous lines.

Human images are absent; only animals can be seen: ostrich, giraffe, bison.

The technique of the primitive drawings, as well as the themes represented, provide information about the age of these drawings.



"Great god of Séfar"

To the south of the Tassili N'Ajjer rises up the Séfar. In this rocky plateau preserved by time, the mythical gods and prehistoric men coexisted, side by side. Stretching over an area of 30m², the fresco of the "Great god of Séfar" is one of the most beautiful legacies of our ancestors. Life mixed with myth has been immortalised on the stone by an unequalled artist.

The cave drawing depicts a woman with a round head, spindly legs, a rounded stomach, ready to give birth.

The woman incarnating fertility implores a god, a very great god. Three metres tall, the latter symbolises power and superiority. Gigantism is another aspect of this so-called decadent period of round heads which is dated around 6600 and 4400 BC.



SUMMARY



SEARCH



Kabyle arts and crafts

Born from a need, that of dealing with the demands of everyday life, the Kabyle arts and crafts have never lost their social value in spite of the modernisation of the lifestyle. Pottery, jewellery and weaving remain strongly present as symbols of cultural attachment. Pottery remains the most varied, as it deals with very practical objects (jugs, jars, trays, ladles, spoons, saucepans, etc.) which have the same constants: solidity, watertightness and functionality. Generally ochre in colour (that of the terra cotta), the products of the Kabyle arts and crafts are decorated with simple patterns made up of triangles and diamonds, with iridescent colours, brown in the region of Tizi Ouzou and red in the region of Béjaïa. Since independence, weaving has been reduced to the making of burnous and rugs, the most famous of which is made in the village of Ath Hichem. The diversity of the colours, with a predominance of red, characterises the Kabyle rugs, which are rarely of a solid colour. Jewellery, the activity of man par excellence, has an established reputation which has exceeded our borders for a long time.



Kabyle finery.

Sometimes veritable works of art with sumptuous pieces, the jewellery is varied, made from silver plates, and enamels partitioned off with silver threads and set with coral.



Kabyle bracelets.

The symbolism of the patterns

The Kabyle arts and crafts have also passed down an ancestral symbolic memory which is expressed through the patterns present in the weaving, in the pottery or in the jewellery. This coded language, inaccessible to the blasphemous, reflects the entire agrarian cosmogony which organised the Berber society and rites since Ancient Times. Moon, sun, snake, ram, lizard, birds, seeds communicate on the surfaces of the rugs, jugs or trays, in pure, sober and, of course, enigmatic geometric forms for modern man. Neither does the finery of the Kabyle jewellery escape a specific coding, deemed to provide information on the social status of the woman (single or married, mother who has given birth to a boy) or to protect from outside dangers (talisman jewellery).

1st National Folklore Festival

Placed under the honourable presidency of the President of the Council of the Revolution, Mr Houari Boumediène, and under the actual presidency of the Minister of Information, Mr Bachir Boumaâza, the 1st National Folklore Festival was inaugurated in the month of August 1966. Aiming to restore and promote the Algerian national cultural heritage, this festival is the ideal opportunity for the Algerian people to instil in their hearts again the national heritage values. Dozens of troops take part in the event, which is organised by the National Festival Committee. After pre-selection tests on 5 and 6 August and the regional selection on 20 August, the festival ends in apotheosis in September 1966 in Algiers. An Tindouf troop received first prize from President Houari Boumediène.



0 6 6

- ❶ 0,40 Potteries
- ❷ 26/02/1966
- ❸ 22 x 36
- ❹ 13
- ❺ 500.000
- ❻ 31/12/1968
- ❼ A. Ali-Khodja
- ❽ Paris printing office



0 6 7

- ❶ 0,50 Weaving
- ❷ 26/02/1966
- ❸ 36 x 22
- ❹ 13
- ❺ 500.000
- ❻ 31/12/1968
- ❼ A. Ali-Khodja
- ❽ Paris printing office



0 6 8

- ❶ 0,70 Jewellery
- ❷ 26/02/1966
- ❸ 22 x 36
- ❹ 13
- ❺ 500.000
- ❻ 31/12/1968
- ❼ A. Ali-Khodja
- ❽ Paris printing office



1966

1962-1971



069

- ❶ 1,00
- ❷ 26/03/1966
- ❸ 36 x 22
- ❹ 13
- ❺ 500.000
- ❻ 31/12/1968
- ❼ A. Ali-Khodja
- ❽ Paris printing office

World Meteorological Day

It is on 23 March of each year that the birth of the World Meteorological Organisation (WMO) is celebrated, whose objective is to ensure the security of people, the socio-economic development of nations and the protection of the environment. Now, precisely, the theme chosen on this 23 March of the year 1966 is “The World Meteorological Watch”. At the end of a first concrete attempt to create an organisation capable of observing the variations and putting in place a system of exchanges and transmissions at an international scale, the International Meteorological Organisation (IMO) was

created during the International Conference of Utrecht (Netherlands) in 1878. It was in 1947, in Washington, that the constitution of the meteorological organisation was adopted by the 12th conference of the directors. Entered into activity in 1950, the IMO was replaced one year later with the WMO, which grants the latter the quality of a specialised institution of the United Nations. A scientific spokesperson, the objective of the WMO is, amongst others, to guarantee the publication of data on observations and statistics for aviation, maritime navigation and the water and agricultural sectors.

National Meteorology Office

A public establishment of an industrial and commercial nature under the aegis of the Ministry of Transport, the National Meteorology Office (ONM) was officially created on 29 April 1975. Among the missions which are devolved to it are the implementation of the national policy in the domain of meteorology in collaboration with the institutions concerned and the contribution to the security and to the development of the socio-economic sectors. The ONM ensures the acquisition, the processing, the use and the circulation of meteorological data both nationally and internationally. Its organisation is governed by a board of directors, composed of the general management, the functional and operational departments and the meteorological regions.

*Dar El Beïda
Meteorology Office.*



Global Atmosphere Watch

To the north of Tamanrasset, on the hills of the Assekrem, at 2,710m altitude, a weather station called the Global Atmosphere Watch (GAW) has shone forth on the planet since 1992. It is part of a global network of about thirty stations whose missions are to watch and process the data concerning the concentration in the o-zone of the greenhouse gases and aerosols. Furthermore, two other specific stations operate in Tamanrasset. These are regional centres. The first, installed at the airport, is a world altitude observatory, whereas the second, regional, one is a acrido-meteorological watch observatory.



SUMMARY



SEARCH



Literacy, a condition of development

Education is the priority of independent Algeria which had very few graduates after the National Liberation War. When the 1962 academic year started, there were 2,263 primary schools.

The place capacities did not respond to the social demand for education. But three years afterwards, the number of schools has almost doubled. Indeed, since 1965, the budget devoted to national education has represented a quarter of Algeria's budget.

This is one of the highest in the world.

This year it is evaluated at 630 million dinars out of a total budget of 3,200 million dinars. In 1965-1966, the schooling rate for children aged from 6 to 13 was around 45%.

In other words, slightly more than half the children of this age range have not known school. These rejects will hence, in a few years time, enlarge the ranks of illiterate adults entered as such into the era of independence.

The early leaving rate for studies remains high.

Extreme poverty forces some families, who cannot cope with the schooling fees of their children, to sacrifice the daughter first of all under the pressure of ambient conservatism. The pertinence of the subject is such that, at the doctrinal and legal level, the Charters of Tripoli and of Algiers, adopted respectively in 1962 and 1964, emphasise : "The fight against ignorance is of interest to the entire country. (...) It will be the first national duty."

Creation of literacy centres

The creation, in 1964, of the National Literacy Centre responded to a crucial imperative: the economic development of the country is closely related to the raising of the education level of the working population. With the support of Unesco, Algeria has initiated the functional experiment of literacy related to the development which sets down the main points of its action around the largest areas of industrial and rural activity. Hence, literacy centres were created in Staouéli near Algiers for the workers of the self-managed domains, in Arzew where the Industrial Petrochemical Centre is located, and in Annaba where the El Hadjar steel plant has just opened.

Start of the academic year in the Casbah.



Inauguration of the new University of Oran

On 21 March 1966, President Houari Boumediène, on behalf of the National Popular Army, handed over the keys of the Es-Sénia barracks to Dr Ahmed Taleb, Minister of National Education. After more than eight months of works, on 13 December 1966, President Houari Boumediène officially inaugurated the University of Oran, in the presence of several important civilian and military people, including Mr Ahmed Taleb, Minister of Education, Mr Heddami, Minister of Health, Mr Medeghri, Minister of the Interior, and Mr Benmahmoud, Minister of Youth and Sports. It is the responsibility of the director of the University of Oran, Dr Lazreg, to give the President of the Council of the Revolution, Mr Boumediène, succinct explanations on the works completed and those in progress. The University of Oran is the first Maghreb university of a modern design.



070

- 1 0,30
- 2 30/04/1966
- 3 22 x 36
- 4 13
- 5 1.000.000
- 6 31/12/1968
- 7 M. Kahlat
- 8 Paris printing office



071

- 1 0,60
- 2 30/04/1966
- 3 22 x 36
- 4 13
- 5 500.000
- 6 31/12/1968
- 7 Boutebba
- 8 Paris printing office



1966

1962-1971



- 1 0,30
- 2 28/05/1966
- 3 36 x 26
- 4 13
- 5 1.000.000
- 6 31/12/1968
- 7 B. Azzouz
- 8 Paris printing office

072



- 1 0,60
- 2 28/05/1966
- 3 36 x 26
- 4 13
- 5 500.000
- 6 31/12/1968
- 7 B. Azzouz
- 8 Paris printing office

073

World Health Organisation

In 1959, the World Health Assembly voted on a resolution in favour of the construction of a new building for the headquarters of the World Health Organisation (WHO), which had, up until then, been located in the Palais des Nations, in Geneva. With the premises becoming increasingly insufficient in spite of the addition of the Ariana wing to the Palais des Nations in 1950 and 1951, an international competition for the construction of a new building in Geneva was launched and it was Jean Tschumi, a renowned Swiss architect, who won it. He died before the final completion of the building, and it was his compatriot Pierre Bonnard who completed the work in

May 1966. The new building presents a specific architectural interest and enhances the image of the WHO which fully assumes its humanitarian and medical role. The WHO was founded on 7 April 1948 with the objective of the attainment by all peoples of the highest possible level of health, according to what its constitution stipulates. For the organisation, health must be a state of complete physical, mental and social wellbeing and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity. With this aim, it grants particular attention to all countries throughout the world and continues the objective of “the attainment by all peoples of the highest possible level of health”.

Historia del hospital Mustapha Pacha

El 1 de agosto de 1854, fue inaugurado el hospital civil Mustapha Pacha. Considerado como el más grande de África, este hospital, que ocupa varias hectáreas, fue construido en los jardines del pachá Mustafá, regalados por los herederos del dey al Estado francés. Sin embargo, ya existían numerosos establecimientos hospitalarios antes de la expedición militar francesa. Según el P^r. Khiati en su Historia de la medicina en Argelia, el primer establecimiento hospitalario turco fue construido en 1550 por Hassan, hijo de Khayr-Eddine Barbarroja. En Argel había aproximadamente 4 establecimientos hospitalarios denominadas asilos. Un bach djerrah, que era el responsable de la farmacia central, ubicada cerca de los palacios de la Djenina (sede del gobierno), garantizaba las funciones de alto responsable de la salud.



Hospital Mustapha Pacha.



The WHO, ready to get down to working in Algeria

Since independence, Algeria has become a member of the WHO, which enabled the organisation to be one of the first international acronyms to have a representative office in the country. The WHO contributes to the local trachoma and malaria eradication campaign, of which a significant new outbreak has been reported since 1960. The international organisation has made experts available to the Algerian government who provide their assistance in the reorganising of healthcare services, medical training and the promotion of public health.



SUMMARY



SEARCH



Thirtieth anniversary of the Algerian Muslim Scouts and 7th Arab Jamboree

The founding of the Algerian Muslim Scouts (SMA) dates back to 1935 with the creation of the first group El Falah in Algiers. Upon the initiative of Mohamed Bouras, this drive responded to the putting in place, by the colonists, of the first scout movement, imitating the French scout movement, which appeared in Algeria at the end of the First World War.

The SMA groups appeared in some Algerian cities, such as Miliana, Oran and Tlemcen, before being unified under the Federation of Algerian Scouts in July 1939 under the presidency of Sheikh Abdelhamid Ben Badis.

The SMA gave themselves the tasks of the training and education of young boys in accordance with Algerian values. In their educating action, the SMA leaders apply the universal principles of world scouting, whilst

adapting them to the cultural, linguistic, economic and political realities of the country.

The SMA congresses, particularly the Sidi Fredj congress in 1947, confirm the nationalistic orientation of the movement, the scouts' attachment to their country and to Islamic moral values. The contribution of the SMA to the national awareness of young people is undeniable. Many former scouts joined the ranks of the ALN and several were among the glorious martyrs of the National Liberation War.

The SMA are recognised by the world scouting movement and are members of the Arab Scouting Bureau. In this year 1966, the organisation of the 7th Arab jamboree will take place for the first time in Algeria.

Jamboree

Jamboree is an English word of Zulu origin (South Africa) which meant "gathering". It was used by Baden-Powell (founder of world scouting) to designate the scout gatherings. The first Arab jamboree took place in 1954 in Syria and, since this date, the Arab scouts meet in a friendship camp every two years.



074

- ❶ 0,30
- ❷ 23/07/1966
- ❸ 22 x 36
- ❹ 12 1/4
- ❺ 1.000.000
- ❻ 31/12/1968
- ❼ M. Bouzid
- ❽ Delrieu



075

- ❶ 1,00
- ❷ 23/07/1966
- ❸ 22 x 36
- ❹ 12 1/4
- ❺ 1.000.000
- ❻ 31/12/1968
- ❼ M. Bouzid
- ❽ Delrieu

Mohamed Bouras

Mohamed Bouras was born in 1908 in Miliana to a modest family. He did his schooling at the public school and at the madrasa of El Falah and continued his studies in the Miliana college. He returned to Algiers in 1926 and got close to the Oulema Association, particularly Sheikh Abdelhamid Ben Badis. In 1932, he did Arab courses in Nadi Ettaraqi whilst continuing studies in law as a professor at the University of Algiers. In 1935, he filed the articles of association of the Algerian Muslim Scouts (SMA), approved in 1936.

The success of the SMA would be felt as a danger by the colonial authorities which, to destroy them, accused their leader of "spying for the Germans". They shot him dead on 27 May 1941. Mohamed Bouras has been posthumously decorated with the El Athir medal of the Order of National Merit.



1966

1962-1971



- ❶ 0,30 + 0,10
- ❷ 20/08/1966
- ❸ 23 x 32,5
- ❹ 11 1/2
- ❺ 1.000.000
- ❻ 31/12/1968
- ❼ M. Racim
- ❽ Courvoisier

076



- ❶ 0,95 + 0,10
- ❷ 20/08/1966
- ❸ 23 x 32,5
- ❹ 11 1/2
- ❺ 500.000
- ❻ 31/12/1968
- ❼ M. Racim
- ❽ Courvoisier

077

Moudjahid Day



Moudjahidine during the Liberation war.

In 1966, Algeria is officially commemorating the 10th anniversary of Moudjahid Day. A symbol for the revolutionary family and national pride for the entire Algerian people and the Arab nation, this day of 20 August corresponds to a double anniversary: that of the generalised offensive against the colonial occupation's army in 1955 led under the command of Zighout Youcef in the Nord-Constantine area and the holding of the historic Soummam Congress in 1956 in the village of Ifri Ouzellaguen. Nine months after the start of the liberation fight, Zighout Youcef and his brothers in arms, after barely three months' preparation, managed to demonstrate to the colonial administration and to international opinion the popular nature of the Revolution. That day, the populations of the villages and douars, led by the region's leaders, gave the Revolution a new strategic tur-

ning point which consisted of establishing the revolutionary fight on the popular field and of making it known internationally. Both objectives were achieved.

One year later, at the end of the meeting of 20 August 1956, revolutionary Algeria was provided with a platform defining the aims of the armed uprising, the division of the national territory into six wilayas, the conditions of the cease-fire and the determining negotiations for peace with the sole and unique representative of the people, the National Liberation Front. This was an extraordinary meeting which put Algeria on the unavoidable path of independence after more than 130 years of French domination and set down the outlines of the future sovereign Algerian state. The Soummam Congress transcended the historic environment which saw it come to life to become a large-scale national political event.

The Battle of Algiers awarded

In 1966, Algerian cinema had two internationally recognised successes in terms of war films.

The Italian-Algerian film *The Battle of Algiers*, by the director Gillo Pontecorvo, won the Gold Lion at the Venice Festival, as well as the grand prize for international critique at the Cannes Festival. This historic film relates the events which shook Algiers after the start of the armed fight in 1954.

Le Vent des Aurès, produced by Mohamed Lakhdar Hamina, won, in the same year, the award for the best first work at the Cannes Festival. Sober and unpretentious, the series of this wonderful production are sequenced perfectly with the anguishing atmosphere reigning in a family destroyed by the war. The exceptional performance of the comedian Keltoum gave the film an additional value that was hailed by the critics.



SUMMARY



SEARCH



Massacre of Dir-Yacine

On 9 April 1948, the Palestinian village of Dir-Yacine, located between Al Qods and Tel Aviv, was attacked in the early morning by Israeli militias. The Stern and Irgoun militias killed men, women and children and put in place the Dalet plan, designed and led by Menahem Begin, head of the Irgoun and future Prime Minister of the State of Israel.

The village put up great resistance and, in the middle of the morning, had still not fallen. A unit from the Israeli army lent its strong hand to the assailants and succeeded in taking the village, before withdrawing to give free reign to a massacre committed by two militias. At the end of the day, over one hundred Palestinian villagers – old peo-

ple, women and children – were killed. Some sources say there were more than 250 dead.

In a vain attempt to wash their hands of it, the Israeli leaders were quick to condemn this barbarian act, pushing cynicism as far as to send a letter of apology to King Abdallah of Jordan.

The Dir-Yacine massacre ended in the dispossession of the Palestinians, known under the name of the nekba (bloodbath).

Almost 300,000 Palestinians have been killed since the creation of the State of Israel which has continued a systematic policy of massacres of Palestinians from 1948 to present day.

Over 700,000 Palestinians expelled

The Dir-Yacine massacre is one of the most significant events of the 20th century in the history of the Israeli-Arab conflict, not due to its extent or its barbarian nature, but because it was the prelude to a massive expulsion of over 700,000 Palestinians, whose lands were assigned to Jewish colonists introduced from Poland, Romania and Czechoslovakia.

Removed from the map, Dir-Yacine has been connected to the city of El Qods of which it is now a part, as a sector.

Palestinian leaving fo Jordan, 1969.



0 7 8

- ❶ 0,30
- ❷ 24/09/1966
- ❸ 26 x 36
- ❹ 10 1/2
- ❺ 500.000
- ❻ 15/09/1970
- ❼ C. Mesli
- ❽ BA printing office

The other massacres of 1948

15 May is a landmark for thousands of Palestinians and not only because it represents the creation of the State of Israel in 1948. In fact, hundreds of Palestinians attempt to meet up every year on this date in the centre of a pine forest on the sides of Mount Carmel, near Haifa. Other dramas preceded and followed it. In fact, at the end of January 1948, 60 inhabitants, mostly civilians, were burned in their houses in the village of Balad Al Cheikh. The same number of civilians experienced the same fate in the village of Sacsac on 15 February 1948 when the houses were blown apart with their occupants inside. In August, 250 civilians were massacred after the Lod bombings. On 29 October 1948, about a hundred civilians were beaten in Ad-Dawayima, to the east of El Khalil, with the children being killed by being beaten with sticks on their heads.



1966

1962-1971



079

- 1 0,30 Effigy
- 2 01/11/1966
- 3 23 x 32
- 4 11 1/2
- 5 41.000.000
- 6 29/06/1968
- 7 M. Racim
- 8 Courvoisier



080

- 1 0,95 Effigy
- 2 01/11/1966
- 3 23 x 32
- 4 11 1/2
- 5 2.000.000
- 6 06/11/1971
- 7 M. Racim
- 8 Courvoisier

Emir Abdelkader

On 5 July 1966, the Algerian people celebrated in contemplation and respect the return of the ashes of Emir Abdelkader, buried in the martyrs' square of the El Alia cemetery. The remains of Emir Abdelkader, who died on 22 May 1883 in Damascus, Syria, had for over eighty years lain in rest in the ancient capital of the Omeyyads.

Abdelkader Ibn Mahieddine was born in 1807 in Mascara in a milieu of studies and piety. His youth was devoted to study. He started in sciences at a young age. The sheikhs and the tolbas of the paternal zaouïa showed him and made him appreciate the works of Arab poets and writers.

Obsessed by theology, a lover of letters, he made contact with the intellectuals of the Orient during his pilgrimage to Mecca in 1826. The journey, which was to last two years, had a great impression on the young Abdelkader. From this time on, he had the ambition of becoming a great scholar. But events were to shatter his dream and decide his destiny. Misfortune fell on his country with the colonialist arrival on 5 July 1830.

Abdelkader was one of the first to fight under the walls of Oran where he was wounded. And on 22 November 1832, he was elected Emir by a congress of tribes from the region of Mascara.

Barely 24, Abdelkader, which nothing seemed to destine for the art of war, went on to show that not only was he a very sensitive poet, but also a remarkable warrior and an ingenious Head of State.

As a fighter, Abdelkader was able to inflict significant losses on the invader with derisory means. His knowledge

of the land and of the military strategies of the time, his intelligence and his spirit enabled the Algerian forces to win great victories... The enemy saw in him "a formidable adversary and a resolute warrior".

At the same time, the Emir set about bringing together the Algerian lands by putting an end to the betrayals of the feudal landowners, concerned more about defending their interests than their country. Hence, at the end of 1838, apart from the points controlled by the French expedition, Abdelkader exercised his authority over the whole of Algeria.

As Head of State, Abdelkader started by ensuring foreign support. He then imposed social and moral transformations which responded to the most important aspiration of the time: to defend the national territory. By destroying the very structures of the feudal system, he laid down the bases of the centralised State with a permanent army and a government of remunerated civil servants.

Sometimes waging war, sometimes compromising with the enemy, he organised the commerce and created a real war industry. But the numerical superiority and the perfected weaponry of the colonialist army was to be the end of this brave warrior. He offered his surrender with conditions which he chose himself and which were accepted. In spite of captivity and exile, the Emir always remained loyal to himself and to his people.

Abdelkader would therefore know both glory and misfortune. He personified the qualities of his people and of his era. It is all these qualities which took him out of history to insert him into legend.

The Emir-related objects of Algerian museums...

Objects related to Emir Abdelkader are particularly sought after by collectors. At the Museum of Antiquities of Algiers and at the Zabana Museum of Oran, coins minted by Emir Abdelkader in Tagdempt can be admired.

The Emir's standard was returned to Algeria in 1970 by Jacques Chevalier, Mayor of Algiers before the independence, during an official visit. The standard is dark blue, about two metres long by one metre wide, edged with ochre and orange coloured fabric squares. It had been found again in 1914 in a mosque in Taza, Morocco. A captain of the French army picked it up and then handed it to the Museum of the French Army, located at Les Invalides (Paris). The standard is currently exhibited at the Museum of the ALN in Riadh El Feth.



SUMMARY



SEARCH





Portrait of Emir Abdelkader.



Repatriation of the ashes of Emir Abdelkader. Damascus, 1966.



A few personal objects of the Emir.

... And in foreign museums

The collection belonging to the Condé Museum of Chantilly in France is considered to be one of the largest collections of objects which belonged to Emir Abdelkader. They were mainly seized after the capture of the smala tribal group in 1843 by the Duke of Aumale: burnous, saddlebags, administrative documents, the Emir's large tent, about forty richly calligraphed and illuminated manuscripts, objects related to equestrian art and pieces of furniture. This collection was bequeathed to the Institute of France in 1884, making it the Condé Museum.

There is also the collection of Philippe Zoummeroff which includes important pieces, particularly related to the years between 1830 and 1880. It is comprised of Abdelkader manuscripts, including a letter dated 1832 where he urges the tribes to join him in his fight. There is also the Desmichels treaty signed in February 1834.



1966

1962-1971



- ❶ 1,00
- ❷ 19/11/1966
- ❸ 26 x 36
- ❹ 10 1/4
- ❺ 500.000
- ❻ 15/09/1970
- ❼ A. Ali-Khodja
- ❽ BA printing office

081

20th anniversary of Unesco

Unique through the universality which its status as a non-governmental organisation open to all nations gives to it, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (Unesco) takes the essence of its meaning in the promotion of peace throughout the world through education, exact, social and human sciences, culture, communication and information.

It was on 16 November 1945 that the convention creating a United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation was adopted by the London conference. It only entered into force on 4 November 1946 when 20 States ratified it. In 1966, the intergovernmental organisation has 122 Member Countries which work, through large-scale actions, to respond to the desire of the third world countries to come out of under-development.

The 20th anniversary of Unesco celebrated in November 1966 has been the opportunity to recall the birth of the

principles of cultural cooperation which focus on knowledge, considered to be the key for access to peace, and emphasises the importance of each culture as an element of mankind's heritage. Each individual who does not want to be specially confined to their own environment can enjoy any other cultural universe.

Algeria became a member of Unesco on 15 July 1962. The UN organisation responsible for education and culture has been actively involved in Algeria's first development programmes.

Furthermore, our country has committed to a literacy strategy which aims to overcome the serious deficiencies in the matter, given a high rate of illiteracy inherited from the colonial period, which was evaluated at 85% in 1962. Boosted by its experience in the domain of education, registered as an element of peace and development, Unesco can only privilege this type of programme.

The Ghardaïa Post Office

It cannot be denied that the M'zab pentapolis has a particular architecture which has always fascinated construction specialists. Hence, when the French architect André Ravéreau was entrusted by the local authorities with the project to build the Ghardaïa Post Office, he endeavoured in his approach to adopt the sobriety and the uniformity which characterise the entire urban fabric: nothing outside distinguishes one's neighbour's home, whether the occupant is rich or poor. In his work, he decided to use local materials. Instead of casting concrete, he preferred the use of stone and cement blocks for the upper parts of the building. André Ravéreau devoted an entire work to the constructions of the M'zab which he considered to be a "lesson in architecture".

Ghardaïa Post Office, 1973.



SUMMARY



SEARCH



Mohamed Racim's Algerian miniatures

It was as of the 11th century that the first illustrations of Islamic manuscripts appeared. This art only reached its culminating point at the end of the 13th century. The 16th century was to be the golden age of Muslim miniatures. History has remembered the remarkable contribution of the Persian painter Behzad and his disciplines of the same Aghamirak origin and Sultan Mohamed whose works, illustrations of chronicles or collections of poetry still enrich the funds of libraries and other museums in the world. Rather than conforming to the Persian school, Racim preferred to evolve off the beaten track by taking inspiration from the familial heritage. He thus created his own miniature by imposing other influences and by proposing themes which essentially dealt with the Algerian ways and customs before 1830. The Racim school was born.

Knight

Both respected and feared, the Arabian knight has forever been a fascination for the collective memory. His fantastic rides and his heroic cavalcades have often been reported with a bit of romanticism, but this has in no way attenuated his fiery nature and his virtuous spirit. Racim immortalised his strength and his grandeur by representing him on his mount, proud and majestic. An ode to power and freedom.

The bride's dress

An exceptional day in the life of any woman, the wedding is prepared for with an entire ceremonial. The object of the most delicate attentions, the bride is clothed in silky fabric and velour richly worked and refined like a queen. Racim enhanced her beauty through his miniatures by staking on the detail.

Mohamed Iguerbouchen

Born in Tamgout, in the region of Azeffoun, on 19 November 1907, Mohamed Iguerbouchen grew up in Soustara (Upper Casbah, Algiers). Enrolled at the Sarrouy school, at the age of 12, he did sol-fa lessons. In 1919, thanks to Count Roth, he benefited from advanced training at the Norton College of London, then at the Royal Academy of Music, then left for Vienna to perfect himself with the great Alfred Kronfeld. At the age of 18, he gave his first concert there, performing Rapsodie kabyle and Rapsodie arabe, music of his own composition. After winning first prize for composition and first prize for instrumentation and piano, he devoted himself to film music. Aziza, Dzaïr, Pépé le Moko, Terre idéale, Kaddour à Paris and many more besides are all films for which he wrote the original soundtrack. In 1938, he composed about fifty songs in Arabic and about twenty others in Kabyle. Highly sought after, he relentlessly created up to his death, on 22 August 1966 in Algiers, further to a long illness.

Barberousse

Khayr-Eddine Barberousse, this formidable and reckless sailor, marked the history of El Djazaïr El Mahroussa (Algiers, the well guarded). This sailor of Greek origin, who gave himself to the service of Sultan Selim I, built the wealth and reputation of the Ottoman Empire through an acute sense of strategy and command. Born in 1466, on the island of Lesbos and died in 1546 in Istanbul, he is considered, with the Genoese Andrea Doria, as the greatest corsair of all time.



0 8 2

- ❶ 1,00 Knight
- ❷ 17/12/1966
- ❸ 33 x 48
- ❹ 11 1/2
- ❺ 1.000.000
- ❻ 15/09/1970
- ❼ M. Racim
- ❽ Courvoisier



0 8 3

- ❶ 1,50
The bride's dress
- ❷ 17/12/1966
- ❸ 33 x 48
- ❹ 11 1/2
- ❺ 500.000
- ❻ 15/09/1970
- ❼ M. Racim
- ❽ Courvoisier



0 8 4

- ❶ 2,00 Barberousse
- ❷ 17/12/1966
- ❸ 33 x 48
- ❹ 11 1/2
- ❺ 500.000
- ❻ 15/09/1970
- ❼ M. Racim
- ❽ Courvoisier



SUMMARY



SEARCH



1966

1962-1971

...

Racim, the Algerian touch

It was with Mohamed Racim that, at the start of the 20th century, the history of Algerian miniature began. The technique existed a long time before, but was restricted to the decoration of functional objectives designed for the local market or for the European second-hand store. It was outside the paths marked out of the illumination and miniature of the Persian and Turkish schools, sleeping since the 18th century, that Racim created the Algerian Miniature School.

Excelling in this art which combined minutia, dexterity and good taste, Racim gave other artists the desire to follow the same path. He then trained a generation of disciplines who worked, in turn, to perpetuate the work of the great master. From M'hamed Haminoumna to Mostefa Bendebbagh, including Mohamed Temmam or Mohamed Ranem in between, everyone worked in elaborating a style, a technique and an art responding, of course, to academic rules, but nevertheless having the Algerian mark. Painting Algiers in its infinite splendour, the Algerian miniaturists wanted to be the guardians of a secular memory and traditions.

Medal of the Orientalists for the artist

As of 1924, Mohamed Racim illustrated the Thousand and One Nights with the thousand and one ornamental decorations crowning the chapters.

This long-term work lasted eight long years. Piazza then asked him to illustrate Khadra by Dinet, Le Jardin des roses by Saâdi, Le Coran by Frantz Toussaint, La Sultane rose by Maraval-Berthoin and Les Chants de la caravane by S. Oudiane. In recognition to his talent, in 1924 he received the Medal of the Orientalists and 9 years later the great artistic prize of Algeria. It was in the same year 1933 that he was appointed Professor of the Ecole des beaux-arts of Algiers. With the famous specialist of Muslim art, Georges Marçais, he started a long collaboration which led to the production, in 1960, of *La Vie musulmane d'hier*, vue par Mohamed Racim at the Editions Arts et métiers graphiques of Paris.



Epopée by Hachemi Ameur.



SUMMARY



SEARCH





Neo-miniature of Hachemi Ameur.

Pioneers of Algerian painting

Azouaou Mammeri (1886-1954), Abdelhalim Hemche (1906-1978), Mohammed Zmirli (1909-1984), Ahmed Benslimane (1916-1951) and Miloud Boukerche (1920-1979) are considered to be the first painters who, from the 1920s onwards, took advantage of the sparsely given colonial education, designed to introduce the practice of easel painting into Algerian culture. These artists, obviously subjected to the preponderant ideological models, were only able to get involved on the fringe of the Orientalist trend. As for Mohamed Racim (1896-1974) or Mohammed Temmam (1915-1988) working to revive the tradition of illumination, they introduced, to Algeria, the Oriental genre of the miniature.

The "1930 generation" is comprised, for its part, of a dozen young artists who challenged the figurative and narrative vision, felt as foreign to the Maghrebin mind. Some, such as Issiakhem and Mesli, attended the *écoles des Beaux-Arts* (Schools of Fine Arts) of Algiers and Paris. Guermaz and Benanteur were taught in Oran. Baya, Khadda, Aksouh and Zerarti were self-taught. Some of these painters spent longer or shorter periods of time in Paris and presented exhibitions there, whereas others settled there for good.

After Independence, the events organised in Algiers, then in Paris, brought them together and Gallery 54, run by Jean S_nac, and the successive galleries of the publisher Edmond Charlot, exhibited them, alongside Sauveur Galli_ro, B_nisti, Jean de Maisonseul and others who participated in the development of non-figurative painting. The works were quickly introduced at the Algiers Museum of Fine Arts run by Jean de Maisonseul from 1962 to 1970.

Chr a under the snow



SUMMARY



SEARCH





SUMMARY



SEARCH



1967

1962-1971



- 1,00 Cow
 - 28/01/1967
 - 45 x 38
 - 11 1/2
 - 500.000
 - 15/09/1970
 - G. Le Poitevin
 - Chaix-Desfossés
- 0 8 5**



- 2,00 Archers
 - 28/01/1967
 - 45 x 38
 - 11 1/2
 - 500.000
 - 15/09/1970
 - G. Le Poitevin
 - Chaix-Desfossés
- 0 8 6**



- 2,00 Antelope-Horse
 - 28/01/1967
 - 45 x 38
 - 11 1/2
 - 500.000
 - 15/09/1970
 - G. Le Poitevin
 - Chaix-Desfossés
- 0 8 7**



- 3,00 Warrior
 - 28/01/1967
 - 38 x 45
 - 11 1/2
 - 500.000
 - 15/09/1970
 - G. Le Poitevin
 - Chaix-Desfossés
- 0 8 8**

Tassili N'Ajjer cave drawings

The vast sandstone plain of Tassili N'Ajjer contains picturesque sites where there is a huge amount of cave drawings and magnificent paintings whose archaeological value is assured and which are admired by many tourists. It is a veritable “stone library”.

The discovery of these artistic and historic riches has aroused considerable interest in the world's scientific milieus. Hence, Tassili has become the centre for prehistoric cave art, undoubtedly the richest in the world.

The discoveries trace the Sahara's past and provide us with information on what was the social, economic and political organisation of these populations. Indeed, whilst up until now, we might have thought that they were more or less anarchic groups, a high quality panel, discovered in In Itimien, proves the existence of a hierarchy and of troops organised with uniforms and supervision. Likewise, a judgement scene shows senior dignitaries handing down a ruling.

Another group of paintings is represented by numerous frescos showing bullock and Bovidae herders, as well as chariots and horses. The representation, the arrangement and the distribution of these frescos admirably trace the migrations of cavalier populations and the routes they took to cross the desert.

In Jabbaren, Tissoukel, In Itimien or Mertoutek, frescos, with people and large animals of a highly characteristic type, evoke the religions practiced in the far-off era of the Neolithic period, i.e. almost 6,000 years before our time. Animals, such as the elephant, the antic buffalo and the wild bullock, played a religious role as we see several adored by women in prayer.

Thanks to these remarkable works of art, the Sahara, and more specifically Tassili, may be considered as the most important natural museum in the world. It is therefore essential for measures to be taken by the public authorities in view of protecting these unique riches in the world.

Tin-Hinan, Queen of the Tuareg

In 1925, in Abalessa, the old capital of Hoggar, archaeologists discovered a burial vault containing the skeleton of a well preserved women, as well as funerary furniture and gold and silver jewels. The sepulchre is dated to around the 4th or 5th century AD and the skeleton identified as being that of Tin-Hinan, the Antinea who the Tuareg name “Mother of Us All”.

In fact, the Tuareg legends already evoked this mythical queen. In poems dedicated to her, she is described as “the one who comes from afar”. She is considered as the matriarch of the Targui people. The men of Hoggar give her this description : “A tall, beautiful woman with a perfect face, clear skin, huge eyes and a fine nose”. In short, she is the one who evokes beauty and authority. This is an image which their descendants will keep for many centuries to come.



SUMMARY



SEARCH



Muslim Art

Algeria's geographic location in all Muslim countries and its location in the middle of Maghreb have had a huge influence on the evolution of Muslim art in Algeria. Two trends, as rich as they are varied, converged towards the central Maghreb: that of the East, which came from Syria, Iraq, Persia and Egypt, and that of the West which, through Morocco, came from Andalusia.

In the 10th century, in Sedrata, near Ouargla, the Ibadites, who sought refuge in the South, built this city whose vestiges dug out from the sands reveal highly decorated homes with the central courtyards, their side alcove room and their sculptured plaster decor. This decor and certain arch shapes represent the influence of Baghdad which had quite frequent relations with Sedrata.

In the Kalaâ des Béni Hammad, the capital of the Hammadite kingdom, founded in 398 of Hegira (1007 AD), to the south-west of Sétif, wonderful monuments are still emerging from the earth.

These include the minaret of the Great Mosque which, given its sumptuous decor arranged following three vertical registers, announces the Giralda of Seville, the light

keep and, above all, the magnificent Palace of the Princess. Whilst borrowing a few elements from Persian and Mesopotamian art, the art of the Kalaâ des Béni Hammad has sparkled with the same brilliance of that of Fatimid Egypt. In the second half of the 11th century, the Almoravids, originally from the Sahara, distributed Andalusia art to Algeria.

Thanks to the development of this art, Tlemcen saw the building, over numerous centuries, of mosques and palaces which reveal one of the most flourishing periods of Algerian art. Finally, at the start of the 16th century, Algiers saw the building of mosques with large central courtyards. This was the Turkish era with the picturesque Casbah and the raïs villas representing, by developing them, architectural orders well-adapted to Muslim life.

The Bardo villa is one, fortunately conserved, type of these many summer residences, where the citizens of the capital found some coolness in the summer. All these monuments transmit the age-old reflection of the Muslim civilisation which, given its extent, its diversity and its originality, has had a profound effect on Algeria.

The Muslim art of old lost cities

Fleeing Tihert, destroyed by the Fatimids in 909, to return to Sedrata – or Issedraten the glorious, a lost city located near Ouargla, – the Rustamids developed the art of stucco and ceramics there. The mosques and the high parts of the buildings are decorated with it. The floral, geometric and epigraphic repertoire forms the majority of the decorations. Richly decorated furniture and mosque pulpits are proof of the work of the cabinet makers.

Built in 1007 by Hammad Ibn Bologhine, son of Bologhine Ibn Ziri, the founder of Algiers, the Kalaâ des Béni Hammad is located at 1,000m altitude in the Hodna. It includes a fortification of 7km inside. Grouped together into three residences, the palace is separated by pavilions, gardens and systems for keeping the water. The mosque has the same architectural aspects as the Kairouan mosque (Tunisia), with a prayer room of 13 naves of 8 rows. 20m high, its minaret is currently its only remnant.



089

- 1 0,35 Museum of Bardo
- 2 25/02/1967
- 3 36 x 26
- 4 13
- 5 965.000
- 6 15/09/1970
- 7 A. Ali-Khodja
- 8 Delrieu



090

- 1 0,95 Kalaâ des Béni Hammad minaret
- 2 25/02/1967
- 3 26 x 36
- 4 13
- 5 466.000
- 6 15/09/1970
- 7 A. Ali-Khodja
- 8 Delrieu



091

- 1 1,30 Sedrata dig
- 2 25/02/1967
- 3 36 x 26
- 4 13
- 5 465.000
- 6 15/09/1970
- 7 M. Racim
- 8 Delrieu



1967

1962-1971



092

- ❶ 1,00
Ghardaïa
- ❷ 25/03/1967
- ❸ 48 x 27
- ❹ 13
- ❺ 2.500.000
- ❻ 04/11/1972
- ❼ J. Combet
- ❽ Paris printing office

Ghardaïa

Ghardaïa, the name of a city founded in 1097 (477 of Hegira), commonly describes all five Mozabite cities grouped together between the wadis of M'zab and N'tissa. Founded between the 5th and 11th centuries by the Ibadites who grouped together in the Sahara after Tihert (Tiaret) was seized by the Fatimid, then after Sedrata was abandoned, these cities were either built on the arid easily defended hills (Bounoura, Béni Izguen, Ghardaïa and Melika), or hidden between rocky sebkhas (El Ateuf).

The contribution of populations originally from the entire Sahara and the north of Algeria made Ghardaïa, a centre of 50,000 inhabitants, lose its exclusively Mozabite character. It has however kept intangible marks from its past, as shown by the thick walls which still surround it and which guaranteed the safety of the Ibadites. The capital of M'zab, Ghardaïa spreads out in an ellipsis-shape in the centre of which is the pyramid of the mosque's minaret.

The houses, overlapping at its feet, are arranged in regular tiers. Their upper porticos are opened at midday and hide the rows of houses.

The already age-old walls of Ghardaïa, promise to last for much longer still. They are not built like most of the Saharan homes, with this red clay which gives the agglomerations pretty warm shades, but which the sand-laden wind crumbles and the downpours reduce to mud. They are made of the hard stone of the sebkha covered

Airmail

Ghardaïa, market place

A place where all inhabitants of the city meet, the Ghardaïa souk is an even more important place given that it assumes major importance from the social, political and economic point of view. Formerly a caravan stop over in the North-South trade axis, today it is still a lively place and a great attraction for the foreign visitor interested in the local economy. Rectangular in shape, surrounded on both sides by galleries where shops and provision stores are open, the souk also contains many other activities including the famous auction sale. This takes place every afternoon, apart from Fridays and bank holidays, and it is the people appointed before the leaders of the mosque who organise them. Although all sorts of items are sold here, the rug, whose reputation greatly exceeds the borders of the valley of the M'zab, is undoubtedly the most coveted item.

with timchent (the country's plaster) which is a very pale, almost pink, ochre colour. Although the cultural centre of the M'zab was moved from Béni Izguen to Guerrara, Ghardaïa remained, for the Ibadites, the symbol of unity and family traditions where everyone would like to retire. It is the image of this life which the tourist, always overwhelmed by the intense harmony of the shapes and colours, comes here to find.



Ghardaïa's market square.



SUMMARY



SEARCH



El Oued

At the edge of the Sahara, at the bottom of the Tunisian and Libyan South, a sea of sand of over 50,000m², with immense dunes travelled through by caravans of dromedaries, a multitude of small palm trees like blots at the bottom of basins constantly removed of sand by asses, this is the familiar décor of Souf, a country of the most flowery sand roses.

The capital, El Oued, is a city with a very particular architecture with all its houses topped by a hemispherical dome, which has earned the name of the "city of a thousand domes". The Souf has kept a unique construction style in Algeria, composed solely of domes and arches to enable the water and sand not to build up on the roofs of the lower houses.

In this prestigious decor, man only survives and prospers thanks to his sobriety and his never-ending toil.

The Sufi lifestyle is placed under the three-fold symbol:

- ◆ Khechba (palm tree trunk);
- ◆ Ghattara (well pump);
- ◆ Khecheb (frame of the weaving loom).

Khechba, as the Souf has, at the bottom of its curious basins, a very beautiful date grove with almost 550,000 palm trees, 150,000 of which of the Deglet Nour variety, which produce the best dates in Algeria and even in the world.

Ghattara, as each Sufi sprinkles his vegetable garden every day. Thanks to the water drawn from the wells, tobacco is industrially grown and currently represents, with 5,000 hundredweights for 1966, a third of the national production. Khecheb, finally, as arts and crafts in Souf are highly developed: each family has its own weaving loom.

Nekhla, Debila...

The Grand Erg Oriental, this ocean of fine sand waves, serves as a veritable open-air jewel case, El Oued. The capital of Souf, whose inhabitants have forever constantly fought against a hostile nature, has magnificent oases protected and saved from the insidious advances of the sand thanks to secular procedures which have proven themselves, particularly during the formidable season of the sand winds. The date grove is daily removed of stones, invariably covered in sand which is constantly removed on the back of a mule. This incessant noria, as testing as it can be, is not without reward: the oases of the region, just like Nakhla, Debila or Reguiba, hold their own against greenery and coolness. The Sufi data grove has a specific characteristic in the Sahara, since it is comprised of a sort of vast crater called a ghout. At the bottom of these ghouts the palm trees grow which are naturally irrigated from the ground water. The El Oued region has almost 9,000 ghouts.

The Oued Souf kilns

The dwelling places of Oued Souf have the particularity of resisting great heat and keep the inside cool. This characteristic is the result of the genius of our predecessors who, from century to century, have confirmed and refined a construction technique that is still appropriate. The secret resides in the masonry used from pieces of crystallised sand called louz, joined using cement made with materials which yield to the weather requirements (gypsum). It is in this rationale that the plaster kilns of Oued Souf which surround the town have been created. The plaster is made from this gypsum fired at 140°. This sedimentary rock, commonly called gypsum stone or tafza is widespread in nature in the form of selenite or alabaster crystals. Its transformation into plaster requires the construction of circular structured kilns which can reach several metres in width (hearth) and are the shape of a pyramid (chimney). The firing is done by placing wood in the hearth. The plaster thus obtained constitutes an excellent binder in masonry.

Burnous, haïk, hambel, kachabia are the most traditional products, added to which for over a one and a half centuries, other than the blankets and hangings, are the famous Souf rugs made of high quality wool and camel hair. El Oued is a tourist centre par excellence.

The access, by air, of its aerodrome, Guemar, is a perpetual subject of marvel for the visitor.



0 9 3

- 1 2,00
El Oued
- 2 25/03/1967
- 3 48 x 27
- 4 13
- 5 2.000.000
- 6 04/11/1972
- 7 J. Combet
- 8 Paris printing
office



1967

1962-1971



094

- 1 0,40 Moretti
- 2 29/04/1967
- 3 36 x 26
- 4 13 1/2
- 5 300.300
- 6 15/09/1970
- 7 According to photo
- 8 De La Rue



095

- 1 0,70 Tuareg
- 2 29/04/1967
- 3 26 x 36
- 4 13 1/2
- 5 300.300
- 6 15/09/1970
- 7 G. Le Poitevin
- 8 De La Rue

International Year of Tourism

In October 1965, the 19th General Assembly of the International Union of Official Travel Organisations (IUOTO), of which Algeria has been a member since 1963, decided, with the unanimity of its members, to propose the year 1967 as International Year of Tourism and recommended the use of the slogan, "Tourism, the passport for peace".

Having examined with interest the proposals contained in the IUOTO report with regards the promotion of international tourism, particularly aimed at the developing countries, the General Assembly of the United Nations proclaimed the year 1967 as International Year of Tourism on 4 November 1966.

An international year devoted to tourism demonstrates the United interest which the United Nations and certain specialist institutions have in tourism as an element of economic development and a determining factor of the social, cultural and political phenomena of nations. Algeria, mindful of the importance played by the role of tourism in national economies and international trade and of the contribution it can make to the cause of friendship and understanding between peoples, immediately after its independence set about restoring and developing its old hosting and hospitality traditions.

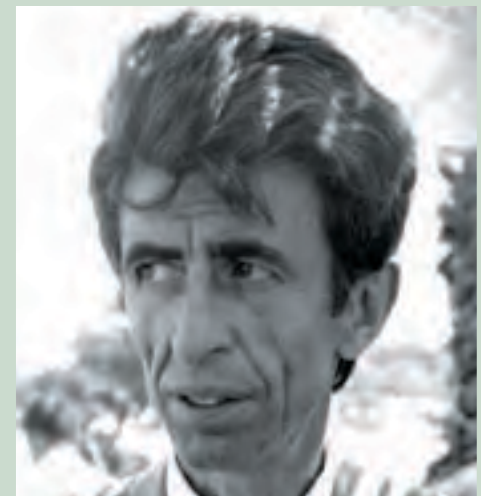
In addition to a varied climate, enabling tourism throughout the year, nature has provided Algeria was an exceptional variety of grandiose landscapes and sites, grouped together in an admirable triptych:

- ◆ the Mediterranean coast, 1,200km in length with its varied beaches, its fine sand and very beautiful seaside resorts (Moretti, 20km from Algiers; Canastel, in Oranie);
- ◆ the mountainous massifs of the Aurès, Kabylie covered with ancient forests, with impressive gorges;
- ◆ the Sahara and the Oases, the largest desert in the world, with the majestic beauty of its landscapes, its diversity and the unforgettable charm of its oases, a Hoggar full of mysteries, the kingdom of the blue men (Tuareg).

Independently of its natural beauties, Algeria also has archaeological sites of first class interest. This land of Islam has, throughout the ages, experienced the most diverse periods (Roman, Vandal, Byzantine, Spanish, Turkish, etc.) and kept from each of them indelible traces which sit side by side or intermingle, to the great joy of tourists or even scholars.

Pouillon, the builder of tourist complexes

The architect Fernand Pouillon was in Algeria from 1966 to 1972. This builder of 1,600 homes in Diar Saâda, El Mahçoul and Climat-de-France from the 1950s was to be requested to put together numerous plans for university campuses, prefectures, post offices, etc. He was also entrusted with the task of providing newly independent Algeria with hotel complexes. Hence, the hotels of Sidi Fredj, Moretti, Zéralda, Tipasa and Gourara de Timimoun bear his stamp. By hiring the ceramic specialist Boumehdi, he was to revive the art of Muslim ornamentation, particularly in the renovation of the El Djazaïr hotel and the decoration of the minaret of the Diar El Mahçoul mosque which he covered in a gold enamelled blue. His style was inspired by Muslim architecture, particularly Moorish architecture.



SUMMARY



SEARCH





Southern façade of the El Djazaïr Hotel (formerly Saint-George). Algiers, 1930.

The El Djazaïr Hotel

The El Djazaïr Hotel is undoubtedly a history-packed site. Built in 1889 to welcome guests of the colonial bourgeoisie, its designers were keen for its architecture to be of a Moorish style and used the same materials taken from the Mustapha-Pacha palace. After the First World War, it was baptised Saint-George and became a famous hotel, particularly for its botanical garden with rare Mediterranean floral species. Quickly, its clientele included well known people: Simone de Beauvoir, André Gide, the King of Greece, Rudyard Kipling and Henri de Montherlant. During the Second World War, General Eisenhower, commander in chief of the allied forces, made it his general quarter. The armistice on North Africa was decreed there at the end of the Franco-American conference of 10 November 1942. On 7 June 1943, General Eisenhower held a conference there with Winston Churchill and dined there a few days later with the British King George V.

When Algeria became independent, it continued to be one of the most prized hotels by foreign VIPs and tourists, as well as hosting, on numerous occasions, national and international events.

ATA, the first travel agency

Algeria's natural potential and the cultural, historic and civilisational heritage led, since the start of the 1970s, to the creation of Algeria's first travel agency. The Algerian Travel Agency (ATA) is particularly specialised in welcoming foreign tourists and organising tours and expeditions in the Algerian South.

In collaboration with the National Hotel and Tourism Company (SONATOUR), the ATA is responsible for managing about sixty hotel, seaside, Saharan and urban units.

The ATA has the material resources and a fleet comprised of about sixty coaches. The ATA was dissolved in 1979 and replaced by Algérie Tourisme (Altour).



Tourist centre, Tipasa (aerial view).



1967

1962-1971



096

- ❶ 0,30 + 0,10 Portraits
- ❷ 27/05/1967
- ❸ 36 x 26
- ❹ 13 1/2
- ❺ 500.000
- ❻ 15/09/1970
- ❼ According to photo
- ❽ De La Rue

The Algerian Red Crescent

Surrounded by a committee of five members, Henry Dunant drafted the Geneva Convention in 1863.

The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) was born. Its symbol is a transposition of the Swiss national flag. The red background of the flag became white and the white cross became red. Thereafter, after the war between Turkey and Tsarist Russia, a new symbol was born: the Red Crescent.

Founded in Tangiers in 1956, during the National Liberation War, the Algerian Red Crescent (ARC) based its action on the misplaced populations after the creation of forbidden zones as well as with the refugee camps at the borders. As of 1960, the Provisional Government of the Algerian Republic (GPRA) filed with the ICRC, in Geneva, its application to adhere to the Geneva Conventions. Upon independence, one of the first acts of the government was the official creation, on 6 September 1962, of the Algerian Red Crescent.

Since then, the Algerian Red Crescent has set about training its executives, creating a Red Crescent mentality and giving a soul to this symbol. This soul is the entire people.



Engraving depicting the 1864 diplomatic conference adopting the Geneva Convention.

The ARC working abroad

The works of the Algerian Red Crescent are not limited to the national territory. Since 1971, the ARC has provided permanent help to the Sahraoui people.

In 1985, the drought which raged in Mali and Niger, caused a huge exodus of the populations. Almost 40,000 displaced people from these two bordering countries found refuge in Algeria. The ARC came to the help of these populations by offering them the medication and food required for their survival and their comfort. On 28 September 2000, the outbreak of the second Intifada provoked a humanitarian crisis in Palestine and the ARC teams quickly responded as best as they could.

First stamp of the ARC, 1957.



The GPRA signs the Geneva Convention

In 1956, David de Traz, a delegate of the ICRC, made contact with the representatives of the Algerian Revolution in Cairo. On 23 February of the same year, the same ICRC delegate received a letter in which the signatories, Mohamed Khider and Ahmed Ben Bella, committed to apply the provisions of the Geneva Conventions to all "French prisoners of war", captured by the National Liberation Army (ALN), "subject to reciprocity from the government of the French Republic". This reserve was of major importance as France refused to apply the four Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949 to the National Liberation War. As of 1960, the Provisional Government of the Algerian Republic (GPRA) filed with the ICRC, in Geneva, its application to adhere to the Geneva Conventions.



SUMMARY



SEARCH



Saharan fauna

The subject chosen for the issue devoted to Saharan fauna are four animals that are quite well known by the general public : the ostrich, the fennec fox, the gazelle and the lizard.

In fact, stuffed lizards and tanned gazelle leathers abound in tourist souvenir shops; ostrich feathers and eggshells are also sold more or less everywhere.

Uromastix acanthinurus

This is called the dob in Arabic. It is a large lizard, coloured black or blue or reddish or dark yellow which abounds in the rocky terrains. Unlike the common lizard with a very long tail, it is built to fight against drought.

It is entirely vegetarian and can be fed with salad. The word acanthinurus comes from its spiny tail.

Struthio camelus

Strictly African, the ostrich was quite common in the Algerian Sahara in the 1850s, but excessive hunting has destroyed it. Today, it is only seen in large quantities in Mauritania.

But throughout central Sahara, a huge amount of eggshell debris is found, the only remains of this bird which is threatened with extinction and which is only spotted very rarely.

Gazella leptoceros

This is the dune gazelle, previously common in the Saharan Atlas, from Biskra to Aïn Sefra.

Living in small troops, the gazelles frequent both the dunes and the ergs and can go without water for several days, moving away from the oases and only making fugitive appearances on the edge of the wadis and gueltas (lagoons).

Tamed, the gazelle is becoming very familiar.

Fennecus zerda

The so-called sand fox, the fennec is a small, typically Saharan animal. Particularly hosting on lively dunes, it feeds both on insects and birds and on small vertebrates. More than other desert animals, the jackal for example, it can live far away from water sources.

Algeria's otter

Many people have no idea about its existence. And yet, the otter, this graceful animal of the lakes and rivers, continues to survive in Algeria in the rare healthy milieus.

Dynamic with a happy temperament, it is locally called "water dog". Threatened on global scale, it is included on Appendix 1 of the Washington Convention (CITES). Whilst it no longer swims in the wadis of El Harrach, Mazafran and Rhumel, it still presses it 10kg hard on some banks and with its palmed and clawed paws marks out its nocturnal ramblings. The very latest sites discovered which still play host to it are the wadi of Nador near Tipasa and the wadi of Ghir de Djorf Torba, near Béchar. It is also found in the lakes of El Kala and Réghaïa as well as in Boghni, Kherrata, the wadi of Sebaou and Taza. But everywhere its biotope is threatened with pollution and destruction.



0 9 7

- 1 0,05 Lizard
- 2 24/06/1967
- 3 32,5 x 23
- 4 11 1/2
- 5 1.000.000
- 6 15/09/1970
- 7 According to photo
- 8 Courvoisier



0 9 8

- 1 0,20 Ostrich
- 2 24/06/1967
- 3 23 x 32,5
- 4 11 1/2
- 5 500.000
- 6 15/09/1970
- 7 According to photo
- 8 Courvoisier



0 9 9

- 1 0,40 Gazelle
- 2 24/06/1967
- 3 23 x 32,5
- 4 11 1/2
- 5 500.000
- 6 15/09/1970
- 7 According to photo
- 8 Courvoisier



1 0 0

- 1 0,70 Fennecs
- 2 24/06/1967
- 3 32,5 x 23
- 4 11 1/2
- 5 500.000
- 6 15/09/1970
- 7 According to photo
- 8 Courvoisier



1967

1962-1971



- ❶ 0,50
- ❷ 04/07/1967
- ❸ 26 x 36
- ❹ 10 1/4
- ❺ 500.000
- ❻ 15/09/1970
- ❼ A. Ali-Khodja
- ❽ BA printing office

1 0 1

National Youth Day 5 July

The year 1965 saw the birth of the Algériades. More than a thousand young people, boys and girls from schools and colleges and from youth centres, participated in mass exhibitions.

Thereafter, a governmental decision inaugurated 5 July as National Youth Day.

And on 5 July 1966, Algerian youth thus celebrated with brio and magnificence its first national day. Hundreds of young people from the most remote corners of the country organised to meet in Algiers. With everyone united with the same drive, they cried out their joie de vivre and their enthusiasm to the world.

In parallel to the group movements, the 1966 Algériades

were the opportunity for various sports, cultural and artistic events. Hence, in all districts of the rejoicing capital, exhibitions, competitions with musical, theatrical and folkloric troops, not forgetting the retiring torch march and the talent contest, were held.

This year, the Algériades will have specific impetus.

As for the year 1966, they will give rise to numerous other events where art, culture and sport will be largely represented. Authentically Algerian music will accompany the different compositions of the group movements.

Once again, a healthy and enthusiastic youth will express in the joy and dignity and with passion and faith that it alone possesses its desire to serve new Algeria.

A committed youth

Algeria, which is celebrating its five years of independence on 5 July 1967, is rich with a generation of young people under the age of twenty who, whilst some of them were born in the colonial period, have no less grown up with their heads full of dreams and promises which independence offers them. With the passion which characterises them, this youth on which the Algerian State is counting to ensure the country's development day after day confirms, through their commitment to the different volunteering tasks (re-wooding, literacy), their full involvement in the building of the Algerian nation.

*Independence Day,
everyone shared it.*



Aouchem

The Aouchem group (literally: tattooing) was founded in 1967 by Choukri Mesli and Denis Martinez. Both artists opposed a mutilated art, deprived of symbolism.

This artistic movement brought together numerous artists, painters and poets such as Baya, Saïdani, Bendebbagh, Dahmani, Abdoun, Addane, Zerati and many more besides. "Aouchem was born millennia ago, on the walls of a Tassili cave. It has continued to exist up until today, both secretly and overtly, depending on the variations of history. (...) We intend to show that, ever magic, the symbol is stronger than bombs", states their manifesto. The artistic approach attempted by Aouchem was greatly expressed during the different exhibitions which this group organised from 1967 to 1971.



SUMMARY



SEARCH



Mediterranean Games – Tunis 1967

Algeria has decided to become a full part of the large regional competitions by participating, for the first time in its history, in the Mediterranean Games.

Whereas the country has recovered its fully fledged place united with nations and increasingly confirms its avant-garde role in defending socialism and oppressed peoples, Algeria must establish its reputation in the domain of sport through admirable representation in the large sporting events.

Our country's sporting performances, whether during the National Liberation Fight through the glorious National Liberation Front's team or after its independence, have been considerable in spite of the lack of resources and hence encourage bigger and better results. This first

participation in a large regional sports meeting is marked by fraternity since the city hosting the Games is Tunis, given the fraternal and historic relations, deepened and strengthened during the National Revolution, which unite Algeria and Tunisia.

Furthermore, our country's conviction, through the Council of the Revolution and the government, in the values of peace and good-neighbourliness throughout the Mediterranean region, confer a great symbolic responsibility on this sporting event.

From 8 to 17 September 1967, the Algerian sporting elite will meet with its counterparts from the Mediterranean Basin for ten days of healthy and fraternal sports competition.

Place to the women

The 5th Mediterranean Games hosted in Tunis in 1967 have been characterised by two particularities. The first is the participation of women for the first time since the Games were established in 1951 with 38 female athletes out of the 1,249 participating athletes. The second is the introduction of drug testing during the competitions to fall in line with the guidelines and recommendations of the international sports movement incarnated by the International Olympic Committee (IOC).

First women's medals

During the Tunis Mediterranean Games organised from 7 to 17 September 1967, the first Algerian female participation was for the least symbolic. Only two women, in fact, took part in this seventh Mediterranean sports event. They participated in the discipline of athletics. But timid as it was, this presence was not however without distinction. The athlete Rabéa Ghezlane, a finalist in the javelin and shot put tests, received a bronze medal on two occasions with a javelin throw of 24.78m and a shot put throw of 8.36m. The event greatly revealed the sports potentials which exist in the country. Furthermore, the 1975 sport reform was to enable an entire nursery of athletes to be put in place who were to prove themselves shortly after.



102

- ❶ 0,30
- ❷ 02/09/1967
- ❸ 36 x 26
- ❹ 10 1/4
- ❺ 300.000
- ❻ 15/09/1970
- ❼ A. Ali-Khodja
- ❽ BA printing office



1967

1962-1971



103

- 1 0,30 Chr ea
- 2 21/10/1967
- 3 22 x 36
- 4 13
- 5 250.000
- 6 15/09/1970
- 7 B. Yelles
- 8 Paris printing office



104

- 1 0,95
- 2 21/10/1967
- 3 36 x 26
- 4 13
- 5 250.000
- 6 15/09/1970
- 7 B. Yelles
- 8 Paris printing office

Winter Olympic Games Grenoble 1968



Parade of athletes from the entire world. Grenoble, 1968.

Winter sports, quite a recent practice, only became part of the Olympic competitions in 1924, where only the Nordic disciplines were part of the programme.

The boom in alpinism, the perfecting of the equipment and the development of the sports policy have enabled numerous people, young people especially, to discover the mountain with all its delights.

The development of tourism and the establishment of winter holidays, by encouraging the modernisation of ski resort equipment, particularly by increasing the amount of ski lifts and mechanical lifts, have given, in the space of a few years, citizenship to skiing.

The natural and artificial skating rinks enable ice hockey teams to be able to train all year round.

Figure skating as well as speed skating are becoming possible in all seasons. A few years after the celebration of the first Winter Games in Chamonix, it is the city of Grenoble that is given the honour of organising the 1968 Winter Olympics which will officially start on 6 February. This is a certain tribute paid by the International Olympic Committee to the capital of the Alpine mountains.

Hence, over thirty days, almost 2,300 participants from throughout the world, by comparing their virtues in the Olympic spirit and tradition, will compete to deserve the symbolic olive wreath. Whilst, in Algeria, winter sports are not well known at all, there are, however, two ski resorts – Tikjda and Chr ea – which enable amateur skiers to devote themselves to their favourite sport.

Meeting of the Group of 77 in Algiers

The Group of 77 was founded on 15 June 1964 by the common declaration of 77 countries at the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development in Geneva.

The first important ministerial meeting of this coalition of developing countries took place in Algiers in 1967. This conference adopted the Charter of Algiers, a permanent institutional structure, which has been gradually developed, which led to the creation of the chapters of the Group of 77, such as the FAO Fund in Rome and UNESCO in Paris. This larger intergovernmental coalition of non-aligned countries in the United Nations' system is an instrument of North-South dialogue and negotiation used to promote the "New International Economic Order".

Although the number of countries forming the G-77 has reached 133, the original name has been kept for its historic significance.



SUMMARY



SEARCH



Emir Abdelkader

Emir Abdelkader is considered as the first founder of the Algerian nation. Moved by his faith in God and his conviction that the jihad against the French occupier could only be led and won with the union of all Muslims, he put great effort into unifying all tribes around an ultimate objective: nationalism and Muslim faith.

The rural, mountainous and Saharan regions were comprised of tribes, the cities and the ports were often occupied by foreign forces wherever invasions and political treaties took place.

From 1832 to 1839, he took it upon himself to unify, under his command, all tribes from the Algerian West, from Titteri (Médéa) as far as the Moroccan borders, which put him in a position of strength when negotiating the Treaty of Tafna in 1834. This would confirm the official recognition by the French coloniser of an Algerian nation for whom Emir Abdelkader was considered its

interlocutor. During the two-year truce which followed the signature of this treaty, the Emir crossed the rest of the country to ally himself with the other tribes in order to consolidate the fight.

The Chiefs of the South joined his authority with conviction, attracted by his piety and his unitary vision.

The few reticent tribes were subjected to force and even forced to pay a tithe by way of war effort.

The tribes from the Constantine South also rallied to the authority of Emir Abdelkader.

Even the Kabylie tribes, who preferred independent resistance, agreed to cooperate with his representative. It was therefore in a position of strength that he resumed the battle in 1839 after the breach by the French of the Treaty of Tafna, so much so that, with his arrest, France was aware of having neutralised the founder of the Algerian nation.

The journey

The Sufi that Emir Abdelkader was could not escape from the journeys which are part of the initiation of any follower of this spiritual discipline.

Still an adolescent, Abdelkader Ibn Mahieddine, accompanying his father to Mecca, became aware of the refinement of town life in Tunis, admired, in Alexandria and Cairo, the efforts put in by Mohamed Ali Pacha to modernise his country and provide it with a modern agriculture and finally remained fascinated with the two holy cities: Mecca and Medina. Returning enabling him to visit the former Abbasid capital, Baghdad. This journey had already had a great impact on the future Emir. Later on, during his exile, he was to become impressed by the construction of the Suez Canal and by the industrial fabric which developed the countries of Europe.



1 0 5

- ❶ 0,10 Effigy
- ❷ 11/11/1967
- ❸ 23 x 32,5
- ❹ 13 1/2
- ❺ 5.000.000
- ❻ 09/08/1969
- ❼ M. Racim
- ❽ Courvoisier



1 0 6

- ❶ 0,50 Effigy
- ❷ 11/11/1967
- ❸ 23 x 32,5
- ❹ 13 1/2
- ❺ 5.000.000
- ❻ 06/11/1971
- ❼ M. Racim
- ❽ Courvoisier



1 0 7

- ❶ 0,70 Effigy
- ❷ 11/11/1967
- ❸ 23 x 32,5
- ❹ 13 1/2
- ❺ 2.000.000
- ❻ 06/11/1971
- ❼ M. Racim
- ❽ Courvoisier



1967

1962-1971



- ❶ 1,00
- ❷ 23/12/1967
- ❸ 36 x 48
- ❹ 13
- ❺ 200.000
- ❻ 15/09/1970
- ❼ P. Lambert
- ❽ Paris printing office

108

Boy Scout World Jamboree Idaho 1967

The International Jamboree is an event which marks the great meeting of boy scouts from throughout the world. In 1967, the 12th Jamboree was held from 1 to 9 August, in the State of Idaho, in the United States of America. The world conference of scout leaders which followed it took place from 11 to 17 August.

In a huge covered city, 20,000 youths camped and also had the opportunity to live together, to get to know each other and to understand each other better. They were able to compare their knowledge and enlarge the scope of their cultural knowledge. The representatives of each nation put a huge amount of effort into showcasing their

countries through exhibitions, songs and folkloric dances. The international conference, for its part, brought together scout leaders and enabled all representatives to trace the development of scouting in their country.

The adaptation of scouting to the social, economic and political realities in each of the countries was the topic of many discussions. The results of a large survey on the theme of "Scouting and youth in the modern world" were studied by the participants.

And it was by singing, in all languages, the famous Auld Lang Syne that the scouts and their leaders organised to meet again in four years' time in Tokyo.

1st Jamboree in 1920

The 1967 jamboree, which was held at Farragut State Park in the Rockies, had the motto "For friendship". In fact, the origin of the jamborees dates back to the founder of the scouting movement, Lord Baden-Powell. He considered organising a special event with scouts of all nationalities to celebrate the tenth anniversary of the first scout camp on the island of Brownsea in 1907. But in 1907, the First World War, during which a lot of scouts were killed, prevented him from doing so.

This international meeting finally took place in 1920 in Olympia (Great Britain).



First communal elections

On 5 February 1967, Algerians participated in the election of their first communal councils. In spite of the bad weather which isolated dozens of communes due to the condition of the snow, the participation rate in this vote exceeded 80% in numerous districts.

In Algiers, the number of voters was 290,000 and all female candidates were elected. There were also a lot of foreign journalists and observers following this first exercise of democracy of the young sovereign country.

Hence, the order 67/24 on the first communal code – inspired by the National Charter adopted in October 1966 – put an end to the special communal delegations of before 1962.



SUMMARY



SEARCH



Ploughing

This “Ploughing” stamp was issued for the first time on 1 June 1964 with a face value of 0.25 dinars. The issue of this same stamp on 28 December 1967 is specifically due to a surcharge on its face value revalued at 0.30 dinars given the change in postal prices that took place in this period.

In the stamp world, the surcharge is used to fulfil several functions. When it means modifying the franking price, the postal authority may want to use a

stock of already printed stamps. The surcharge will then give a new face value. The monetary reforms with a change in coin denomination in force have also been the source of surcharges.

Finally, the surcharge may be placed on a stamp when a change in the regime or country occurs, as was the case during the independence of certain African countries, just like the series of France’s postage stamps bearing “EA” for Etat algérien (Algerian State) issued on 5 July 1962.



109

- ❶ 0,25 PS n°34 – Surcharged 0,30
- ❷ 28/12/1967
- ❸ 17 x 21
- ❹ 13 1/2
- ❺ 2.080.000
- ❻ 15/09/1970
- ❼ Paris printing office

Celebration of the ploughing campaign

In the region of Aït Abbas, in Kabylie as well as in the mounts of Tamesguida or the high plateaus of Sétif, the life of some farmers is paced by festivities accompanying the start of the ploughing campaign. This event generally takes place at the start of autumn. Traditionally, the ploughing is done using a wooden swing plough made by the farmer himself and fitted with a locally made plough. The whole plough is harnessed to a pair of cattle. On the morning of the start of the campaign, the families prepare a special grilled barley flour-based dish, copiously sprinkled with olive oil. This meal, offered to all village people, is served on a large wooden plate on the village square. It is accompanied by dried figs and fruits such as pomegranates. The farmer, who will have carefully decorated the neck and the horns of his cattle with henna, only moves to the plot of land to be ploughed when all the food on offer has been eaten. This ritual has been repeated since time immemorial.



Farmers work on their land.

Oasis Development Plan

On 24 November 1966, the Council of Ministers exceptionally held its meeting in the wilaya of Ouargla. A vast social and economic development plan for the Oasis was adopted. Initiated under the personal authority of President Houari Boumediène, this programme specific to the Saharan areas and which aims to reduce the disparities between the regions of the north and south of the country was decreed.

This political desire to improve the difficult living conditions in the South took place further to the visit made by the President to the different communities of the region. Reforms were decided upon in the domains of industry, agriculture, education, vocational and administrative training, trade, transport, telecommunications, tourism and social action. Appropriate measures were put in place to enable the application of this plan from the start of the year 1967.





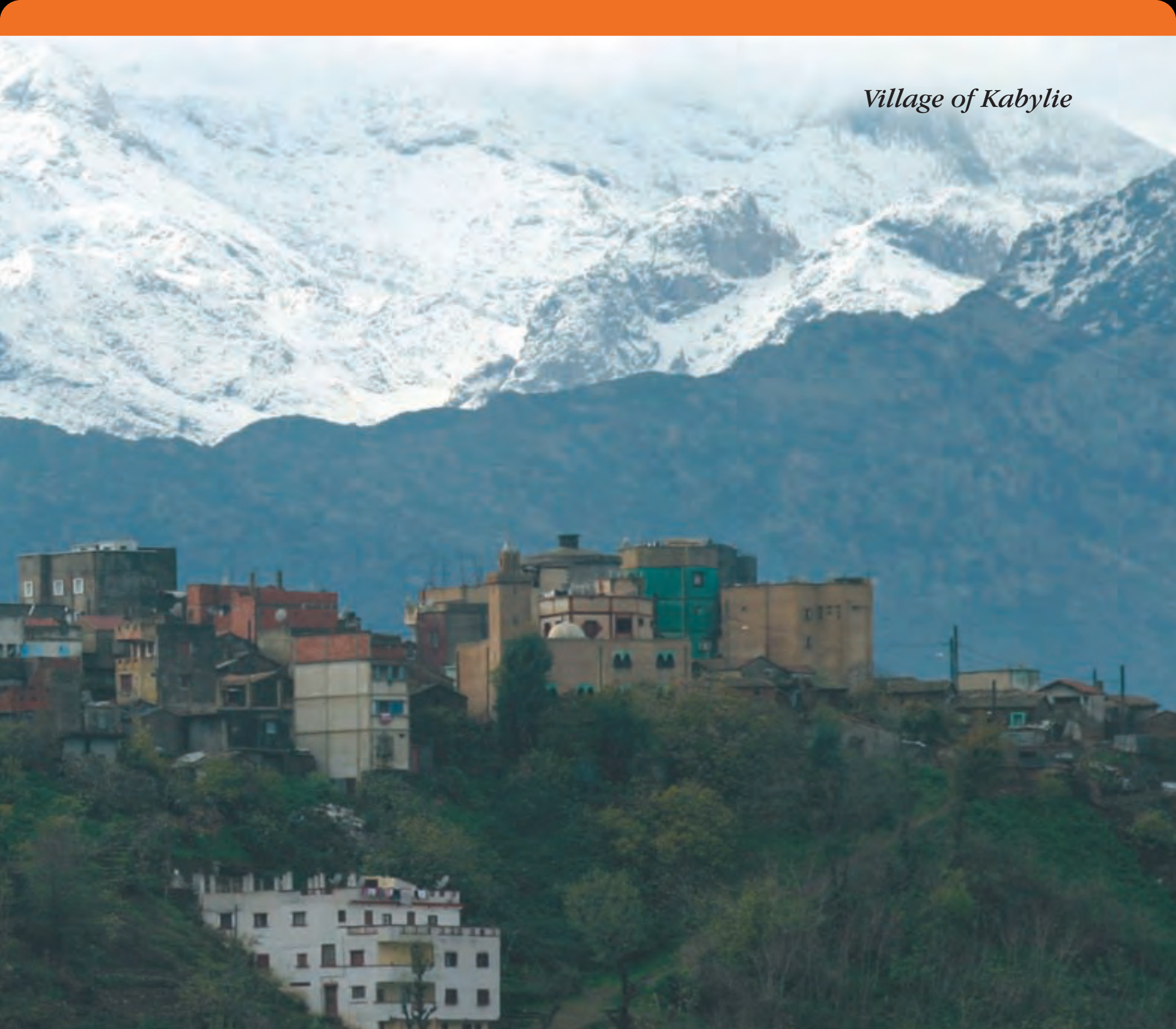
SUMMARY



SEARCH



Village of Kabylie



SUMMARY



SEARCH



1968

1962-1971



- ❶ 5,00 Tipasa
- ❷ 20/01/1968
- ❸ 48 x 27
- ❹ 13
- ❺ 1.000.000
- ❻ 03/11/1974
- ❼ J. Combet
- ❽ Paris printing office

110

Airmail



Roman ruins of Tipasa.

Tipasa

The geographic location of Tipasa explains that an establishment was previously founded here and that it experienced long-lasting wealth.

It is likely that Tipasa was initially a relaxation point, a port of call where the Phoenician sailors would get fresh water supplies and stop for the night. Hence, between Icosium (Algiers) and Iol (Cherchell), Tipasa offered a refuge before starting on the formidable crossing of Cape Chenoua.

Crossing is what the name of Tipasa seems to have meant in Punic. From the most ancient times, Tipasa seemed to have had a large human occupation. A Punic outpost, it bequeathed to us the Great Vault of the port. It was part of the Numidian kingdoms of Syphax and Massinissa and, a little later, with Iol (Cherchell) and a few the cities, was the core of the Mauretanian kingdoms. In year 39 of the Christian era, the last Mauretanian king, Ptolemy,

was assassinated by the Roman Emperor Caligula, thus causing the annexing of Mauretania to the Roman Empire. Then becoming Roman, Tipasa developed over the headland which bears the modern lighthouse. The second half of the 2nd century marked the culminating point of Tipasa. At the end of the 4th century, the imperial authority started to crumble in Mauretania. The Vandal invasion hastened this decline. Tipasa fell shortly before 430. Since then, the walls of the ancient city were half buried by the contributions of the wadis and the sand from the winds, which earned it the name of Tafassed (the ruined), a name which was to be kept by it until 1854. Today, the Roman ruins are delicately highlighted by the Mediterranean vegetation framing one of the most wonderful sites one could dream of. The luxuriant nature is more admirable with its plethora of golden stones.

A great many people have come to search for a few hours of happiness, rest and a few great intellectual emotions in Tipasa.

The Airmail Museum in Oran

The wilaya of Oran will, in the first half of 2007, have a museum on the history of Airmail. The establishment will be located near the ENSET (Ecole nationale supérieure d'enseignement technique) in El Menaouer.

It will be inaugurated to commemorate the centenary of the launch of the first airmail line between Oran (Africa) and Alicante (Europe). Since this date, several million items or letters annually cross between the two continents by airmail. Oran's proximity to the Iberian peninsula, particularly to the city of Alicante, has facilitated the postal communication between the two continents since 1907. This is the first museum which will be devoted to mail in general and to Airmail in particular.



SUMMARY



SEARCH



Musical instruments

In Algeria, as everywhere throughout Maghreb, we continue to call Andalusian music the Arabic musical art, preferably at a decisive stage of its evolution.

It is the heritage of a long tradition which, from Baghdad to Cordoba, from Cordoba to Grenada, then from Grenada to Tlemcen, Algiers, Bougie, Constantine, is found so perfectly assimilated, individualised, personalised since the tragic reflux of the Muslims from Spain. This music appeared, unquestionably, as the national music, the traditional music of Algeria.

The most glorious of its instruments is the lute. We can also cite the rebab and the kouitra. The lute ('oud), whose origin dates back to Ancient Times, has a great place in the history of Arabic music. It is made up of a pear-shaped resonating chamber. The sound board is decorated in the centre with one or two roses, finely cut out and adorned with inlays of ivory or pearl. The chords, of which there are five in the traditional type, are plucked using an eagle's feather. The lute is currently the most

popular musical instrument in the Arabic world. Of Hispanic-Moorish origin, the rebab, an arched, two-chord instrument, is made up of a cedar or walnut wood box comprised of a single, very elongated oval-shape piece. The upper part of the box is covered with a very thin layer of copper on which three or four roses are engraved. The edges as well as the sides are coated in pearl. Superseded by the violin about two centuries ago, the rebab is tending to disappear today. It is played in Tlemcen and very rarely in Algiers.

Of Andalusian origin, the kouitra is a sort of guitar with a potbellied resonating chamber, made of light wood, comprised of ten ribs and one neck.

Its sound board, made of light wood layers (maple or pine), is cut out towards the centre with a drawing representing a vase of flowers. Used only in Algeria, particularly in Tlemcen and in Algiers, the kouitra, a delicate instrument with melodious sounds, has become rare just like the rebab.

Algerian Festival of Andalusian Music

Created in 1967, the Festival of Andalusian Music is held in Algiers every two years. Those participating in it are not only Algerian musical groups, but also traditional instrumental groups from countries with a cultural basis similar to Algeria's such as Turkey, Tunisia, Morocco, Libya, Syria, Spain and Egypt.

Prominent singers participated in the first ever festival such as Dahmane Benachour (Blida), Abdelkrim Dali (Tlemcen), Mohamed Tahar Fergani (Constantine), the famous tenor Mahieddine Bachtarzi (Algiers), Mohamed Khaznadjji (Algiers) and Ahmed Serri (Algiers). Many other references of Algerian traditional music such as Hassen El Annabi (Annaba), Abderrazak Fakhardji (Algiers), Sadek El Bejaoui (Béjaïa) have led musical associations which have been of a very high level. At the end of the festival, Radio-Télévision algérienne (RTA) produced a 33rpm record box set including all concerts.



1 1 1

- ❶ 0,30 Kouitra
- ❷ 17/02/1968
- ❸ 26 x 36
- ❹ 13
- ❺ 300.000
- ❻ 06/11/1971
- ❼ M. Temmam
- ❽ Paris printing office



1 1 2

- ❶ 0,40 Lute
- ❷ 17/02/1968
- ❸ 26 x 36
- ❹ 13
- ❺ 300.000
- ❻ 06/11/1971
- ❼ M. Temmam
- ❽ Paris printing office



1 1 3

- ❶ 1,30 Rebab
- ❷ 17/02/1968
- ❸ 26 x 36
- ❹ 13
- ❺ 300.000
- ❻ 06/11/1971
- ❼ M. Temmam
- ❽ Paris printing office



1968

1962-1971



114

- ❶ 1,00 DL n°21 Scales
Surcharged 0,60
- ❷ 28/03/1968
- ❸ 17 x 21
- ❹ 13 1/2
- ❺ 361.900
- ❻ 31/05/1980
- ❼ M. Temmam
- ❽ Paris printing office -
Overcharge BA printing office

Postage due label

The second issue of this postage due label representing a set of scales is justified by a surcharge. In general, the surcharge is an impression made after that of the stamp, designed to change its value, the issuing authority or its destination.

In this specific case, the purpose of the surcharge is to change the face value.

The first series of five postage due labels issued with the theme of scales in 1963 had a face value of DZD1.00, whereas this stamp, put into circulation in the month of March 1968, is DZD0.60. This revaluation was made after the changes made to the postal prices on the postage stamp in December 1967.

The theme of scales chosen by the Post and Telecommunications Authority corresponds to the concern for justice and social equality, a principle registered in the ideological choices of the Algerian State.

This principle is present at the start in the Charter of Algiers: "Equality of rights between all Algerians would be a pointless principle if it treated the development of the material base with disdain. Only the increase in country's general resources and the development of productive forces inside straggler regions will enable the obstacles to their national integral to be removed and will establish the harmony necessary for a normal evolution of the country."

Postage due

Historically, the idea of taxing mail dates back to 1825. In France, for example, the first uses of this has been found since 1832 in the form of labels cut out and stuck on the letter, with the amount of the tax being hand written. However, it was only, of course, from the creation of the first stamp in 1840, the "Penny Black" in England that the postal authorities progressively taxed insufficiently franked letters or those sent carriage forward by the addressee. The tax had to be dissuasive; this is why most countries decided it should be double the price of the missing frank.

The first postage due was issued in 1859 by France. It was then called postage due.

National service becomes compulsory

In a meeting on 21 March 1968, under the presidency of Haouri Boumediène, President of the Council of the Revolution and Head of Government, the Council of Ministers upheld the principle of compulsory National Service for young Algerians aged 18, whereas it had been voluntary since Algeria's independence. This decision was motivated by the concern for an effective and full participation of young people in the realisations of national interest, in the operating of the different economic and administrative sectors, as well as in the needs of National Defence.

A national commission, set up a few days later, was entrusted with studying all the application terms of this decision. Compulsory National Service became effective in 1969.

Compulsory national service for 18 year olds.



SUMMARY



SEARCH



Algerian rugs

With a great amount of raw material resources and abundant female labour, Algeria has forever been a crafts centre for rugs and carpets.

To the wool coming from the shearing of sheep, whose rearing is highly developed, are added camel hair and goat hair. Women have preserved the tradition of wool working either for family needs or for trade: clothing, rugs, hangings, flidj for making tents. They have the weaving at the tip of their fingers and their permanent presence in the household ensures constant attention to this domestic work.

In parallel to this family production, a manufactured rug industry has developed in some cities such as Tlemcen and Cherrhell. The traditional production includes several types of rugs among which we may cite the rugs of Nememcha, Guergour, djebel Amour and Kalaâ.

The decoration of the Nememcha-Harakta rugs (Constantine South) is comprised of stylised and geometric floral patterns. The solidity of these rugs is mostly due to the qualities of the reggam (master rug maker). As a true creator, the master rug maker has no need for templates or patterns. The article to be made is in his memory even before he starts working on it. Seated

in front of the loom, he designs the decoration and knots the points of the wool thread. On the other side of the warp lap, opposite the reggam, one or two women cross and weave the weft.

Worthy of rivalling certain rugs from Asia Minor, the Guergour rug is characterised by its essentially floral pattern and its colours skilfully spread out over a predominantly red surface. The lovely arrangement of the decorative elements, the harmony of the colours and the good texture make this rug a work of high technical and artistic quality.

Generally woven under the tent, the djebel Amour (Aflour-El Bayadh) rug is used at the same time as a mattress and blanket. A particularity grasps the attention in the technique of the weave called frach: the reggam only knots the white points designed to outline the design. The other working phases are carried out by the women seated behind the loom.

In the Kalaâ des Béni Rached (Oranie), the weaving of rugs is a women-only activity. The shades of the colours stand out less than in the types already mentioned and the composition of the used pattern is of Hispanic-Moorish inspiration.

Dyeing and weaving

At the end of the 19th century, three schools still shared the decoration and colouration of rugs in Algeria.

It is indicated that the regions of Kalaâ (Bordj Bou Arréridj), Guergour and Aflou have forever preserved their styles – each with its specificity –, which have now become traditional styles of Algerian weaving. Travellers however relate that, even in that era, the original design of the Algerian rugs started to degenerate under the influence of the models imported from Turkey, Asia Minor and Tunisia.

The weaving is dyed using plants.

The yellow dye is made with weld, a plant from the family Resedaceae which contains dyeing materials. The red and violet dye is obtained with logwood, whereas the blue is obtained with indigo and black with pomegranate.

Weaver at work on his loom.



1 1 5

- ❶ 0,30 Nememcha rug
- ❷ 13/04/1968
- ❸ 33 x 48
- ❹ 11 1/2
- ❺ 500.000
- ❻ 06/11/1971
- ❼ B. Yelles
- ❽ Courvoisier



1 1 6

- ❶ 0,70 Guergour rug
- ❷ 13/04/1968
- ❸ 33 x 48
- ❹ 11 1/2
- ❺ 500.000
- ❻ 06/11/1971
- ❼ B. Yelles
- ❽ Courvoisier



1 1 7

- ❶ 0,95
Djebel Amour rugs
- ❷ 13/04/1968
- ❸ 33 x 48
- ❹ 11 1/2
- ❺ 500.000
- ❻ 06/11/1971
- ❼ B. Yelles
- ❽ Courvoisier



SUMMARY



SEARCH



1968

1962-1971



- ❶ 1,30 Kalaâ rugs
- ❷ 13/04/1968
- ❸ 33 x 48
- ❹ 11 1/2
- ❺ 500.000
- ❻ 06/11/1971
- ❼ B. Yelles
- ❽ Courvoisier

1 1 8

...

The weaving loom

The basic weaving loom consists of a wooden frame. A series of threads (the warp) is held between two wooden sticks fixed to the ground with a rod. Every other warp thread is tightened creating an empty space (the full) where another thread (the weft) passes through perpendicular to the warp threads. The high warp (haute lisse) loom enables large rugs to be made. It has two horizontal bars: the beams. A warp bar and a stick separate the warp threads. As the work progresses, the woven part is rolled over a lower beam. The low warp (basse lisse) loom has the advantage of being transportable. It favours the making of straight bands of more than 40cm approximately, which can be attached together to then former larger pieces. In his famous novel *Le Métier à tisser* (The Weaving Loom), the Algerian writer Mohammed Dib hands us down wonderful pages on the environment of the Tlemcen weavers in the 1930s.

Ghardaïa Weaving

Ghardaïa weaving is recognisable through its fine weft and the profusion of its colours. Geometric shapes constitute the majority of the represented designs, even though other decorations are placed on them such as chandeliers or reeds. Rug weaving is an integral part of the Mozabite life. This women-only activity is, for the weavers, not only a means of subsidising their immediate needs, but also of expressing themselves. *Le Chant de la fileuse* of Ghardaïa (The Song of the Weaver of Ghardaïa) is a beautiful, long, popular poem where the work and its virtues are praised. The heavy rugs are woven from a mix of sheep wool and goat hair. The thread, thus strengthened, enables the rug to last longer.

In Ghardaïa, in the springtime, the rug is celebrated for 7 days.

This celebration is accompanied by competitions which never fail to produce imitators.

The close-shaven rugs such as regma or nila and the high wool rugs called tapis du banc are the expression of two different weaving techniques, even though the aesthetic referent is the same.

Inside of a M'zab house.



SUMMARY



SEARCH



International Year for Human Rights

The United Nations, meeting in its General Assembly, has unanimously decided that the year 1968, marking the 20th anniversary of the organisation, will be the International Year for Human Rights.

A set of fundamental rights, mostly resulting from theories of natural law (all universal principles, taken from human nature and which law and moral must respect), the idea of human rights also borrows precepts from historic law (right of resistance of the citizen to social pressure).

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights internationally recognises human rights and fundamental freedoms, making them inalienable.

Voted upon in 1948, the document was preceded, two years earlier, by the Commission on Human Rights, dependent on the United Nations and whose mission was to put together inquiry groups, particularly in countries where cases of denials of human rights had been found,

as in South Africa, Chile or in the occupied territories of Palestine. And it is these conclusions of these inquiry commissions which were used as a basis for the resolutions.

Hence, the Universal Declaration confirms the right to live, the prohibition of any form of torture, the right to a fair hearing, the free circulation of citizens, freedom of thought, of conscience, of opinion and participation in political life.

By adopting this document, the international community dictated rules which must be followed and applied by all States, even if these protection bodies were not deemed to be necessarily restricting for some countries that do not conform to them.

Since its promulgation, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights has set about confirming the common ideal which all people and all nations must achieve.

Assassination of Martin Luther King

An apostle of non-violence and winner of the Nobel Peace Prize in 1964, Martin Luther King was assassinated on 4 April 1968 in Memphis where he had organised a peaceful demonstration in favour of the striking dustmen to appease any violence which could have been generated. The President of the Republic, Mr Houari Boumediène, sent on behalf of himself and the entire Algerian people a message of condolences to Luther King's widow, through which he shared his "great sadness" and "profound indignation" further to this abject act. "We are even more sensitive to the loss of this great and noble person as we belong to a continent, Africa, where the most odious racism still continues to rage", adds the message. For its part, the secretariat of the JFLN launched an appeal through which it denounced the crime perpetrated against the black American doctor, whilst reaffirming its solidarity with all Blacks who fight against racial discrimination.

Civil rights march. Washington, 1963.



1 1 9

- ❶ 0,40
- ❷ 18/05/1968
- ❸ 36 x 26
- ❹ 10 1/4
- ❺ 301.250
- ❻ 06/11/1971
- ❼ A. Ali-Khodja
- ❽ BA printing office



1968

1962-1971



1 2 0

- ❶ 0,70
- ❷ 18/05/1968
- ❸ 36 x 26
- ❹ 10 1/4
- ❺ 300.000
- ❻ 06/11/1971
- ❼ F. Boukhatem
- ❽ BA printing office

20th anniversary of the World Health Organisation

7 April 1968 marks the 20th anniversary of the World Health Organisation (WHO). The creation of this organisation in 1948 resulted from wars which marked the end of the 19th century, particularly the American-Mexican War and the Crimean War.

After the First World War, the 1918-1919 Spanish flu pandemic caused, in the space of six months, the death of over twenty million people throughout the world. This pushed the Society of Nations (organisation founded in 1920 in Geneva for peacekeeping in the world) to create a Health Committee, replaced by the WHO after the dissolution of the Society of Nations in 1946.

Directly dependent on the Economic and Social Council of the UN, the World Health Organisation, and according to its constitution, must "act as the directing and coordinating authority on international health work" and ensure that all people reach the "highest possible level of health". Its constitution furthermore defines health as "a state of complete physical, mental and social wellbeing and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity".

Governed by the 193 Member States who met at the World Health Assembly and comprised of delegates representing the Member States, some of the main functions of the Organisation include the approval of the WHO programme and budget for the biennial year and deliberation on the policies of the Organisation.

Other than offering advice and technical services, such as the training of healthcare professionals, the organisation also finances healthcare centres in which the new technologies are applied.

This is all done with the major concern of improving human health conditions throughout the world.



Headquarters of the World Health Organisation in Geneva.

Social security in Algeria

In the aftermath of independence, the social security system in Algeria was made up of a dozen systems managed by about twenty management organisations.

Affecting the mine, farm and non-farm sectors, the social security system is characterised by different methods of financing and services, with each organisation operating according to its own system. As of 1983, the social system was established on the principles of a unification of the systems and a standardisation of the benefits.

The existing organisations were grouped together into two funds, the Caisse nationale des assurances sociales des accidents de travail et maladies professionnelles and the Caisse nationale des retraites. In 1992, the CNASAT became the Caisse nationale des assurances sociales des travailleurs salariés. The Caisse des assurances sociales des non-salariés was founded the same year.



SUMMARY



SEARCH



Algerian emigration to Europe

Whilst it is not necessary to go into detail on the reasons which led to the emigration of Algerians to Europe, it is however useful to recall that these political type reasons are related to historic, economic and demographic causes. Since the start of the political and military domination, France decided to make Algeria a populating colony and sent it the surplus of its population. In 1848, this surplus included banished people, in 1871 the people from Alsace-Lorraine and in 1905 the countrymen and women of the Midi, ruined by phylloxera. Other Mediterranean populations emigrated to Algeria, hence a new law facilitating their settlement.

The fellahs, chased from their land, found no compensation in the then existing industry. Without land and without work, they constituted the majority of the emigration to France; during the 1914-1918 war, over 120,000 men, fighters or workers placed under the military authority, crossed the Mediterranean. Thereafter, between 1920 and 1924, the rush of immigrants constantly increased for the needs of rebuilding, a consequence of the war.

As of 1936, the demographic factor became determining in explaining the migratory flow. The Algerian population, just like that of the third world countries, quickly increased, whereas the transition from the farming economy to the industrial economy was to make France, as most European countries, an immigration country.

Hence, in 1945, when the authorities of the time dreamt of Algerian labour to rebuild France, 38,000 people left



"Ville d'Oran" ensuring the Algiers-Marseille connection.



1 2 1

- ① 0,30
- ② 15/06/1968
- ③ 26 x 36
- ④ 13
- ⑤ 1.000.000
- ⑥ 06/11/1971
- ⑦ B. Yelles
- ⑧ Paris printing office

Octobre à Paris censored

Jacques Panijel, biologist, writer, member of the Audin committee and French film director, made the film *Octobre à Paris* (October in Paris) to relate the events of 17 October 1961. In quite a crude fashion, the director put on film the repression of which the Algerian immigrants were victims. The film highlights the reality of immigration in France, the life of the bidonvilles (shanty towns) of Nanterre and Gennevilliers, the arrests and the torture centre at 28, rue de la Goutte d'or.

It was shown for the first time at the Action cine-club in Paris, in May 1962. The film was seized at the end of the performance by the police. In May 1968, at the same time of the events which shook the Parisian universities, the film was projected in a cinema. In 1973, it obtained a censorship stamp after a hunger strike by the film director René Vautier, but was not however distributed.



1968

1962-1971

...

for France alone, increasing to 65,000 in 1947 and would reach 80,000 in 1948. On this date, and notwithstanding the growing number of migrants, there were almost one million people more in the countryside and 500,000 people without work in the cities.

The emigration then accentuated and the number of Algerians in Europe reached a figure of half a million at the time when our country became independent. The Algerian government quickly became concerned about it and sought about looking for means likely to resolve this problem which, given its extent, had become a national issue. On the one hand, this meant preparing, in Algeria itself, working conditions which would enable emigrants to return to their country and, on the other hand, trying their best to improve the living conditions and facilitate their access to education and vocational training.

Indeed, through their learning of the industrial activity of their host countries and the training they received, they were able to become a driving element of our country's development. Sooner or later, they return to Algeria and then participate actively in the economic fight, as they had previously participated, from foreign countries, in the freedom fight.

Certainly, the task is immense and the objectives important. Hence, to fully play the role devolved upon it, the Algerian emigration in Europe has organised itself in a friendly manner.

With the support of the government and the consular authorities, it intends not only to give its members the help needed to increase their level of material and intellectual life, but also and above all to give them prospects for the future.



Algerian emigrants working in the construction sector.



Massacre

On 17 October 1961, during a non-violent demonstration against the curfew to which they were subjected, dozens of Algerians were assassinated in Paris by police officers on the orders of the head of police Maurice Papon. Dozens of others were beaten to death and thrown in the Seine. According to the estimates, several hundreds of dead were recorded after the ferocious repression hailed down on these men and women, to the point that the event is today described as a massacre by the historians.



SUMMARY



SEARCH



8th Arabic Jamboree Algiers 1968



Parade of scouts during the 1968 Algiers' jamboree.

Since 1954, the Arabic scout associations have organised a jamboree and a congress every two years. For thousands of scouts, the jamboree is an opportunity to meet each other in a huge international camp, to live and work together so as to get to know each other better.

The Algerian Muslim Scouts have participated in all Arabic jamborees. Hence, they represented Algeria in 1954 in Zabadani (Syria), in 1956 in Alexandria, in 1958 in Zabadani, in 1960 in Tunis, in 1962 in Rabat, in 1964 in Aboukir (UAR) and in 1966 in Tripoli.

In the month of August 1968, Algeria welcomed the young scouts and leaders of the scouting associations from the Arabic world, on the occasion of the 8th Scouts Jamboree, the 2nd Scout Leaders Jamboree and the Congress of Scout Leaders.

The events will be held in the splendid forest of Sidi

Fredj, specially arranged for this purpose: a camp for each nation, an exhibition gallery, several playgrounds, etc. Hence, 3,000 young people can comfortably live in an open-air context located near the sea and the capital of Algiers. Numerous and varied activities are planned. Each of the associations will, in a tent-based exhibition, have to show the economic development as well as the history of the uses and customs of the country it represents. In the educational and scouting field itself, all young people will pit themselves against each other in different sports, artistic and technical competitions.

What will be particularly important for the young people is the warmth of the welcome, the enthusiasm of the discoveries, the pleasure of living together and getting to know each other better to consider and reactivate the magnificent scouting spirit.

SMA, a political role assumed

Algerian scouting has undisputedly played a preponderant role in the national movement through its school-based status committed to the development of patriotic feeling. The scout movement has many famous people in it who have marked the history of this country, just like the estimable historian the late Mahfoud Kaddache who was, in 1940, leader of the Algiers-based group El Kobt.

It was, in fact, in 1948, that the SMA took a political course during a general meeting when they elected their leaders all from the PPA. In 1954, the SMA movement participated in the 1st Arabic Jamboree organised in Syria. Among the 22 who started on 1 November, 6 were scout leaders, such as Didouche Mourad and Lyès Derriche who offered to host the historic meeting at his home in Algiers.



1 2 2

- ❶ 0,30
- ❷ 04/07/1968
- ❸ 22 x 36
- ❹ 13
- ❺ 1.000.000
- ❻ 06/11/1971
- ❼ B. Yelles
- ❽ Paris printing office



1968

1962-1971



1 2 3

- 1 0,05 Effigy
- 2 04/07/1968
- 3 23 x 32
- 4 13 3/4
- 5 30.115.150
- 6 31/05/1980
- 7 M. Racim
- 8 BA printing office



1 2 4

- 1 0,30 Effigy
- 2 04/07/1968
- 3 23 x 32
- 4 13 3/4
- 5 94.475.600
- 6 04/11/1972
- 7 M. Racim
- 8 BA printing office

Emir Abdelkader

Emir Abdelkader had a real passion for horses. This exceptional man, due to his qualities as Statesman, military strategist and ascetic along with remarkable spirituality also combined the feats of an unrivalled horse rider, according to the descriptions made by the people who met him. It is told that the Emir had a preference for black horses with a star on the forehead, light bay horses or coppery chestnuts. According to other chroniclers of the era, “the saddle was his throne, so unrivalled was El Hadj Abdelkader on a horse among Arabs who themselves are excellent horse riders. The length and speed of his rides surpass the imagination : more than once we saw him do sixty leagues at night or stay with his sword in hand seventy-two hours without putting a foot on the ground. The fatigues and deprivations had no affect on him; often a handful of grilled wheat or figs was his only food for long days, in the middle of unremitting rides and relentless fights.” Emir Abdelkader contributed to writing a work entitled *Les Chevaux du Sahara* (The Horses of the Sahara) which is still a great reference for anyone passionate about Barbe or Arabian horses. This book, published for the first time in 1853, was enhanced by the correspondence from the Emir..

*“Is there such a glory as our horses?
Always saddled ready for the fight
Whom we ask for help;
They are the promise of Victory.
Our enemies have no refuge against our blows as our messengers,
Celebrated by the Prophet, swoop down on them like the Vulture.
Our messengers are watered with the purest milk:
Camel’s milk - more precious than cow’s milk.”*

[Extract from the poem “L’Eloge du désert” (Desert Eulogy).]



Emir Abdelkader Square, in Algiers.

They say he’s...

“Abdelkader was a man of genius... certainly one of the greatest historical figures of our time.” It is in these flourishing words that General Bugeaud described his formidable adversary Emir Abdelkader. This declaration is more than a confession, a tribute. Another testimony, just as admiring and no less praiseworthy, is the one made by the English writer Charles Henry Churchill. The author of the book *The Life of Abdelkader*, published in 1867 in London, reports in his book the modesty of the man and his detachment from the world surrounding him. He also describes the relationship the Emir had with his books: an intimate relationship from which no treasure would have turned him away. Other testimonies support the previous ones, particularly the one by Charles-André Julien, a French journalist and historian, who left for posterity these eloquent lines: “Abdelkader’s organising genius in no way gave way to his diplomatic and military capacities. The Statesman was not unequal to the virtues of the man of faith or the hero of the Bedouin chivalrousness.”



SUMMARY



SEARCH



19th Olympic Games Mexico 1968



Opening ceremony of the Mexico Olympic Games.

Every four years, in Ancient Greece, near the city of Olympia, in honour of the Olympian god Zeus, the Greeks celebrated Games at the end of which the winner received the Olympic wreath.

In 1892, for the first time, the plan to bring back the Olympic Games was discussed. Shortly afterwards, an international congress, bringing together the most important sports associations in the world, discuss the revival, the rules and the regulations of the Olympic Games. On 23 June 1894, twelve countries from Europe and America, which attended the congress, unanimously accepted the plan. Hence, the games of the first Olympiad of modern times were organised. They were celebrated in Athens in 1896 and, since then, have been held every four years in various countries.

The aims of the Olympic movement are:

◆ to broadcast throughout the world - without racial, religious or political discrimination - the benefits obtained

through the physical culture and sports competitions which, by improving health and developing the strength of young people, make them better citizens;

◆ to instil the principles of loyalty and camaraderie to apply them to the various human activities;

◆ to teach people that sport is a game and an entertainment in itself and not a pretext with profit-making purposes;

◆ to create a spirit of international friendship which can contribute to peace in the world.

Therefore, the Olympic ideal is based on effort, on friendly and chivalrous competition and not on the chauvinist glorification of the triumphs won.

The Olympic Games are based on the spontaneous and totally disassociated collaboration of thousands of men and women.

The Olympic flag was raised for the first time during the Antwerp Olympic Games in 1920.



1 2 5

- ❶ 0,30
- ❷ 04/07/1968
- ❸ 26 x 36
- ❹ 13
- ❺ 300.000
- ❻ 06/11/1971
- ❼ M. Temmam
- ❽ Paris printing office



1 2 6

- ❶ 0,50 Football
- ❷ 04/07/1968
- ❸ 26 x 36
- ❹ 13
- ❺ 300.000
- ❻ 06/11/1971
- ❼ M. Temmam
- ❽ Paris printing office



1 2 7

- ❶ 1,00
- ❷ 04/07/1968
- ❸ 36 x 26
- ❹ 13
- ❺ 300.000
- ❻ 06/11/1971
- ❼ P. Lambert
- ❽ Paris printing office



1968

1962-1971



The Olympic emblem is comprised of five interlocking blue, yellow, black, green and red rings, connected by the motto "Citius, Altius, Fortius" (Faster, Higher, Stronger). The five circles represent the five continents united together in the olympic movement.

During the golden age of Ancient Greece, there was a close link between sports and the arts. In 1912, art events, including architecture, literature, music and sculpture,

were included in the Olympic programme. Thereafter, philately and photography were added, but later they were withdrawn from the Olympic events.

In 1968, Mexico, a country of numerous and very brilliant civilisations, will gather together on its soil, in an ideal of friendship and fraternity, the youth from the entire world, on the occasion of the 19th Olympic Games.



The legendary Dick Fosbury jump

The "Fosbury Flop"

It was during the 1968 Mexico Games, in the athletics trials, that the American Dick Fosbury had the idea of trying out a new technique in the high jump: the back roll, i.e. to make a dash and arrive with ones back to the bar to then jump over it by rolling over ones back, with both legs being the last to go over.

Although his personal record in the Mexico Olympic Games was 2.13m, Fosbury won the Olympic final by jumping 2.24m with his revolutionary technique.

This was a new Olympic record, but not a world record since the Soviet Valeri Brumel had, in 1963 with the stomach roll technique, jumped 2.28m.

However, Fosbury's technique, in which the muscles of the entire body work, was to become a reference for a lot of future jumpers under the name "Fosbury Flop" since it encourages improved performances over the years. Up until 2007, the world record has been held by the Cuban Javier Sotomayor with 2.45m.

Games and protests

These are the first Olympic Games whose events take on a political turn. During the medal awarding ceremony, the American athletes Tommie Smith and John Carlos raised a black gloved fist and lowered their heads when the American anthem was played. The gesture showed solidarity with Black Power, the protest movement of Black Americans fighting for their civil rights. Five years earlier, Dr Martin Luther King was assassinated in Memphis (Tennessee) when he was conducting a peaceful demonstration against racial discrimination. Since 1955, the year when Rosa Parks, a young black dressmaker, refused to give up her seat to a White man in a bus, Black Americans have been demanding equal rights with White people within various movements including Black Power.



The American Tommie Smith wins the 200m final.



SUMMARY



SEARCH



Emir Abdelkader

Emir Abdelkader stood out through an acute sense of military organisation by adapting like a true Statesman to all field situations. Hence, he thought up a revolutionary process: creating a mobile government to respond to the scorched earth policy practiced from 1841 onwards by General Bugeaud, Governor of Algeria.

This saw the arrival of the smala (zamala), a perfectly organised, veritable itinerant city of 30,000 to 40,000 men, including 5,000 armed fighters, which resisted the constraints of nomadism. By organising themselves into four circular and concentric units surrounding the Emir's tent, positioned in the centre of the camp and where each douar, each family and each individual had a fixed, unchangeable place in accordance with their rank and their position. The first unit, comprised of 5 douars with 15 to 20 tents each, was occupied by the family of the

leader, his close servants and his close guard. Comprised of 10 douars, the second unit included Khalifa Ben Allal and his relatives, the infantry and the Emir's main lieutenants. The third unit, comprised of 207 douars, was occupied by the Hachem Cherraga and Hachem Gheraba tribes. As for the fourth unit with its 146 douars including 7 nomadic tribes used as guides and night watchmen, this formed the boundaries of the camp and was placed so as to check the strategic places (water resources, wood, pastures) and to prevent enemy invasions.

The smala was seized on 16 May 1843 during a detachment of the French cavalry commanded by the Duke of Aumale which fell, by chance, on the unit to the south of Boghar. The battle that ensued led to the death of 300 Algerians, the arrest of about 4,000 others and the seizure of major spoils.



The Emir was known for his acute sense of organisation

Emir Abdelkader and Imam ShamyI

Emir Abdelkader was not only an honourable warrior but also and above all a man of peace. His wisdom, his education and his great spirituality made him an exceptional man.

The Emir marked minds during his long exile in Damascus by helping out Maronite Christians threatened with death. This gesture of bravery earned him respect and repute from the highest of people including Iman ShamyI. This other exceptional man was the third Iman of Dagestan and a fervent follower of Sufi thought. He organised fighting troops for almost 25 years against the Russian army before surrendering in September 1859.

Between the two great men, correspondence was born. This letter-writing episode was studied by Boualem Bessaïh in "De l'Emir Abdelkader à l'imam Chamyl".



1 2 8

- ❶ 0,30 Violet effigy
- ❷ August 1968
- ❸ 23 x 32,5
- ❹ 13 ³/₄
- ❺ 300.000
- ❻ 04/11/1972
- ❼ M. Racim
- ❽ BA printing office



1968

1962-1971



- 1 0,40 Moufflon
- 2 19/10/1968
- 3 23 x 32,5
- 4 11 1/2
- 5 500.000
- 6 06/11/1971
- 7 According to photo
- 8 Courvoisier

1 2 9



- 1 1,00 Barbary Deer
- 2 19/10/1968
- 3 23 x 32,5
- 4 11 1/2
- 5 500.000
- 6 06/11/1971
- 7 According to photo
- 8 Courvoisier

1 3 0

Fauna – Protected species banned from hunting

The Barbary Deer *Cervus elaphus barbarus*

After having had a preponderant place among the fauna of the northern part of the African continent over geological times, the *Cervus* genus is now currently only represented by a single species, the Barbary Deer, located in a narrow coastal strip of the Algerian East. Among the various deer that have lived in Africa, this is the only one whose survival we can confirm up until present day. But the species is becoming extinct. As, for all times, the deer has been greatly hunted, particularly in Roman times as shown in the numerous mosaics found near Constantine and Algiers, relating hunt scenes. Around 1740, it still lived near Skikda and in the forest of the Edough, above Annaba, where for a long time still its antlers were discovered buried in the humus. Currently, there are some 300 to 400 deer variously distributed in the forest regions of Annaba, Bouchegouf and particularly El Kalaâ.

This is a good sized animal, 1.30m to 1.40m at shoulder height with a good weight of 150 to 225kg; the female, who is smaller, barely reaches 0.90m to 1m in height with weight of 100 to 150kg. The body is entirely covered with hair whose colouring varies depending on the seasons. In summer, the coat is light brown, speckled with white spots arranged in longitudinal lines.

In winter, the hair gets longer and takes on a dark brown colouring. The antlers reach a length of 80cm with a distance of 65cm between the tips and a basic circumference of 15cm. Their colouring is generally brown with lighter ends.

The Barbary Deer feeds on shrubs, plants, young leaves, scrub and cork oak leaves. In spring and summer, it happily leaves the forests, particularly at night.



The Barbary Deer is reintroduced

The Cynegetics Centre of Zéralda, to the west of Algiers, has been working since 1995 on reintroducing the Barbary Deer. This species was initially reintroduced into the forestry massif of Akfadou, near Béjaïa. The same operation will shortly be renewed in the massif of Collo, in Skikda, by enclosing several individuals of the species and placing them in semi-captivity. This programme targets the putting in place of a viable population which would be used as donors to reinforce the natural populations in the east of the country. The Barbary Sheep will also benefit from a programme of reproduction and reintroduction into its natural environment by using certain protected areas as a transitional stage. Hence, enclosures are ready to welcome this species at the Belezma National Park and at the Djelfa Game Reserve.



SUMMARY



SEARCH



Extinct species

At the end of the Holocene some 10,000 years ago, and at the start of the Christian era, man's impact on nature increased by several magnitudes with the discovery of agriculture and the resulting unprecedented demographic growth. The consequence of this impact was the extinction of a lot of animal species.

If we are to believe the Roman historian Claudius Aelianus (175-235) and the descriptions of Herodotus, the aurochs, this progenitor of modern cattle, still lived in Berbérie and in Hoggar in Roman times and coexisted with large wild cattle, the *Bos ibericus*. The African elephant was domesticated for war needs and then disappeared in the 4th century after being captured for the Roman games.

The wild ass (*Equus africanus*) was also totally eradicated in this same period, during which it had been able to survive for some time if we look at a mosaic found in Annaba showing it in the company of the Barbary sheep and the Oryx antelope. The hartebeest of North African also had the same fate.

The Barbary Sheep *Ammotragus lervia*

The moufflon sheep is, in Maghreb, the only real representative, among the great wild mammals, of the specifically African fauna. It belongs to the family Ovidae.



Previously abounding in Berbérie, it frequented all the mountains of the Algerian Tell as shown by the bones found in the caves of the Djurdjura. It is currently relegated to the central and northern Sahara.

The moufflon is a very powerful animal whose heavy forms mask exceptional flexibility.

In both the male and the female, its massive head bears brown, voluminous horns planted almost side by side at the tip of the forehead and forming a sort of right angle with each other. They then spread out towards the back of the neck, making a quarter turn.

They can grow to 0.84m. The moufflon has very keen sight and a particularly subtle sense of smell. The coat is an even brownish fawn in both sexes, but the colouring may vary slightly depending on the regions.

Under the neck, it bears a fringe of long, lighter hair which hangs down like a mane and also long tufts up to the knees, similar to cuffs.

This is a rock-dwelling animal. Most often it lives on its own, although sometimes in small herds of 5 or 6 led by an old male whose attention is always on the alert.

In general the Barbary Sheep keeps to crests or hills.

Of an extremely distrustful nature, as soon as it feels danger or simply feels disturbed, it flees quietly, in no specific direction, never to return again. When night falls, it normally leaves its den to reach the shallows where it finds its food.



1968

1962-1971



- ❶ 0,40 Hunting scene
Djemila
- ❷ 23/11/1968
- ❸ 26 x 36
- ❹ 13
- ❺ 300.000
- ❻ 06/11/1971
- ❼ M. Temmam
- ❽ Paris printing office

1 3 1



- ❶ 0,95 Neptune's
Chariot - Timgad
- ❷ 23/11/1968
- ❸ 36 x 26
- ❹ 13
- ❺ 300.000
- ❻ 06/11/1971
- ❼ M. Temmam
- ❽ Paris printing office

1 3 2

Mosaics from the Roman era



Mosaic of the 4th century AC.

The mosaic met with great success in the Roman Empire. It decorated the floors, but also the walls and ceilings from the 1st century AD and is found in both homes and public buildings. Mosaics are made by pushing tessellates (cubic pieces made of various coloured materials) into the cement. The school of African mosaics provides multi-colour pavements broken up into panels designed to be seen from several points of view.

Hunting scene – Djemila

This mosaic was discovered in a dining room in the 5th or 6th century. It is composed of two scenes: in its upper part, a hunter gallops on a horse in front of an arcade portico, indulging in the pleasures of hunting in the company of his domestics. Flanked by his dog, he has just wounded with his spear a wild boar surrounded by a deer and a lion. The domestic holds a dead hare and a wire which he used to capture it. Behind the portico, we notice a series of buildings which have an urban decor.

On the lower part, two hunters are braving fauns. The first, surrounded by two lions, greets the audience with his right hand. The second is on his knees: he has just killed a lion and is piercing a second one with his lance. A leopard is running around him. Both hunters are wearing the same tunics: white, short and rolled up on one leg. Their costume is adorned with a square breastplate.

Neptune's Chariot – Timgad

This mosaic dates back to the 3rd century. It was discovered in the great public baths of Timgad, in a frigidarium where cold baths were taken. This fresco measures 3.50m by 2.50m. The central scene, on a white background, shows four sea horses galloping, pulling Neptune standing on his chariot. His left hand holds the reins of his harnessing, whilst his right hand brandishes the trident horizontally above the horses. A sash floats behind him.

Workshops for Algerian mosaics

The Roman mosaic underwent major development in the 2nd century AD through different schools. The African influences have marked the mosaic: its particularity reveals less pictorial multicolour pavements, broken up into panels. In her work *Mosaïques des eaux en Algérie*, Mrs Sabah Ferdi, a specialist on Roman mosaics, confirms that although the mosaic makers' techniques had, as everywhere else, been imported by itinerant teams, as of the 2nd century AD, regional workshops appeared using their own traditions in Tazoult (formerly Lambèse), Sétif and Cherchell with a remarkable originality and particular aesthetic quality. The teams were made up of a Tesselarius who was responsible for executing the backgrounds and the single or repetitive patterns and of a Pictor imaginarius who supervised the composition, designed the subjects and chose the main colours of the palette.



SUMMARY



SEARCH



Industry and mines

Industry

The Algerian State gave itself a veritable economic development tool through the creation, in 1963, of the national company Sonatrach entrusted with searching for, producing, transporting, transforming and marketing hydrocarbons.

The scope of this organisation encompasses all economic sectors directly or indirectly related to hydrocarbons.

In the domain of exploration, Sonatrach, with more than fifty percent of permits, is currently ranked first among exploration companies operating in Algeria; it has not, however, neglected transportation and, since its creation has undertaken the construction of the Haoud El Hamra pipeline in Arzew.

This construction enables it to ensure more than half the evacuation of crude oil in Algeria. By selling it outside the Algerian market and throughout the world, Sonatrach has confirmed our government's policy of directly ensuring the use of its natural resources.

The integration of hydrocarbons in Algeria's industrialisation process has been done progressively, on the one hand, by making available a source of energy to industries and, on the other hand, by creating hydrocarbon transformation plants.

The plants in Arzew, in the West, and Skikda and Annaba, in the East, were chosen to be quickly promoted to petrochemical industrial centres of international standing. The Arzew ammoniac plant will start to operate in 1969. A refinery of a capacity of 2.5 million tonnes will be built in this same centre. A phosphate fertiliser plant is plan-

ned to be constructed in Annaba. In Skikda, a refinery, a liquefaction factory, a phosphor factory and a plastic material factory will be built.

At the same time as oil, another source of energy, gas, of which Algeria has large deposits, is used by Sonatrach to give birth to by-product industries or those associated to large industrial projects such as the steel factory, the phosphate fertiliser factory and the Skikda liquefaction factory which will process natural gas.

Mines



In May 1966, the Algerian government nationalised mines whose management was entrusted to SONAREM (Société nationale de recherche et d'exploration



The iron of Ouenza

Algeria has a wealth of ores. Its sub-soil contains numerous deposits of iron, zinc, lead and copper. The majority of the iron production comes from Ouenza. Located 150km to the south of the wilaya of Annaba, the city of Ouenza was built at the start of the 20th century around an iron mine. Evaluated after prospecting was carried out between 1895 and 1901, the Ouenza deposit was recognised as the largest and richest iron deposit in Algeria. Exploited using traditional methods by the Romans in Ancient Times, then industrially since 1913, it still continues to produce iron. The ore is often extracted in the open air and rarely by underground tunnels. In general, it is routed using mechanical methods up to the railroad. The ore is extracted using explosives. The routing of the iron ore from the Ouenza deposit is done by railroad as far as the Port of Annaba where the product is distributed for local use and exporting.



1 3 3

- 1 0,30 Minor
- 2 14/12/1968
- 3 23 x 32,5
- 4 11 1/2
- 5 1.000.000
- 6 06/11/1971
- 7 Studies department PTT / Sonatrach
- 8 Courvoisier



1 3 4

- 1 0,30
- 2 14/12/1968
- 3 23 x 32,5
- 4 11 1/2
- 5 1.000.000
- 6 06/11/1971
- 7 Studies department PTT / Sonatrach
- 8 Courvoisier



1 3 5

- 1 0,95
- 2 14/12/1968
- 3 23 x 32,5
- 4 11 1/2
- 5 500.000
- 6 06/11/1971
- 7 Studies department PTT / Sonatrach
- 8 Courvoisier



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minières - the national mining exploration and exploitation company). In collaboration with friendly countries and within the framework of cooperation agreements, vast programmes were drawn up to promote the exploration, diversify the production and reconvert the mines that are running out of resources. Initiated in 1964, these works today have led to the discovery of iron, lead, zinc, copper, mercury, kaolin deposits, etc. After their

discovery and in view of their exploitation, these deposits are the subject of technical-economic studies carried out in parallel with the treatment tests. Today, SONAREM runs 21 mines and quarries. In 1968, the total tonnage sold will be over 4,757,500 tonnes of ore and 20,000m² of marble. SONAREM plays a major economic role in Algeria's industrialisation. On the job market, the mining sector employs 9,000 people.



Deed room of the CAHT in Boumerdès.

Creation of the CAHT

The Centre africain des hydrocarbures et des textiles (CAHT - African Centre of Hydrocarbons and Textiles), created by a decree in the year 1964 and inaugurated by President Ahmed Ben Bella, is Algeria's response to a pressing need for graduates who will eventually take over the mantle in the domain of hydrocarbons. The institute's mission is to train graduates for the oil sector, all sections included, to the benefit of Algeria, but also Africa and Arabic countries. Built in Boumerdès, 40km to the east of Algiers, the CAHT is the result of the technical cooperation between the foreign friendly countries. Hence, within the framework of a State to State contract, the CAHT is particularly sponsored by the Bubkin Institute of Moscow and the Baku Institute of Petroleum, in the USSR. This is a cooperation which should ensure quality education for young Algerians looking for technical skills in the domain of hydrocarbons of which our country has many.



SUMMARY



SEARCH



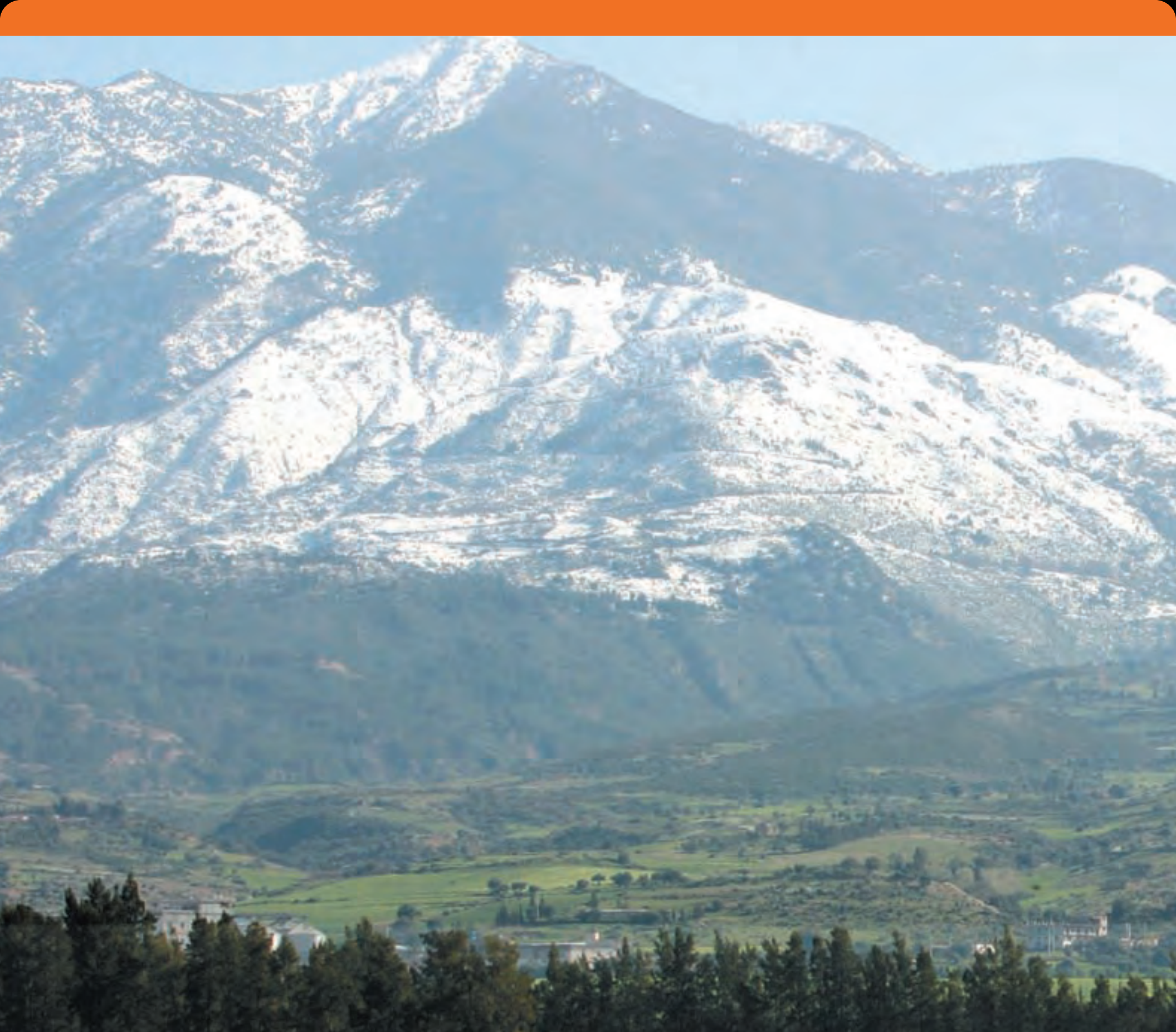


Nationalisation of mines

One of the greatest decisions that was part of restoring the national sovereignty over natural resources, taken in the first years of independence, remains undisputedly the nationalisation of mines. The executive orders date from 6 May 1966 whereas the actual nationalisation is dated 7 May of the same year.

The mining heritage, comprised of a significant number of mines, mainly run by companies of French origins, which were taken over during the colonisation period, is actually a national resource which the country greatly needed to take back control of in order to finance the major development programmes initiated in the aftermath of independence.

The mines concerned by these nationalisation decisions are the mines of l'Ouenza, Sidi Kamber, Rivet el Maden, Aïn Babar, Hammam Nbaïl, the mines of l'Ouarsenis, the iron mine of El Halia and Khanguet el Mouhad. One order, furthermore, dealt with the withdrawal of a concession over the Gara Djebelit iron mine.



SUMMARY



SEARCH



The Djurdjura mounts



SUMMARY



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1 3 6

- 1 0,25 *Opuntia ficus-indica*
- 2 18/01/1969
- 3 23 x 32,5
- 4 11 1/2
- 5 500.000
- 6 04/11/1972
- 7 According to photo
- 8 Courvoisier



1 3 7

- 1 0,40 *Dianthus caryophyllus*
- 2 18/01/1969
- 3 23 x 32,5
- 4 11 1/2
- 5 500.000
- 6 04/11/1972
- 7 According to photo
- 8 Courvoisier



1 3 8

- 1 0,70 *Rosa odorata*
- 2 18/01/1969
- 3 23 x 32,5
- 4 11 1/2
- 5 500.000
- 6 04/11/1972
- 7 According to photo
- 8 Courvoisier



1 3 9

- 1 0,95 *Strelitzia reginae*
- 2 18/01/1969
- 3 23 x 32,5
- 4 11 1/2
- 5 500.000
- 6 04/11/1972
- 7 According to photo
- 8 Courvoisier

Flowers

Opuntia ficus-indica

From the family Cactaceae, *Opuntia ficus-indica* is commonly called the Barbary fig. Originally from tropical America, this plant has bright yellow flowers. It was introduced into the south of Europe and the North of Africa for its edible fruits. The fruits are harvested from the month of July to the month of September.

Strelitzia reginae

From the family Musaceae, *Strelitzia reginae* is commonly called Bird of Paradise. It has large, highly ornamental and brightly coloured irregular leaves. The floral shaft, barely exceeding the leaves, ends in a large husk containing 8 to 10 flowers. The sepals are orangey yellow in colour and the petals are a beautiful ultramarine. Originally from the Cape, its production is considerable in Algeria. It flowers from the month of October to the month of June.

Rosa odorata

From the family Rosaceae, *Rosa odorata* originally comes from India and China. Its introduction into Europe and North Africa triggered the extraordinary transformation of the genus *Rosa*.

It has semi-persistent or persistent leaves, with scented white, pale pink or yellowy flowers. It is grown in Algeria in private gardens and in a few fields. It flowers from the month of December to the month of June.

Dianthus caryophyllus

From the family Caryophyllaceae, *Dianthus caryophyllus* is commonly called Carnation. The growing of this plant dates back several centuries. It is popular because it is easy to grow, has abundant flowers and because of the variety and size of its pleasantly perfumed flowers. Originally from Mediterranean countries, it flowers from the month of November to the month of June.

The Essai Test Garden

Created in 1832 over an area of 48ha, the Essai Test Garden was rearranged in 1929 over an area of 62ha. A veritable museum of plants, the garden played host to beautiful alleys of plane trees, ficus, dracaenas, bamboo trees, *Chanoerops excelsa*, *latanias* and superb palm trees as well as zoological enclosures. Over 3,000 different species, including abundant tropical flora, rubbed shoulders with each other there. Its topographical situation gives it a warm temperate climate that is exceptional and unique in North Africa. Its powerful plant coverage adds to it its regulatory action, with the temperature never falling below 2°C and very rarely increasing above 35°C. Propitious to agronomical research and experiments, the garden accords an important place to the growing of nursery plants.



SUMMARY



SEARCH



Infrastructure works in the Sahara

Djorf Torba dam in the Guir wadi

The works on the Djorf Torba dam in the Guir wadi were inaugurated by the President of the Council of the Revolution on 5 October 1965. Located 55km to the west of Béchar, this dam will, on the one hand, enable the Abadla plain to be protected from the devastating growth of the wadi and, on the other hand, the seasonal and, if possible, inter-annual regularisation of the waters to be ensured.

The Abadla plain is traditionally cultivated by dint of numerous hazards. Over an area of 40,000ha, only 1,000ha are farmed thanks to the natural extension of the waters of the Guir wadi and the harvests are hence subject to great irregularities of growth which do not always produce good crop periods.

The sole fact of protecting the plain from these calamitous events is already a great improvement for local agriculture. The inter-annual regularisation will enable the creation of an irrigable area of more than 12,000ha for the development of traditional winter crops (cereals, forage) and the introduction of rich irrigated crops such as market gardening, early fruit and vegetables, sugar beet, flax, etc. The centres of Béchar, Kenadsa and Abadla are particularly interested by the construction of this dam which will improve the standard of living of a population of almost 64,000 inhabitants.

The work is a concrete gravity dam whose central part will be flowing. The height, in the central part, is 29m. A 4.50m wide causeway will be built on the dam to enable



Djorf Torba dam, near Béchar.

crossing over into the wadi (Béchar-Méridja road). Its storage capacity is estimated at 296.4 million cubic metres. In the end, it will be able to irrigate 5,400ha of land of the Abadla plain. The works will be completed in the month of February 1969.



The Saoura

The region of Béchar is one of many riches due to its tourist, mining and far-ming potentials. The beauty of the oases such as Taghit or Béni Abbès give an additional appeal to the Saoura. The cities of Kenadsa and Béni Ounif had been the economic centres of the region with the mining resources they contained. The extraction of coal was the origin of the settlement of the population in Béchar. Finally, and this is undoubtedly the most precious treasure of the Saoura in religious terms, its ksour contain hundreds of secular manuscripts, stored in the khizanate (storage spaces for the works) of the zaouïas or kept in private libraries. The greatly deserved reputation of the city of Tabalbala, an old spiritual centre, is rightly founded on the bases of the manuscripts it holds, some requiring urgent restoration to save them.



1 4 0

- ❶ 0,30 Djorf Torba dam
- ❷ 22/02/1969
- ❸ 41,1 x 25,73
- ❹ 11 1/2
- ❺ 500.000
- ❻ 04/11/1972
- ❼ Printer
- ❽ Courvoisier



1 4 1

- ❶ 1,50
- ❷ National road no. 51
- ❸ 22/02/1969
- ❹ 41,1 x 25,73
- ❺ 11 1/2
- ❻ 500.000
- ❼ 04/11/1972
- ❼ Printer
- ❽ Courvoisier



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The RN 51 El Goléa-Timimoun main road

The construction of the RN 51 main road started in the month of November 1967. This road will connect the oasis of El Goléa to the oasis of Timimoun, thus making a modern cross link between the Saharan departments of the Oases and the Saoura. Part of the large Saharan roadway development works, since the month of June 1967, a major link has connected the city of Béchar,

capital of the department of Saoura, to the oasis of Tindouf located 818km further south. The main road no. 51 will in turn improve the modern road connections of the Sahara. It will enable a quick and safe connection to be put in place in the east-west direction, thus removing the many constraints and dangers of the old track.

This road has the following features: 460km long, platform of 8m wide and causeway of 4m wide enabling speeds of up to 120km/hour. The works will be completed in the month of February 1969.



Asphalting operation of the trans-Saharan.

The Trans-Saharan

Considered as one of the main projects of the 1967-1969 three-year plan, the Trans-Saharan aims to open up several regions of the Sahara by promoting the Algerian South to tourists and by connecting Algeria to the countries of the Sahel. The Algerian part located in the Sahara, which stretches from El Goléa to In Guezzam, a border town with Niger, was built in three sections of 400 kilometres each: El Goléa-In Salah, In Salah-Tamanrasset and Tamanrasset-In Guezzam. At the end of the 1970s, the project was enhanced with the programming of other segments designed to connect Algeria with Tunisia, Mali and Mauritania.

In total, the Algerian part of the large Trans-Saharan project comprises 3,000 kilometres out of a total of 9,000. Part of the project has been carried out in Algeria thanks to the contribution of National Service conscripts.



SUMMARY



SEARCH



Stamp Day

In 1937, the International Philatelic Federation (IPF) established a common day for the celebration of postage stamps throughout the world, but each country, for their own reasons, selected the date which suited it best. For its part, Algeria established 22 March 1969 as National Stamp Day.

Stamp Day is the opportunity to commemorate the birth of what was to become the first postage stamp of modern history. This was the Penny Black, issued on 6 May 1840 in Great Britain. It represents the effigy of Queen Victoria and its face value is one penny. Its creator is Sir Rowland Hill (1795-1879), secretary general of the British Post Office, who recommended the prior payment of postal costs by the person sending the letter, rather than the costs being paid by the addressee upon arrival. This situation has been the source of many disputes and fraudulent practices.

At the origin, therefore, of the invention of the postage stamp, Great Britain benefits from the privilege of being the only nation not to write its name on its stamps. Algeria issued its first stamp on 1 November 1962, on the occasion of the 8th anniversary of 1 November 1954.

This historic stamp is better known as “1+9” corresponding to its face value.

The subjects of the Stamp Day issues generally have a direct link with postal history, its important people and the events which are the current news of that specific year. For this first celebration of Stamp Day, Algeria has opted for a theme which showcases the routing of post to the Sahara. The journey starts in Djelfa, goes through

Laghouat and ends in Ghardaïa. It was through the use of postal cars or, more specifically diligences commissioned since the year 1870 that the remote populations of the Algerian South started to receive letters and parcels.



Penny black.



1 4 2

- ❶ 1,00 Djelfa
Laghouat stage
coach
- ❷ 22/03/1969
- ❸ 41,1 x 25,73
- ❹ 11 1/2
- ❺ 500.000
- ❻ 04/11/1972
- ❼ According to photo
- ❽ Courvoisier

Reinforced maritime telecommunications

Up until 1962, Algeria's maritime radio coverage was ensured by three stations: Algiers, Oman and Annaba. This small network was then sufficient to cover the needs of vessels up to a distance of 250km from the coasts, beyond which it was covered by mainland France's facilities. In the colonial era, maritime traffic from Algeria only went to France. Since the independence, this has changed: nine maritime radio stations have been commissioned, ensuring a total coverage which includes the Algerian coast, the entire Mediterranean and the rest of the world. Three types of stations have been created: those operating on VHF waves, on hectometric waves or MF (Medium Frequency) and decametric waves. Thanks to these developments, the Algerian fleet's dependence on the foreign coastal stations is now considerably reduced.



1969

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Vestiges of the Roman era



1 4 3

- 1 0,30 The Capitol - Timgad
- 2 05/04/1969
- 3 26 x 36
- 4 13
- 5 300.000
- 6 04/11/1972
- 7 M. Temmam
- 8 Paris printing office

Djemila

The colony of Cuicul, currently Djemila, a Roman sen-try in the centre of a mountainous massif, was built between Sétif and Constantine under the reign of Emperor Nerva, in the last years of the first century of the Christian era. The first inhabitants selected a rocky spur between the wadi of Guergour and the wadi of Betame. The layout of the land did not enable the theoretical Roman colony plan to be achieved in Djemila, as the square centre was itself divided into squares by north-south roads, or cardines and east-west roads, or decumani. The city stretched from the north to the south, along a main cardo.

Cuicul initially had a forum for a centre; the square had numerous statues on it. The forum was surrounded by public buildings such as the curie, the state house, a basilica and a market. Little by little, during the course of the 2nd century, Cuicul was enhanced and developed. The centre soon became overflowing, an entire southern suburb was built and the centre of urban activity moved to the south. In the first third of the 3rd century, this movement resulted in the development of a second forum. Paved like the old forum, but bigger and more cluttered, the new forum stretched either side of the extended cardo. Two monuments command respect and date the entire square:



one is the triumphal arch built by the colony of Cuicul, in 216, in honour of Emperor Caracalla and his relatives; the other is a large temple which precedes high front steps and which the colony devoted in 229 to the cult of the imperial family of the Severan dynasty.



1 4 4

- 1 1,00 Septimian temple Djemila
- 2 05/04/1969
- 3 36 x 26
- 4 13
- 5 300.000
- 6 04/11/1972
- 7 M. Temmam
- 8 Paris printing office

Apuleius of Madaura

Amongst other vestiges of the Roman era, Madaura, the current M'daourouch, is located 50km from Souk Ahras, in the north east of Algeria. A meeting point for philosophy students, it was the birthplace of the august scholars, like Apuleius, considered as the inventor of the novel. Lucius Apuleius Theseus was born around 125 AD into a well-off family of Madaura. He studied literature in Carthage, Neoplatonician philosophy and Sophism in Athens and law in Rome where he became a lawyer. In 155 AD, he married Emilia Prudentilla, a rich widow. Accused by his mother-in-law of magic, he defended his own case during a legal proceeding. He was later to draft an eloquent document on magic from his defence speech. He then devoted himself to literature and oratory art. His book *The Metamorphoses* or the *Golden Ass*, in eleven volumes, remains his major work. Apuleius of Madaura died around 170 in Carthage.

Inside view of the fort of Madaura.



SUMMARY



SEARCH



Timgad

To the north of the massif of the Aurès, the Roman colony of Thamugadi (Timgad) was founded in the year 100 under the reign of Emperor Trajan. It quickly developed and, as of the middle of the 2nd century, it exceeded the framework within which Trajan had intended to enclose it. The roads were straight and perpendicular to each other. The triumphal arches were its decorations; the most sumptuous one, still almost intact, is generally known as the Arch of Trajan. The centre of Timgad is, as in all Roman cities, the forum. This forum, one of the largest in North Africa, was comprised of a huge esplanade bordered by a portico

across almost its entire boundary. A few of the main monuments stood on this esplanade.

Among these buildings, we should site the curie which was used as a meeting place for the Council of Decurions (Municipal Council), the civil basilica, a vast church where the magistrates upon whom the task of justice was incumbent sat.

On the side of a hill, to the south of the forum, the Timgad theatre was built around the middle of the second century. It had the capacity to hold 3,500 to 4,000 spectators.

The most important of the Timgad temples was the state house whose remains proudly stand out under the Aurassian sky.



Algeria's Roman theatres

The city of Guelma has an impressive Roman theatre which has no less than 5,000 places. This historic jewel, entirely restored in 1908, is proof of the importance of the cultural activity at this time.

Whilst this theatre is still visible today, the Tipasa one did not resist the centuries, just like the Djemila theatre which was built on damaged soil. We may also cite the theatres of Hippone, of Thibilis (near Guelma) and of Khemissa (Souk Ahras).

In Timgad is one of the largest and most beautiful Roman theatres. This ancient city, considered by the specialists as the prototype of the Roman city, was able to protect its theatre, initially designed to receive 3,000 people. On the side of a hill facing the sea, lies the Caesarean theatre whose construction has been attributed to Emperor Claudius towards the middle of the 1st century. The theatre of Madaura, located 50 kilometres from Souk Ahras (formerly Tagaste) has the particularity of being built on flat ground.



1969

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1 4 5

- ❶ 0,95
- ❷ 24/05/1969
- ❸ 32,5 x 23
- ❹ 121/2
- ❺ 500.000
- ❻ 04/11/1972
- ❼ Printer
- ❽ Courvoisier

50th anniversary of the International Labour Organisation

The International Labour Organisation (ILO) was founded in 1919, during the peace conference held in Versailles (France), at the end of the First World War. The first motivation of the creation of the ILO was initially humanitarian faced with the exploitation of workers in deplorable working conditions with no consideration for their health, their family life or their development. The second motivation is political; it aims to prevent the protest movements and social problems whereas the third motivation is essentially economic, given that the observation of the reforms affecting the employment world by all States prevents the establishment of bad competition.

Its constitution was drafted from January to April 1919 by the Commission on International Labour Legislation, set up by the peace conference.

This is a tripartite organisation which, in its governing bodies, brings together representatives of governments, employers and workers.

The International Labour Conference, which meets once a year, is the supreme body of the ILO.

It draws up and adopts the international labour conventions as well as the recommendations which establish international minimum standards. It elects the board of directors which is its executive body. Comprised of 48 members, it meets several times a year to decide on the general policy and the action plan of the ILO.

The International Labour Office is the permanent secretariat of the ILO. Its headquarters have been in Geneva since 1920.

Nobel Peace Prize for the ILO

In 1969, on the occasion of its 50th anniversary, the ILO was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in recognition of its activities to obtain the objective its constitution set for it, namely to establish social justice as an essential foundation of universal, long-lasting peace.



Algeria becomes a member of OPEC

In 1969, Algeria which, since its independence, had set itself the objective of promoting its hydrocarbon resources, decided to become a member of the Organisation of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC). Algeria thus fully adhered to OPEC's approach which aims to establish a movement of Exporting States to fight against the omnipotence practiced by the world's large petroleum companies since 1950 on petroleum market.

The organisation, created upon the initiative of Venezuela in 1960, today, in addition to Venezuela, includes Qatar (1961), Libya, Indonesia (1962), and the United Arab Emirates (1967).



SUMMARY



SEARCH



Automation

Punched card and tape were the first materials used as mass memory in computer systems. The invention of the punch card tabulation machine by the American Herman Hollerith in 1884, to be used for the 1890 American census, constituted a revolution in the domain of automation. This was the first information processing machine. It marked a breakaway from manual accounting and the start of the generalisation of automatic data management. The 80-column card is the best known of the punch card models. This is a rectangular, thin Bristol sheet, one corner of which is cut down by way of a marker to determine the direction for inserting the card into the machines and the card loaders. The characters are

shown arranged in 80 columns parallel to the width of the card and in 13 rows parallel to the length of the card. The cards are punched by specialised operators working from input sheets, checked by re-input by other operators (punch card checks) whose normal input speed was about 15,000 characters an hour. The characters are read by passing a needle over the columns and rows.

Given the presence of a mercury plate under the card, the needle's contact with the mercury indicates the presence of a hole, so a fault or an irregularity, and triggers an electric current which blocks the system. The cards can be sorted through machines called sorting machines. Punch cards are used by the mechanographic machines.

Punch cards in Algeria

The punch card system is used in Algeria in the worker pay management system and in the insurance sector. The Algerian State, mindful of optimising the management of companies and the service sector, gives increased importance to their automation through the supply of appropriate equipment and the training of executives to ensure their operating.



The El Hadjar Steel Plant

On 19 June 1969, President Houari Boumediène inaugurated the El Hadjar steel plant, located in the Sidi Amar industrial zone, about ten kilometres from Annaba. With a surface area of 800ha, this plant is the jewel of the national steel industry and the largest steel industrial centre in Africa and in the Arabic world.

The factory draws its raw material from the iron mines located in Ouenza and Boukhadra, in Tébessa, and it is thanks to the equipment and facilities installed at the Port of Annaba, connected by railway to the factory, that the movement of the raw material and the dispatching of the finished products to the national and international market will be ensured. Annaba, which contains other industrial potentials, is, thanks to the El Hadjar steel plant, becoming one of the country's largest industrial centres.



1 4 6

- ❶ 0,12 PS no54
Surcharged 0,20
- ❷ 02/06/1969
- ❸ 17 x 21
- ❹ 13 1/2
- ❺ 2.533.300
- ❻ 04/11/1972
- ❼ Paris printing office -
Overcharge BA printing office



1969

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147

- 1 0,30 Library
- 2 28/06/1969
- 3 26 x 33,6
- 4 12 1/4
- 5 1.000.000
- 6 04/11/1972
- 7 M. Temmam
- 8 Courvoisier



148

- 1 0,60
Copper plate
- 2 28/06/1969
- 3 26 x 33,6
- 4 12 1/4
- 5 500.000
- 6 04/11/1972
- 7 M. Temmam
- 8 Courvoisier



149

- 1 1,00 Saddle
- 2 28/06/1969
- 3 26 x 33,6
- 4 12 1/4
- 5 500.000
- 6 04/11/1972
- 7 M. Temmam
- 8 Courvoisier

Crafts

In spite of the vicissitudes of time, crafts in Algeria, a result of secular traditions, have preserved the tradition of lovely pieces of art. Since independence, the crafts have really taken off through the creation of numerous workshops and production centres in all regions of the country.

The exhibitions of works by Algerian craftsmen have been a huge success with the national and international public. We admire their quality, the wonderful material, the elegance of the shapes, the richness of the colours, the decoration; we appreciate the various techniques of these old industries still practiced in Algeria and among which we may cite copperware, art woodwork and embroidered leather.

The worked coppers, the trays, couscous plates, sugar bowls and other domestic items are the works of the copperware maker who, sat in front of his trestle, models the item with rhythmic strikes of the hammer.

The floral or geometric pattern is either etched and engraved in parallel lines, or chiselled and incrustated with silver

or pewter. Sandblasting is also practiced. The artistic woodwork provides, amongst other works, magnificent bookcases, sideboards and very beautiful units decorated with rich Hispanic-Moorish ornamentation with a nicely distributed relief. Moulding, assembling, turning and cutting are methods enabling this woodwork to be given a very attractive appearance.

The wood essences used are those from the country: cedar, walnut, larch, thuja, etc. and some woods imported for the decoration.

The embroidery on the leather consists of covering, with metal, gold or silver threads, a pattern cut out in the leather or in board which forms the filling and makes the embroidery stand out; often the three-dimensional embroideries bear spangles. The design is extremely elegant and the execution requires a lot of manual skill. The making of the harnesses, often very rich, is the essential work of the embroiderers. The saddle covers' sides, pommel and tree are entirely covered with embroidery as well as the headstall, the blinkers and the breastplate.

Constantine region copperware

Algerian copperware is rich with its trays, ewers, hammam buckets (mahbas), lamps, etc. The particularity of this craft resides in the art of working the copper sheet to transform it into everyday or ornamental objects. Present since ancient times, copperware underwent a major development thanks to the Andalusian and Turkish contribution between the 15th and 18th centuries.

It established itself as a completely separate activity in the large towns where, like other trades, entire quarters were assigned to the copperware craftsmen. However, the city of Constantine established itself as a master in this art through the beauty of its products.

It is said that, in the Ottoman era, the copperware worker was very important to the bey of Constantine. The chiselled copper trays (siniya) were the speciality of ancient Cirta which integrated oriental decorative symbols in its ornamentation.



Copper vases.



SUMMARY



SEARCH



1st Pan-African Cultural Festival



Renowned artists participated in the 1st Pan-African Festival of Algiers, 1969. From left to right : Nina Simone, Miriam Makeba and Archie Shepp.

The African Union Organisation has decided to hold the 1st Pan-African Cultural Festival in Algiers from 21 July to 1 August 1969. This extraordinary meeting of the arts and literature covering an entire continent will be one of the high points of the cultural renaissance of the third world in general and in Africa in particular. It will enable both participants and spectators to realise that the African continent is not only the centre of folklore, but also one of the cradles of the great and old civilisations. Mindful of the importance of this event, Algeria has to prepare an infrastructure for working, organising and receiving that is worthy of the aims of this festival. To this end, a national commission has been set up. Its task is to coordinate all the activities and meet all the conditions so that Algeria can assume the mission which

Africa has entrusted to it. For the holding of the different events, show centres have been selected. These are the National Theatre, the rooms of Africa, the Majestic, the Arena, Ibn Khaldoun, the Annasser stadium, the Radio Television auditorium and the repertoire room of the Film Library. It has been decided that each category of show will take place in the same scenic place and that the jury always sits in the same place. Furthermore, a symposium open to all Member States of the AUO and to the men of culture invited will be organised from 22 to 31 July 1969 on African culture, its realities, its role in the freedom fight, in the consolidation of African unity and the economic and social development of Africa.

Memories of African festivals

On 21 July 1969, in Algiers, the 1st Pan-African Cultural Festival opened, organised under the aegis of the AUO, in the middle of general rejoicing.

Numerous celebrities took part in the event, particularly the great black American jazzman Archie Shepp, the South African diva Miriam Makeba, the American drummer and composer Max Roach, the jazz singer Abbey Lincoln, the Gambian star Vicky Blaine, the American Nina Simone and the Tunisian singing stars Olaya and Ali Riyahi. Other famous people also replied to Algiers's invitation, such as Walter Markov, Africanist of the GDR and President of the Germanic-African Association, William N'Baoua Etiki, ruling president of the UNESCO Conference, Huan-Trong, Deputy Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Vietnam, the Vietnamese writer Pham Tu, and Pierre Bungener, director of the African Institute of Geneva.



1 5 0

- ❶ 0,30
- ❷ 19/07/1969
- ❸ 30 x 49,5
- ❹ 12¹/₄
- ❺ 500.000
- ❻ 04/11/1972
- ❼ M. Issiakhem
- ❽ Delrieu



1969

1962-1971



151

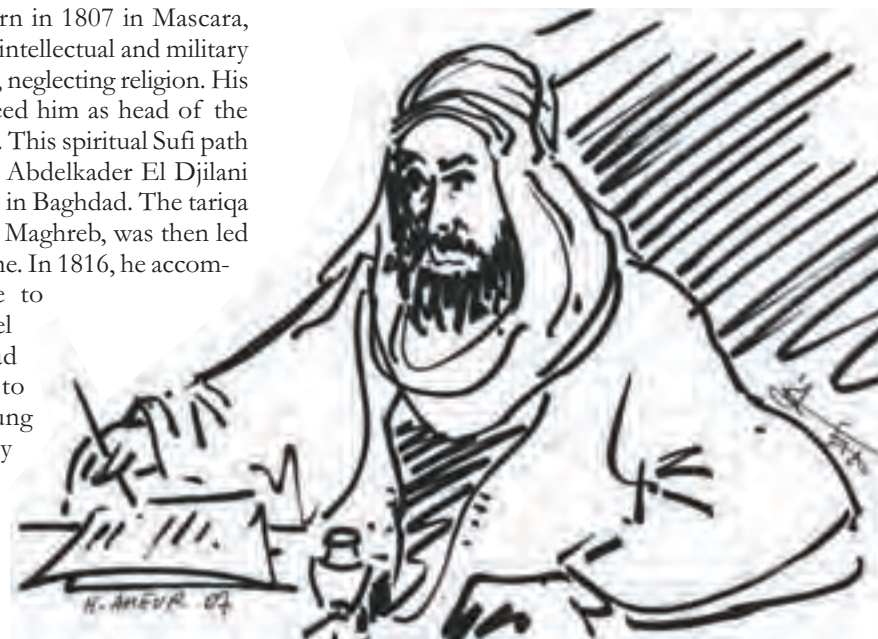
- ❶ 0,10 Effigy
- ❷ 23/08/1969
- ❸ 23 x 32
- ❹ 13 3/4
- ❺ 46.380.000
- ❻ 31/05/1980
- ❼ M. Racim
- ❽ BA printing office

Emir Abdelkader

Abdelkader Ibn Mahieddine, born in 1807 in Mascara, was, in his childhood, given both intellectual and military solid education, without, however, neglecting religion. His father intended for him to succeed him as head of the Sufi brotherhood of the Qadiriya. This spiritual Sufi path dates back to the Persian mystic Abdelkader El Djilani (1083-1166) whose mausoleum is in Baghdad. The tariqa qadiriya, with a great presence in Maghreb, was then led by Abdelkader's father, Mahieddine. In 1816, he accompanied him on the pilgrimage to Mecca. According to some travel companions – a large crowd had been keen to accompany them to fulfil the pilgrimage –, the young Abdelkader had an extraordinary spiritual trance experience in Mecca, which revealed to Mahieddine the particular destiny of his fourth son. In 1820, they returned to Mecca.

They visited Damascus, Baghdad and Al Qods then returned to El Guetna in 1829.

Thereafter engaged in the resistance to the French colonisation, Emir Abdelkader was to become absorbed in his military mission. Exiled to the Near East as of 1852, in 1855 he settled in Damascus after stopping at Bursa (Brousse) in Turkey. He then completely devoted himself to study and devotion and, in his *Kitab al mawaqif* (Book of halts), confirmed his commitment to the doctrinal school of Ibn Arabi (1165-1240).



Drawing of Hachemi Ameur.

He imposed himself as one of the major spiritual leaders of Sufism. In Damascus, he took under his protection the Maronite Christian community, which enabled the members of the latter to escape the massacres between the Druzes and Maronites.

On his death, in 1883, he was buried, as he had wished, near his spiritual leader Ibn Arabi. His ashes were returned to Algeria in 1966.

The Qadiriya brotherhood

Considered as one of the oldest brotherhoods, the Qadiriya was founded in Iraq by Abdelkader El Djilani in 1166 (1077 of Hegira). The first to penetrate the Sahara, it has a particularly large presence in Mauritania with a strong influence in Senegal. The Qadiriya has gained many followers there, particularly in the religious and trading milieus. The members of the Qadiriya extol sanctification through work (trade and agriculture).

Heir of this tariqa, Emir Abdelkader was in fact raised in the zaouïa of Guetna, near Mascara, attached to the Qadiriya and led by his father Mahieddine. As an illustrious successor of this long line of “path openers”, Emir Abdelkader worked throughout his existence to spread this doctrine.

Other religious brotherhoods coexist in Algeria, the most important ones being the Rahmaniya, the Derqaouiya, the Tidjaniya and the Chadiliya.



SUMMARY



SEARCH



5th anniversary of the African Development Bank

The idea of the creation of the African Development Bank dates back to 1960 in Tunis during the African People's Conference.

Two years later, the Economic Commission for Africa set up a committee of nine members responsible for taking any resolution in view of studying this project. In the month of August 1963, the Conference of African Ministers of Finance, which was held in Khartoum (Sudan), approved the text of the agreement on the actual creation of the bank. This agreement entered into force on 10 September 1964.

The African Development Bank (ADB) whose headquarters are in Abidjan (Ivory Coast) is the first institution established by African governments and run by Africans. Its organisation includes a Board of Governors, a Board of Directors and a chairman assisted by four

vice-chairmen. All the bank's powers and authorities are devolved upon the Board of Governors which can delegate them to the Board of Directors.

The mission of the ADB is to contribute to the economic and social development of the Member States, individually or collectively. It intervenes in various forms, particularly in the form of direct loans or participation in loans granted to third parties in a currency other than that of the lending country. It is designed to finance, above all, multinational projects both in the geographic meaning of the word (development of river basins, for example) and in the economic meaning of the word (industry common to several countries). Algeria has been a member of the African Development Bank since its creation and, out of the 31 Member States, occupies the position of second subscriber.

The ADB expands

It was in Abidjan in the Ivory Coast, with only a workforce of 10 people, that the bank's operations started on 1 July 1966. At present, the ADB Group has been enhanced with 2 other institutions, the African Development Fund (ADF) and the Nigerian Special Fund (FSN). Created in 1972, the ADF started its operations in 1974.

It grants interest-free loans, together with a service fee of 0.75% a year, a commitment fee of 0.50% and repayment over 50 years, including a 10-year franchise. In accordance with its policy in terms of lending, the ADF targets reducing poverty in the borrowing countries as a priority.

The Nigerian Special Fund was created by the Nigerian government in 1976. Its objective is to support the development efforts of the poorest member countries of the ADB which need financial aid with non-conventional conditions.



1 5 2

- ❶ 0,30
- ❷ 23/08/1969
- ❸ 26 x 36
- ❹ 10 1/4
- ❺ 1.064.900
- ❻ 04/11/1972
- ❼ B. Yelles
- ❽ BA printing office



1969

1962-1971



- ❶ 0,50
- ❷ 23/08/1969
- ❸ 22 x 33
- ❹ 12 1/2 x 11 1/2
- ❺ 250.000
- ❻ 04/11/1972
- ❼ Printer
- ❽ Kultura

153

July 1969 – Man’s first landing on the Moon

The most extraordinary space adventure of all time started on Wednesday, 16 July 1969 at 1.32pm (GMT) at Cape Kennedy (United States). The Apollo 11 spacecraft, with three American astronauts on board, Neil Armstrong, Edwin Aldrin and Michael Collins, would enable man to walk on lunar soil for the first time in the history of mankind.

Unrolling of the Apollo 11-LM flight

On Wednesday, 16 July 1969 at 1.32pm (GMT), the enormous rocket Saturn 5, carrying the Apollo 11 cabin and the lunar module LM, started its ignition sequence. The Apollo 1-LM spacecraft shook in a deafening humming. The powerful rocket pushed by the five engines of its first stage raised the 3,100 tonnes or so of the spacecraft. The ignition of the third stage of the rocket enabled the spacecraft’s speed to increase from 28,100km/h to 39,200km/h. Apollo 11 tore away from the earth’s gravity to start on the trans-lunar trajectory. It was then that the tri-place cabin and the third stage of the bearing rocket separation manoeuvre started. Apollo 11 made a 180-degree turn, directing its nose in the direction of the upper hatch of the LM. With the separation complete, the third stage of the rocket was released into solar orbit and the LM command cabin heading towards the Moon.



Launch of Apollo 11 Saturn 5. United States, 1969.

Gagarin, the first man in space

The space “war” was started by the Soviet Union after having recovered the German V2 ballistic missile programmes at the end of the Second World War.

It was the Soviets who launched the first object into space, the Sputnik, on 4 October 1957. One month later, on 3 November 1957, and in order to commemorate the 40th anniversary of the Bolshevik Revolution, another artificial satellite, Sputnik II, was sent into space with the dog Laïka - the first terrestrial living being to go into space - on board. Laïka died seven days after the launch due to a failure in the temperature regulation system.

On 12 April 1961, it was a man, Yuri Gagarin, who the Soviets sent into space and who would make a revolution of one hour and forty-eight minutes in orbit around the Earth on board Vostok I.



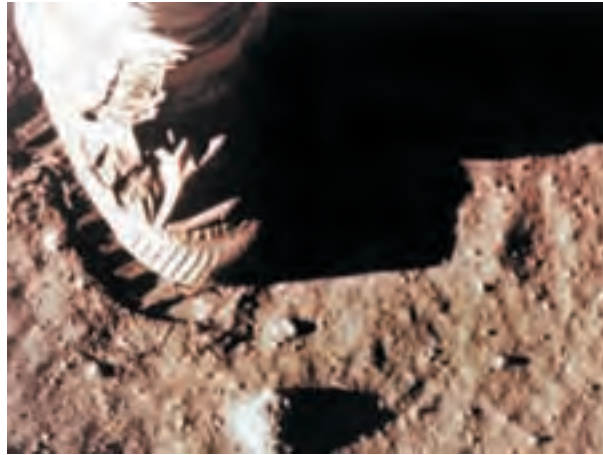
SUMMARY



SEARCH



Lunar orbit began on 19 July 1969 at 5.22pm. The main engine was ignited and the engine's forward thrust produced a braking effect. A second ignition made the orbit perfectly circular. On Sunday, 20 July, Edwin Aldrin entered the module followed shortly afterwards by Neil Armstrong. The LM separated from the main cabin; the two engines flew in formation, 12m from one another. A thrust from the module's Reaction Control System moved it 630m away from the Apollo 11 cabin where Michael Collins remained alone. The final phase of the descent to the Sea of Tranquility started. At 8.17pm, the first manned craft sent from Earth touched down on the Moon's surface. On Monday, at 2.51am, Neil Armstrong left the LM and at 2.56am touched one foot on the Moon's surface. At 3.15am, Aldrin took his turn. For two hours, the two men walked and worked on the Moon. Edwin Aldrin rejoined the module at 5.11am, followed twenty minutes later by Neil Armstrong. At 5.54pm, the LM lifted off from the Moon. They rejoined the Apollo cabin, still in lunar orbit, at 9.35pm. Armstrong and Aldrin transferred into Apollo. Released, the LM will forever continue to orbit the Moon. On Tuesday, 22 July at 5.37am, the main propulsion engine was ignited; the increase in speed took



Man's first step on the Moon.

the Apollo cabin out of lunar orbit. It was time for the triumphant return to Earth. On Thursday, 24 July at 4.51pm, Apollo 11 landed in the Pacific Ocean, 1,930km south-west of Honolulu.



Neil A. Armstrong

The first man to have walked on the Moon, the American astronaut Neil Alden Armstrong was a pilot in the United States Marines. He joined the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) as a test pilot and was the first civilian to have participated in the astronaut training programme in 1962.

In March 1966, he was in charge of the Gemini 8 mission in which a docking manoeuvre in orbit was planned. This space meeting initially went without any problems, but once docked, the two engines started to rotate quickly. Fearing that he and his crew would lose consciousness, Armstrong, deprived of radio contact with Houston, detached his spacecraft and brought it back to Earth in catastrophe. The composure he demonstrated during this mission earned him the honour of being selected for the Apollo programme. The name Armstrong passes to posterity for having been, just like the Russian Y. Gagarin, a brave pioneer of space.

From left to right: Neil Armstrong, Michael Collins and Edwin E. Aldrin.



1969

1962-1971



1 5 4

- ❶ 0,30 + 0,10
- ❷ 15/11/1969
- ❸ 26 x 36
- ❹ 10 1/4
- ❺ 565.000
- ❻ 05/06/1971
- ❼ B. Yelles
- ❽ BA printing office



1 5 5

- ❶ 0,95 + 0,25
- ❷ 15/11/1969
- ❸ 26 x 36
- ❹ 10 1/4
- ❺ 300.000
- ❻ 05/06/1971
- ❼ M. Temmam
- ❽ BA printing office

1969 Floods – Aid for victims

A natural catastrophe has just struck three of the country's wilayas : the Titteri, the Oasis and the Aurès. Torrential rains of a rare violence have immeasurably increased the size of parched wadis for several decades. These wadis, by leaving their bed, were flooded, destroyed and completely devastated on their landscape, forming, in places, veritable interior seas.

The first reports reveal the extent of the catastrophe in the affected regions. They reveal the severity of the situation and make the drama which took place in the last few days a crushing reality. Dozens of people dead, hundreds wounded, twenty thousand homes destroyed, a hundred thousand homeless, harvests completely destroyed, bridges carried away, roads and railway tracks cut up. Such are, according to the first estimates, the immense losses which the torrential rains and the floods have caused in a few days.

Behind these figures, it is the misery which hits these victims that should be remembered. The Aurès farmer, the Titteri shepherd and the Oasis labourer have lost everything. The fruit of any entire year of hard labour has been ruined by the destructive waters.

For a lot of people, there is nothing left - no house, no plantations, no animals; nothing more than life in the middle of a devastated world. In one word, desolation. Men, women, children and the elderly are awaiting our aid. Hunger, the cold, disease have become their daily lot.

The authorities have decreed emergency measures which should be immediately imposed and have decided upon a vast long term programme to completely restore the situation in the affected wilayas. Adding to the State's effort, the effort of each and everyone must be put in,

expressing their solidarity. Faced with a drama of such an extent, who could remain insensitive?

To encourage everyone to provide their help as far as possible, two postage stamps with a surcharge have been issued.

For their part, the affected populations will show themselves to be worthy of this solidarity drive, by rejecting any discouragement, and will respond to the appeal for mobilisation to be at the forefront of the reconstruction so that, one day, the catastrophe is no more than a bad memory.



The autumn that will stay in people's minds

Devastating, these floods which lasted for two weeks led to 50 dead and 62,000 homeless. They demolished 23,000 houses, drowned 10,000 sheep and 500 dromedaries, destroyed 300 wells, as well as 4,000ha of crops. On 28 September 1969, rainfall of 208mm in 24 hours was recorded, which exceeds that of a tropical country such as Martinique. Cut off from the world for days, even weeks, some regions such as El Meghaïer, near Touggourt, were rescued by helicopter airlifts and cargo planes. In Djelfa, districts were immersed under two metres of water. A good part of the country was deprived of electricity and the telephone for 15 days. The Secretary General of the World Meteorology Organisation travelled to Algiers to show his solidarity and create a hydrometeorology training and research institute with the financial support of the United Nations.



SUMMARY



SEARCH



Dinet Paintings



"Jeux dans la palmeraie", Dinet painting.

Etienne Dinet was born in Paris in 1861. From a young age, he was interested in painting. His father, president of the Civil Court, encouraged him to pursue this path. Winning first prize in drawing in a general competition, he entered the Ecole des Beaux-Arts in Paris. In 1882, he exhibited his first paintings. Dinet was awarded a medal when leaving Beaux-Arts and received a bursary enabling him to travel to Algeria. A great voyage in the South led him as far as Laghouat and Ouargla. He was filled with wonder by the beauty of the landscapes of a fascinating Sahara which had attracted great master painters before him; this was the two-fold revelation of nature and light. He created luminous works: Les Terrasses de Laghouat (The Terraces of Laghouat) and Clair de lune à Bou-Saâda (Moonlight at Bou-Saâda). Through his relations, he was able to penetrate the Algerian milieu. He came to know the South, making countless voyages in a caravan through the desert, and discovered the Arabic language, the customs and the Muslim religion. In 1913, he converted to

Islam taking the name of Nasr-Eddine. He continued to produce numerous works, either paintings or books, or even aesthetic critiques, and kept in touch with the foreign artistic milieu. Among his literary works, we can cite Tableaux de la vie arabe (Paintings of Arabic Life), Le Printemps des cœurs (Springtime of the Hearts), Le Mirage (The Mirage), L'Orient vu de l'Occident (The East Seen for the West) and Le Pèlerinage à la maison d'Allah (The Pilgrimage to the House of Allah). In the month of May 1929, aged 68, he made the pilgrimage to Mecca. He was not to have endured the fatigues and emotions of this long trip without consequences. Returned to Paris, he died shortly after on 24 December 1929. A funeral service was held at the Paris Mosque and then, in accordance with his wishes, his body was transported to Boussaâda. A vast crowd of friends accompanied him on his last journey. Dinet rests in peace in the koubba (mausoleum) in his garden, in the shade of the oasis's palm trees, close to the desert he so dearly loved.

National Museum of Boussaâda

Dedicated to the memory and the to artistic works of the orientalist painter Nasr-Eddine Dinet (1866-1929) the National Museum of Boussaâda was officially inaugurated in 1993. Supported by the miniaturist Mohamed Racim, a friend of Dinet, this initiative had already been considered in 1932, but it was only in 1969 that it came to anything. The museum is housed in the painter's house in the El Mouamine quarter, close to the population of the old Guissar, who he loved to paint.

Etienne Nasr-Eddine Dinet.



1 5 6

- ❶ 1,00 Algerian women
- ❷ 29/11/1969
- ❸ 45 x 35
- ❹ 14
- ❺ 300.000
- ❻ 04/11/1972
- ❼ According to photo
- ❽ Harrison et Sons



1 5 7

- ❶ 1,50 The watch men
- ❷ 29/11/1969
- ❸ 45 x 35
- ❹ 14
- ❺ 300.000
- ❻ 04/11/1972
- ❼ According to photo
- ❽ Harrison et Sons



SUMMARY



SEARCH 

1969

1962-1971



1 5 8

- ❶ 0,30
- ❷ 27/12/1969
- ❸ 36 x 52
- ❹ 12 1/2
- ❺ 1.000.000
- ❻ 04/11/1972
- ❼ Baya
- ❽ Courvoisier

Mother and Child Protection

The basic unit of society, the family is, in Algeria, placed under the protection of the State. A young population evaluated at almost 57% under the age of 20 is thus completely covered by family protection. Hence, the Public Health and Population services have taken administrative and technical measures to create a mother and child protection service. Fifteen departmental mother and child protection centres are currently operating and are starting to become fully integrated in the country's healthcare structures. Technical and material aid from voluntary organisations is allocated to them. Their presence in the capitals of wilayas responds to the need for a planned network which covers the territory. The basic principles of the mother and child protection centres are the prevention, mostly educational and preventative activity, free for all and accessibility by carefully chosen locations.

Their activity is carried out in close collaboration with the medical departments: maternity, gynaecology, paediatrics, surgery, etc. The fight against the deficiencies found in

women and children, the reduction of the mortality rate, the increase in life expectancy, the decline of diseases, such as the noble ideals which the mother and child protection services want to uphold to ensure mothers and children have a normal and harmonious development within the community in which they live and to make them capable of making a contribution to the fruitful development of society. For their part, the medical and paramedical personnel working in these centres are convinced of the importance of their prevention work whose results depend not only on professional qualities but also on human qualities. For a long time embryonic, the protection of the family, educational and preventative activity, is currently undergoing significant development. The structures thus existing enable preventative medicine to be considered which will become more effective each year. This is a fundamental condition for a reduction in the high maternal and infant mortality rate and the assurance, thereby, of family stability.



The Children's Museum in Algiers.

The Children's Museum

On the hills of Algiers, in the Mont-Riant Park in Télemly, the Children's Museum is hidden between the trees. In an Arabic-Moorish villa which was a museum of art and history where Delacroix reserved a workshop for himself, the painter Laouil transformed the rooms, during the year 1964, for an original project: to collect in this museum dolls from every continent. Hence, the Children's Museum was born. The traditional costumes of all peoples and all continents hold the attention of every visitor. For children, they become a fun way of getting to know and accept each other. In one of the rooms are drawings of the entire world. The actual world rubs shoulders with the dream world. Frail fingers have expressed with a pencil what words can never say. Over here is a wing that opens onto the old or modern toy, over there is an area for manual works in workshops or exhibitions. This window on the world has seen generations of children pass by.



SUMMARY



SEARCH





Mother/child protection

The State has granted very specific interest to the human element which is the pillar of sustainable social development. In this sense, Algeria has drawn up major social programmes which it ensures are executed. This, further, means the improvement of the family environment and the continuous growth of human development indicators, particularly in the domains of education, teaching, health and employment. The policies related to the condition of the family, women and children rely on an overall vision based on an objective understanding of the changes in the family structure, of the development of social roles and of the increase in the needs of society's different categories. These policies are based on the participation and the complementarity of the ministerial departments concerned, of the public institutions and civil society, with the Condition of Women, Family and Children being a horizontal domain in which the different ministries and national bodies must participate within the framework of an approach enabling the reality to be known better and the future to be anticipated through scientific studies, findings in the field and monitored community awareness-raising actions. Being the very core of society, the family which benefits from the protection of the State and of society, as stipulated by the Constitution, is the main factor guaranteeing social cohesion and the stability of the country. Given the preponderant role attributed to the family and in view of monitoring the changes that Algerian society has experienced, several legal provisions have been revised in view of giving more equilibrium to relations within the family, and more particularly to protect children.





SUMMARY



SEARCH



Massif of the Tellian Atlas



SUMMARY



SEARCH



1970

1962-1971



159

- 1 0,25
- 2 31/01/1970
- 3 36 x 22,25
- 4 12 1/2 x 12
- 5 300.000
- 6 10/11/1973
- 7 P. Lambert
- 8 Delrieu



160

- 1 0,30
- 2 31/01/1970
- 3 49 x 23
- 4 13 1/2
- 5 500.000
- 6 10/11/1973
- 7 De La Rue
- 8 De La Rue



161

- 1 0,50
- 2 31/01/1970
- 3 36 x 22,25
- 4 12 1/2 x 12
- 5 300.000
- 6 10/11/1973
- 7 B. Yelles
- 8 Delrieu

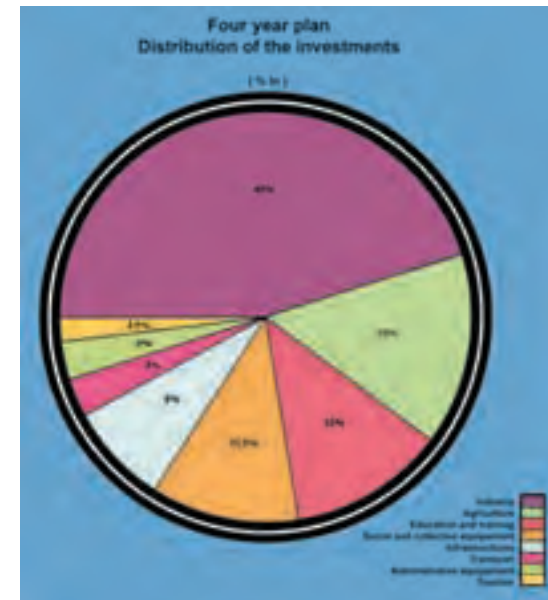
1970-1973 five year plan

Mindful of laying down the basis of a harmonious and planned development of the national economy, the Council of the Revolution launched the five-year 1970-1973 plan, the first of its kind and the fruit of a long reflection and an in-depth and objective study of the social and economic data of the country, as well as the priorities of the moment.

After the material and organisational bases of a socialist economy were launched by the realisation of the three-year 1967-1969 plan, this is a higher stage in the national edification process aimed at by the Council of the Revolution and the government by adopting the five-year plan. It hopes to reinforce the administration of the plan at different levels, to improve the operating of the planning, production and financing instruments, and to rationalise the distribution and transportation systems and the price fixing mechanisms, as well as getting companies involved in determining the objectives and the local authorities involved in making them a reality.

The investment in favour of creating production and training units will be emphasised before guaranteeing quick growth of the economy and an improvement of production and productivity. In the agricultural sector, the five-year plan plans to put in place the infrastructure needed by the production groups in order to ensure them

harmonious development, as well as the promotion of land, the protection of soil and irrigation.



Investment breakdown of the four-year plan.

Success

The first five year plan (1970-1973) was successful above expectations. Over 33 billion dinars were spent in four years, whereas only 27 billion dinars were expected - an effort financed by oil, savings and foreign loans. The year 1973 marked a turning point in the balance of payments (the country's assets) with an almost doubling compared to the year 1972 under the two-fold effect of an increase in oil income and particularly the mobilisation of foreign income. The national production increased by 18%.

A defence against desert

To stop the advance of the desert, as of 1969 Algeria launched a green dam project - a large scale environment project. Over 3 million hectares, a 1,200km long and 20km wide dam of trees has to protect the Northern region from the advance of the Sahara.

The implementation of this ambitious project is entrusted to the young National Service recruits. This green dam has been followed by dune settling efforts. The technique consists of raising tabias (small walls) topped with dry windbreakers whilst planting adapted forestry species at the foot of the tabias. This process includes the planting of a barrier of fast-growing trees throughout the Sub-Saharan regions. The positive impact on the environment entailed by the project has been greatly hailed by the United Nations.



SUMMARY



SEARCH



Stamp Day

The very important role played by mail clerks in Algerian postal history is honoured on the occasion of the celebration of Stamp Day. Commonly called postmen, they relentlessly pace up and down the streets and paths through the towns and villages as far as the most remote corners of Algeria to deliver the mail and other items sent by post. Braving the whims of the climate and the remoteness of the homes, they cover tens of kilometres a day to break the isolation of some by bringing them news of friends and family who life has moved away.

Home delivery is done during the daily rounds by the postmen who wear the initials of the Algerian post office on their blue uniform that is recognisable in all towns and villages.

In town, the rounds are mostly done on foot or sometimes on a bicycle, whereas in the rural areas, minivans and motorbikes are sometimes needed, given the remoteness of the homes, to quickly connect the different people receiving a letter.

The damaged roads of some countryside areas or the paths which are neither passable nor can be used by cyclists make the use of mounts such as horses or mules required to bring the postal services to isolated citizens. This is a mission which the postmen have continued to assume relentlessly and with devotion since the country's independence, an era when they had to set about replacing the French postal services.



The mail clerk has always played an important role.

This is a mission they have successfully accomplished after heroically participating, during the armed Revolution, in the fight to win back independence. The corporation of postmen lost a lot of its officers during the National Liberation War and today continues the mission of national edification to the service of the country and its citizens.

89 martyr mail clerks

The National Liberation War was supported by all categories of the Algerian people, including the mail clerks working under the colonial domination. The latter, whether telegraphers, handlers, postmen or administrative officers, took responsibility, under the cover of their function, for routing information between the cells of the National Liberation Front or “mail inspections” of the coloniser's official mail. The postman, thanks to their travels from home to home and their visits to the administrative and business structures, transported weapons in their bags or located places favourable for carrying out armed actions.

With 89 chouhada officially recorded, mail clerks and telecommunication agents have paid a heavy tribute to Algeria's independence.



1 6 2

- ❶ 0,30
- ❷ 28/02/1970
- ❸ 22,5 x 37,5
- ❹ 11 1/2
- ❺ 2.000.000
- ❻ 10/11/1973
- ❼ According to photo
- ❽ Courvoisier



1970

1962-1971



1 6 3

- 1 0,30 *Aristeomorpha foliacea*
- 2 28/03/1970
- 3 23 x 32,5
- 4 11 1/2
- 5 1.000.000
- 6 10/11/1973
- 7 According to photo
- 8 Courvoisier



1 6 4

- 1 0,40 *Pinna nobilis*
- 2 28/03/1970
- 3 23 x 32,5
- 4 11 1/2
- 5 300.000
- 6 10/11/1973
- 7 According to photo
- 8 Courvoisier



1 6 5

- 1 0,75 *Retepora cellulosa*
- 2 28/03/1970
- 3 23 x 32,5
- 4 11 1/2
- 5 300.000
- 6 10/11/1973
- 7 According to photo
- 8 Courvoisier



1 6 6

- 1 1,00 *Corallium rubrum*
- 2 28/03/1970
- 3 23 x 32,5
- 4 11 1/2
- 5 300.000
- 6 10/11/1973
- 7 According to photo
- 8 Courvoisier

Marine animals

Aristeomorpha foliacea

Commonly called the red prawn, the *Aristeomorpha foliacea* is picked up in considerable quantities by the trawlers on Algeria's coasts. It is caught throughout the year at depths exceeding 250m. Highly appreciated in Europe, it constitutes the majority of Algerian fish exports to this continent.

Pinna nobilis

Commonly called the pen shell, the *Pinna nobilis* is the largest bivalve mollusc of the Mediterranean. It lives vertically sunk into the deepest of silts. Leisure divers appreciate its shell which is pearly inside. The filaments of its byssus are threaded in Southern Italy where they are used to make gloves.

Retepora cellulosa

The *Retepora cellulosa* or Neptune's lace is one of the bryozoans and sets up little colonies in the form of corolla. It is frequently found in Algeria, at shallow depths, in the poorly-lit rocky places.

Corallium rubrum

Commonly called red coral, the *Corallium robrum* belongs to the group Coelentera, which belongs to the Medusae. It differs from the latter by its life fixed on the bottom of the sea and by its calcareous skeleton. It makes up colonies which are still found quite frequently on the Algerian coasts, in the rocky areas located at depths between 20 to 50m. Its skeleton, of an extremely pure red, is used in jewellery. It is used as the ornamentation of the Kabyle jewels.

El Kala, the coral town

We are almost tempted to write that El Kala is the daughter of coral, so greatly is its history linked to this jewel. From the Punic-Roman Tuniza to Mers El Djnoun, passing through Mers El Kharaz (the port of charms), the site became La Calle or Bastion de France, the most important of all the coral outposts. Already, around 1286, coral trade and fishing gave this port prosperity. In 1450, Corsican, Southern European and French coral-fishing boats are reported in large numbers there. A century later, in 1553, Thomas Lenches, a rich trader and former ship owner residing in Marseille, obtained from the dey the authorisation to set up a fishing company for collecting coral in La Calle. The King of France gave him an accreditation so that his company, Des Concessions d'Afrique, would represent his country on the Algerian coast from Cap Rosa to Cap Roux. The concession changed hands several times further to pillages and attacks by the Corsairs. This outpost was then evacuated from 1799 to 1816 upon the order of the bey of Constantine. It was only in 1836 that coral fishing resumed.



SUMMARY



SEARCH



Universal Exhibition of Osaka

The universal and international exhibitions have been organised since the start of the second half of the 19th century. Since the one held in London in 1851, they have marked the stages of civilisation, focussing in a single place the result of the creative activities of peoples.

They were the opportunity to confirm the development of civilisation by giving it a new impetus and provided a considerable contribution to mankind. Hence, the telephone and the car owe their large distribution to an international exhibition. The idea of progress was always a driving force of these great events.

Nowadays, the international exhibitions no longer play the same role as before the Second World War. The amazing development of telecommunication and transport means facilitates mutual understanding and a great deal of trade. The organisers no longer simply content themselves with bringing together new or original objects, but

try to emanate a philosophy common to all peoples of the world. This philosophy is summarised in the theme of the exhibition. The Brussels exhibition (Belgium - 1958) had the theme of "A world view - a new humanism" and the Montreal exhibition (Canada), which took place in 1967, had the theme of "Man and his World".

Faithful to this tradition, the Expo'70, which started in Osaka (Japan) on 15 March, will continue until 13 September 1970 on the theme of "Progress and Harmony for Mankind". By participating in the Expo'70, Algeria intends to make our country better known to the numerous visitors. Our pavilion will not only outline the age-old history of our country, but will also show the results of a national experience, as well as the effort put into putting in place new structures whilst respecting the contribution of the past.



Grandiose opening ceremony

Expo'70, organised in the city of Osaka, Japan, from 15 March to 13 September is, this year, considered to be the largest universal exhibition ever organised in the world. This event was inaugurated by Emperor Hiro-Hito and his wife, in the presence of 7,000 guests.

Deku, a 50-tonne, 15m high robot, that walked while rattling, held the attention of everyone. It welcomed the visitors by spraying clouds of perfume whilst an orchestra of children emerged from his insides to play the anthem of the Osaka exhibition. The Algerian pavilion was built over a surface area of 2,000m². Its design is "a real success as a synthesis of traditional architecture, designed in a modern style", reports El Moudjahid of 14 March 1970. Other than the exhibition of Algerian products, there was an on-going cultural event. The musical group led by Blaoui El Houari was produced for 6 months.



1 6 7

- ❶ 0,30 Oranges
- ❷ 25/04/1970
- ❸ 30,6 x 23
- ❹ 12 1/4
- ❺ 1.000.000
- ❻ 10/11/1973
- ❼ M. Temmam
- ❽ Courvoisier



1 6 8

- ❶ 0,60 Pavilion
- ❷ 25/04/1970
- ❸ 30,6 x 23
- ❹ 12 1/4
- ❺ 500.000
- ❻ 10/11/1973
- ❼ According to photo
- ❽ Courvoisier



1 6 9

- ❶ 0,70 Grapes
- ❷ 25/04/1970
- ❸ 30,6 x 23
- ❹ 12 1/4
- ❺ 300.000
- ❻ 10/11/1973
- ❼ M. Temmam
- ❽ Courvoisier



1970

1962-1971



170

- ❶ 1,00
- ❷ 16/05/1970
- ❸ 30,6 x 23
- ❹ 12 1/4
- ❺ 500.000
- ❻ 10/11/1973
- ❼ M. Temmam
- ❽ Courvoisier

World Olive Oil Year 1969-1970

The International Olive Oil Council, an inter-governmental organisation responsible for managing and applying the international agreement on olive oil, decided, during one of its plenary sessions, to dedicate the 1969-1970 olive oil campaign, corresponding to its 10th anniversary, as World Olive Oil Year.

As part of the celebration of this anniversary, the main member countries of the International Olive Oil Council planned a certain number of events related to their olive oil activities. For its part, Algeria organised its World Olive Oil Day on 20 January 1970 in Tizi Ouzou.

The Algerian olive has two olive growing industries, one is traditional and the other intensive, completely different in terms of their appearance, their behaviour and their destination.

The Algerian traditional olive industry, which represents 90% of the Algerian olive, covers an area of 110,00ha. It stretches out over the regions of the traditional sector from Constantine to Algiers. It is specialised in the production of oil which varies, depending on the years, between 15,000 and 20,000 tonnes. The production is, as a priority, aimed to be consumed by the very dense populations of these regions for whom the olive tree is one of the main sources of life.

The intensive olive industry represents 10% of the Algerian olive, i.e. an area of about 10,000ha. Concentrated in the west of the country, it is specialised in the production of olive preserve. This production, which revolves around 20,000 tonnes, is designed for export.

The olive grove has been around even since Ancient Times...

Arab writers relate that, at the time of the Muslim conquest, a forest of olive trees stretched non-stop from Tripoli to Tangiers. The regions where the olive tree prospered the best were in Tunisia, the valley of the Medjerda and the quadrilateral comprised between Sousse, Tébessa, Maharès and Gafsa. In Algeria, they were grown in terraces on the plains to the north of the Aurès, the Hodna, the valleys of the Sahel wadi, the Sebaou wadi and Cheliff, as well as in the mountainous regions. Under the Roman Empire, the *Olea europaea* completed the tour of the Mediterranean and reached, one after the other, the countries likely to adopt it. In Ancient Times, the olive growing activity was greatly developed. In Bir Sgaoun, to the south of Tébessa, a huge monumental oil mill, now in ruins, contained six presses. Debris of similar, albeit not so vast, constructions has been reported throughout the region of Tébessa and Khenchela.

Oil factory at Redjouala (Kabylie), olive warehouse.



The International Olive Oil Council

The International Olive Oil Council, whose headquarters is in Madrid, was created in 1959 as a body responsible for the administration of the International Olive Oil Agreement signed in 1956. This organisation is currently used as a reference for everything regarding the description and the quality of olive oil before it is sold.



SUMMARY



SEARCH



New building of the Universal Postal Union

The Universal Postal Union (UPU), whose aim is to encourage the development of international postal services, is one of the world's oldest inter-governmental organisations. It was founded in 1874 in Berne, the federal capital of Switzerland, which has since been the location of its International Bureau, the Union's central body. After the Second World War, the activities of the UPU quickly increased because it had become a specialised institution of the United Nations in 1947 and further to the accession of numerous new countries to independence. The number of members thus increased from 85 in 1945 to 142 in 1969.

The premises of the International Bureau, consequently, quickly became too small and the different departments had to be put in different buildings. To remedy this, the Executive Board of the UPU decided, in 1966, to construct a building which would be large enough to

satisfy the needs of the Union for many years. The construction works started in 1968 and were carried out diligently so that the inauguration could take place on 20 May 1970.

The new headquarters building of the UPU, located in Oberes Murfeld, in Berne, about 1.5km from the current headquarters, is comprised of two connected trunks, namely:

- ◆ the office trunk (basement, ground floor, mezzanine and seven floors; effective area: 14,578m²);
- ◆ the room trunk (basement, ground floor and two floors; effective area : 1,770m²) including a large conference room (417m², 153 places, two 40-seat galleries), two small conference rooms (119m²) with 61 places each.

Numerous members of the Union have contributed personally to the equipment and to the decoration of the new building.



1 7 1

- ❶ 0,75
- ❷ 30/05/1970
- ❸ 36 x 26
- ❹ 12 1/4
- ❺ 300.000
- ❻ 10/11/1973
- ❼ B. Yelles
- ❽ Delrieu

International recognition

The National Federation of Algerian Postal Workers, has passed into posterity for its nationalist activities, of course, but also for having accomplished a real political victory by successfully becoming a member of the PTT International in 1958. Its main leaders were arrested, tortured, then killed by the colonial police. Numerous other postal workers were arrested throughout the country. The feat accomplished by the National Federation of Algerian Postal Workers was to ask to become a member of the PTT International.

The sub-commission entrusted by the latter with examining the pertinence of this membership, decided to strongly recommend it to the Executive Board which adopted it immediately in Geneva on 9 July 1958.

The English, German, Tunisian, Cuban, Chilean and American representatives voted for, with the French representative against and the Danish representative abstaining, reports El Moudjahid in its edition of 22 July 1958.



1970

1962-1971



172

- 1 0,40 Rifles
- 2 27/06/1970
- 3 45 x 26
- 4 12 1/4
- 5 300.000
- 6 10/11/1973
- 7 Temmam
- 8 Delrieu



173

- 1 0,75 Sabre
- 2 27/06/1970
- 3 26 x 45
- 4 12 1/4
- 5 300.000
- 6 10/11/1973
- 7 M. Temmam
- 8 Delrieu



174

- 1 1,00 Pistol
- 2 27/06/1970
- 3 45 x 26
- 4 12 1/4
- 5 300.000
- 6 10/11/1973
- 7 M. Temmam
- 8 Delrieu

Algerian weapons 18th century

Fighting, detonation and the smell of powder which is released from it has forever been the stimulant par excellence of crowds. This has been seen in the course of our history where brave warriors, riding thoroughbred Arabia horses excited by the smell of gunpowder, fought valiantly. This effect entailing fighting is found again today in our popular demonstrations.

This therefore explains the affection which Algerians still have for weapons, rifles, pistols, sabres which, in a lot of homes both in our cities and our countryside are used as ornaments side by side with paintings and other works of art. The development of a properly Muslim civilisation, in the 9th century, did in fact encourage the expansion of art which started to flourish as of the 11th century

in North Africa. This was Moorish art, derived from the art of the caliphs of Cordoba and closely connected to the art of Seville and Grenada. It embraced all domains: architecture, sculpture, gold-plating, artistic gun work. The Algerians excelled in this last domain.

Hence, in the 18th century, artistic gun work became a particularly booming industry. Specifically Algerian rifles were the work of skilful gunsmiths from certain regions of the country. They sculpted them and incrusted them with wood, they forged them and chiselled the batteries and adapted the canons generally imported from Europe to them. These rifles were one of the luxuries of the Algerian chiefs and were among the presents which the Pacha of Algiers offered to his illustrious hosts.



Strikingly beautiful weapons

Algeria's old armoury had undeniable appeal and its industry was particularly located in the cities. According to Zakaria Ibn Khaldoun (younger brother of the historian), in 1359, Abou Hamou, King of Tlemcen, received messengers from other regions to whom he gave weapons incrustated with precious stones or silver. Walnut was used to make crosses on which patterns were then engraved. Between Dellys and Azeffoun in maritime Kabylie, there was a site reputed for its sabres and daggers made as of the 16th century. These are the Iflissen which were specialised in the making of weapons which bore their name (flissa), decorated with patterns mostly belonging to Berber decorative art, sometimes of an oriental inspiration.



SUMMARY



SEARCH



25th anniversary of the Arab League

The Arab League was created in the aftermath of the Second World War, on 22 March 1945. The Charter of the Arab League was signed by the first founding countries which were Egypt, Transjordan, Iraq, Syria, Saudi Arabia, Lebanon and Yemen. Currently, Sudan, Tunisia, Kuwait and Morocco are also members. Algeria became a member on 16 August 1962. The permanent headquarters of the Arab League have been set in Cairo (Egypt). The structure of the Arab League is composed of a Council, a General Secretariat and specialised commissions. The Council meets twice a year, bringing together the representatives of the Arab States at ministerial level. The important decisions are taken unanimously, others upon simple majority. The Council met at the heads of government level in 1964, 1965 and 1970. The General Secretariat of the Arab League is appointed by the Council and executes its decisions. It is subdivided into nine departments, including the political, finance, admini-

nistration, economy, culture and Palestine departments. The aim of the Arab League is reinforcement of the relations between the Member States, cooperation at all levels, protection of the independence and sovereignty of the Member States and the defence of Arab interests. The Arab League intervenes as a mediator in the conflicts between the Member States. Its action aims to consolidate the unity between the signatory countries and to coordinate their policy for a more fruitful cooperation. The Charter of the Arab League demonstrates the expression and desire of the Arab people who aspire towards unity, freedom and progress. Since 1945, different conventions have been signed: creation of a standing committee on common defence, the Arab Telecommunications Union, the Institute of Arabic Studies, the Arab Postal Union, the Arab Development Bank, the Arab Tourist Federation and the Arab Common Market.



Establishment of the quadripartite committee

The political crisis which raged in the Middle East due to the invasion of several Arabic territories by the occupying army was a challenge for the Arab League, one of whose objectives pursued by the Member States is to restrict and settle the conflicts occurring in the Arab world. In this context, the year 1970 was heavily loaded with tension.

On 7 August, Egypt and Israel signed a cease-fire agreement, putting an end to the occupation of the Suez Canal. On 27 September 1970, an extraordinary summit of the Arab League was held in Cairo, coinciding with the 25 years of the Pan-Arabic organisation (created in 1945). Convened to deal with the Jordan-Palestine crisis, the summit approved the creation of a quadripartite committee to put an end to the dispute.



175

- ❶ 0,30
- ❷ 25/07/1970
- ❸ 36 x 26
- ❹ 10 1/4
- ❺ 385.000
- ❻ 10/11/1973
- ❼ B. Yelles
- ❽ BA printing office



1970

1962-1971



176

- ❶ 0,30 Effigy
- ❷ 29/08/1970
- ❸ 22 x 36
- ❹ 11 3/4
- ❺ 275.000
- ❻ 10/11/1973
- ❼ According to photo
- ❽ URSS printing office

Centenary of Lenin's birth

Vladimir Ilitch Oulianov (Lenin) was born on 22 April 1870 in Simbirsk, today Oulianovsk, on the banks of the Volga. After finishing his secondary studies, Vladimir Oulianov entered the Faculty of Law of the University of Kazan. He was arrested shortly after and then deported for his participation in the revolutionary students' movement. In 1889, Lenin settled in Samara where he continued to study the works of Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels. In 1893, he left Samara for Saint Petersburg. He started a vast propaganda among the workers, initiated them in Marxist theory and taught them to fight for their economic and political demands. In 1895, he brought together the Marxist workers' societies of Saint Petersburg into an organisation which adopted the name Union for the Emancipation of the Working Class. In the month of December 1895, the police arrested the leaders of the Union. After fourteen months' detention in Saint Petersburg, Lenin was deported to the village of Shushenskoe, in Western Siberia. In the three years of deportation, he wrote dozens of scientific works and political and social articles. Lenin returned from exile in

1900, then emigrated. He lived in Switzerland, Germany and England. In Germany, he drafted the newspaper Iskra which friends circulated in Russia. In 1907, he represented the Russian Social-Democrat Party (POSDR) at the bureau of the Socialist International. The socialist revolution triumphed in November 1917. A popular authority was established for the first time in the history of mankind. Lenin presided over the first government of the first Socialist State in the world. In this position, which he occupied until the end of his life, his genius as a Statesman was demonstrated with strength. Lenin considered as one of the most important tasks of the building of socialism the realisation of the cultural revolution: suppression of illiteracy within the population, creation of a public educational system open to everyone and the development of science, culture and art. Relentless work, the long years of emigration and a serious injury from 1918 shook Lenin's health. As of the winter of 1921, he was forced to frequently interrupt his work. On 21 January 1924, he died of a brain haemorrhage.



Red Square, Moscow.

“Suppressing the exploitation of man by man”

“Suppressing the exploitation of man by man” is the credo of the drafters of the Charter of Algiers (16-21 April 1964). The reminder of this event is not accidental as it corresponds to the first official political document in which the Algerian State gave its decision on the application of socialism as an economic and social ideology. This decision was justified by the state of extreme poverty of the Algerian population in the aftermath of the independence, particularly in the countryside. Whilst this is only as it is stated, it is far from the orthodoxy paraded by the socialist block. The Charter of Algiers congratulated itself on “placing the country's policy under the two-fold premise of socialism and commitment to our Arabic-Islamic personality”. Indeed, this socialism that was so-called “specific” to Algeria particularly set about organising the economic sector by putting companies under self-management or through nationalisations for “a fair redistribution of wealth to the population”.



SUMMARY



SEARCH



New Exhibition Hall



Palais des expositions, central pavilion.

On 19 November 1968, the President of the Council of the Revolution and the Head of the Government placed down the first stone of the Exhibition Hall which will be solemnly inaugurated on 11 September 1970, on the occasion of the opening of the 7th Algiers International Trade Fair. Located 11km from the centre of Algiers, in les Pins Maritimes, on a 60-hectare, mostly wooded plot and widely overlooking the sea, this marvellous location site is both rustic and maritime.

The Exhibition Hall, a great wonderful achievement of independent Algeria, is the work of the Algerian national companies to which a team of foreign experts gave an invaluable technical contribution.

Of a modern architectural design, with harmonious and light lines, imposing, yet not overwhelming, the Exhibition Hall particularly includes two large pavilions comprising eleven exhibition rooms, four galleries and four lounges, a service centre fitted with a conference room and plans for 400 seats, translation rooms, a secretary's office and telex room.

There is also the pavilion reserved for the general administration as well as one for the technical maintenance services. This building is completed by modern layouts which respond to the needs and comfort of visitors and exhibitors. An efficient tool for the Algerian economy to achieve a development policy, the exhibition hall is also an important centre for international trade and fruitful cooperation between the peoples. It will enable a new boost to be given to Algeria's foreign trade by conquering new outlets for its products and by diversifying its supply sources for products and equipment of any nature. Its opening, which coincides with the launch year of the first five-year plan, will offer Algerian production, which will be greatly represented there, the opportunity to show what its development is capable of.

The permanent head office of the Algiers International Trade Fair, the Exhibition Hall will also host various economic and cultural events, thus fully assuming its role to the benefit of the entire nation and to the service of international cooperation.



177

- ❶ 0,60
- ❷ 11/09/1970
- ❸ 48 x 22
- ❹ 13 ³/₄
- ❺ 300.000
- ❻ 10/11/1973
- ❼ M. Adane
- ❽ De La Rue



1970

1962-1971

...



Houari Boumediène inaugurates the exhibition hall

On 11 September 1970, the President of the Council of the Revolution and Head of Government, Mr Houari Boumediène, officially inaugurated the Exhibition Hall on the occasion of the opening of the 7th Algiers International Trade Fair. Located on a surface area of 60ha, on the site called Les Pins Maritimes, the Exhibition Hall is an effective instrument for the development of the national economy and foreign trade. It is comprised of three large pavilions including eleven exhibition rooms and one 400-seat conference room.

Algerian-Chinese cooperation

On 24 June 1966, a decision was made by the Council of Ministers to construct an Exhibition Hall to the east of Bordj-El-Kiffan, on the site called Les Pins Maritimes. On 19 November 1968, the President of the Council of the Revolution, Houari Boumediène placed down the first stone of the building.

The Minister of Trade, Mr Noureddine Delleci, announced that the construction would be completed in 18 months at the latest. The construction project was jointly entrusted to two companies: the SONATIBA (the national industrial works and building company) responsible for the earthworks, as well as a Chinese company whose proposed conditions were deemed favourable to the appeal for tenders launched by the Algiers Chamber of Commerce and Industry. The project was estimated at 5 billion old francs. The Minister congratulated this cooperation from the Chinese government which lent to it seriousness and technicality.



SUMMARY



SEARCH



International Year of Education

By adopting, in its 23rd session, on 17 December 1968, the resolution 2412, the General Assembly of the United Nations officially declared 1970 the International Year of Education (IYE).

Through this decision, the General Assembly approved the action plan drawn up by UNESCO upon the request of the United Nations.

The choice of 1970 as International Year of Education is deemed timely given the crisis sweeping across education in the industrialised countries and in the developing world. The International Year of Education is held on the threshold of the 2nd United Nations Decade for Development, i.e. at a time when there is a new opportunity to put in massive concerted efforts on the world scale to deal with and resolve the problems of education. These problems make reforms and overhauls of the current education systems necessary.

The IYE programme thus relies on three principles:

- ◆ education must mean all types of training and instruction, hence the idea that education, far from finishing with school-type learning, is an on-going process;
- ◆ in spite of the place which will be made in the national programmes, the IYE must be designed as a concerted activity of the entire United Nations system by basing itself on the contribution which education makes to economic and social development;
- ◆ the programmes must aim to develop the consideration and action of governments and the international community in its entirety.

With the aim of popularising this world effort to develop and improve education and training, the Post and Telecommunications Authority is issuing two postage stamps. The theme of the first is “Universal Man”, proposed by UNESCO, and the second one reproduces an illumination of the Algerian painter Racim, illustrating a hadith (quotation of the Prophet QSSSL): “Demand science from cradle to grave.”



Madrasa in Algiers, 1968.



178

- ❶ 0,30
- ❷ The universal man
- ❸ 24/10/1970
- ❹ 40 x 34
- ❺ 11 3/4
- ❻ 950.000
- ❼ 10/11/1973
- ❽ Printer
- ❾ De La Rue



179

- ❶ 3,00 Illumination
- ❷ 24/10/1970
- ❸ 31 x 42
- ❹ 11 3/4
- ❺ 300.000
- ❻ 10/11/1973
- ❼ M. Racim
- ❾ De La Rue

Adult literacy

The Office national d’alphabétisation et d’enseignement des adultes (ONAEA - National office for adult literacy and education) was created on 31 August 1964 under the National Literacy Centre charter. It falls within the remit of the Ministry of National Education. Two important campaigns are registered: free and generalised education for children, along with a massive effort to build schools, particularly in the rural areas, and a literacy effort which targeted adults, particularly as of 1967.

This is actually the functional literacy programme drawn up during the International Conference of Ministers of Education in Tehran in 1965.

Algeria is one of the first countries to apply what has been designated as the Experimental World Literacy Programme (EWLP) which consists of giving adults education that is more in line with their sectors of activity for better professional integration.



1970

1962-1971



180

- 1 0,30 Tlemcen Mosque
- 2 28/11/1970
- 3 32 x 22
- 4 10 1/4
- 5 51.215.000
- 6 31/05/1980
- 7 B. Yelles
- 8 BA printing office



181

- 1 1,00 Sidi Okba Mosque
- 2 28/11/1970
- 3 22 x 32
- 4 10 1/4
- 5 19.650.000
- 6 31/05/1980
- 7 B. Yelles
- 8 BA printing office

Algeria's Mosques

The Grand Mosque of Tlemcen

In the second half of the 11th century, the Almoravids set about unifying Maghreb and reconquered a large part of Spain. They were fervent Muslims and great mosque builders. From their era, Algeria still has three respected mosques in Algiers, Nedroma and Tlemcen.

The Grand Mosque of Tlemcen was founded around 1082 then improved and completed under the reign of Ali Ben Youssouf in 530 of Hegira as we learn from a cursory inscription of the mihrab cupola. The entire building measures 60m by 50m. The prayer room is comprised of 13 naves. The central nave, the mihrab and the cupola which precedes it demonstrate the influence of Andalusian art. The head arch of the mihrab with the sculpted plaster decoration of its quoins and its corner pieces and the epigraphic strips which frame it reflect the Cordoba model. The lovely cupola is enhanced with the interlaced arches which support the sides that are decorated with open-work plant patterns such as the foliage of a vine. Later, in the 13th century, Sultan Abdelouadid Yaghmoracen, the founder of the Zianid dynasty, endowed the mosque with an imposing minaret. This is a square tower, sombrelly adorned with arched mouldings and grids which are showcased by a few



The Grand Mosque of Tlemcen (around 1890).

incrustations of enamelled earth. The Grand Mosque of Tlemcen, a place of worship for more than eight centuries, still continues to welcome the faithful and remains a masterpiece of Muslim architecture where local art, Andalusian art and oriental art are found harmoniously combined.

Algiers's oldest mosque

The prayer room of Djamaâ El Kebir, Algiers's oldest mosque, built in 1096 by Youssef Ibn Tachfin, the all-mighty sovereign of the Almoravid Empire (1050-1160) is built in an architectural style specific to Maghreb. Its powerful pillars are connected together with large arches. The mihrab is decorated with columns and ceramics. The minaret, redone by a Zianid sultan of Tlemcen in 1324, is quadrangular-shaped; it is topped with a dome-light covered by a small cupola and a pole which crosses three copper balls of decreasing size. The outside gallery is not original, it was added around 1840; its marble columns with caps decorated with floral patterns come from the mosque.



Djamaâ Djedid of Algiers (1971).



SUMMARY



SEARCH



The Sidi Okba mosque

In the 7th century, Islam's expansion in North Africa was remarkably illustrated by the legendary ride of Okba Ibn Nafaâ who, after founding the city of Kairouan, succumbed on the outskirts of Aurès in 64 of Hegira. In the exact place where he fell, a mausoleum was erected which perpetuates the memory of the hero. His body rests in the mosque of the Sidi Okba oasis, to the south of Biskra. This mosque, with archaic decorations, is an invaluable vestige of the cultural heritage. Reflecting the arrangement of the old Medina mosque, the prayer room is still one of the rare examples of the layout and arrangement of primitive religious buildings. The famous sculpted wooden door and the inscription which decorated its lintel date back to the start of the 11th century. The Sidi Okba mosque has remained a place of worship and religious education, as well as a mecca for pilgrimage.



Sidi Okba Mosque (around 1900).

Mosques and Muslim art : a culture, a style

The Islamic arts are multiple, riches of territories and of cultures which the Muslim religion conquered. The Asian, African and European continents have each left their imprint in its style; an imprint which is recognised in the architectural works.

Between the mosque with a conical minaret of African influence present in the Algerian Great South, the Merinid Mansourah of Tlemcen, typical of Andalusian style, passing by the mausoleum-mosques of Algiers inspired by the Byzantine construction largely adopted by the Ottomans, the diversity is apparent, whilst presenting homogeneity in the decoration (calligraphy). The interior decoration, which is inspired by the Islamic precepts disapproving of human representation, accords great importance to abstraction in the search for decorative patterns. This fusion between oriental art and local art was to spread to India, Mesopotamia, Persia, the Arabian peninsula, Maghreb, Spain and even Sicily.

Okba Ibn Nafaâ

Okba Ibn Nafaâ was born a few years before the death of the prophet Mohammed (QSSSL). This member of the Qoreïch tribe was the nephew of Amru Ibn Al As. In 647, he invaded North Africa at the head of the Muslim troops and defeated the army of the Exarch Gregory. In 663, the Umayyad Caliph entrusted to him the government of the Ifriqiya. It was in a plain, 60km from the coast held by the Byzantines and far from the mountains, the bastion of the Berber resistance, that he chose to settle in 670 the city-camp of Kairouan, on the confrontation line between Byzantines and Muslims. Here he built the Grand Mosque of Kairouan, in current day Tunisia, and, right beside this, his palace. He died in Biskra in 683 during a battle led by the Koceïla troops. Greatly visited, his tomb is located in the centre of the agglomeration which today bears his name.



1970

1962-1971



- ❶ 1,00
- ❷ 26/12/1970
- ❸ 34 x 24
- ❹ 12 3/4
- ❺ 300.000
- ❻ 10/11/1973
- ❼ Algiers art college
- ❽ Kultura

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Fine Arts

Algeria, a land of an age-old civilisation, is currently going through a veritable renaissance thanks to the continual effort to restore and develop its culture. Through the inexhaustible richness of each of its components, the diversity of its branches, the domain of fine arts is one of its main pillars. Mindful of the major role which these must play in each decisive stage of national edification, the services responsible for it are striving harder than ever faced with the growing importance of the existing tasks or those to be completed.

The essential characteristic of these activities consists of the exhumation of the artistic heritage and, hence, the national historic heritage. The goal that has been set is the lesson to be learned from the knowledge gained through the discoveries made by excavations of a past as intensely rich as it is varied. The concrete bases of the past that these vestiges are, still have the monopoly over Algerian tourism. The successive phases of the splendid Mediterranean civilisation, the successive passing of brave peoples and noble dynasties through Algeria demonstrate the majesty and the grandeur of this past whose traces we can admire, even today, preserved in several museums, particularly those of the classic and Muslim antiquities of Algiers, Constantine, Oran, Cherchell, Tipaza, Timgad and Djemila, the National

Museums of Fine Arts and Popular Arts of Algiers and the Ethnographic Museum of Ouargla.

From prehistory to the modern era, it is certainly difficult to make a choice from an inexhaustible mound of documents, testimonies and masterpieces. With such an eclectic repertoire, we should mention the impressive discovery of the Tassili cave drawings, the charm of the world renowned ancient cities steeping the Mediterranean, the prestigious legacy of the Arabic-Muslim civilisation, ranging from the simple popular jewel to the most grandiose monuments such as those of Mansourah or the Kalaâ des Béni Hammad, as well as the fascinating face of the South.

Depending on the particular light of Algeria, the ancient traditional artistic activities are still found today in increasingly developed arts and crafts (kiln arts, mosaics, tapestry, weaving, copperware, sculpture on wood, etc.).

This continuity may also be found in the development of an architecture which increasingly refers to the local geographic conditions and to the cultural imperatives imposed by an original aesthetic. Finally, we should note the increasing role of visual arts, as well as the growing importance and the progress of the teaching given in the schools of fine arts throughout the national territory, particularly the Ecole nationale des beaux-arts of Algiers.

Arabic calligraphy

It was as of the 7th century that Islam spread to Maghreb. Arabic, the language of the religion, was calligraphed relatively early. It is in Algeria that we have found the oldest epigraphy (inscription on a hard medium) in Arabic, a funerary inscription in Kufi characters dated back to 746.

This writing is found on several media, manuscripts, tombstones, architectural décor and objects of everyday life.

The six canonical styles of calligraphy are the naskhi, used for copying manuscripts and small verses, the thuluth for the chapter titles of the verses and architectural inscriptions, the mohaqqaq and the rayhani for the large verses, as well as the riqa and the tawqi (or diwani) for the chancellery documents.

In a style particular to Maghreb, the maghribi emerged in western Africa and in Andalusia. Today, it tends to be replaced by the naskhi in North Africa.



SUMMARY



SEARCH





The National Museum of Fine Arts

When, in 1927, upon the recommendation of the Society of Algerian Artists and Orientalists, the municipality of Algiers decided to create a National Museum of Fine Arts, it called upon the help of the architect Guion Paul. The museum was inaugurated in May 1930. Of a majestic architecture, it dominates the magnificent outlook offered by the Test Garden in the district of Hamma.

It houses the collections of the Municipal Museum of Fine Arts whose art collections were made between the 14th and 20th centuries. Since then, it has been enhanced with numerous paintings including those painted by famous painters. Since 1981, a Mohamed Racim miniatures-illuminations collection has been exhibited there. The managers of the museum accord specific attention to contemporary Algerian painting, so much so that numerous important visual art events are organised there and tributes regularly paid to the pioneers of Algerian painting.

The Necropolis of Tipaza

In 1968, as the construction works of the Matarès tourist site were underway, an accidental archaeological discovery was made. The historian and archaeologist Mounir Bouchenaki, then chief curator at the Museum of Tipaza, was requested for a salvage dig. With the help of an entire team of archaeologists, he managed to uncover the site of a Punic (Carthaginian) necropolis. It was during these same digs that the famous Pax Concordia (peace and concord) mosaic was discovered. Located outside the centre of the city, this necropolis led the archaeologists to believe that the site of Tipaza was more important than had been previously thought.

Although the majority of the archaeological site was comprised of Roman ruins, the vestiges of the Punic period, dating back to the 5th and 6th centuries BC, are still significant.



Museum of Cherchell.





SUMMARY



SEARCH



Mausoleum of Mauretania, near Tipasa



SUMMARY



SEARCH



1971

1962-1971



183

- ❶ 0,30
- ❷ 23/01/1971
- ❸ 36 x 25
- ❹ 12
- ❺ 1.000.000
- ❻ 09/11/1974
- ❼ According to photo
- ❽ Courvoisier

Stamp Day

Among the public monuments which have marked an epoch in the forms of urbanism of the city of Algiers, we can cite the Grande Poste post office building, currently the main office for Algiers post.

Due to the public nature of the monument, the architecture had to take account of the necessity for quite large dimensions in width and in height.

This architecture, particularly the entrance at the top of stairs, a forecourt decorated with three arches, the upper gallery with twin columns, is unlike any other Arabic monument. The particular shape had to be created due to the purpose of the construction.

When entering the building, the first impression you get results not only from the charm of the decor, but from the extent of this decor itself. The inside is described as follows: "What is particularly striking is this dome whose superb radiant interlaced decoration bursts forth from the centre where a pendentive is attached to then open up onto a first circle adorned with pine cones, then onto a second star-spangled circle and finally onto this admirable crown of stalactites."

The architect had to use plays of light which, although abundant because they are necessary, are softened to his liking in certain places, combining plays of shadow and light in which the Muslim architects are past masters.

Following the Hispanic-Moorish formula, the decor is polygonal, floral and epigraphic.

The epigraphy is particularly sumptuous; it is found on the outside decoration of the building.

On the outside, in green panels crowing the monument, the names of most of Algeria's cities are engraved.

Under the porch, around three entry doors (on the small and the large arch): "The telegraph and the telephone created it." The same phrase is found inside, in the polychrome cartouches. Around these cartouches, in Kufi characters imitating embroidery: "Allah is all-powerful"; "Eternal power belongs to Him." Finally, on top, in big clear letters: "Allah is All-Mighty."

This last inscription is replicated on top of the wall and on the edge of the hall.

This oriental decor, as in almost all Muslim architecture, hides a religious meaning: the lines of the polygon continually evoke the divine idea, the bouquet is the symbol of prayer, the cypress is the symbol of the deliverance of man and the star a symbol of adoration.



The Algiers Grande Poste.



Development of postal centres

In 1962, the Post and Telecom-munications Authority became very quickly aware of the deficiencies found in the postal centre network in Algeria. It needed to bring some regions out of the isolation which was slowing down their development. The Algerian post office has put in place hundreds of postal establishments scattered throughout the national territory, whose number is increasing by 60 a year on average. The number of working post offices has increased from 825 in 1966 to 1,806 in 1983.

National Postal Cheque Centre, Algiers.



SUMMARY



SEARCH





Algiers Grande Poste.

Nationalisation of hydrocarbons

On 24 February 1971, President Houari Boumediène solemnly announced Algeria's decision to recover the resources of its sub-soil. The nationalisation of hydrocarbons, which is an act of vigour and a leap of dignity, thus enables the State to continue a process that was started since the independence, particularly with the creation, on 31 December 1963, of Sonatrach. The State recovers all the pipelines and gas production facilities and 51% of the assets of the foreign petroleum companies present in the country and confirms its desire to recover its natural resources and fully assure the control of their exploitation.

Algeria has thus defined the framework in which the activity of foreign companies in terms of hydrocarbon research and exploration should be carried out.



1971

1962-1971



184

- ❶ 0,25 Effigy
- ❷ 27/02/1971
- ❸ 23 x 32
- ❹ 13 1/4
- ❺ 15.265.000
- ❻ 31.05.1980
- ❼ M. Racim
- ❽ BA printing office

Emir Abdelkader

The buildings used as homes for Emir Abdelkader still exist in some cities of the country. These houses are scattered throughout Algeria, thereby revealing the living conditions of the Emir dictated by the method of government and the war periods.

The vast territory subjected to his government was divided into khalifaliks, which included several aghaliks which, in turn, were subdivided into caïdats. The Emir's concern was to fairly and consensually govern, which sheltered the population from potential exactions of the hierarchy. In all, a federation of 8 khalifaliks depended on him: Tlemcen, Mascara, Miliana, Médéa, La Medjana in Kabylie and to the south, the Zibans and the occidental Sahara. Aware of the vulnerability of some cities such as Tlemcen, Miliana and Médéa, he founded towns such as Sebdou, to the south of Tlemcen, Saïda and Tagdempt, to the south of Mascara, Taza, to the south of Miliana,

and Boghar, to the south of Médéa. These new cities experienced an urban boom thanks to the activities that were developed there. The town of Tagdempt was destined for a determining future for Emir Abdelkader: "Tagdempt in my plans had to become an immense town, a centre connecting the trade of the Tell to the trade of the Sahara". Tagdempt had 2,000 inhabitants in 1840. It had a warehouse where coins were minted, a weapons factory, a sawmill and a textile factory.

Another weapons factory was established in Miliana, whereas in Boghar sulphur, sodium and lead ore warehouses coexisted and in Saïda, an iron warehouse was reported. In this town, there were wheat silos, whereas the burnous factories and the tanneries were developed in Boghar.

The Emir was aware that salvation also depended on a modernisation of the territories he controlled, by establishing a prosperous economy.



Miliana (around 1900).

El Kader, an American town

The American town of El Kader and the Algerian town of Mascara have been twinned since 1984. To pay tribute to the legendary bravery, to the chivalrous spirit and to the great soul of Emir Abdelkader, John Thompson, Timothy Davis and Chester Sage decided to name El Kader their encampment in Clayton, Iowa (United States) in 1846. At this time, the Emir had been resisting the invasion of the French army in Algeria for 16 years. At the time, the American press presented Emir Abdelkader as a noble Arabian knight who repelled the invader with a sword in his hand. In the American collective memory, he did indeed symbolise the exploits of their ancestors, the founding fathers of the American nation, just like George Washington who had fought the British Empire.



SUMMARY



SEARCH



Mediterranean Games

Izmir 1971

The Mediterranean Games are due to the initiative and faith of one man, Hamid Tahir Pacha, who was a member of the International Olympic Committee and president of the Egyptian National Olympic Committee. Helped by willing men from different countries of the Mediterranean Basin, Hamid Tahir Pacha succeeded in starting up the first games, in 1951, in Alexandria (Egypt). From Alexandria, marked by friendship and fraternity, the Mediterranean flame was successively passed on to Barcelona (Spain) in 1955, to Beirut (Lebanon) in 1959, to Naples (Italy) in 1963, to Tunis (Tunisia) in 1967. Ever faithful to the motto "Faster, Higher, Stronger", the sporting youth of fifteen Mediterranean countries will meet once again in Izmir (Turkey). When, in October 1971, the Turkish athlete will swear the traditional oath and will promise to respect the laws which govern sport, the Mediterranean Games will celebrate their 20th anniversary. They will be dominated by the spirit which has always animated them : "For each individual, sport is a source of inner improvement, not dependent on a profession. Sport is part of every man and woman's heritage and its absence can never be compensated for." After participating for the first time, in 1967, at the Tunis

Mediterranean Games, Algeria will be present in Izmir with a uniform and solid delegation.



Izmir

It is in the ancient Smyrne, current-day Izmir, that the Mediterranean Games are taking place this year. This is Turkey's second largest port (after Istanbul) and the third largest city of the country through the number of inhabitants. Connected to the Hittite kingdom between 2000 and 1200 BC, it was conquered in the 11th century BC by Eolians emigrated from Greece to Anatolia, then by Ionians who made it prosperous. Conquered by Mehmet I Celebi in 1415, Smyrne became part of the Ottoman Empire.

Azzedine Azzouzi, bronze medallist

Algeria won a single medal at the Izmir Games in 1971. This was a bronze medal won by the athlete Azzedine Azzouzi in the 800m. He finished the final in 1'48"2, behind the gold medallist, the Tunisian Mansour Guettaya (1'47"6) and the silver medallist, the Yugoslav Joze Medjimurec (1'48"1). When they started out, the Mediterranean Games were stepping stones for young sportsmen looking for recognition. Azzedine Azzouzi is a perfect example of this since, once year later, in the Munich Olympic Games, out of the six Algerians competing in athletics he was the one who went the furthest (knocked out in the quarter finals of the 800m by fini-shing in 7th place).



1 8 5

- 1 0,20 Athletics
- 2 06/03/1971
- 3 32 x 22
- 4 11 1/2
- 5 1.000.000
- 6 09/11/1974
- 7 Printer
- 8 Courvoisier



1 8 6

- 1 0,40 Pommel horse
- 2 06/03/1971
- 3 22 x 32
- 4 11 1/2
- 5 1.000.000
- 6 09/11/1974
- 7 Printer
- 8 Courvoisier



1 8 7

- 1 0,75 Basketball
- 2 06/03/1971
- 3 22 x 32
- 4 11 1/2
- 5 1.000.000
- 6 09/11/1974
- 7 Printer
- 8 Courvoisier



1971

1962-1971



1 8 8

- ❶ 0,60
- ❷ 27/03/1971
- ❸ 26 x 45,5
- ❹ 12 1/4
- ❺ 500.000
- ❻ 09/11/1974
- ❼ I. Samsom
- ❽ Delrieu

International Year of Mobilisation against Racism

On 20 November 1963, the General Assembly of the United Nations unanimously adopted the declaration on eradicating all forms of racial discrimination. It thus reaffirmed the principles and bases listed in the Charter of the United Nations and in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights according to which all human beings are born equal in rights and in worth. A second resolution voted in on 11 December 1969, once again attested to the total and unconditional determination of the Organisation to end all forms of racism and discrimination. The year 1971 was thus declared the International Year of Mobilisation against Racism and Racial Discrimination. It is marked by an ever-growing mobilisation against racial discrimination in all its forms and in all its manifestations and by the international solidarity with those who fight against racism.

Throughout the history of mankind, racism, born from ideological convictions and beliefs, has led to massacres and segregationist behaviours with regards certain fringes of the population whether we consider them biologically, socially or culturally inferior.

Faced with the extent of xenophobia, voices are raised almost everywhere in the world to demand that this injustice is ended. From Martin Luther King to Nelson Mandela, including a lot of others in between, the message is the same: to work to raise international awareness and to make the commitment to banish all demeaning practices.

Other than the nations which work together or individually to fight at home or throughout the world against any form of racist discrimination, NGOs and associations carry out in the field a veritable awareness raising work to effectively deal with this evil which continues to corrupt the world.



Bus for non-Europeans only (right) and bench for the Whites. Johannesburg, 1966.



From Fanon to Mandela...

In May 1990, a few weeks after his release from prison, the symbol of the anti-apartheid fight and winner of the Nobel Peace Prize, Nelson Mandela visited Algiers. The event honoured the Algerians and their State. One of independent Algeria's first acts of sovereignty was to subscribe to the existing international conventions on fighting all forms of discrimination. Algeria has also made its active contribution to the drawing up of new conventions aiming to isolate the apartheid regime, such as the Convention against apartheid in sports which it has ratified. Furthermore, the civil rights movement of Black Americans has always prided itself on a political influence drawn from the episode of Algeria's war, but also on one of its bravest fighters, Dr Frantz Fanon.

Mandela and his wife in Algiers.



SUMMARY



SEARCH



Creation of Institutes of Technology

The inherited imbalances and the length of the traditional education process do not enable us to resolve our country's lack of graduates. It was important for Algeria to define a policy capable of solving such a problem which risked compromising its development objectives. The characteristics which govern the creation of technological institutes directly follow from this necessity. They are an exceptional response to exceptional needs. In fact, the institutes of technology rely on three fundamental principles.

The first concerns the intensity of the educational objectives. Hence, faced with new, massive and urgent needs for graduates expressed in the different levels of employment, the institutes of technology propose implementing complete training in the branches where the needs are major. The second deals with the exceptional teaching methods. Aiming at the massive training of graduates, the institutes of technology propose using non-traditional type teaching methods with regards the premises, the administration and the educational supervision and the appeal for technical cooperation and financial resources. Finally, the third, the principle of urgency of the teaching actions, takes account of the need for graduates during the five-year plan period. It targets the direct adaptation to job positions. The institutes of technology must work towards quick training relative to the needs felt, whilst ensuring maximum efficiency. The training will mainly and directly take account of the needs expressed by the users.

The institutes of technology draw from all the country's resources and integrate in the economic circuit, after training them in accordance with variable durations, a large number of young people who, given their level of qualification, do not respond to the current standards and cannot, therefore, find their place in the traditional training structures. The recruitment of students is dependent on the motivation of the young person, of their abilities, their knowledge and their desire to work.

About thirty institutes of technology have been planned. At the end of the year 1970, sixteen types of institutes have been opened and receive about 12,000 students.



The President Houari Boumediène in the Institute and technicum of gaz & oil of Boumerdès.

The El Harrach National Institute of Agronomics

One of Algeria's oldest institutes, the El Harrach National Institute of Agronomics was founded in 1905 to train engineers designed to boost the colonial agriculture. Before this, it was the Rouiba Practical School of Agriculture, founded in 1881, that was responsible for agronomic teaching in Algeria.

The school's status changed on several occasions further to the promulgation of decrees before arriving at its current name through the decree no. 68-423 of 26 June 1968.



1 8 9

- ❶ 0,70
- ❷ 24/04/1971
- ❸ 36 x 22,5
- ❹ 12 1/4
- ❺ 1.000.000
- ❻ 09/11/1974
- ❼ A. Ali-Khodja
- ❽ Delrieu



1971

1962-1971



190

- ❶ 0,30 + 0,10
- ❷ 15/05/1971
- ❸ 36 x 26
- ❹ 10 1/4
- ❺ 362.500
- ❻ 09/11/1974
- ❼ H. Boukendakdji
- ❽ BA printing office

First Aid

First aid is a method of initial treatment and rescue. Before being a method that is taught in view of intervention in case of an accident or catastrophe, first aid is only the corollary of certain maxims which exist in all languages and which can be summarised as follows: you have to help your fellow citizen.

This means that first aid is as old as the religions since it is recommended in the sermons of the Iman, the priest and any man of faith.

Sometimes, it becomes imperative and obeys a regulation as we may remember in the Koran, in the verses which particularly deal with the fitra.

With the Swiss Henry Dunant, this word was to have a wider interpretation, becoming for each individual a real mission, a sacred duty. Since the Battle of Solferino, it has become a discipline to train first aid workers, at the same time that it started to appear in the international texts, in different conventions studied and ratified by several governments.

For many years, it has been intermingled with the notion of the Red Crescent. And, thanks to this institution, first aid is evolving by assuming an increasingly dynamic meaning. It evolves at the same time as progress, at the same time as medicine whose aim is becoming increasingly preventative. In turn, first aid will prevent and its area of prevention is immense. Already in terms of public health, it is becoming synonymous with health education and, in



The ARC during the National Liberation War.

some countries, is part of the education given in schools. But for first aid to become really efficient, we will need increasing numbers of adepts, which will mean the training of both first aid workers and Algerian citizens. This will be the programme of the Algerian Red Crescent over the years to come alongside specialised governmental organisations whose aim is to aid and assist.

Civil Defence

To guarantee the safety of citizens and property, the National Civil Defence Department was officially founded in Algeria on 15 April 1964 by the decree no. 64-125. Placed under the supervision of the Ministry of the Interior and Local Authorities, Civil Defence is subject to a set of regulatory texts which determine its organisation and its smooth running. These texts set down the prevention rules and the protection measures as well as the procedures for controlling all risks of fires, calamities and catastrophes.

Civil Defence initiates assistance actions and rescue plans at the national level to deal with potential disasters. It intervenes upon the request of the State authorities in the countries that have fallen victim to catastrophes.



SUMMARY



SEARCH



Airmail



View of the Casbah.

View of the Casbah of Algiers

Algiers is the name transformed into French of El Djazaïr which, in Arabic, means islets and designates the old capital of Algeria. In fact, the city of El Djazaïr already existed from Ancient Times where a Phoenician outpost, Icosim, was established there. In the 4th century of Hegira (10th century AD) the Muslim town was born, founded by Bologhine Ibn Ziri.

But it was only as of the 10th century of Hegira (16th century AD) that El Djazaïr became an important metropolis of the Turkish Regency, independent in fact of the Sublime Porte. It then became a port and a fortified city. Its centre was built by Khayr-Eddine Barberousse and was reinforced by his successors.

This centre compared to a crossbow whose seafront would have been the cord and was entered through five gates: the Pêcherie and the Marine gates led to the port,

with Bab El Oued, Bab Azzoun and Bab Djedid to the north, south and south west. Several fortifications protected El Djazaïr, particularly the Casbah, built in 1556 at the top of the city, on the site of the old citadel. It became the residence of the deys in 1816 and gave its name later to the entire medina of the era. The Emperor's Fort, built on the sites of the camp of Charles Quint after his failed expedition against El Djazaïr in 1541, also defended the outskirts of the place.

Finally, in the centre of the city, there are still white houses with terraces whose corbels on beams are, above the alleys, characteristic arched passageways.

The city was also home to numerous palaces and mosques, the most famous of which is Djamaâ Djedid or the Fisheries Mosque.

Today, the old city jealously guards its cachet of yesteryear and its original architecture still inspires the great contemporary architects.

Algiers's 5 gates

Surrounded by ramparts, the medina communicates with the outside through five gates: Bab El Oued (river gate), to the north, which is the exit to the quarries and the two Muslim and Jewish cemeteries, Bab Djedid (new gate), to the south-west, whose construction is later than all the others (16th century), Bab Azzoun (the gate of Azzoun), to the south, whose name is associated with Azzoun, a Mauretanian prince who besieged the medina by entering through this access – this port is the connection point between the citadel and the countryside –, Bab El Marsa (port gate), most often called Bab Dzira (island gate) or Bab Djihad (holy war gate) to the east, which communicates with the pier. It was opened in 1627.

Finally, Bab El Bahr (sea or fishing gate), to the south east, which overlooks the fishermen's beach.



1 9 1

- ❶ 2,00
- ❷ The Casbah of Algiers
- ❸ 12/06/1971
- ❹ 45,5 x 26
- ❺ 12 1/4
- ❻ 5.000.000
- ❼ 31/05/1980
- ❽ I. Samsom
- ❾ Delrieu



1971

1962-1971



192

- ❶ 0,40 Ketchaoua
- ❷ 26/06/1971
- ❸ 22 x 32
- ❹ 10 1/4
- ❺ 86.150.000
- ❻ 31/05/1980
- ❼ B. Yelles
- ❽ BA printing office

Algeria's mosques

Ketchaoua (plain of goats) is the name given in the 16th century to this part of old Algiers where, at the time, there were no buildings. At the start of the 17th century the first Ketchaoua mosque was founded which was enlarged and embellished by the Pacha Hassan in 1794.

This date is given by an inscription kept in the Museum of Algiers which states : "What a beautiful mosque! A mosque that the vows would like with an extreme ardour and which smiles on the horizon of the century with the brilliance of its completion... When I was finished, I was like bliss, with happiness and glory. 1209 of Hegira, 1794-1795 of the Christian era."

An octagonal cupola rose above the immense prayer

room whose four sides were skirted with galleries. The French occupation modified the building which underwent a complete overhaul and profound transformations to become a cathedral in 1832.

Almost a hundred and thirty years later, in the aftermath of Algeria's independence, it has been returned to the Muslim faith.

Since then it has seen quite a considerable inflow of faithful, particularly for the great prayer on Fridays.

Today, the Ketchaoua mosque reflects the appearance of the old monument inspired by Turkish art through the style and the location of the central cupola as well as the luxurious black columns of the era.

The mosque of the Pacha

The mosque of the Pacha of Oran owes its existence to the victory won by the Turks against the Spanish army which occupied the city up until 1708. Chased away by the bey Mustapha Ben Youcef, the Spanish returned in 1732 with the armada of the Duke of Montemar. At the end of a long siege in 1792, the Ottomans ended up retaking the city on 8 October. In 1796, the mosque called Pacha in honour of Hassan Pacha, dey of Algiers, was built by the Turks. The Pacha mosque stands out through its porch, its large cupola and its imposing minaret.



Zellidj of Ketchaoua

Maghreb architectural decoration constantly makes use of ceramic coating. At the time of the Regency of Algiers, the inside walls of buildings were all decorated with earthenware tiles manufactured locally, but also imported from Barcelona, Valencia, Tunisia, Naples and Delft. The Barcelona tiles are inscribed in roses and bouquets of flowers, joined by those from Valencia with a slight difference in the styles. The Tunisian tiles, which mostly date back to the 17th century particularly represent Islamic geometric patterns. They are found in abundance in Dar Aziza and Djamaâ Ketchaoua.

The Dutch tiles (Delft) are rather figurative. These include the famous series of sailing boats, landscapes, bouquets in vases or the series of children's toys which decorate the palaces of Dar Hassan Pacha, Dar Baba Hassan and Dar Souf.



SUMMARY



SEARCH



Algerian costumes

In the richness of its diversity, the Algerian traditional costume stands out initially in men of Algiers by the elegant shape of their seroual. Held up with buttons of golden thread, these trousers which cover half the calf are often covered in embroidery. The h'zam (belt), several metres in length, is wrapped several times around the waist. The bust is enclosed in a waistcoat made of elaborate velvet or embroidered silk and the feet are shod with leather slippers. Further south, in the High Plateaus, on the edge of the Sahara, is the djebel Amour. Given its geographic remoteness, the clothing has been able to preserve its first originality. The women continue to wear the peplum.

This antique piece of draped clothing is attached by a pair of silver buckles, cut out and surrounded with indentations. At the base of this triangular-shaped b'zima is the

tongue. Generally, this jewel keeps up talismans called hrouz. On top of the peplum the women wear a sleeveless cloak woven in wool or cotton. The jewels decorating the head are particularly important in this region of the South. The Aurassian tribes have, likewise, rejected any clothing influence. The buckle peplum worn by the women of this region is the best evidence of this.

Elhaf of the chaouies women has crossed time without any resistance with, however, one single variation: the fabric. The women have abandoned the woven wools inherited from ancient times to fall under the spell and softness of cotton.

The burnous is the oldest and most practical of the clothes. The men of Oranie drape it in their own fashion. Made of wool, this hooded cape which is used as a coat is worn with pride by the people of the region.

Algerian embroidery

Algerian embroidery is renowned in the world both for its diversity and for its originality. Each town has its own technique and uses different media. Cotton fabrics, silks, velvets or wool cloths are in fact, depending on the regions, worked using silk thread, gold thread or even silver thread. These techniques are called fetla, medjboud, n'journ, kentit or tarz. Algiers, Cherchell and Annaba were renowned for their needlepoint embroidery. Silk embroidery was born in Algiers during the Ottoman period (from the 16th to 19th century).

Of a surprising beauty, these embroideries are sewn in accordance with a pattern and with threads counted on handlooms. The patterns are mostly either floral with dominant violet colours, or red and blue, on a nut-brown coloured linen cloth. They are used for costumes and interior decoration.



- ❶ 0,50 Aurès
- ❷ 16/10/1971
- ❸ 33 x 48
- ❹ 11 1/2
- ❺ 1.000.000
- ❻ 09/11/1974
- ❼ B. Yelles
- ❽ Courvoisier

193



- ❶ 0,70 Oran region
- ❷ 16/10/1971
- ❸ 33 x 48
- ❹ 11 1/2
- ❺ 1.000.000
- ❻ 09/11/1974
- ❼ B. Yelles
- ❽ Courvoisier

194



- ❶ 0,80 Algiers
- ❷ 16/10/1971
- ❸ 33 x 48
- ❹ 11 1/2
- ❺ 1.000.000
- ❻ 09/11/1974
- ❼ B. Yelles
- ❽ Courvoisier

195



- ❶ 0,90 Djebel Amour
- ❷ 16/10/1971
- ❸ 33 x 48
- ❹ 11 1/2
- ❺ 1.000.000
- ❻ 09/11/1974
- ❼ B. Yelles
- ❽ Courvoisier

196



1971

1962-1971



197

- ❶ 0,60
- ❷ 04/12/1971
- ❸ 22,5 x 37,5
- ❹ 11 1/2
- ❺ 2.000.000
- ❻ 09/11/1974
- ❼ Baya
- ❽ Courvoisier

25th anniversary of the United Nations Children's Fund

On 11 December 1946, upon the recommendation of its Economic and Social Council, the General Assembly of the United Nations adopted the resolution by which it created the United Nations Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF). The aim of the United Nations Children's Fund is to collaborate with the developing countries in their efforts to improve the lot of children and adolescents and to prepare them for contributing to the progress of their society. UNICEF is financed by voluntary contributions from governments of industrialised and developing countries, as well as from organisations and private individuals. A large part of the UNICEF aid is given in the form of equipment and supplies, for example equipment or medications for the child healthcare services, equipment for producing vaccines, recreational equipment for day nurseries, equipment for vocational

training workshops, and finally equipment for processing milk and producing weaning foods. Over the last few years, other types of assistance have become increasingly important.

In Algeria, the training of paramedical personnel and the continuous development of the health infrastructure have been the two major application points of the loans allocated by the Board of Directors of UNICEF for the year 1970. UNICEF assistance also tends towards intensifying the production of Superamine, a food for children. In October and November 1970, the Blida factory, equipped by UNICEF, produced 6 tonnes of food a day. 11 December 1971 will mark the 25th anniversary of UNICEF and a new turning point in the history of the organisation which has decided to play an increasingly greater role in favour of young people.



The marvellous world of Baya

Artist of the marvellous, Baya Mahieddine has always refused to relate, preferring to let her drawings speak for themselves. In "Femmes fleurs" (Flower girls), "Reines oiseaux" (Bird queens), "Papillons rois" (King butterflies) or "Mère et enfant" (Mother and child), she says everything about the naïve work in which she evolves and about the raw art from which she constantly draws her inspiration and registers her works. The artist seems to have remained firmly anchored to her children, a bohemian childhood. It is from this faraway past that she draws all the adorned colours which she then reproduces in water colours expressing a closed universe: her own. Her vision is projected on a single dimension and denies any prospect, her touch remains infantile just as it was when she first started. Her characters breathe serenity and beatitude which shows through their both exaggerated and exuberant lines, making them curious and endearing beings.



SUMMARY



SEARCH





Child soldiers

At the start of this third millennium, humanitarian organisations count at least 300,000 child soldiers in the world. And this number continues to increase as most countries, that have been at war for years, are seeing their adults die one after the other. So, to continue to fight their enemies, countries are counting on children and sending them to the front. Adults who engage in merciless wars know how to manoeuvre efficiently to recruit a child. Most of the time, military men kidnap the child in the schools, stadiums and in the streets. Some are then only 7 years old. Sometimes the children voluntarily join the army's ranks. Indeed, a child, whose entire family has been massacred, finds himself in the street without protection or food. As a last resort, he accepts, in a country at war, joining a fraction of the army in exchange for daily meals. The child is recruited, hardened up and his innocence destroyed whilst promising him the glory of martyrdom if he gives his life for "the cause". He is offered nice boots, clothes, good weapons to feel safe and a "family" full of children. Is he able to refuse the enrolment when, at his age, he is totally naive and unaware of the danger threatening him?

Of course, the use of drugs and alcohol is everyday currency so that these children are more violent and more unaware. They are sometimes used as cannon fodder, labour for all needs or sexual slaves, particularly the little girls exposed to sexually transmitted diseases and unwanted pregnancies.

1972-1981

From one Revolution to another

During the period 1972-1981, Algeria, which has successfully boosted the national edification effort, is, at this time, making use of all the great strengths of the nation to turn this social and economic development ideal into a reality. The revolutionary continuity incorporates the Agrarian, Industrial and Cultural Revolutions. Volunteering becomes a key concept whose economic finality is highly compatible with the socio-cultural development targets of the rural world as well as the founding principle of national solidarity.

The highly symbolic act of nationalising hydrocarbons which ordained the process of reappropriating national wealth and the construction of the green dam and of the Trans-Saharan pipeline are the major works of this period.

Accompanying and supporting this impetus, the Algerian institutional structure, which sanctions the ideological and political choices through the National Charter and the Constitution, give the State its modernist dimension.

The national edification process is continued and reinforced in this period with the establishment of the Popular Assemblies, thus confirming the democratic and popular nature of the Algerian State, but also the political desire to lay down the bases of a popular representation at all levels. It is this institutional structure, based on a vision of the long-lasting State, which was to enable Algeria to continue on this path already outlined in the aftermath of the disappearance of President Houari Boumediène.

This Statesman, whose revolutionary essence and democratic and popular aspirations had inspired each of his acts, incarnated, for Algerians as much as for the international community, the image of a fair and uncompromising man who always demonstrated and cried out Algeria's positions for the noble cause of freedom and dignity.

With this legacy, the election of President Chadli Bendjedid to the head of State was accompanied by new prospects and challenges for Algeria which was looking more than ever towards the future, in an ever bi-polar world, but which was starting a dialogue on nuclear non-proliferation.



1972

15 may. Inauguration of the rolling mill and steel factory of the El Hadjar ironworks in Annaba.
23 december. The CNAN opens up a maritime line between Algeria and the west coast of Africa.

1973

5 september. 4th Conference of the Non-Aligned Countries in Algiers.
18 october. Embargo decision on oil taken by eight Arab countries, including Algeria.

1974

10 april. Historic speech of President Houari Boumediène at the UN session on the establishment of a new international economic order.
17 september. M^r Abdelaziz Bouteflika, Minister of Foreign Affairs, is elected president of the 29th General Assembly of the UN.

1975

4-6 march. First OPEC summit in Algiers. Algeria reconciles Iraq and Iran.
17 june. Order creating the pastoral code and order creating agricultural self-management.

1976

6 march. Algeria recognises the Sahrawi Arab Democratic Republic (SADR) as a State.
14 may. The right to vote brought down from the age of 19 to 18.

1977

25 february. First legislative elections.
2 june. Opening of the automatic telephonic service between Tunisia and Algeria.

1978

29 novembre. Opening of the Ben Aknoun Women's Sports Centre.
27 décembre. Death of the President Houari Boumediène.

1979

27 january. 4th FLN Congress, over 3,000 delegates present.
7 february. Chadli Bendjedid, SG of the FLN, is elected President of the Republic.

1980

1 july. The price of Algerian crude is increased to 37 American dollars.
10 october. An earthquake of a magnitude of 7.2 on the Richter Scale shakes the city of El Asnam causing thousands of victims.

1981

25 january. Release, in Algiers, of 52 American hostages detained in Tehran after Algerian mediation in the settlement of the Iranian-American crisis.
23 october. President Chadli Bendjedid represents Algeria at the meeting held in Cancun (Mexico) on North-South relations.





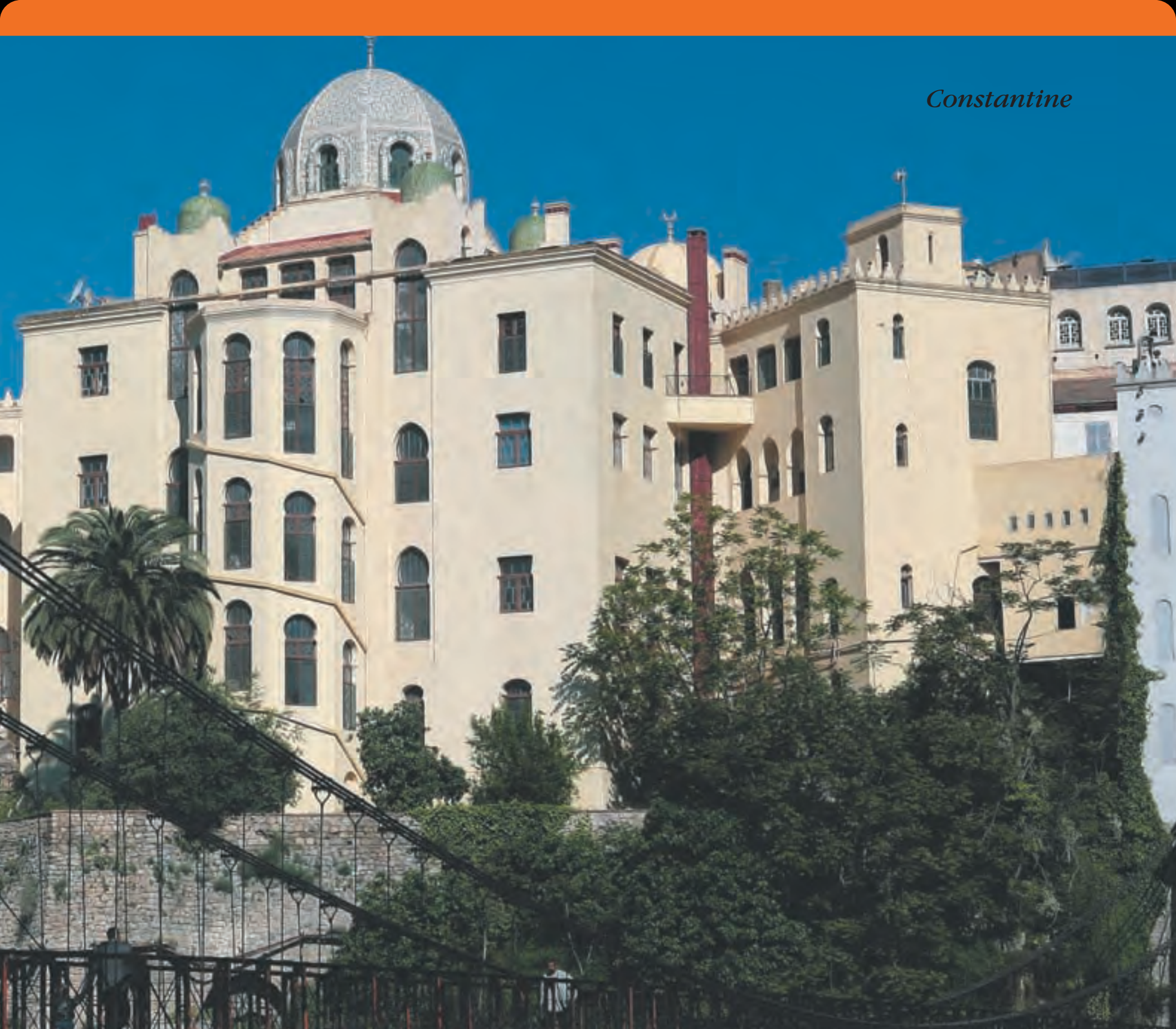
SUMMARY



SEARCH



Constantine



SUMMARY



SEARCH



1972

1972-1981



198

- 1 0,80
- 2 22/01/1972
- 3 50 x 30
- 4 12
- 5 500.000
- 6 08/11/1975
- 7 According to photo
- 8 Kultura



199

- 1 1,15
- 2 22/01/1972
- 3 30 x 50
- 4 12
- 5 500.000
- 6 08/11/1975
- 7 According to photo
- 8 Kultura

Saving Venice's artistic heritage – UNESCO



Palace of Venice.

Built on the lagoon, crossed by countless canals, Venice has an urban structure that is unique in the world. The connections between the different points of the city are made using boats.

The city was founded by the populations which, in the 5th and 6th centuries AD, took refuge from terra firma on the islets of the lagoons which bordered the western coast of the Upper Adriatic.

Venice, which escaped the feudal organisation of the mainland, started by the inlets from the sea to exercise the function of trade broker between the East and the West. At the start of the 13th century, a complete chain of Venetian ports of call stretched the length of the Adriatic and the Aegean as far as the Dardanelles and the Sea of Marmara. In the 14th and 15th centuries, Venice started its expansion on the mainland, in Venetia and in Lombardy. At the end of the 15th century and at the start of the 16th, Venice's splendour reached its peak. But rivalry and long wars with the Genovese marked, as of the 15th century,

the start of the descending parabola of the Republic of Saint Mark. Its decadence lasted more than two centuries and did not lack splendour: the city was tolerant, characterised by a mature and humane civilisation and was enriched with extraordinary works of art. At the end of the 18th century, on 18 October 1797, the Republic of Venice was ceded to Austria. In 1866, it was reunited with the Kingdom of Italy.

The progressive and inexorable rising of the sea level, aggravated by a slow breaking open of the islands' land, the micro-organisms which attack the piles on which the foundations of a few buildings stand, the humidity and the air pollution threaten Venice in its entirety.

A messenger of peace and communication between men, the postage stamp was still requested to inform the world opinion of the grandiose undertaking initiated by the Italian government and by UNESCO so that the art treasures accumulated by Venice over the centuries do not disappear forever.

Permanent trade with the Orient

Since the theft of the spoils of Saint Mark in Alexandria, in Egypt, in 828, up until the dissolution of the Republic at the end of the 17th century, Venice has never ceased to develop its trade. The most abundant period ranges from the 14th to the 17th centuries. As of the end of the 13th century, Venice started to cover itself with palaces and decorate them with oriental rugs, silks, brocades and velvets.

There is no doubt that numerous decorative items of the well-off Venice homes had been brought from the Orient. As a world power, Venice established privileged links, thanks to trade, with the large Muslim dynasties, particularly the Mamluks and the Ottomans. Thus, over the centuries, knowledge and techniques from the Orient were passed on to Venice so that the Republic exported, as of the 16th century, luxury items with Islamic patterns to the great capitals of the Orient.



SUMMARY



SEARCH



Airmail

The Port of Oran

The Port of Oran is located on the Algerian coast, almost at an equal distance from the border with Morocco and the region of Algiers, at the base of the gulf comprised between the Needle Cape and Cap Falcon. At the foot of the point is a chain of mountains whose general direction is the same as that of the coast, i.e. south-west-north-east. The summit which overlooks Oran to the west, and whose last buttresses form Point Lamoune, bears the name of djebel Murdjadjo.

The gulf and the bay of Oran are largely open to the north-west. The bay is quite well protected from the winds by the highlands which border the coast.

The Port of Oran is enclosed by two jetties. To the north, there is the large jetty or wide dike, dug into the rocks of Point Lamoune, which is 2,827 metres long. To the east is the wide jetty which is 500m long. The port's wide dike gives vessels the entire amount of space needed for easy entry. To the west of Algeria, the Port of Oran occupies a privileged place. The majority of goods going to or coming from the wilayas go through this port, as well as a few products coming from Eastern Morocco. The Port of Oran's goods are sent to several countries, as well as other Algerian ports. Citrus fruits, wine, alfa, cereals, etc. are exported from Oran, whereas the imports are mostly made up of equipment goods. It is also the largest passenger port in the West.



Aerophilately and franking

Airmail is one of the themes particularly loved by philatelists and collectors. It offers a more extensive field of research, whether through the philatelic collection of airmail stamps or through aerophilately which is the collection of envelopes and postmarks related to aviation, particularly envelopes bearing the flame "Inaugural flight" of a new airmail delivery.

The postal services in the world have issued postage stamps bearing the word "Airmail" with a large face value because the dispatching of letters and small parcels by air required heavier franking than dispatching the ordinary mail by road, boat or train.

The almost systematic use of the plane thereafter for postal transport to far-off destinations has meant that airmail stamps have become high value stamps, of course, but only designed to add to the franking of heaving packages. However, the tradition of issuing "Airmail" stamps has been maintained.



200

- ❶ 3,00
Port of Oran
- ❷ 26/02/1972
- ❸ 45,5 x 26
- ❹ 12 1/4
- ❺ 5.000.000
- ❻ 08/11/1975
- ❼ I. Samsom
- ❽ Delrieu



201

- ❶ 4,00
Rummel
Gorges
- ❷ 26/02/1972
- ❸ 45,5 x 26
- ❹ 12 1/4
- ❺ 5.000.000
- ❻ 08/11/1975
- ❼ I. Samsom
- ❽ Delrieu



1972

1972-1981

...

The Rummel Gorges

The Constantine ravine is the most famous site of all Algeria due to its picturesqueness and its role in the formation of a city whose protection it ensured. The gorges of the River Rummel surround almost all parts of the ancient Cirta. In the middle of the fourth century, the Rhumel avoided Constantine by flowing a few kilometres to the west. The event which was to modify this initial aspect was a large movement of the Rhumel's base level. The Rummel then started a loop and was to meet with the Rock of Constantine. Its patient and strong waters attacked the cliff hollowing an underground tunnel through which they found an exit to the north. At this time, two rivers which ran in opposite directions were superimposed, that of the open-air ravine and the one which had just ensured an underground tunnel. It is the base river which carried it and captured the super-

ficial waters of the torrent. In this combination of waters, the stratum of the vault of the tunnel collapsed into the bottom of the cavern and the gulfs were formed. The potholes contributed to the deepening of the ravine to slowly give it its current appearance. 2,800 metres long the Rhumel gorges are 35 metres deep at their source, near Sidi Rached. The Rummel waters were engulfed under a natural vault at the Pont du Diable (Devil's Bridge). In El-Kantara, the walls separate, and the river turns almost at a right angle. After that, the Rummel throws up cascades which the large floods make impressive. At the end of the gorge, the bed caves in and causes a waterfall. The Rummel gorges are the result of the superimposition of two rivers whose work, over the ages, has finished by sculpting this grandiose mass which made the geographer El-Bekri (11th century), when talking about Constantine, say that "no fortress in the world could be compared to it".



The Sidi Rached bridge crossing the Rummel Gorges.



SUMMARY



SEARCH



Munich Olympic Games



View of the Munich Olympic Game opening ceremony

The awarding of the organisation of the 1972 Summer Olympic Games to Munich, in the German Federal Republic (FDR), indubitably bears many symbols and it is without any doubt being mindful of promoting these symbols of sport that the application evaluation committee preferred Munich to Montreal (Canada), Detroit (United States) and Madrid (Spain).

These games take place 27 years after the end of the Second World War and hence many athletes participating in these games in Germany have not known war. These games also mark the end of a long period marked by the conflicts and armed fights for decolonisation. These have

been moments of tension unfortunately hardly propitious to the promotion of the Olympic values of peace and fraternity between the peoples.

Furthermore, these games return to Germany 36 years after the Berlin Olympic Games in 1936 which saw the misrepresentation of the Olympic spirit through the attempt to politicise the sporting events for the purposes of serving the Nazi and fascist ideology. There is no doubt that these games will turn this painful page and will open up a new era where the Olympic values, promoted and defended by Baron Pierre de Coubertin, the father of the modern Olympic Games, will also be on the



Cinema revisits history

In 2006, the American film director Steven Spielberg devoted a film to the events which marked the 1972 Munich Olympic Games. In a particularly violent context, militants of the Palestinian cause had taken Israeli athletes hostage who died due to the intransigence of the Zionist regime which refused any negotiation with the Palestinians fighting for their independence. The film director shows the Zionist methods consisting of the physical elimination by official agents of the Zionist State of Palestinian activities involved in the hostage taking. These were actions that contradicted all national and international legislations in terms of prosecutions carried out by a State which did however long for international recognition.

The film highlights the doubts of the Israelis themselves who question the justification of their criminal acts committed in the 1970s in Geneva, Frankfurt, Rome, Paris, Cyprus, London and Beirut.



Spielberg when filming "Munich".



202

- 1 0,25 Cycling
- 2 25/03/1972
- 3 32,5 x 23
- 4 11 1/2
- 5 1.000.000
- 6 08/11/1975
- 7 K. Krim
- 8 Courvoisier



203

- 1 0,40 Javelin
- 2 25/03/1972
- 3 23 x 32,5
- 4 11 1/2
- 5 1.000.000
- 6 08/11/1975
- 7 K. Krim
- 8 Courvoisier



204

- 1 0,60 Wrestling
- 2 25/03/1972
- 3 23 x 32,5
- 4 11 1/2
- 5 3.000.000
- 6 08/11/1975
- 7 K. Krim
- 8 Courvoisier



205

- 1 1,00 Rings
- 2 25/03/1972
- 3 23 x 32,5
- 4 11 1/2
- 5 1.000.000
- 6 08/11/1975
- 7 K. Krim
- 8 Courvoisier



1972

1972-1981

...

podium, each time medals are awarded. These games of the sporting reconciliation will see the participation of no less than 129 nations, a record in the history of the Olympic Games, of which several, newly independent countries, are participating for the first time. The athletes (over 7,000) will compete from 26 August to 11 September, in 195 tests of 23 disciplines. In addition to the official disciplines, two demonstration ones are recorded on the programme: water skiing and badminton. For these games, the official poster has the objective of rightly promoting, beyond the sporting events, the Munich games in their entirety. It expresses the specific spirit of these games. The design chosen evokes the

modern architecture of the sporting sites dedicated to these games in a system and colours which are voluntarily simple and pure. In the background, in the centre, we clearly see the famous Olympic tower.

As for the symbol of the games, this is a crown of rays of light. This drawing showcases the spirit of the Munich games: light, freshness, generosity, expressed by the concept "Radiant Munich".

It was designed by Otl Aicher, the designer and director of the Visual Design Commission. His scheme was selected during a competition which had a total of 2,332 proposals.



Munich Olympic Stadium.

A peak participation

The 1972 Munich Olympic Games beat a participation record with 195 events and 7,173 athletes from 121 countries.

Handball was reintroduced into the Olympic programme as was archery. The American swimmer Spitz won seven gold medals. The Finnish runner Viren won the 10,000m final in spite of falling halfway through. The Russian wrestler Yarygin floored his seven competitors. In Equestrian, the German from the FDR Linsenhoff was the first woman to win a gold medal in an individual event. Korbut, the young Soviet gymnast, was the recognised star of these games after her success in the apparatus final. It was on the occasion of these Games that the mascot "Waldi", a dachshund dog, was presented for the first time.

The Finnish Lass Viren, winner of the 5,000m and 10,000m



SUMMARY



SEARCH



International Book Year

The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) is one of the specialised institutions of the United Nations system. Founded in 1946, this is an intergovernmental organisation comprised of 128 Member States. In its sixteenth session, the General Conference adopted by declaration, on 9 November 1970, a resolution proclaiming 1972 International Book Year, the partial text of which (up to its first article) is given below : “Resolution 4.121

The general conference:

- ◆ considering the importance of the written word for the progress of human civilisation;
- ◆ considering also that books and periodicals, along with the other material means of expressing thought, play an essential role in social life and its development;
- ◆ considering that they perform a fundamental function

in the realisation of Unesco’s objectives, namely peace, development, the promotion of human rights and the campaign against racialism and colonialism;

◆ noting that the basic role of the Organisation in this field is to promote the writing, production, distribution of, and exchange of information on, books, particularly in accordance with the spirit of the United Nations Charter and of the Constitution of Unesco;

◆ noting further that international non-governmental organisations of authors, publishers, librarians, booksellers and other professional bodies have expressed interest in an International Book Year to focus public attention on the role of books in society,

◆ having considered the report of the Director-General on the matter (doc. 16/C/83 Rev).

◆ 1 Proclaims 1972 International Book Year (...).”



206

- ❶ 1,15
- ❷ 15/04/1972
- ❸ 23 x 32,5
- ❹ 11 1/2
- ❺ 1.000.000
- ❻ 08/11/1975
- ❼ Printer
- ❽ Courvoisier



Reading, a necessity in education.



Leisure and knowledge are compatible

The conservation of the written heritage

The conservation of the written heritage is a discipline connected with history. The conservation of old books is summarised in a series of cleaning and maintenance operations of the outer covers. However, restoration consists of a series of actions aiming to reinforce the material.



The Holy Koran at the BookFair.



1972

1972-1981



207

- ❶ 0,40 Postal distribution
- ❷ 22/04/1972
- ❸ 23 x 32,5
- ❹ 11 1/2
- ❺ 3.000.000
- ❻ 08/11/1975
- ❼ I. Samsom
- ❽ Courvoisier

Stamp Day

Among the many operations carried out by the Post and Telecommunications Authority, delivering post to homes is one of the most important and, without any doubt, the best known by the public. Who does not know, for at least having seen them carrying out their job, the distributing officer, commonly called “postman”.

This uniformed officer, who can be found both in the city and in the countryside, every day delivers the expected letter, parcel or newspaper, regardless of the weather.

Over 1,600 postmen leave each morning from the 970 post offices present throughout the national territory. In the large or medium-sized agglomerations, the home delivery service is ensured twice a day.

The rounds are done either on foot, or using a mount or mechanical means, such as bicycles, motorbikes and minivans.

This is how 124 million items of all categories are delivered each year.

The number of officers assigned to this service, albeit large, only however represents a part of the total workforce of the authority, as the item placed in a post office or in a letter box is handled many times over before being sorted in the bag of the postman and delivered.

Indeed, other than the postmen and those officers behind the post office counters, there is a large category of employees who work both day and night to receive, sort, route and finally prepare this delivery. These are the tasks



Post-office at Hussein Dey (Algiers).

First Stamp Day

Stamp Day is a tradition which recognises philatelic works and is also a means of commemoration whose aim is to call attention to this activity and promote the use of commemorative stamps on mail.

It is commonly accepted that the subjects of the issues devoted to Stamp Day relate to the history of the post office or even to its activities. Hence, in the world, through the Stamp Day special issues, famous people of the post office, post vans, postmen or even the first stamps issued by the country, etc. are evoked.

In Algeria, the post office is not exempt from this tradition and we will see represented, through the postage stamps dedicated to Stamp Day, activities related to the post office's missions. For the first time, Algeria commemorated its Stamp Day in 1969, whose subject of historic value represents the stagecoach connecting Djelfa and Laghouat. Throughout the world, Stamp Days enable a new impetus to be given, each time, to the philatelic activity, by attracting new fans from the youth population.



SUMMARY



SEARCH



Letter-writing competitions

“I am writing to tell you how the postal service helps me connect with the world” is the theme selected by the Universal Postal Union (UPU) for the 2006 International Letter-writing Competition for Young People. The theme recalls the important role that the postal sector can play in the reduction of the digital ditch, which makes it an essential partner in the information society. Indeed, the physical, digital and financial dimensions of the world’s postal network facilitate the exchange of information between the populations of the entire world. Since 1972, in collaboration with Unesco, the UPU has organised an international letter-writing competition for young people. Most of the participating post offices make the most of World Post Day to hand over their rewards to the prize winners.

The letter, a necessity which dates back to Ancient Times



fulfilled 24 hours a day by the officers of the Algiers Sorting Office.

This functional establishment fitted with modern mechanical handling facilities stretches over a surface area of 2,880m², near the docks and a short distance away from the Algiers railway station.

In addition to its functions as the capital’s distribution centre, this office also plays an important role in the domain of both national and international trade.

This complex of a specific genre has a total workforce of 700 units, 180 of which are postmen units, to process, on average, 300,000 various items a day, 50,000 of which for delivery.

This short history of one of the competences of the postal services obviously only gives an overview of the human and material resources implemented by the Post and Telecommunications Authority to get closer to the users. It may, however, give an idea of the role played by the PTT in the country’s economic and social development policy.

Rationality

The separation of post and telecommunications became one of the large projects under the presidency of Mr Abdelaziz Bouteflika (...). On 5 August 2000, a law set down the general rules for separating the two activities (post and telecommunications) and defined the operating and regulation conditions as well as the functions of the Ministry of Post and the Information and Communication Technologies.

It was the starting point of a sectoral economic development strategy.



1972

1972-1981



208

- ❶ 0,50 Jasmine
- ❷ 27/05/1972
- ❸ 23 x 32,5
- ❹ 11 1/2
- ❺ 1.000.000
- ❻ 08/11/1975
- ❼ M. Temmam
- ❽ Courvoisier



209

- ❶ 0,60 Violet
- ❷ 27/05/1972
- ❸ 23 x 32,5
- ❹ 11 1/2
- ❺ 4.000.000
- ❻ 08/11/1975
- ❼ M. Temmam
- ❽ Courvoisier



210

- ❶ 1,15 Tuberose
- ❷ 27/05/1972
- ❸ 23 x 32,5
- ❹ 11 1/2
- ❺ 1.000.000
- ❻ 08/11/1975
- ❼ M. Temmam
- ❽ Courvoisier

Flowers

Jasmine *Jasminum*

From the family Oleaceae, the *Jasminum*, also called white jasmine or scented jasmine, is originally from the south of Asia. The white blossoming takes place from the month of May to the month of October. The jasmine is grown for the extraction by distillation of the “solid oil” used in perfumery. Its plantation stretches over a surface area of 90ha in the region of Blida. The flower’s transformation, carried out in the Chiffa and Blida factories, enables an annual quantity of “solid oil” to be extracted, designed for exporting, varying from 8 to 10 hundredweights.

Scented violet *Viola odorata*

From the family Violaceae, the *Viola odorata*, also called scented violet or Parma violet, is an indigenous plant of

the Mediterranean regions with violet coloured flowers lasting the entire summer. The growing of violets in Algeria for their use in perfumery is currently being studied.

Tuberose *Polyanthes tuberosa*

From the family Amaryllidaceae, the *Polyanthes tuberosa*, commonly called tuberose, is originally from Mexico. It flowers in white coloured spikes from the start of summer until autumn. The tuberose is grown both for bouquet flowers and for the extraction by distillation of the essence of tuberose used in perfumery. Its plantation stretches over a surface area of 5 ha in the region of Blida. It is transformed in the Chiffa factory.

Blida, the town of roses

The patron saint of Miliana, Sidi Ahmed Ben Youcef, a travelling Muslim scholar and poet, who, passing through Blida in the 16th century, wrote when contemplating the town: “You are called El Blida (little town), I call you El Ourida (the little rose).” Created around 1535 by Sidi El Kebir, the town brought together, at the start of the 16th century, upon the initiative of its founder, the populations of Muslim faith fleeing the Spanish inquisition after the fall of Grenada in 1492 and settled in Mitidja. The location of this settlement was the dechra Béni Hadjer, in the region of Hadjar Sidi Ali, currently named Abane-Ramdane. Mosques, Moorish baths, districts, palaces and houses were built here in the purest Arabic-Moorish style. Surrounded by a wall, the city had six gates : Bab Dzaïr, Bab Errahba, Bab Essebt, Bab Ezzaouiâ, Bab El Khouikha and Bab El Kbour. A victim of epidemics and natural catastrophes, Blida was half destroyed by the 1825.

Place Ettout (des mûres), in Blida.



SUMMARY



SEARCH



Chéraga Olympic Stadium

The construction of the stadium on 5 July 1962, located in the commune of Chéraga, is Algeria's first large scale construction in terms of sport infrastructures. Mindful of the development of its youth, one of Algeria's greatest riches, the State carried out and continues to carry out several actions with the purpose of offering them the tools to enable them to use their immense capacities, including the building of Olympic complexes and sport infrastructures throughout the national territory. This very beautiful stadium, with a 70,000 sitting capacity, 20,000 of which are covered, is the first work completed within the framework of a vast and ambitious project to construct a large Olympic city by virtue of the first four-year plan (1970-1973), a milestone in the pro-

cess of popularising the practice of mass sport. It is also an encouragement for the elite sport which should enable the improvement of performances and a qualitative representation of Algerian sportsmen and women at the international level. The inauguration of the Chéraga Olympic stadium, whose pitch is covered with revolutionary artificial grass called tartan and whose use is a first in the world, will be on the occasion of an international tournament in which a team from Maghreb and the teams of Palmeiras (Brazil), Rapid of Budapest (Hungary) and Inter Milan (Italy) will participate. The inaugural match will see the Maghreb team, which includes several Algerian players, battling it out against Rapid of Budapest.

The Olympic stage saw the behaviour of the Méditerranéens plays of Algiers which released a double satisfaction: the organisational success of this great sporting event and the very honourable participation of Algeria with a beautiful harvest of medals. . The medals which will remain engraved in the memories are those of Boualem Rahoui, (3 000 meters steeple) and of the national selection of football, author of a historical victory against its counterpart Frenchwoman finally after prolongations thanks to a goal of Rabah Mengueli.

Mass sport and elite sport

Mass sport, compared to elite sport - or high level sport - and to leisure-time sport, is, according to the definition of the World Health Organisation (WHO), the sport for all at everyone's level.

It enables anyone, who wants to, to play a sport regardless of their level (from starter to a good level).

It is also a diverse sport and a community sport, whereas high level sport is a competition sport played at a certain level. Leisure-time sport is a street sport, such as walking, jogging and street football. It is a sporting activity played outside competitions and outside any supervisionstructure.

Mass sport and elite sport are closely related, in the sense that elite sport is used as a driving force to mass sport which, for its part, is a pool of new talents for the elite.



2 1 1

- ❶ 0,50 Stadium
- ❷ 10/06/1972
- ❸ 32,5 x 23
- ❹ 11 1/2
- ❺ 2.000.000
- ❻ 08/11/1975
- ❼ According to photo
- ❽ Courvoisier



1972

1972-1981



2 1 2

- ❶ 1,00
- ❷ 05/07/1972
- ❸ 33 x 48
- ❹ 11½
- ❺ 1.000.000
- ❻ 08/11/1975
- ❼ M. Temmam
- ❽ Courvoisier

10th anniversary of the independence

Algeria is celebrating the 10th anniversary of its independence. This ten-year period will remain in history a determining stage of a young nation which, from the offset, has specified its desire to become one of the best industrialised countries, without in any way disowning its principles of sovereignty and freedom. However, the path travelled has not been without difficulty.

5 July 1962

Algeria becomes independent. A glorious people, bruised by over seven years of war, takes its destiny into its own hands. Whilst licking its wounds... it launches into a great edification work. The derisory number of executives available conferred a crushing blow to enterprise, even more so given that the people, initially, knew practically nothing about economic management problems from which it had been separated in 132 years of colonisation.



Scenes of joy, 5 July 1962.

5 July 1972

Ten years later, Algeria show the world the face of a nation in full economic expansion whose healthy management is recognised by all experts. Transformed into a vast worksite by the four-year plan, mastering all its natural resources and favoured by the stability of political life, Algeria today finds itself at the head of the pack of industrialising countries. To achieve this result, it needed great faith, that of believing in the maxim

5 symbolic dinars

On the occasion of the celebration of the 10th anniversary of the independence, the Central Bank of Algeria is putting into circulation, as of 3 July 1972, a new silver 5 dinar coin. This coin weighs 12g titrating 750/1000 of pure silver and on the front has a derrick containing, at its base, a wheat sheaf symbolising the Industrial and Agrarian Revolutions. On the right and on the left of the derrick are the years 1962-1972 extended upwards by five stars on each side, symbolising the ten years of regained sovereignty. The back has the indication, in Arabic numbers, of the face value repeated in Arabic letters, all inside a circle formed of the words "Democratic People's Republic of Algeria".



SUMMARY



SEARCH



“Revolution by the people and for the people”. Diverted for a moment from this objective, the Algerian Revolution was to have resumed its normal course after the recovery on 19 June 1965, the date which marks the start of a considered, reflected action. Progressively, in fact, the State mastered the different sectors of the national economy, before ensuring control of them (banks, mines, transformation industries, maritime transport and, more recently, the oil resources, an unprecedented event in the history of the third world).

All these sectors have undergone a profound transformation further to the application of the pre-plan and the four-year plan. To the planned operations are added special development programmes in favour of the most disadvantaged regions, as one of the requirements of the Algerian Revolution is to ensure harmonious social promotion throughout the entire country. To encourage this action, an administrative decentralisation was carried out. The schooling effort has been developed from year to year. The amount of school-educated people has practically doubled, going from 700,000 to 2,500,000. The Arabic language has resumed its rights. The self-managed farming sector, which combines all the lands of the former peasants, has been modernised and new growing methods introduced. All these actions are part of the triptych: Agrarian Revolution– Industrial Revolution - Cultural Revolution. More than a redistribution of the lands being applied, the Agrarian Revolution aims to organise model farming villages, meeting the conditions of a new life. For a year already, and for the first time, farmers have a social security and family allowance system. The Industrial Revolution tends to make the worker a producer who is fully associated with the socialist management of companies. A new concept, the Cultural Revolution is marked by the effort of Arabisation, schooling, the overhauling of teaching methods (promotion of institutes of technology), the construction of cultural centres, etc. To recover all its rights and manage the national economy in its own way, Algeria needed an attitude of perseverance and firmness, two qualities with which President Boumediene has precisely conducted matters of State. Upon independence, Algeria demonstrated its desire to build an economy based on the use of its own resources. Today, the echoes of the recent UNCTAD conference give profound resonance to this judgement.



Independence Day in Algiers.

1972

1972-1981



2 1 3

- ❶ 0,40
- ❷ 05/07/1972
- ❸ 30 x 40
- ❹ 10 1/4
- ❺ 500.000
- ❻ 08/11/1975
- ❼ A. Sahouli
- ❽ BA printing office

1st Arab Youth Festival

As part of the festivities marking the 10th anniversary of Algeria's independence, the 1st Arab Youth Festival is planned from the 5 to 11 July 1972.

Matured and praised for many years by the social and cultural commission of the Arab League, this festival, in its first Algerian edition, will enable a large number of youths to unite, from Morocco, Mauritania, Tunisia, Libya, Egypt, the Sudan, Syria, Lebanon, Palestine, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and the United Arab Emirates. To this end, a long list of events, both sports and cultural ones, is planned on the occasion of this important meeting and will enable hundreds of participants to meet each other in a framework where any spirit of competition is ruled out.

Hence, several sports disciplines will be on the agenda, namely football, basketball, volleyball, athletics, gymnastics and table tennis. In the cultural part, the events will be more eclectic so that all the participants can gain some-

thing from this event through sharing and emulation. To do this, groups from different Arab countries will perform during the evenings devoted to music, theatre, song, dance and poetry. Furthermore, rounds of conferences at the Palace of the Nations will enable the themes inherent in the problems of Arab youth to be dealt with.

Other than the mixing of young people and the sharing of ideas, this festival will reinforce the fraternal and powerful links which are the bases of the Arab nation. It will also be the ideal opportunity to coordinate the efforts of all participants to draw up action and cooperation programmes, to develop trade mechanisms and to launch projects designed for young people at every Arab regional level. To encourage the success of this very important event, Algeria has brought together all the means necessary to host and manage it.

2,500 delegates in Algiers

The 1st Arab Youth Festival will have been marked by the presence of 2,500 participants representing 17 countries. It enabled the adoption by the young people of the Youth Charter within the framework of the 2nd Arab Youth Congress which brought together the Ministers of Youth from the member countries of the Arab League. At the closing of the festivities, the delegates were received by President Boumediène.



The ever-present Arab youth.



SUMMARY



SEARCH



Postage due labels

Postage due labels are stamps used by the Post and Telecom-munications Authority to represent :

- ◆ the amount to be paid by the addressee of an item of mail that has not been or insufficiently franked by the sender. This amount is equal to double the amount of franking not paid in accordance with the price of the category in question, rounded down to the nearest 5 centimes and application of a minimum amount to be paid ;
- ◆ the simple franking tax, with the exclusion of any surcharge, paid by the addressee of the mail sent by the

ministers and some civil servants to people that do not have a postage stamp on them;

- ◆ the fixed surcharge applicable to items of mail of any nature sent poste restante or telegraph restante, unless the addressee has a valid subscription card;
- ◆ the customs duty to which all letters sent from abroad and delivered to customs are liable. The postage due labels can be sold to the public at the price of their face value, but cannot be used for franking.

Wheat in Algeria

Upon independence, Algeria had a multitude of varieties of wheat introduced a very long time ago or selected traditionally in the different cereal growing regions. There was a variety of wheat called "Chatar" which finished its cycle (sowing-harvesting) in 90 to 100 days.

This adapted local cereal has mostly disappeared and is now only available in the gene banks. The cereals of the Oasis have also been greatly eroded. This situation is due to the massive introduction of so-called high generic potential or high-yield foreign varieties. Currently, a large part of the land is occupied by one or two varieties only.



The gabelle, the ancestor of postage due

The gabelle was a tax or duty taken on the sale of salt which had to be paid to royalty. The gabelle comes from the Italian word gabella which means tax. The people who received this tax were called the gabelous, in some way the equivalent of the customs officers of today.

In the Middle Ages, salt had been a royal monopoly since 1343. It was stored in what was called salt granaries. The people could buy it, but they also had to pay a tax (or duty) of about 6% which was paid to the king. At one time, the gabelle was paid to the king. This was paid in advance by a farmer who, afterwards, had the task of getting back the sums from the population.

Encyclopædia of postage stamp of Algeria



214

- 1 0,10 Ears of corn
- 2 21/10/1972
- 3 17 x 19,5
- 4 13 1/2
- 5 5.950.000
- 6 30/04/2007
- 7 M. Temmam
- 8 BA printing office



215

- 1 0,20 Ears of corn
- 2 21/10/1972
- 3 17 x 19,5
- 4 13 1/2
- 5 11.830.000
- 6 30/04/2007
- 7 M. Temmam
- 8 BA printing office



216

- 1 0,40 Ears of corn
- 2 21/10/1972
- 3 17 x 19,5
- 4 13 1/2
- 5 12.100.000
- 6 30/04/2007
- 7 M. Temmam
- 8 BA printing office



217

- 1 0,50 Ears of corn
- 2 21/10/1972
- 3 17 x 19,5
- 4 13 1/2
- 5 12.606.000
- 6 30/04/2007
- 7 M. Temmam
- 8 BA printing office



218

- 1 0,80 Ears of corn
- 2 21/10/1972
- 3 17 x 19,5
- 4 13 1/2
- 5 10.900.000
- 6 30/04/2007
- 7 M. Temmam
- 8 BA printing office



219

- 1 1,00 Ears of corn
- 2 21/10/1972
- 3 17 x 19,5
- 4 13 1/2
- 5 26.883.400
- 6 30/04/2007
- 7 M. Temmam
- 8 BA printing office



- 1 2,00 Ears of corn
- 2 21/10/1972
- 3 17 x 19,5
- 4 13 1/2
- 5 16.350.000
- 6 30/04/2007
- 7 M. Temmam
- 8 BA printing office



SUMMARY



SEARCH



1972

1972-1981



- ❶ 0,50
- ❷ The Hoggar
- ❸ 18/11/1972
- ❹ 32 x 48
- ❺ 11 1/2
- ❻ 1.000.000
- ❼ 18/11/1975
- ❽ B. Yelles
- ❾ Courvoisier

2 2 1



- ❶ 0,60 Kabylie
- ❷ 18/11/1972
- ❸ 32 x 48
- ❹ 11 1/2
- ❺ 1.000.000
- ❻ 18/11/1975
- ❼ B. Yelles
- ❽ Courvoisier

2 2 2



- ❶ 0,70 The M'zab
- ❷ 18/11/1972
- ❸ 32 x 48
- ❹ 11 1/2
- ❺ 1.000.000
- ❻ 18/11/1975
- ❼ B. Yelles
- ❽ Courvoisier

2 2 3



- ❶ 0,90 Tlemcen
- ❷ 18/11/1972
- ❸ 32 x 48
- ❹ 11 1/2
- ❺ 1.000.000
- ❻ 18/11/1975
- ❼ B. Yelles
- ❽ Courvoisier

2 2 4

Algerian costumes

The traditional costume in Algeria most often reflects cultural influences. Whether Berber, Arabic, Andalusian, Ottoman or European, the clothing inspirations have followed one another and have embraced, in the refinement and elegance, the Algerian values. Over time and up to present day, the traditional costumes clothe the bodies with a harmonious mixture of velvet, silk, satin and brocade, enhanced with rich jewels in gold or in silver, depending on the regions.

In Kabylie, the traditional costume is still worn today in everyday life. Adapted to the relief and to the climate of the region, it enables very active women in the villages a certain amount of ease of movements during their everyday works. The djebba, the belt and the

fouta decorated with multicolour stripes are the main items of women's clothing.

In the Hoggar, the traditional costume is similar to the African costume and, for men, is found in the form of tunics and wide trousers set off with majestic caps made from turbans of different lengths with a minimum of six metres of indigo fabric which gives the Tuaregs the nickname of blue men. The traditional costume of men in Algeria reveals a lot of similarities from one region to the next. The men of M'zab mostly wear white fabric trousers with a large seat, a very simple gandoura, a chechia, a turban and a burnous. In Tlemcen, the women's costume is very rich and formed of superimpositions of items of clothing which give the woman an imposing presence. Robes of silk and golden threads, fouta m'taqla which goes around the waist and richly embroidered kaftans are the main items of clothing.

This is enhanced by the 'abrouk which adorns the bust for the height of refinement.



Targui wearing his traditional litham.



President Boumediène dressed in a burnous.

The burnous

Algerian traditional costumes are part of the most obvious attributes of the national identity restored with the reconquest of the country's sovereignty. Whilst it is a completely symbolic element, it is indeed the male burnous that has become an element of elegance blending in very well with modern clothing.

The burnous has also taken on the value of a symbol of Algerianity with President Boumediène who gave it his patent of nobility by bringing it into the court of the great of this world.



SUMMARY



SEARCH



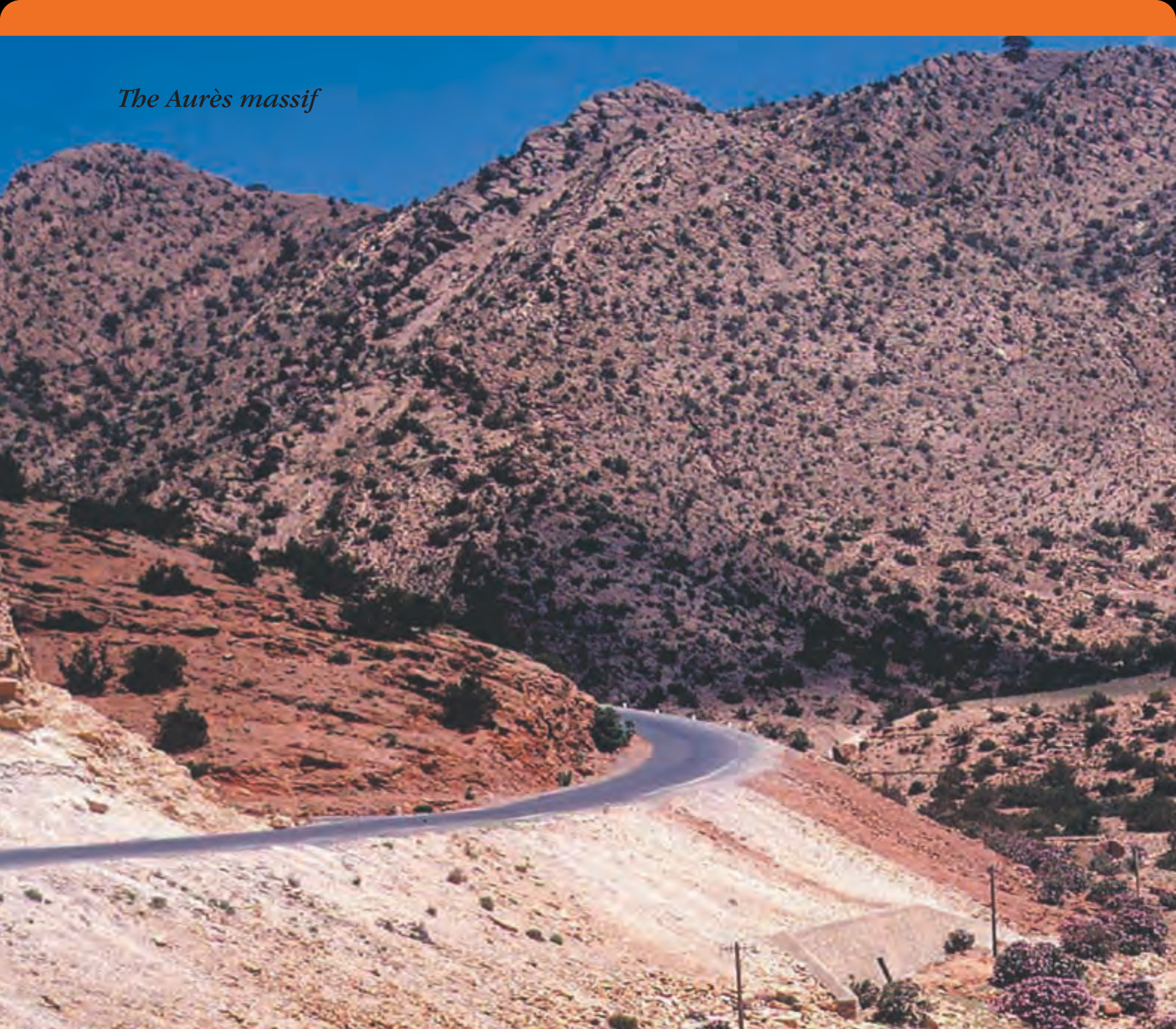


Fashion in Algeria

Algeria has an immense cultural heritage, a diversity attributed to all the occupants who followed on from each other in North Africa. Algerian fashion which, for a few years now, has been undergoing unprecedented expansion, has benefited from this diversity producing kaftans and dresses that take one's breath away. The numerous stylists, who, for a few years, have seen their work rewarded, are organising fashion shows in the capital for the great pleasure of fashion fans in Algeria. Taken from various inspirations, the clothing creations of Algerian artists in this domain have greatly exceeded our country's borders, enjoying worldwide recognition which they owe, most often, to the originality of these designs which, most often, come from the clothing heritage fund, then undergoing transformations and adaptations to fashion and to the current clothing and aesthetic requirements. Many of these Algerian stylists today spread the Algerian clothing art throughout the world, thereby contributing to giving Algeria the image of a country where tradition perfectly matches modernity and where artists and other designers can draw the means from the past to create the present and the future.



The Aurès massif

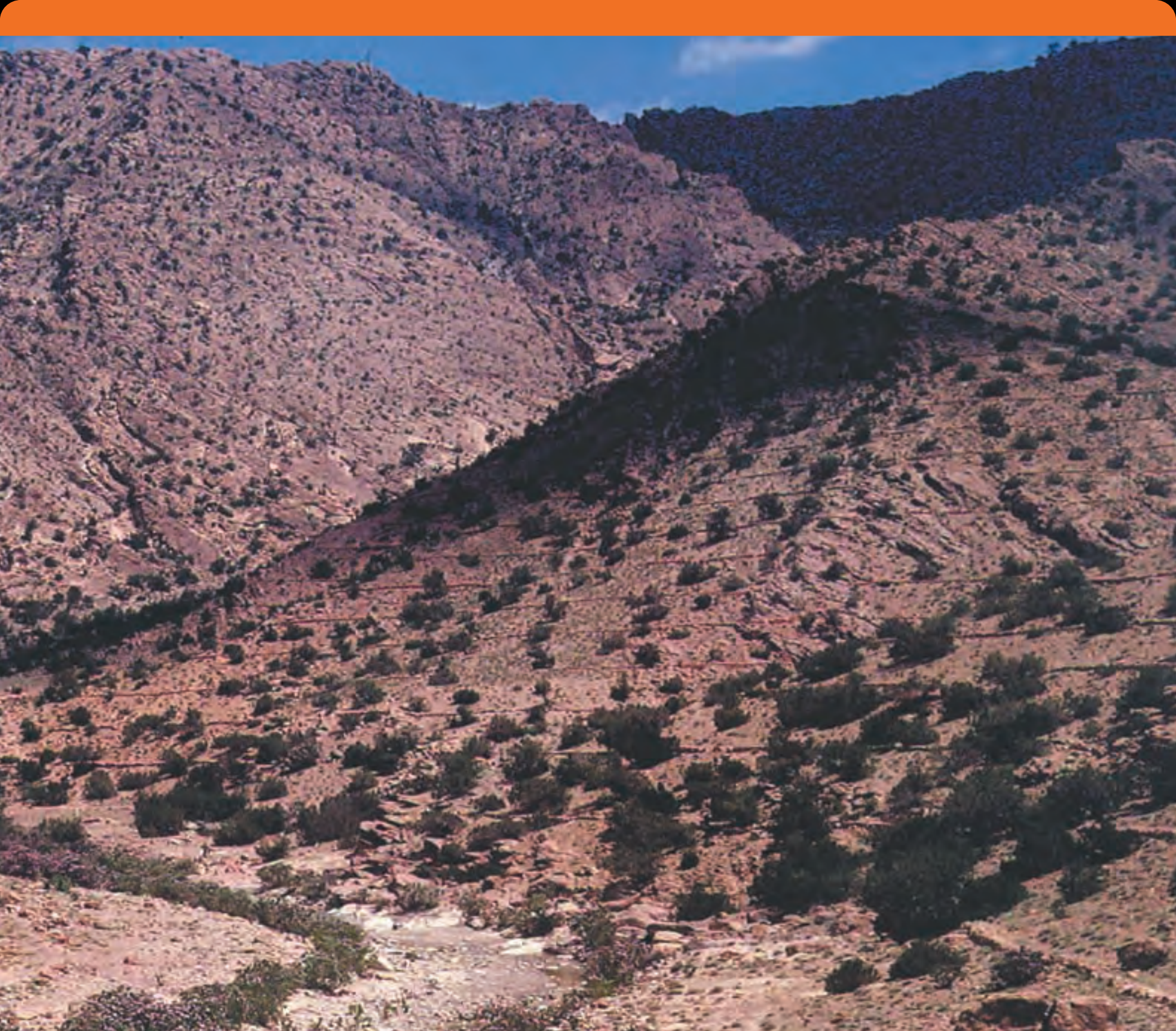


SUMMARY



SEARCH





SUMMARY



SEARCH



1973

1972-1981



225

- ① 0,40 Letter box
- ② 20/01/1973
- ③ 23 x 32,5
- ④ 11 1/2
- ⑤ 500.000
- ⑥ 06/11/1976
- ⑦ I. Samsom
- ⑧ Courvoisier

Stamp Day

Throwing a stamped letter in a letter box is such a simple and natural action that we barely give it any importance. However, this action, alone, symbolises the principle, if not one of the first vocations of the post office which is to send the written word in all countries of the world and to ensure, in all weathers and in all places, that the written messages are safely received regularly and with speed.

Collecting, sorting, routing and delivering letters are all functions which form the profound purpose of the post office. In this way it plays an essential role of contact and delivery and it contributes to the harmonisation and the consistency of a nation's activities. It is through this also that it gives an extraordinary dimension to the need to communicate. We cannot imagine nowadays an economic, cultural or administrative activity that can go through the essential media of the letter. But this

dynamic role of the written message would be better perceived when we know that in our country alone, 100 million letters are posted, transported and delivered each year and that, throughout the world, 180 billion ordinary and recommended letters are collected, sent and delivered in the most remote corners of the Earth.

As for the postage stamp itself, other than its franking function, it is the subject of the most refined artistic research and contributes to the education of young people, whilst giving birth to one of the most flourishing industrial and commercial activities. Millions of philatelists buy, collect and exchange each year postal figurines issued by over 140 countries. The gesture of a little girl in her mother's arms throwing a stamped letter into a letter box finally expresses the immense desire of communicating and of raising the cultural level of the entire population of Algeria.



The letter box

It was in 1653 that Jean-Jacques Renouard de Villayer decided to install wall-based boxes in the main streets of Paris so that the inhabitants could post their letters in them. These letters had to have a so called "postage page" stamp. The mail was collected three times a day. This principle worked so well that in 1692 the number of boxes went from four to six. In 1780, Paris already had 500 of them. Since then, the letter boxes have continued to evolve up until present day.



SUMMARY



SEARCH



Tribute to the Vietnamese people



Iron waste collection for making weapons, in Vietnam.

A cease-fire has just put an end to the Vietnam War. Mankind in its entirety welcomes this news with great relief: it is the triumph of reason and soon of justice and peace. After thirty years of resistance, the Vietnamese people can finally aspire to fully assume their national sovereignty. To do this, it had to pay a heavy price in blood, mourning and tears. Never has the right to freedom of a people been obtained at such a high expense: an amount of bombs unprecedented in the history of mankind, four times more than in the Second World War, was dropped on the Vietnamese territory, destroying the country, crushing the progress of man and sowing terror in the population of which two million died.

With admirable stoicism, the Vietnamese people succeeded in overcoming all the tests of this merciless war which was imposed on them.

Over the years, the Vietnam War ended up gaining all human consciences and became the nightmare of mankind whose indignation, for a long time contained, ended up in being expressed, in broad daylight, by mass demonstrations throughout the world.

The entry in force of the cease-fire is a great moment of contemporary history. It is also a day of glory and hope for the great forces of peace which triumphed. Among them, Algeria's voice has got louder since the independence for the just cause of the Vietnamese people.

General Giap

Võ Nguyên Giáp, the victor of the Battle of Dien Bien Phu (1954), was born in 1912 in An Xa (Vietnam). After teaching history at the Thang-long school in Hanoi in 1937, he joined, in Vietminh, the party of Hồ Chí Minh, to become Minister of National Defence of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam. He then led military actions against the French occupier during the First Indochina War.

In volume III of his Memoirs, General Giap writes: "(...) The battle of Dien Bien Phu was a gigantic jumble of lives and destinies. It was lost, on the French side, by the staff. But won, on both sides by men who sacrificed everything: the Vietnamese to gain a narrow decisive victory; the French (...) to end up prisoners, taken in the vice of a war which escaped them."



2 2 6

- ❶ 0,40 Map + effigy
- ❷ 17/02/1973
- ❸ 35,96 x 51,46
- ❹ 11½
- ❺ 2.000.000
- ❻ 06/11/1976
- ❼ Printer
- ❽ Courvoisier



1973

1972-1981

Algerian embroidery



227

- 1 0,40 Annaba
- 2 24/02/1973
- 3 33 x 48
- 4 11 1/2
- 5 500.000
- 6 06/11/1976
- 7 M. Temmam
- 8 Courvoisier



228

- 1 0,60 Algiers
- 2 24/02/1973
- 3 33 x 48
- 4 11 1/2
- 5 500.000
- 6 06/11/1976
- 7 M. Temmam
- 8 Courvoisier



229

- 1 0,80 Constantine
- 2 24/02/1973
- 3 33 x 48
- 4 11 1/2
- 5 500.000
- 6 06/11/1976
- 7 M. Temmam
- 8 Courvoisier

Annaba embroideries

On the eastern coast of Algeria, in Jijel and Annaba, is an embroidery on canvas which, on the one hand, unites with the embroideries of the eastern basin of the Mediterranean (Syria, the Balkans, etc.) and, on the other hand, those of Salé (Morocco). At the start of the 19th century, these embroideries were taught to little girls by embroidery mistresses. Methodically, on large pieces of silky fabric, 0.80m wide by 1.25 long, approximately, divided width-wise into three or four strips, the pupil made the studied embroidery patterns. From simple patterns using straight stitch, the importance of the patterns, the difficulty of the stitches increased little by little, and the sampler was completed by decorated rivers, decoration models of channels and other patterns still.

Algiers' embroideries

The embroidery of coloured silks on muslin, silk or canvas was the art of the women of Algiers par excellence for the three centuries of the Turkish presence. Executed on a loom, where the cloth is stretched horizontally, the embroidery stitches are of different types: the m'alqa (tapestry stitch) or diagonal stitch; the zelilej (small square tile) or star stitch; the m'nezzel (aligned) or satin stitch forming thin braids; the m'terha (mattress stitch) where the nap of the stretched silks is marked out, distance by distance, by stitches which hold it to the cloth. The colour

also enables two main families to be distinguished : the dominant purple embroideries and the dominant blue and red embroideries.

Constantine embroideries

In the east of Algeria, in Constantine particularly, flat metallic thread embroidery was always done on tulle or on light silk fabrics.

Sometimes used in the decoration of wide curtains, it is particularly used to decorate the scarves worn on the head by the women of Constantine and Annaba.

The background fabric is covered with a series of light patterns on which a floral flourish is placed on a sombre pattern comprised of simple geometric elements.



Skilful fingers and finely detailed patterns.

An art which dates back to the 12th century

Algiers, Cherchell and Annaba practiced needle-point embroidery, thus establishing their reputation throughout the country which, between the 12th and 15th centuries had up to 4,000 weaving looms. But embroidery only underwent a real boom after the arrival of the Ottomans.

The redundant patterns, reproduced on cloths and velvets, gave way to more voluble patterns in contact with the Ottomans and Andalusians, whereas we note the appearance of floral patterns such as jacinth, eglantine or the tulip.

Splendour of an ancient art.



SUMMARY



SEARCH



10th anniversary of the World Food Programme



Supplies distributed in Africa.

The World Food Programme (WFP), which was created at the end of 1961 jointly by the United Nations and the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO), became operational in January 1963. It is run by an intergovernmental committee (IGC) composed of 24 members, half elected by the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations and half by the FAO Council. The programme's resources are ensured by contributions which the participating States (members of the United Nations or of the FAO or both in most cases) commit to make during special conferences which are held every two years. The contributions may consist of products (for human or animal food), services or money. The assistance of the WFP aims to promote the social and economic development of developing countries, but also to help the victims of natural disasters. The objective of the development assistance is to help beneficiary countries to use their own resources.

It is based on a veritable association and is not conceived as a charitable act to which the beneficiary would in no way be bound to respond through personal efforts in view of improving their situation.

The contribution of the WFP consists of food aid granted to the developing countries in view of enabling them to achieve their economic and social objectives.

The total amount of the contributions made between 1963 and July 1971 exceeded 793 million dollars, approximately 744 million of which have been committed or reserved. In the period running from 1963 to the end of July 1971, 487 development assistance projects in 84 countries were approved and many of these projects will be continued in the following years.

Since its creation, the participation of the World Food Programme in the execution of economic and social development projects in Algeria amounts to 360 million dinars.

800 million people suffering from hunger

According to the World Food Programme (WFP), over 800 million people are suffering from hunger in the world at the time when the Heads of State and of Government committed on several occasions to implement everything to reduce this number by half by 2015.

For the WFP, 90% of undernourished people or suffering from hunger are also prisoners of poverty, furthermore emphasising that the world produces enough food for the global population.

Freedom From Hunger in the World.



230

- ❶ 1,15
- ❷ 24/03/1973
- ❸ 22,5 x 37,5
- ❹ 11½
- ❺ 500.000
- ❻ 06/11/1976
- ❼ I. Samsom
- ❽ Courvoisier



1973

1972-1981



231

- ❶ 0,40
- ❷ 21/04/1973
- ❸ 43,2 x 30
- ❹ 13 1/2 x 14
- ❺ 500.000
- ❻ 06/11/1976
- ❼ B. Yelles
- ❽ Enschede

National service



Young conscripts working on the green dam site.

The national liberation fight initially, the anti-colonialist and anti-imperialist fight after taught every Algeria, regardless of their level of education or culture, that Algeria must, first of all, rely on itself and itself achieve the conditions of an integral and authentic liberation. It is through awareness, through all the highest international interests, through the participation of everyone in the socialist edification tasks, that the dignity and freedom of the people are forged and confirmed, that the entire nation pulls itself up to the level of its noblest responsibilities. It is also through the combining of all their possibilities and through the rational use of their energies that young people can take over from their elders and hold up high the flag of the Revolution, by adding to the hard sacrifices of older generations, the products of their dynamism and their enthusiasm, their intelligence and their desire.

The revolutionary power has decided to take a census of, then to implement, according to a progressive plan, all the enormous energies our people have.

It has decided to respond to the facts with the desire and will of mobilisation many times expressed by the great strengths of the nation.

It has decided to integrate them in this great social, economic and cultural revival movement by organising, since the start of the year 1969, the National Service.

The National Service is a new organisation and an original way of using the great human resources available.

It contributes to the development and to the quick growth of our economy whilst attenuating, to then reduce, the differences of levels and the imbalances which still exist between the regions of the country.

National Service enables Algerians to participate for two years in all edification tasks throughout the territory.

[Extract from the National Service Charter.]

A new status for the ANP

The National Popular Army (ANP) has started a huge programme of reforms. Its new status grants a specific place to short-term professional careers, as opposed to long careers, by establishing a maximum age in terms of grades and length of service. This provision is a fundamental alternative establishing the reserves as a fundamental component in the country's defence system.



Construction of a socialist village.



SUMMARY



SEARCH



Flowers

The rose has for a long time been part of the preparation of solutions used in phytotherapy.

A particularly remarkable, cherished plant and the subject of everyone's attention, it was obvious that men would seek out the virtues which transcend its appearance or its scent.

Its symbolism and the expressive capacities given to it are not, finally, equal to its phytopharmaceutical qualities.

Phytotherapy, which was the medicine of past eras, has greatly explored the medicinal properties of the rose.

Hence, rose petals, particularly *Rosa damascena*, are distilled by heating with steam (in alembic) and the extract thus obtained enables the essential oil of the rose petals to be made. This product has revealed a certain number

of therapeutic and cosmetic properties. So it has for a long time been used as an antiseptic and antihæmorrhagic (haemostatic). Its astringent and toning qualities have also been proven by cosmetics. Only usable for external use, it enables cutaneous treatment to be given, whereas, added to vegetal oil it is used in massages of the spine to attenuate nervous tensions. Infusions of rose petals are recommended to treat intestinal problems.

A powder made with the crushed fruits of the rose tree is a laxative and diuretic. Very rich in vitamin C, the fruit of the rose tree, called rose hip, is used in preserves.

It was centuries ago that man decided to make preserves from rose petals, particularly coloured and scented for important events and well used in high society.



Carnation.

The Caryophyllaceae

The Caryophyllaceae form a vast family of over 2,000 species, mainly in the temperate regions of the Northern hemisphere. This family is very homogenous. The leaves are simple, fully, opposite and often joined to the base around a node. The regular flowers have five free petals. Carnations, saponarias, stellarias and poppies are the best known representatives of the Caryophyllaceae, even if it is only for their ornamental qualities that they are grown in almost all gardens.



Bird of paradise.



2 3 2

- 1 0,30 *Opuntia ficus-indica*
- 2 19/05/1973
- 3 23 x 32,5
- 4 11 1/2
- 5 2.000.000
- 6 31/05/1980
- 7 Printer
- 8 Courvoisier



2 3 3

- 1 0,40 *Rosa odorata*
- 2 19/05/1973
- 3 23 x 32,5
- 4 11 1/2
- 5 59.000.000
- 6 31/05/1980
- 7 Printer
- 8 Courvoisier



2 3 4

- 1 1,00 *Dianthus caryophyllus*
- 2 19/05/1973
- 3 23 x 32,5
- 4 11 1/2
- 5 3.000.000
- 6 31/05/1980
- 7 Printer
- 8 Courvoisier



2 3 5

- 1 1,15 *Strelitzia reginae*
- 2 19/05/1973
- 3 23 x 32,5
- 4 11 1/2
- 5 15.000.000
- 6 31/05/1980
- 7 Printer
- 8 Courvoisier



1973

1972-1981



- ❶ 0,40
- ❷ 26/05/1973
- ❸ 26 x 36
- ❹ 12 3/4
- ❺ 500.000
- ❻ 06/11/1976
- ❼ B. Yelles
- ❽ Kultura

2 3 6

10th anniversary of the African Union Organisation

The African Union Organisation (AUO) was founded on 25 May 1963 in Addis-Ababa (Ethiopia). This organisation groups together the continental African States, Madagascar and the neighbouring islands of Africa.

The objective of the AUO is to reinforce the unity and solidarity of African States, to eradicate colonialism in all its forms and to encourage cooperation between Member States in the public, economic, cultural, scientific and technical domains. The African Union Organisation's Charter declares the principles of sovereign equality of all Member States, of unreserved dedication to the cause of the total emancipation of all African territories that are not yet independence and of peaceful settlement of dis-

Telling the truth

“Indeed, the duty of truth towards Africa commands us to recognise, without complacency, at the time when the world is looking towards a century where there is only place for the strong (...).”

[Extract from the investiture speech of Abdelaziz Bouteflika at the presidency of the 35th Conference of the AUO. Algiers, 12 July 1999.]



putes through negotiation, mediation, reconciliation and arbitration. The AUO includes four institutions: the Conference of the Heads of State and Government (supreme body), the Council of Ministers comprised of Ministers of Foreign Affairs or any other ministers appointed by the government of the Member States, the General Secretariat appointed by the Conference of the Heads of State

and Government and the Mediation Commission. The AUO is the natural framework where the desire for African union is expressed. It contributes to reinforcing inter-African countries and provides countries still under the colonial yoke with one of the most effective moral and material assistances.



Pan-African Summit establishing the AUO in 1963.



SUMMARY



SEARCH



Agrarian Revolution

At the start of colonisation, the rural fights against the dispossession and seizure of lands identified with the popular resistance against the colonial control and penetration. This fight was of an increasingly acute nature as the Algerian people found themselves faced with an undertaking of dispossession as totalitarian in its methods as in its goals.

Indeed, the colonial policy was not restricted to the simple action of appropriation of lands. Apart from this objective, it aimed to break the popular resistance to the occupier by cutting away at the bases of the organisation

of Algerian society through the destruction of its economic and cultural base. Prior to the conquest, the method of collective farming which predominated in agriculture reflected the organisation of the society. The rescission of the collective land, the brutal dispersion of the rural communities then had to open up the path to the dislocation of the agrarian structures and of the rural society in its entirety. The result of a secular combat, the 1 November 1954 appeal had to respond, consequently, to the profound aspirations of the laborious masses of the countryside: the farmers joined the ranks of the



Agriculture, a source of wealth and prosperity for everyone.

The “khemassat”, an historic injustice

The French colonial system did everything to destroy the collective property of lands and the tribal organisation of Algeria. It proletarianised and sub-proletarianised the Algerian farmers. Hence, in 1858, khammès and shepherds represented a fifth of the population. In 1911, 1,310,000 people lived in families of khammès and croppers out of a population of 3,700,000, i.e. a third. In 1939, the number of khammès was 713,000 just in the north of the country. In the middle of the century and on the eve of independence, the situation worsened. The order of 8 November 1971 on the Agrarian Revolution, further to the decrees of March 1963 on self-management, among other objectives, put an end to an unbearable historic injustice. This situation experienced by the Algerian rural population would have caused, over one and a half centuries of colonisation, a pauperisation and the maintenance under the yoke of poverty and the ignorance of entire generations of Algerians.

Woman on a market gardening field.



2 3 7

- ❶ 0,40
- ❷ 16/06/1973
- ❸ 48,2 x 29
- ❹ 11 1/2
- ❺ 1.000.000
- ❻ 06/11/1976
- ❼ B. Yelles
- ❽ Courvoisier



1973

1972-1981

...

National Liberation Army (ALN) en masse, which was, in its immense majority, comprised of fighters from our countryside.

In this context, the fight for independence was closely associated with the unanimous desire to build a new society that was fair and open to everyone, but recognising, as a priority, the dignity of the workers.

The national independence and the recovery of the national wealth are thus expressed, in an initial phase, by the recovery of the lands from the colonisers in favour of the workers who would then attain the quality of producers, in accordance with the socialist orientation of the country.

The second stage of the Agrarian Revolution is the one which applies to the properties and to the farms held by the nationals and the communities. This second stage appears to be the most important, since it must be expressed not by a simple nationalisation of the lands, but by the creation of conditions of their promotion in favour of the rural masses who, for a long time, had been kept on the margin of progress, and in favour of their cultural, economic and social promotion.

This is why the Agrarian Revolution, apart from the simple concerns of social justice, means the radical transformation of the living and working conditions in the rural world.

To be truly the fundamental element of progress for the most deprived masses, the Agrarian Revolution had to provide them with all factors of progress. This is why it associates the redistribution of lands to the farmers' organisation and to the putting in place of conditions to promote them. Whilst it permits the promotion of the farmer, the Agrarian Revolution also defines the obligations of the farmer to the national authority by imposing on him the full promotion of the production resources he has.

The Agrarian Revolution, through a two-fold action with regards production structures and relations, can and must reverse the process of concentration of property and liquidate the last after-effects of colonisation whose consequences, such as the rural exodus and the aggravation of economic and cultural disparities between the towns and the countryside, go against the country's development strategy.

A historic task, the Agrarian Revolution must achieve the fundamental purpose of the Socialist Revolution which is to promote the dignity of everyone through work. This therefore means eliminating any form of labour exploitation of others by restoring, in agriculture, direct working relations based on the principle of "The land belongs to those who work it".

This restructuring of the agrarian structures is itself part of a coordinated action on all the conditions which determine the farming activity and life in the countryside.

The Agrarian Revolution must really constitute a new beginning for the rural masses, thanks to an all-encompassing, consistent and continuous action on the human and material factors which block their progress and their promotion.

[Extract from the Agrarian Revolution Charter.]



Forage plant in the Mitidja.



SUMMARY



SEARCH



24th World Scouting Conference Nairobi 1973

Created in 1907, scouting is the largest youth voluntary organisation in the world. The aim of the scout movement is to develop in boys the sense of good citizenship, by forging their character, by forming them through the training in the habits of observation, obedience and initiative, by instilling in them loyalty and consideration towards others, by teaching them to make themselves useful to others, by teaching them manual skills and by making them develop their physical, mental and spiritual aptitudes.

Based on active education methods, scouting continues to adapt its programmes to the local and regional realities and to be at the cutting edge of progress and development.

The accredited representatives of the national scouts' associations, who had adopted and put into practice the scouting method in 1922, created the world conference in view of coordinating the account of the world scout movement. The world scout movement is therefore the organisation of coordination of world scouting and its authority is devolved upon the delegates appointed by the member organisations. The World Conference, which is held every two years, has the objective of promoting throughout the world the unity of the objectives and the common understanding of the basic principles of scouting and to facilitate the development of scouting in all parts of the world. This is a congress of scout leaders representing each country in which there is a duly recognised scout organisation. These leaders meet up to

examine the policy followed by scouting and to take all specific measures to serve young people.

The 23rd World Scouting Conference, which took place in Tokyo in 1971, adopted a five-year development plan designed to improve the education programmes and double the scout numbers which today amounts to over 15 million boys and young men in 106 different countries. The 24th World Scouting Conference, whose main theme will be "Learning by serving", will meet for the first time on the African continent, in Kenya (Nairobi – from 16 to 21 July 1973), exactly where the founder of scouting, Baden-Powell, lays to rest.



2 3 8

- ❶ 0,80
- ❷ 14/07/1973
- ❸ 26 x 36
- ❹ 10 1/4
- ❺ 560.000
- ❻ 06/11/1976
- ❼ H. Boukendakdji
- ❽ According to photo



“Be prepared”

“From the first ‘Be Prepared’ for the prevailing want of concentration of mind on the part of boys, and if you then frame your teaching accordingly, I think you will have very few disappointments. Do not expect boys to pay great attention to any one subject for very long until you have educated them to do so. You must meet them half way, and not give them too long a dose of one drink. A short, pleasuring sip of one kind, and then off to another, gradually lengthening the sips till they become steady draughts.”

[Robert Baden-Powell, *Scouting for Boys*, Pearson, London, 1909.]

Baden-Powell.



SUMMARY



SEARCH



1973

1972-1981



239

- ❶ 0,40
- ❷ 04/08/1973
- ❸ 32 x 22
- ❹ 10 1/4
- ❺ 850.000
- ❻ 06/11/1976
- ❼ Studies department PTT
- ❽ BA printing office

Symbol of the PTT

Just like authorities in other countries, the Algerian authority has created and adopted an emblem which will facilitate the execution of its mission insofar as an immediate signalling of a centre of activity of the post and telecommunications starts the process of bringing the public service and the user closer together.

The emblem has been designed by the research department of the Ministry of Post and Telecommunications. The authority was guided in its decision by two imperatives. First of all, the decision was made by the fact that the emblem must reproduce the letters "ب" and "م" initials of "post" and "telecommunications" in the national language. Secondly, a new expression had to be found by avoiding returning to the patterns used so many times such as a bird, an envelope or a flash, etc. but nevertheless obtaining an ensemble which, albeit original in its form, evokes the activity of post and telecommunications. These essential conditions are met in the emblem adopted. Indeed, the ellipse, which gives it its overall

shape, is comprised of the first initial "ب" used twice in opposition. This construction has the advantage of enabling the emblem to be presented in both opposite directions. The ellipse in question surrounds the second reversed initial "م" which is the centre of the emblem. Furthermore, the evoking of the activity of the post and telecommunications appears in two different aspects. The first is presented by the body of the letter "ب" which represents the receiver of a futuristic-shaped telephone set, whereas the letter "م" in the centre of the drawing may, through its circular shape, make one think about the dial of the telephone set.

The second aspect, for its part, deals with space communications which the whole emblem clearly recalls: with the ellipse being our planet around which two telecommunications satellites orbit, represented by the two points of each letter.



Aerogramme issued on July 1st, 1975, printed at one million copies, removed on March 22nd, 1990.

The new age

From all parts of public administration, there is nothing more appropriate than the post office service in deserving interest and encouraging the emulation of all good citizens called upon to share its functions.

"It is this establishment which gives life to business and which maintains its activity; it is through it that all civil, moral and political relations are upheld..." Such was the introduction of the first "General instruction on post offices" published on 26 October 1792.

The new logo of the Algerian post office.



SUMMARY



SEARCH



4th conference at the summit of non-aligned countries – Algiers 1973

The non-alignment policy was born from the resolution of a certain number of countries to safeguard their national independence and the legitimate rights of their peoples. Becoming a large-scale international movement, transcending all racial, regional and other barriers, non-alignment became an integral part of the significant structural changes of the international community in its entirety. It is the product of the anti-colonialist revolution in the world and of the appearance of a great many recently liberated countries which, by opting for an independent political orientation and development, refuse to let the secular forms of subordination be replaced by other equivalent manifestations. At the origin of these changes is the increasingly clearly expressed national aspirations of freedom, independence and equality and a determination to resist all forms of exploitation. Three conferences at the summit of non-aligned countries took place successively in Belgrade (Yugoslavia) in 1961, in Cairo (Egypt) in 1964 and in Lusaka (Zambia) in 1970.

The non-alignment policy relies mainly on the following fundamental principles:

- ◆ a policy of national independence;
- ◆ non-belonging to a multilateral military alliance;
- ◆ support for the national liberation movements.

26 countries participated in the first conference at the summit (1961). Since then, 30 countries have joined them.

The Algiers summit takes place in a particularly sensitive international political context which confers to it an exceptional meaning.



Ones of the principal actors of the non-aligned countries. From left to right : Tito, Gandhi and Nasser.

Solidarity, an imperative that cannot be ignored

“The effectiveness of the Movement depends greatly on the capacity of its members to transcend their own divergences and overcome their conflicts of interest and approach and to organise their demands to better redeploy their action and take effective part in the current debates in the different international institutions on the strategic, political and economic issues which involve their own destiny.”

[Extract of the speech of President Abdelaziz Bouteflika to the APS at the end of the holding of the 14th summit of the Non-Aligned Movement in Havana (Cuba).]

Indira Gandhi at the Algiers Summit.



- ❶ 0,40
- ❷ 05/09/1973
- ❸ 24 x 37
- ❹ 13 1/2 x 14
- ❺ 500.000
- ❻ 06/11/1976
- ❼ B. Yelles
- ❽ Enschede

240



- ❶ 0,80
- ❷ 05/09/1973
- ❸ 24 x 37
- ❹ 13 1/2 x 14
- ❺ 500.000
- ❻ 06/11/1976
- ❼ B. Yelles
- ❽ Enschede

241



1973

1972-1981



242

- ❶ 0,80
- ❷ 29/09/1973
- ❸ 37,1 x 21,37
- ❹ 11½
- ❺ 1.000.000
- ❻ 06/11/1976
- ❼ H. Boukendakdji
- ❽ Enschede

New Port of Skikda



City of Skikda.

On 19 July 1970, the President of the Council of the Revolution and Head of the Government placed down the first stone of the new Port of Skikda.

On 23 September 1972, the new port was officially opened to navigation by the Minister of Public Works and Construction. On 29 September 1972, the Hassi R'mel, an Algerian methane tanker, docked and made the first loading of liquefied natural gas produced by the factory located upstream.

These different dates illustrate each stage of the construction of a work which became a main element for the Algerian economy. Constituting, in itself, a development centre for the east of the country, the new Port of Skikda is the normal outlet of an entire industrial zone whose products, both crude and refined, are exported from its facilities. The protection works include a main jetty of

1,730 metres long and a secondary jetty of 670 metres long. They house a water plane where the swinging circle is 550 metres. Several specialised wharfs are built there. The construction of this port, which responds to the needs of a highly specialised industrial zone, has mobilised enormous resources and required modern methods, thus enabling quick progress.

As an example, the volumes of materials implemented are around 5,000,000 tonnes of rocks for the protection of the jetties, 300,000m³ of concrete for all the superstructures, 6,000,000m³ of dragged sand, 2,000,000m³ of which refilled in the earth to improve the lands of the industrial zone and 10,000 tonnes of reinforced steel.

An efficient instrument for the accomplishment of a development policy, the new Port of Skikda will enable a new upswing in Algeria's foreign trade.

Liquefied natural gas

Liquefied natural gas (LNG) is a natural gas (mostly composed of methane), condense to liquid state by cryogenics. The gas cooled down to a temperature of about -161° C (in normal pressure and temperature conditions) takes the form of a clear, transparent, odourless, non-corrosive and non-toxic liquid. LNG is today two times lighter than water. LNG will play an essential role in the world's energy industry. It is transported over long distances, particularly by sea.

In 2004, Algeria was ranked the world's fourth largest producer of LNG.



View of the Skikda gas port.



SUMMARY



SEARCH



Volunteering

Volunteering is the concrete expression of a total and sincere commitment of the Algerian intellectual youth, decided to join the historic fight alongside the poor rural inhabitants for the success of the Agrarian Revolution and the triumph of the revolutionary ideals.

This spontaneous volunteering movement, which was created in the year 1971-1972, has since, thanks to the continued action and the active participation of revolutionary students, set up permanent and adequate institutions which create the objective conditions for the transformation and improvement of the living conditions in the rural world.

A great strength of the nation, aware of the major importance of the success of the Agrarian Revolution in the overall process of the Revolution, the Algerian youth, through its commitment to the political, economic and social objectives put in place, is one of the guarantees for a better future.

As our president Houari Boumediene rightly pointed out: “It should be noted that the phenomenon of volunteering (...) is one of the methods which enable the

university to achieve the inter-penetration and the communion of the working masses. The reconciliation between the scientific commitment of the university and its participation in the national accomplishments finds its expression in the effective participation of architecture students in the construction of pilot villages. Hence, these students, can make the connection between the science and the action and draw from the practical exercise of this operation the scientific and technical methods which respond to the natural conditions of our land and of our country.”*

In this impetus given to the Algerian Revolution, expressed by a reinforcement of the content of our socialist option and an increasingly greater mobilisation of elements conscious of the success of its main objectives, the revolutionary authority, through presidential instruction no. 2215 of 26 March 1973, set down the framework in which student volunteering must take place.

* The President’s answer to a question from voluntary students in “El Moudjahid” of 17 July 1973.



Volunteering campaign in the suburbs of Algiers.

Poets on all fronts

At the start of the 1970s, around the federating volunteering movement of Algerian students for the Agrarian Revolution which involved other organised forces in its dynamic, such as the workers, women, pupils alongside the landless farmers, numerous cultural activities came to light. Hence, the young Algerian poets got together to shout their poems out loud in the farming cooperatives and the socialist villages. Escaped from “its ivory tower”, poetry became a weapon for the national edification tasks. These committed voices were relayed by the central body of the Union nationale de la jeunesse algérienne (UNJA – National Union of Algerian Youth), “Al Wihda” in Arabic and “L’Unité in French”, which recognised them in writing.



2 4 3

- ❶ 0,40
- ❷ 20/10/1973
- ❸ 26 x 36
- ❹ 13
- ❺ 1.000.000
- ❻ 06/11/1976
- ❼ M. Oulhaci
- ❽ Delrieu



1973

1972-1981



244

- ❶ 2,00
- ❷ 22/12/1973
- ❸ 36 x 48
- ❹ 13
- ❺ 500.000
- ❻ 06/11/1976
- ❼ M. Temmam
- ❽ Delrieu

Algiers's Millennium

At the start of the 10th century, Central Maghreb's sovereign was Ziri Ibn Manad and the capital was Achir, in the south east of Médéa. In the second half of the 10th century, Bologhine, Ziri's son, founded three new cities: Miliana, Médéa and El Djazaïr.

Algiers was then called Djazaïr Beni Mazghanna : El Djazaïr for the islets found along it and which, connected to the mainland, currently form the Admiralty jetty, and Béni Mezghena in reference to the tribe which lived in the region. Over the next centuries, Arab travellers and geographers describe the activities of El Djazaïr as a trading city and prosperous port, which traded with the Mediterranean countries, some of which had a French quarter. But it was only from the 16th century that Algiers became a true capital and established itself as the mistress of the Mediterranean in its fights with the European

and Muslim countries to dominate navigation routes. Indeed, in 1510, the Spanish laid siege to Algiers and fired their canons on the city. Threatened, the Algiers inhabitants found an ally in the Turk corsair Aroudj.

In 1518, his brother Khayr-Eddine took power and successfully chased away the Spanish. He set up a State, whose capital, Dar Es Soltan, underwent a huge economic and political boom and had a reputation for invincibility, which only ended in 1830 with the long period of colonial domination.

During the National Liberation War, Algiers, like all countries, demonstrated the greatest example of courage and sacrifice. Since July 1962, it has been the capital of the Democratic People's Republic of Algeria. Algiers celebrates the 11th anniversary of the Independence and the millennium of its foundation.



Algiers. View of the Casbah and the modern city.

An Italian in Algiers

In 1813, the season of the Teatro San Benedetto of Venice (Italy) was threatened. Hence, it asked Gioacchino Rossini (1792-1868) to write an opera to save it. *The Italiana in Algeri* was created a month later. This opera is inspired by the legend of Rosselana, the wife of the Ottoman Sultan Suleiman II (1642-1691). Belonging to the Turkish opera genre, a major genre in the Italy of the 18th century, the story takes place in Algiers, a Mediterranean city which not only has, but is also known for, the prosperous life of its palaces.

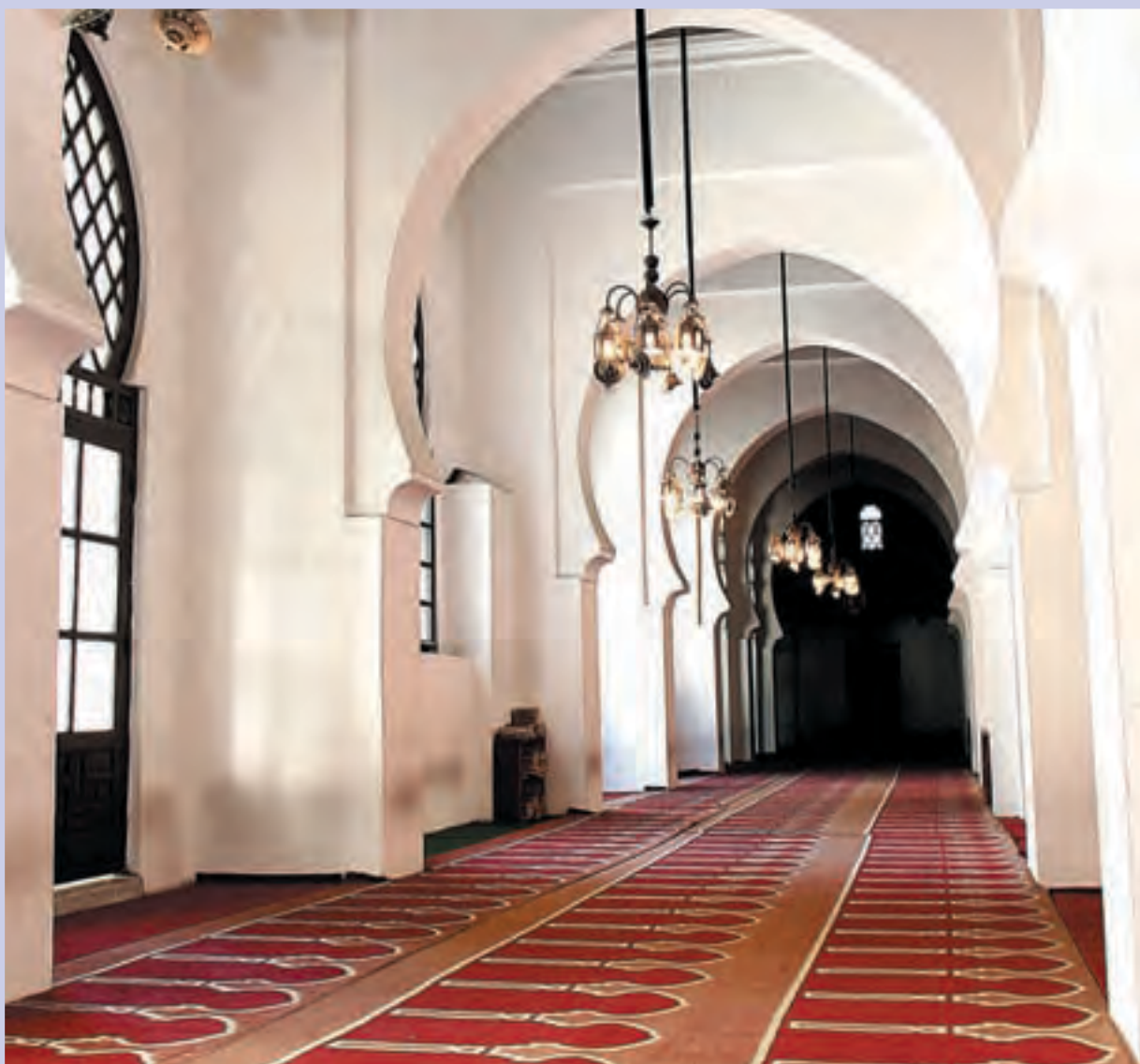


SUMMARY



SEARCH





Sight of the inside.

Djamaa El Kébir

The Grand Mosque is Algiers's oldest. It was built by the Almoravid prince, Youssef Ibn Tachfin in 1097. Its minaret, mounted on a shaft crossed by three copper balls of decreasing sizes, dates back to 1324. It was built by the Zianid Sultan of Tlemcen. The inside decoration is sombre and the lines are pure.

The prayer room, without a central dome, built in the pure style of Maghrebin mosques, is hypostyle: the pillars are connected by large arches. The mosque's outside gallery was added in 1836 whereas the marble columns, with caps decorated with floral motifs, were recovered from the Es Sayda mosque, destroyed in 1830 and which was located at a lower level than the present day Place des Martyrs. In 1888, a plan by Algeria's colonial general government aimed to destroy the Djamaâ El Kebir and Djamaâ Djedid mosques, to build hotels in their place.

These historic places of worship owe their gratitude to the relentlessness of the Algerians who resisted the decision of the colonist authorities.





SUMMARY



SEARCH



Triumphant Arch of Trajan, Timgad



SUMMARY



SEARCH



1974

1972-1981



- ❶ 0,80
- ❷ 05/01/1974
- ❸ 34 x 48
- ❹ 11
- ❺ 575.000
- ❻ 03/11/1977
- ❼ B. Yelles
- ❽ BA printing office

245

Combating tuberculosis

Tuberculosis is a contagious disease due to a microbe called Koch's bacillus which lives and multiplies in the lungs of those suffering from it who are not treated.

It is a very serious disease for the individual and for society. In fact, when the Koch's bacilli which come from a sick man are inhaled by a healthy person, they settle in the lung and will produce a small abscess which will drain soon to leave in its place a cavity, i.e. a small or larger hole in the lung. In this cavity, Koch's bacilli will be able to multiply until they become several millions of bacilli and this new person suffering from it, carrying a cavity, becomes contagious and transmits the disease to other healthy people. To avoid contaminating the healthy

people surrounding them with the disease, they just have to regularly take the medication given to them free of charge by the anti-tuberculous dispensaries or by the health centres. If they are treated regularly for at least a year, they will be cured for good.

Furthermore, to avoid a child becoming infected with tuberculosis, this child simply needs to be vaccinated to be protected against the disease for 10 to 15 years.

In Algeria, tuberculosis is a major public health problem which has to be resolved by all means, particularly the application of basic hygiene rules and the BCG vaccination of all children at birth and, of course, the treatment of all people suffering from it.

BCG

BCG or bacille Calmette-Guérin is a vaccine prepared from a live, weakened strain of *Mycobacterium bovis*. The bacteria cultivated in artificial environments loses its virulence and can be inoculated in man without any danger for his health. The efficiency of BCG has been evaluated in a large number of studies and the results vary considerably, ranging from the lack of protection to effectiveness of over 80%. The vaccine is more effective in the newly-born and children than in adults.



The fight continues

According to experts who drew up a research report on the occasion of the 4th World Congress on Tuberculosis, this disease affects a third of the world's population and kills about two million people each year. The recent decrypting of the bacteria genome *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* has already enabled a promising discovery to be made to combat this disease. Researchers now know that the bacteria needs the enzyme ICL, including in its quiescent state. The medication currently available can only fight the bacteria during its multiplication.

Now, a product which would act on the enzyme might represent a breakthrough for the treatment of tuberculosis. A new vaccine based on the classic BCG and genetically modified to trigger the immediate production of a protein which protects mice from the disease should be tested this year. Furthermore, vaccines based on reinforcing the immune system or preventing relapses also represent promising outlooks.



SUMMARY



SEARCH



Four year plan 1974 - 1977

Whilst in the first four year plan, the bases of development were cast; the second plan will have the objective of consolidating them and enlarging them.

This will be, as a priority, the enlargement of the industrialisation and the transformation of the farming economy by systematically mobilising the hydraulic potential. The amount of these investments is evaluated at DZD110 billion, i.e. three times more than the first plan. For these new perspectives, Algeria intends to make less and less use of external loans to finance its development programme.

During this second plan, the gross domestic production has to increase in real terms by at least 46%, i.e. an average growth rate of over 10% annually.

Determined, the public authorities intend to win this battle of production which is, furthermore, the key word of this stage by 1980.

That said, with the first two plans – and this is even more valid in the perspectives of this second plan – we have been able to see that the effort to develop the light industries still covers two axes. On the one hand, this means clothing and feeding a population with ever-increasing needs and, on the other hand, creating farming product transformation industries so as not only to satisfy the food requirements, but also to achieve the symbiosis which has to bind agriculture to industry.

At the social level, the objective used for enlarging what has been acquired is the launch of 100,000 new homes. The rural habitat, for its part, will benefit from 300 socialist villages.

Increasing employment is also one of the major goals, the cornerstone, of the social policy. At the end of the plan, it has to double, compared to the year 1966.

Finally, this consistent domestic policy, dealt with briskly by a country which has decided to reject any form of exploitation, is extended by solidarity with the third world countries.



One of the planning objectives: to create an industrial fabric.



246

- ❶ 0,80
- ❷ 16/02/1974
- ❸ 36 x 26
- ❹ 12
- ❺ 2.000.000
- ❻ 03/11/1977
- ❼ B. Yelles
- ❽ Courvoisier

Solidarity with the third world

The 1955 Bandung Conference (Indonesia) marked the birth of what is called the third world. The leaders of the old world, colonised by the western powers, had confirmed their desire to put an end to the imperial domination and refused to become part of the bipolar order of the Cold War. These affirmations became a reality with the nationalisation of the Suez Canal Company by the Egyptian President Djamel Abdenasser in 1956, the independence of numerous African countries in 1960 and the victory of the Algerian Revolution. These affirmations will forge the non-aligned movement, officially founded in 1961, in Belgrade (former Yugoslavia).

Algeria which, even before its independence, adhered to the principles decreed by the Bandung Conference, has continued to work in the sense of this solidarity with the third world by being one of the creators of the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD).



1974

1972-1981



- ❶ 1,50 Calligraphies
- ❷ 23/02/1974
- ❸ 33 x 48
- ❹ 12
- ❺ 500.000
- ❻ 03/11/1977
- ❼ M. Ranem
- ❽ Courvoisier

2 4 7

Millennium of the birth of Al Biruni

In the 3rd century of Hegira (9th century of the Christian era), the Baghdad school gave birth to the most illustrious scholars of the Islamic world. These great scholars, whose influence extended throughout the Muslim world, as well as to Central Asia, the Indies and China, were very great workers, interested in all the sciences of the era.

Al Biruni was one of them. This great intellectual person, an observer with a curious mind, dealt with almost all sciences: philosophy, history, linguistics, poetry, mathematics, the physical and natural sciences, astronomy and, finally, geography.

About Rayhan Mohamed Al Biruni, whose millennium is being celebrated in several countries, was born into an Iranian family in 362 of Hegira (973 of the Christian era), in one of the suburbs (Beroum, hence his nickname Al Biruni) of Khawarizm. From an early age, he was given highly driven scientific education.

Al Biruni was then received at the court of the prince of Djourdjan where he remained for a long time. He dedicated his first great work to this prince: a chronology dealing with major mathematical, astronomical, meteorological problems, etc.

Al Biruni then stayed seven years in the court of Prince Khwarimshah Abou Al Abbas Ma'moum. When the country was conquered by the Gaznarite Sultan, Al Biruni was taken to Gazna, in Afghanistan. Al Biruni's qualities

detained him in the court of Gazna as an astrologist. The sultan, who became his protector, even took him as his main companion during his expeditions to the Indies. It was at this time that Al Biruni's pilgrimages started, initially in the Indies and then across several countries.

His long stay in the Indies enabled him to learn the Indian language, which enabled him to make contact with the greatest scholars of this country. He exchanged with these



The father of trigonometry

With "The Key to Astronomy" (*Maqalid 'ilm al-hay'a*) – also called spherical trigonometry by the Arabs of the East at the end of the 10th century – by Al Biruni, we witness the birth of a new science: spherical trigonometry, an important chapter in the history of mathematics. *Maqalid* traces the history of the discovery of the first triangle formulas, particularly the theorem of sines, a current subject for scholars which aroused great controversy around the year 1000. This book contains the elements of a trigonometry treatise, whilst maintaining this discipline set in astronomy. As an astronomical scientist, Al Biruni distinguished himself by calculating the circumference of the Earth with the help of an astrolabe, referring to the sea and to a nearby mountain. The result of his calculation of the radius of the Earth (6,339.6km) was thereference in the West in the 16th century. He also succeeded in calculating the diameter of the Earth, even putting forward the possibility of its rotation on itself before Galileo. At the age of 17, he calculated the latitude of Kath, in Khawarizm (north of Iran), by using the apogee of the Sun. This famous mathematician has 180 works, 35 of which deal with astronomy.



SUMMARY



SEARCH



people his knowledge from the Baghdad school against that of India. This stay in India enabled Al Biruni to put together, upon his return to Afghanistan, all the knowledge he gained in his work entitled *Tarikh Al Hind* (history of India).

After this journey, Al Biruni settled in the court of Gazna, with Sultan Massoud to whom he dedicated his third main work entitled *Qanoun Al Massoudi*, a complete work of astronomy. That same year, Al Biruni composed his *Kitab attaf'him*, a work on geometry, arithmetic, astronomy and astrology. Al Biruni's work was considerable. According to some historians, his work includes 180 titles, most of which written in Arabic, but some simultaneously in Arabic and in Persian. His main works were published and translated into English and German.

Al Biruni, this great worker, was not only concerned with exposing new ideas, but he expressed himself in a wonderful prose and only gave up writing on his last breath. A contemporary scholar of Al Biruni, going to his house when he was already in agony, relates : "Al Biruni said to me : "One day you told me about a problem of defective legacies (problem on sharing inheritances)."

I tried to give him a few words of commiseration on his state, but the dying Al Biruni responded : "Isn't it better that I leave the world knowing the solution to this problem than leaving it without knowing?" I then repeated the question to him and he gave me the solution he had previously promised me. A few seconds later, the great scholar took his last breath."



Astronomy, a science developed by Muslim for a long time



1974

1972-1981



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- ❶ 0,40
- ❷ 02/03/1974
- ❸ 37 x 27
- ❹ 13 1/2
- ❺ 500.000
- ❻ 03/11/1977
- ❼ A. Jouhari
- ❽ H. Fournier

Maghreb Post and Telecommunications Coordination Committee

In accordance with the terms of the Tangiers master agreement, dated 28 November 1964, signed by the Council of Ministers of the Economy of Maghreb, a commission of experts met in Tunis on 2 April 1965 in order to study the possibilities of harmonising and extending Maghreb relations in terms of post and telecommunications. At the end of its works, this commission recommended the creation of the Maghreb Post and Telecommunications Coordination Committee (CMCPT).

A specialised body of a more important institution, the Permanent Advisory Committee of the Maghreb, the CMCPT was officially created in Tunis in 1965.

Its main objectives were: the planning of realisation programmes in the domains of post and telecommunications; the harmonisation of the structure and the running of telecommunications networks; the unification of the methods of managing and running post and telecommunications. The first ordinary and founding session of

the CMCPT took place in Tunis in 1965, the second one in Tripoli in 1968 and the third one in Rabat in 1970.

The fourth session was held in Algiers from 3 to 8 December 1973. Important decisions were made during this 4th session. In the domain of post and financial services, they particularly dealt with the unification of the pricing and the simplification of the operating rules. In terms of telecommunications, they concerned the reduction of tariffs, the construction of large capacity transmission lines and the automation of some links as of 1974.

Finally, in the domain of training, a sharing of information and use by the member countries of the existing structures was planned.

The Maghreb Post and Telecommunications Coordination Committee thus plays an important role in the inter-Maghreb relations and makes a considerable contribution to the promotion of Maghreb trade and the economic development of the Maghreb entity.



Maghreb mail

Within the framework of the Arab Maghreb Union (AMU), post and postal mail have been the subject of specific attention from the authorities of the five States of Maghreb, especially given that the facilitations in the domain of exchanging mail are capable of favouring the bringing together of the peoples of the region with regards institutions and companies and also individuals. Mindful of the recording in history of all approaches aiming to reinforce the unity between these five brother countries, concrete initiatives have been undertaken in this sense. To this end, we should cite the agreements signed in Ras Lahnouf, in the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, the 23 and 24 Chaabane, 1411 of Hegira corresponding to the 9 and 10 March 1991. This is the agreement on postal parcels, the postal agreement and the agreement on express mail. These are some of the major agreements which are among the first to establish the institutional structure of the AMU which Algeria ratified on 9 November 1991.



SUMMARY



SEARCH



In solidarity with the fight of the people of South Africa

It is universally accepted that the level of racism and exploitation in South Africa is similar to the history of the colonisation of the African continent. With a great love of freedom and justice, humanity has not confined itself to condemn, on each occasion, the policy of apartheid as being an inhumane policy and a danger for world peace and international security.

Through the United Nations, which declared 21 March International Day for the Elimination of Racism, the legitimacy of the armed fight in view of the national liberation of this country has been recognised, whereas an appeal was launched to all Member States of the UN for them to contribute through moral, political and material aid in support of the liberation movement which leads this fight.

Everything started on 6 March 1652 with the arrival at the point of the coast, where current-day Cape Town is, of the team of the Dutch East India Company, led by Jan Van Riebeeck. The invasion and conquest plan seemed, to the indigenous populations, to be a simple human need



Nelson Mandela at the time of his imprisonment.



- ❶ 0,80
- ❷ 23/03/1974
- ❸ 22,5 x 32,5
- ❹ 12
- ❺ 500.000
- ❻ 03/11/1977
- ❼ Printer
- ❽ Courvoisier

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Desmond Tutu

Desmond Mpilo Tutu was born on 7 October 1931 in Klerksdorp, South Africa. A black South-African Anglican bishop, he was also the president of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission responsible for bringing to light the crimes committed during the apartheid regime, the policy of racial segregation put in place as of 1948 in South Africa by the National Afrikaner Party and abolished on 30 June 1991. Although he wanted to become a doctor, he entered teaching, since the studies he envisaged would have been too expensive for his family. He started to teach in 1954 in Johannesburg Bantu High School, then resigned in 1957 to protest against the poor quality of teaching given to Blacks.

He then decided to focus on theology. Ordained a priest of the Anglican Church in 1961, he became chaplain of Fort Hare, the university reserved for Blacks. Since the start of his work, he never stopped spreading his message of peace and non-violence, denouncing the apartheid regime and refusing violent action against the Whites. Devoting himself to the idea that peace between peoples is the only possible path, on 16 October 1984, he was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize for his peaceful fight against apartheid.



1974

1972-1981

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to get fresh supplies on route for the Orient. The expropriation of the lands covered by the Khoi-Khoi and the Khoison, two nomadic ethnic groups of the region, quickly started on a large scale through the physical liquidation of these groups.

The colonial invasion force was constantly kept up through the successive waves of colonisers from all European countries. The rivalry between the Dutch colonisers and the English colonisers who arrived later on, led to a bipartite invasion, opposite a heroic armed resistance of the indigenous populations who, through the wars they carried out, sought to safeguard their national sovereignty for almost two hundred years. The last of these wars took place in 1906. The superiority of the rifle over the spear, as well as the lack of coordination of efforts by the different ethnic groups, led to the domination by the foreign hegemonic forces of the richest region of the African continent. This domination continued up until this day and the arrivals of colonisers increased after the

discovery of the fabulous mining resources. The quarrel over the booty between the Dutch and the English ended with the 1899 Anglo-Boer War. The fights between these two forces were stifled faced with the common enemy: the indigenous populations.

The Africans had not given up the fight; they only modified their method of fighting. The era and the geographic location of the country had dictated the continuation of the combat through the political fight and non-violent methods. The isolation of the Pretoria regime from the entire world, with the exception of its partners, the great western powers, Israel, Portugal and Rhodesia, is undoubtedly the culminating point reached by this long fight. Today, the African populations are ready to lead a long national liberation war. The combat against this regime is part of the liberation of the continent. It deserves active and full aid morally, politically and materially from all African countries and from all mankind with a great love for peace and justice.



Repression of black protesters in South Africa.



Black women demonstrating against apartheid in Pretoria in the 1960s.

Apartheid

Apartheid (an Afrikaans or Dutch word, borrowed in English, meaning: separation) is a segregation policy on the basis of “races” put in place in 1948 in South African by the National Afrikaner Party. It was abolished in 1991. The principle of apartheid is the political, economic and geographic division of the South-African territory and of the South-African population in accordance with four distinct ethnic groups (White, Coloured, Bantu and Indian), defined by the Afrikaners who also recognised the primacy of the white community. By extension, the term apartheid can also mean any segregation policy, particularly racist.



SUMMARY



SEARCH



Tribute to our mothers

Mothers in Algeria have always assumed a preponderant role within their family, but also in the whole of society. Organising the family life, managing its financial subsistence and its social role, they guarantee the passing down of ancestral values and the respect of traditions which reflect the Algerian personality.

Through the education of their children, they ensure their development and their physical and moral well-being and prepare them to assume the responsibilities of future adults who have a role to play in the edification of the country.

During the National Liberation War, they had to palliate the absence of husbands and sons recruited in the ranks of the FLN or the ALN for the country's independence. They will courageously defend their families and their villages. They will face up to the cruelty of the occupying power, will take up arms to defend the country and will stand out through their heroic resistance when they join the maquis resistance.

To ensure their families' subsistence, they will endeavour, in these times of scarcity imposed by the coloniser who seizes the wealth of the country and the richest plots of land, grow patches of arid land to draw from it a meagre source of subsistence.

In the aftermath of the independence, a lot of them found themselves widows of chahids. They will sometimes have lost their husbands and sons who were killed in action, but will, in spite of everything, take up the challenge and once again assume the responsibilities of head of family, as well as a very important role in the country's economic development.

Throughout the world, mothers are celebrated each year in the month of May. The idea of this day of celebration was evoked in France by Napoleon in 1806 and established in 1941 under the Vichy regime whereas, in the United States, Mothers Day has been celebrated since 1912 and in Great Britain since 1914.



250

- ❶ 0,85
- ❷ 05/04/1974
- ❸ 23 x 37,5
- ❹ 14
- ❺ 1.000.000
- ❻ 03/11/1977
- ❼ Souhila
- ❽ H. Fournier

The mother in Islam

«And We have enjoined upon man concerning his parents . His mother beareth him in weakness upon weakness, and his weaning is in two years . Give thanks unto Me and unto thy parents . Unto Me is the journeying.»

[Quran 31-14]

«And We have commended unto man kindness toward parents. His mother beareth him with reluctance, and bringeth him forth with reluctance, and the bearing of him and the weaning of him is thirty months, till, when he attaineth full strength and reacheth forty years, he saith : My Lord! Arouse me that I may give thanks for the favor wherewith Thou hast favored me and my parents, and that I may do right acceptable unto Thee. And be gracious unto me In the matter of my seed. Lo! I have turned unto Thee repentant, and lo! I am of those who surrender (unto Thee).»

[Quran 46-15]



1974

1972-1981



- ❶ 0,70
- ❷ 15/06/1974
- ❸ 48 x 29
- ❹ 11 1/2
- ❺ 3.000.000
- ❻ 03/11/1977
- ❼ A. Ouitis
- ❽ Courvoisier

2 5 1



- ❶ 0,80
- ❷ 15/06/1974
- ❸ 52 x 36
- ❹ 11 1/2
- ❺ 3.000.000
- ❻ 03/11/1977
- ❼ F. Touzoline
- ❽ Courvoisier

2 5 2



- ❶ 0,90
- ❷ 15/06/1974
- ❸ 52 x 36
- ❹ 11 1/2
- ❺ 3.000.000
- ❻ 03/11/1977
- ❼ F. El Atrache
- ❽ Courvoisier

2 5 3

Children's drawings

Children's drawings are considered to be one of the most important means of expression which enable knowledge of the collective conscious mind and of the vocation of the group, as children express themselves with sincerity and innocence when they draw.

The National Children's Drawing Competition, organised by the Ministry of Post and Telecommunications, in collaboration with the Ministry of Primary and Secondary School Teachers, has confirmed this evidence.

Indeed, we note that, through their innocent drawings,

children have expressed the new spirit of Algeria and the commitment of growing generations to the Revolution. It is lovely to see children translate the Algerian Revolution and express their impressions in magnificent paintings and splendid illustrations embellished with marvellous decorations and attractive colours. This experience of the National Children's Drawing Competition, which has been a huge success, is called upon to be renewed by the Ministry of Post and Telecommunications.

Children in war

On an idea of the director René Vautier, Yann Le Masson and Olga Poliakoff decided to direct a short footage in 1961, taken from Algerian children's drawings collected in a refugee camp in Tunisia.

Entitled "J'ai huit ans", (I'm eight years' old), the 35mm work was secretly filmed during the National Liberation War. The preparation of the film was entrusted to Frantz Fanon and René Vautier.

"J'ai huit ans" traced the traumatisms and the entire horror of war which forced these children and their families to flee the country. This film was banned by the colonial police and was seized 17 times when it came out.

A cathartic vision of the real

Drawing is the first manifestation of language. For Sigmund Freud, drawing in an analysis session reflects the unconscious fantasy and its externalisation of the inner world by the child is expressed by a projection in the transfer. It is through drawing that children, from a young age, relate their joys, their pains, their fears, their environment, their questions and even their dreams. For the child, this is an efficient means of communications based on a cathartic vision of the real.

A reflection of the personality development process, it incarnates the factors of the evolution of soul states in the child.



Exorcising pain.



SUMMARY



SEARCH



1974 Flower shows

Within the framework of the Agrarian Revolution and its development in all domains, Algeria is organising the first flower shows. The framework chosen for the organisation of these flower shows is the fully renovated Hamma Test Garden, which is located on the edge of the Bay of Algiers and stretches over an area of 62 hectares. A real botanical museum, the Test Garden continues to attract summer visitors and students and assumes two essential functions: improving the Algerian agriculture and developing floriculture and decorative horticulture. It is the source of the continued improvement of Algeria's farming resources and has enabled the popularisation of numerous plants. Major renovation and improvement works have been carried out here to enable

the holding of flower shows in excellent conditions. The area devoted to these flower shows covers almost 20 hectares on which all varieties of flowers and plants growing on the national territory will be exhibited, as well as acclimatised trees and bushes from foreign countries. There will also be numerous stands where products related to parks and gardens and to floriculture in particular will be exhibited. Cut flowers and decorative plants will be sold there as well as books and documentary reviews.

The aim of these flower shows is to make the Algerian public aware of the floral culture and the national horticulture. The opening of the flower shows is fixed for 22 June and the festivities will last until 7 July 1974.



Growing roses, an art in itself.

Ancient feasts

Flower shows and floral games were feasts celebrated in Ancient Rome in honour of flowers, the associated divinities, gardens and spring. They are one of the oldest feasts celebrated in Rome itself. Then, these games were honoured throughout the Roman Empire. These games took place in the flowering season, at the end of the month of April and the start of the month of May, and lasted five consecutive nights. They consisted of hunting, dancing scenes and mimic and dramatic performances. These games became annual as of 114 BC.

Flower festivals, a festival of Ancient Rome.



2 5 4

- ❶ 1,00 PS n° 234
- ❷ *Dianthus caryophyllus*
- ❸ 22/06/1974
- ❹ 23 x 32,5
- ❺ 11 1/2
- ❻ 200.000
- ❼ 03/11/1977
- ❽ Impresor
- ❾ Courvoisier
- Overcharge BA printing office



2 5 5

- ❶ 1,15 PS n° 235
- ❷ *Strelitzia reginae*
- ❸ 22/06/1974
- ❹ 23 x 32,5
- ❺ 11 1/2
- ❻ 200.000
- ❼ 03/11/1977
- ❽ Impresor
- ❾ Courvoisier
- Overcharge BA printing office



1974

1972-1981

Stamp Day



- ① 0,80
- ② 05/10/1974
- ③ 26 x 36
- ④ 13 1/2 x 13
- ⑤ 1.000.000
- ⑥ 03/11/1977
- ⑦ K. Krim
- ⑧ BA printing office

256

The postal authorities in the world have always sought to develop the services they provide to users. They have thus applied the acquisitions of technique to deal with this ever-growing traffic and adapt their means to the economic, demographic and social evolution.

The appropriate technical means which have been used include the automatic stamp or stamp-book machines which are machines activated by the users themselves. The distribution of figurines or books of stamps is automatically activated by the coins inserted in the

machine. This invention particularly benefits the users who are not longer bound to counter opening hours and can be served more quickly. Furthermore, use of these machines, by facilitating the purchase of commonly used postage stamps, significantly alleviates the counter service.

Aiming to offer new facilities to users and to reduce the costs of operating its services, the Algerian Post and Telecommunications Authority, within the framework of its counter operations' mechanisation programme, has installed in the large post offices 30 automatic stamp book machines of a highly perfected model that is easy to use. Limited initially to the wilaya capitals, this experiment will then be extended to other communities and even to places frequented by the public, such as stations, airports, tourist sites, etc. where these machines will sometimes be installed in telephone kiosks to be self-service post offices.

These facilities, which are greatly appreciated by users, are an event which the Post and Telecommunications Authority is keen to mark by issuing a postage stamp reproducing a model of the machine in service.



The franking machine

The franking machine appeared with the evolution of the post office in the 19th century, at a time when companies and institutions were forced to frank large amounts of mail.

The imprints of these machines are also the subject of collection, marcophily.

Furthermore, in spite of the development of the exchange of mail through electronic messages, the franking machines have also developed and are still in use today. The development of the electronic exchange has also enabled these machines to be connected to the post offices in order to facilitate the evaluation of the franking value.



SUMMARY



SEARCH



Centenary of the UPU

Tradition desires that on every World Post Day, celebrated on 9 October each year, in commemoration of the founding of the Universal Postal Union (UPU) in 1874, in Berne, the capital of Switzerland, the member countries of the UPU organise, on this occasion, philatelic events and issue stamps which recognise this anniversary. Events which take place on this date include stamp exhibitions and open-door days in the sorting centres, post offices and postal museums. Other than these philatelic-type activities, sports and cultural events are also organised.

It is also on this occasion that the Universal Postal Union sends, through the voice of its Director General, a message to the post offices of the entire world, reverberated by all media and read aloud during the day dedicated to this commemoration. This day is considered by all member countries of the UPU as a propitious moment for

stopping to evaluate the accomplishments made, but also for looking to the prospects of the future. This is why, furthermore, numerous countries prefer to give a symbolic scope to this commemoration by making it coincide with the announcement of the arrival of major innovations or even the launch of new postal products and services.

In this same spirit and to take account of the technical development and of its repercussions in the postal domain, the acts of the Universal Postal Union itself are fully revised every 5 years by its congress, the supreme authority of the UPU.

The other main bodies of this institution are the Executive Board, the Postal Operations Council and the International Bureau. This year, the Universal Postal Union held its 17th congress and commemorates the centenary of its foundation.



- ❶ 0,80
- ❷ 12/10/1974
- ❸ 38 x 48
- ❹ 14 1/2
- ❺ 500.000
- ❻ 03/11/1977
- ❼ M. Temmam
- ❽ H. Fournier

2 5 7

From the missive to the email

Since the creation of the Universal Postal Union, in 1974, the international transport of post has continually got larger.

The distribution networks reach the most remote geographic districts, the volume of mail processed and transported has continued to grow and the locomotion methods are increasingly faster.

The development of the internet, at the start of this century, popularised a new type of mail: the electronic mail, called e-mail.

It enables, through an internet connection, an immediate transfer, through free or paid-for electronic mailboxes, letters, messages, photos and cards written and designed electronically.



1974

1972-1981

20th anniversary of the Revolution



- ❶ 0,40
- ❷ 01/11/1974
- ❸ 42 x 30
- ❹ 14 1/2
- ❺ 500.000
- ❻ 03/11/1977
- ❼ Mesbahi
- ❽ H. Fournier

2 5 8



- ❶ 0,70
- ❷ 01/11/1974
- ❸ 30 x 42
- ❹ 14 1/2
- ❺ 500.000
- ❻ 03/11/1977
- ❼ I. Samsom
- ❽ H. Fournier

2 5 9



- ❶ 0,95
- ❷ 01/11/1974
- ❸ 30 x 42
- ❹ 14 1/2
- ❺ 500.000
- ❻ 03/11/1977
- ❼ A. Sahouli
- ❽ H. Fournier

2 6 0



- ❶ 1,00
- ❷ 01/11/1974
- ❸ 42 x 30
- ❹ 14 1/2
- ❺ 500.000
- ❻ 03/11/1977
- ❼ M. Issiakhem
- ❽ H. Fournier

2 6 1

20 years after the start of the 1954 Revolution, 1 November 1974 confirms the principles which led Algerians to rebel against the colonial forces and to force the independence of Algeria through a bitter fight. From its independence, Algeria's desire to establish the sovereignty of the State and to impose itself on the international scene, is thus shown with unshakeable conviction, particularly through the non-aligned movement.

The Algerian State is the spokesman for third world countries wishing to put forward their vision of the world and to work towards protecting the natural resources which, for a long time, were monopolised by colonialism. Algeria which, two years beforehand, had nationalised its hydrocarbons, remains committed to the necessary control of the running of the economy.

This was reaffirmed, on 9 September 1973, by President Houari Boumediène in his speech during the Conference of Non-Aligned Countries : "International economic cooperation can only become a long-lasting drive if it

relies on the principles of the effective and concrete sovereignty of developing countries, on their natural resources and on the principle of the control, by these countries, of the running of their economy.

This initially means the effective control of each State over the use of its natural resources, which implies the right to nationalisation.

The conference emphasised the necessity to reinforce the solidarity and cooperation between the non-aligned countries, so as to reinforce their capacity of resistance to exploitation and to economic attacks. (...) The conference ruled in favour of support of all those who fight for the recovery of their national resources. (...) Relying on oneself therefore appears to be the necessary consequence, at the economic level, of the non-alignment policy." The anniversary of the start of the armed fight for the recovery of the independence is the occasion to return to the sources of the hopes themselves of the Algerian people to become the master of their destiny.

The transmissions of the ALN

The strategic means of fighting against the colonial army include the transmissions which enabled the ALN to efficiently gain offensive and win valuable battles. In his book *Ondes de choc, les transmissions durant la guerre de Libération* (Shockwaves, transmissions during the Liberation War), published by Editions ANEP in 2002, Senoussi Saddar, himself a member of the Algerian Ministry of General Liaisons (MALG), relates the first moments of the birth of transmissions : "The recruitment was done through the invention of the organisation of the FLN. (...) The striking students supplied the majority of the troops and the task of the organisation of the FLN would be even easier given that it would deal with a majority of volunteers committed to the national cause. On 8 August 1956, the School of Transmissions was born."



SUMMARY



SEARCH



Horizon 1980

The year 1980 is considered both as the completion of the accomplishment of independent Algeria's first development plans and as an important base for the next decade. The year 1980 corresponds to a transitional period of major transformations of our society.

Thanks to the improvement of the framework and living conditions in the countryside, urban unemployment will completely disappear.

The best preparation of workers and executives, added to progress in the technical independence, will enable the very onerous foreign currency expenditure for training, technical support and turnkey factory orders to be reduced.

The investments made or launched in the 1970-1980 decade will ensure sufficient exports for the needs of the economy.

In terms of housing, construction will have reached the rate of 100,000 homes a year and the Agrarian Revolution's programme to construct 1,000 villages will have been completed near to its time. In the domain of primary education, thanks to the exceptional efforts accomplished during the first plans, total schooling will

be able to be considered as a completed task. In secondary education, the number of pupils will, in general, reach the level of socialist countries. The number of students will reach the necessary minimum for a developed country. In 1980, the main techniques of mechanics will be mastered by a qualified workforce five times larger than at present and will enable the main current equipment goods, required for industry, agriculture, transportation and domestic use, to be provided.

In the domain of hydrocarbons, the essential links of the petrochemical industry will have been put in place.

In parallel to the development of the iron, oil and gas transformation activities, the basic chemistry manufacturing capacities will be able to cover all large products (chloride, sulphuric acid, sodium products, industrial gas, etc.) In the domain of construction materials, the country will have surpassed the stage of covering the main needs for primary equipment and raw materials to develop all industrial building techniques on a large scale. The Agrarian Revolution and hydraulic promotion will have largely initiated the transformations of the rural world and will start, in 1980, to bear their fruit.



A supported investment policy

In the 1970s, Algeria was classified as a model to follow to come out of under-development, characterised by a very quick pace of the accumulation of capital, but also by an income distribution model which was envied by many. The realisation of this industrialisation relies on a supported, public productive investment policy.

Hence, between 1967 and 1983, the industrial sector benefited from DZD383.3 billion out of a total package dedicated to public investment of DZD793 billion, i.e. 50% of investment loans. The amount assigned to industry in total investments amounts to 55.3% for the third-year 1967-1969 plan, 55% for the first four year plan 1970-1973 and 59% for the second four year plan 1974-1977.

Various investments.



2 6 2

- ❶ 0,95
- ❷ 23/11/1974
- ❸ 30 x 49,5
- ❹ 13
- ❺ 1.000.000
- ❻ 03/11/1977
- ❼ B. Yelles
- ❽ H. Fournier



1974

1972-1981

...

After 1980, the coast will be strewn with an entire string of redeveloped commercial, industrial ports and fishing ports.

The railway network will have initiated a vast programme of modernisation and adaptation to the new economic map of the country. All the regions of the country will have access to the modern railway network thanks, in particular, to the completion of the trans-Saharan road. The entire country will be covered by a gas supply network, whereas the electrification of the rural regions will have covered all the large villages in the densely populated zones.

All the wilaya capitals and a lot of secondary towns will have a significant industrial activity. In parallel, a modernisation effort will have been largely undertaken to improve the conditions of the urbanisation in all domains concerned: various developments, water supply, sanitation, etc. Villages will be promoted as academic towns and will see several higher education institutions set up there. It is, finally, the image of a country committed to progress, in all its regions, in all its towns and in all its rural areas, that we will have, in 1980, a country where no portion of the territory has been ignored by development and its benefits.



Truck completed by the National Mechanical Construction Company's lines.



Telecommunications, an indicator of progress.



SUMMARY



SEARCH



Algerian copperware 17th century

Algerian copperware experienced a huge boom in the 17th century. The National Museum of Antiquities in Algiers has a wonderful collection of coppers that are distinct through their floral patterns. Algiers was the main production centre as well as Boussaâda, Boghar and Laghouat. In Constantine, the old techniques are still honoured. Seated in front of their trestles, the copper workers model vases by pacing the strikes of hammers. Commonly, the decoration was outlined with a chisel and axed out in parallel lines. Embossing by sanding the backgrounds appeared very rarely.

Many items were made, with highly varied shapes: measures used for distributing the compulsory alms at the

start of the Eid Al Fitr feasts, basins for the Moorish bath, caldrons, hand basins with a double base for the ablutions, ewers in oriental shapes based on a decorated support in their basin and incense burner.

The kitchen utensils were comprised of trays, kettles, teapots, coffee pots, stockpots, plates, couscous containers and sugar bowls. These last objects most often had a base decorated with gadroons and the lid with blasted diamond points. This kitchen crockery was frequently tin plated and even silver plated.

Through their oriental inspired shape, all these items are similar to Turkish and Persian copperware, but often have decorative patterns of an old local inspiration.

The finesse of an age-old art

A worthy heir of the Almohad civilisation (11th century), the eternal Tlemcen stands out through its copperware. Whereas in the other regions of the country, copper items have a utilitarian function, in Tlemcen they are rather decorative. Hence, the copper workers of the region are specialised in the manufacturing of lights, lamps, book supports and door knockers of a great finesse. These high quality works are closer to art than crafts.



An ancient industry

Passed on by copperware craftsmen from different regions, thus propagating the different techniques, copperware came to Algeria in the Middle Ages. Whilst, initially, the aesthetic side was superseded by the practical aspect, this was not at all the case with the arrival of the Turks in Algeria who provided their know-how on the subject. By organising the copper workers corporation, they were able to instil in it a remarkable dynamic which very quickly increased the craft quality of this industry.



2 6 3

- ❶ 0,50 Ewer
- ❷ 21/12/1974
- ❸ 28 x 33,4
- ❹ 11½
- ❺ 500.000
- ❻ 03/11/1977
- ❼ M. Temmam
- ❽ Courvoisier



2 6 4

- ❶ 0,60 Coffee pot
- ❷ 21/12/1974
- ❸ 28 x 33,4
- ❹ 11½
- ❺ 500.000
- ❻ 03/11/1977
- ❼ M. Temmam
- ❽ Courvoisier



2 6 5

- ❶ 0,95 Sugar bowl
- ❷ 21/12/1974
- ❸ 28 x 33,4
- ❹ 11½
- ❺ 500.000
- ❻ 03/11/1977
- ❼ M. Temmam
- ❽ Courvoisier



2 6 6

- ❶ 1,00 Bath pot
- ❷ 21/12/1974
- ❸ 28 x 33,4
- ❹ 11½
- ❺ 500.000
- ❻ 03/11/1977
- ❼ M. Temmam
- ❽ Courvoisier





SUMMARY



SEARCH



Hammam Debagh Spa, Guelma



SUMMARY



SEARCH



1975

1972-1981



- ❶ 0,40 PS n° 233 overcharged
0,50 *Rosa odorata*
 - ❷ 05/01/1975
 - ❸ 23 x 32,5
 - ❹ 11 1/2
 - ❺ 1.300.000
 - ❻ 31/05/1980
 - ❼ Printer
 - ❽ Courvoisier
- Overcharge BA printing office

2 6 7

The rose



Very few people are aware of the symbolic language of flowers. We only select them with the intention of making people happy. Here are some of the messages conveyed by a few roses. Red is reserved for declaring true love; white means that your beauty is innocent and pink that your beauty is at its height.

Often, flowers accompany the events of our life. We assume that they hold their power from their ephemeral existence. They are capable of transforming the atmosphere of a room. A delivered bouquet may also forgive the mistake we believed to be unforgivable or remove doubt on the nature of the feelings of the person giving it.

All reasons are good for giving flowers, but not in any old way and not by just anyone. Offered flowers must always be accompanied by a card or a little word. And they are

only given to women or young girls or potentially to elderly men. Cut flowers must be presented in an uneven number. To a young girl, only very pale flowers are given. Flowers are sent before or after a reception or even to comfort and support a hospitalised friend, to congratulate the birth of a child or to say sorry for a blunder.

In an engagement ceremony, the fiancé receives a basket of white flowers from the hands of his fiancée and the guests receive pale coloured flowers. Flowers are also an essential decorative element in wedding feasts. They adorn the couple's car and decorate the wedding places. Flowers are used to welcome and decorate the room of a guest, a reception room, a cocktail buffet, etc. Flowers are not given for the pleasure of giving alone, but also for the joy in the eyes they provoke and the very pleasant scent they give off.

The First Blue Rose

A blue rose was created in 2004 by the Japanese company Florigene Ltd, the biotechnological subsidiary of Suntory. Researchers succeeded in implanting in a rose the gene of the delphinidin, a blue pigment coming from the pansy. In 1995, Florigene had already created the first blue carnations which are now sold. By studying the genetic code of the cells of the rose petals, researchers realised that it did not include the gene of an enzyme required for making delphinidin, the blue pigment which gives their colour to the cornflower and the pansy (flowers). They therefore modified the roses so that they would be capable of producing this pigment. This would be the starting point which would enable numerous colours through crossing with other species of roses.



SUMMARY



SEARCH



Mediterranean Games

Algiers 1975

The awarding of the organisation of the 7th Mediterranean Games of 1975 to Algiers shows the confidence of the International Mediterranean Games Committee (IMGC) in Algeria's capacities of being up to this great event. The participation of Algerians in the 1967 Tunis Mediterranean Games – the first sports event in which Algeria participated with a large number of athletes – encouraged the authorities to apply for the organisation of the games.

Wishing to confirm Algeria's presence on the international sports scene and to demonstrate our country's ability to organise large sports events, the Council of the Revolution and the Government supported Algiers's application, offering all the guarantees for an organisation worthy of the grandeur of Algeria. Algiers's application was submitted in 1968 to the International Mediterranean Games Committee.

The application examination commission felt Algiers's application very reliable, as it responded to all the

technical criteria and, in addition, was supported by the highest authorities of the Algerian State.

The project to construct an Olympic city of an international standard, particularly including a large stadium for football and athletics, a sports arena, grounds for group sports and several swimming pools, convinced the commission of the political desire of the Algerian authorities to succeed in this event and to give it all the importance it deserves.

The members of the general assembly of the International Mediterranean Games Committee, who met in 1969, elected Algeria with a great majority, confirming their confidence in the organisational capacities of Algeria whose leading role in the Mediterranean Basin, whether politically, economically or diplomatically, is unanimously appreciated.

Since then, the preparations have gone well and Algiers is decking itself out in all its finery to be, this year, the capital of the Mediterranean.



Opening ceremony of the Algiers Mediterranean Games.

Betrouni, the man of the last minute

This is the man who gave to the Algerian football team, but also to all Algerians, the immense joy of winning the final of the Mediterranean Games, in 1975, in Algiers, against the French team. The equaliser he made with his magic foot made more than one person cry. Omar Betrouni came from the true Mouloudian school and is one of the names who contributed to the technical elevation of the football of the Mouloudia Club of Algiers and of the Algerian national team. Born in 1949 in Algiers, this talented footballer has an impressive number of awards to his credit: 5 Algerian Championships, 4 Algeria Cups, 2 Maghreb Cups, 1 African Cup of the Champions Clubs, 1 gold medal in the Mediterranean Games and 1 gold medal in the African Games.



268

- ❶ 0,50 Acronym of the games
- ❷ 25/01/1975
- ❸ 49,5 x 30
- ❹ 13
- ❺ 1.000.000
- ❻ 31/05/1980
- ❼ According to photo
- ❽ Delrieu



269

- ❶ 1,00 Acronym of the games
- ❷ 25/01/1975
- ❸ 49,5 x 30
- ❹ 13
- ❺ 500.000
- ❻ 31/05/1980
- ❼ According to photo
- ❽ Delrieu



1975

1972-1981



- 1,00 Algiers
- 22/02/1975
- 38 x 48
- 11 1/2
- 500.000
- 31/05/1980
- B. Yelles
- Courvoisier

270



- 1,00 The Hoggar
- 22/02/1975
- 38 x 48
- 11 1/2
- 500.000
- 31/05/1980
- B. Yelles
- Courvoisier

271



- 1,00 Oran region
- 22/02/1975
- 38 x 48
- 11 1/2
- 500.000
- 31/05/1980
- B. Yelles
- Courvoisier

272



- 1,00 Tlemcen
- 22/02/1975
- 38 x 48
- 11 1/2
- 500.000
- 31/05/1980
- B. Yelles
- Courvoisier

273

Algerian costumes

The Oran town-dwelling costume reflects the many cultural mixes. Women have inherited a costume which has undergone both the Tlemcen and Algiers influence. The Oranese blousa is characterised by its balloon sleeves on which stiff pieces of trimmings are placed. The bib, richly decorated with embroidery and pearls, gives these dresses, generally trimmed with lace, an imposing allure. The jewels, however, remained very sober.

The sumptuous clothes of the Tlemcen inhabitants and their opulent jewels resemble the different civilisations which succeeded each other in the region. Men and women have kept on their clothes traces of the history of their city. The Tlemcen man wears a richly embroidered waistcoat called bdi'ya. His wide, pleated trousers are generally made of satin. Moccasins embroidered with golden or silver thread complete a luxurious and refined outfit. The burnous is an accessory which every man wears with elegance.

The women of the Casbah, on the look out for new fashions, adopted oriental-origin Andalusian clothing as of the 13th century. This is the seroual. These pleated, full and comfortable trousers enable great freedom of movement. The women of Algiers thus decked themselves out in jewels, the most emblematic of which is the diadem set in small stones.

The Algiers's embroideries stay in minds both due to their shape and their style.

The gold and silver thread bordered on the silk thread and the patterns of the western Renaissance are mixed with Andalusian arabesques.

Whereas the Targui men cover their faces, the women reveal their charms and place a lot of importance on their hair. The akerbi, which veils young girls, is worn in such a way as to reveal the hair. This light piece of clothing in generally dark colours contrasts with the light silvery pectoral also worn by women during feasts.

Shoes

The evolution of the Algerian shoe is evidence of the lifestyles and weather conditions. Just like the mules made of palm tree stuffing in Touat and made of alfa in the Aurès.

The wooden shoes are generally called qabqab, an onomatopoeia which reveals the noisy treads of the person wearing them.

In the mountains, lemreqqed, this raised shoe comprised of seven or eight thicknesses of sewn skins, shaped out of goat, lamb or cow leathers is obligatory.

Nowadays, the shoe increasingly symbolises refinement. It is made of materials as noble as leather or satin.



SUMMARY



SEARCH



10th anniversary of the Arab Labour Organisation

Founded by the 1st Conference of Arab Ministers of Labour, held in Baghdad in 1965, the Arab Labour Organisation is a specialised institution of the Arab League.

Its headquarters are in Cairo. The Arab Labour Conference, which meets once a year, is the supreme body of the Organisation.

It brings together the governmental delegates, employers and workers of the Member States.

The Arab Labour Organisation has a permanent secretariat called the Arab Labour Bureau. The managing director of the Bureau is elected for 5 years by the Conference

and his activity is controlled by a Board of Directors also elected by the Conference and renewed every 3 years. The Arab Labour Organisation has the aim of coordinating the efforts made by the Arab countries in the domain of labour, helping the unification of the Arab labour legislations and undertaking studies and research on the different subjects related to labour.

To achieve these objectives, the Organisation has created specialised commissions in different Arab countries and two Arab institutes of research and education on labour, one of which is based in Algiers and the other in Baghdad.



Arab workers bring themselves up to the world technical level.

Promoting skills

“The Arab Labour Organisation is today called upon, in its capacity as a specialised institution of the Arab League, to seriously and profoundly reflect on the best solutions capable of stopping this drain of our human resources (brain drain). It is also called upon to contribute to the development of a training and upgrading policy to promote our Arab human resources and to prepare for a successful integration within the international economic process. It is also called upon to formulate proposals in favour of the support for investment and the revival of employment generating productive projects to respond to the need induced by the increase in the labour force.”

[President Abdelaziz Bouteflika at the opening of the 32nd Congress of the ALO. Algiers, 12 February 2005.]



274

- ❶ 0,50
- ❷ 08/03/1975
- ❸ 36 x 22
- ❹ 14
- ❺ 1.350.000
- ❻ 31/05/1980
- ❼ M. Issiakhem
- ❽ BA printing office



1975

1972-1981



275

- ❶ 0,50
- ❷ 15/03/1975
- ❸ 32 x 22
- ❹ 14
- ❺ 3.000.000
- ❻ 31/05/1980
- ❼ A. Sahouli
- ❽ BA printing office

Blood collection and transfusion

Restoring the integrity of the blood volume, by passing a certain quantity of blood from the cardiovascular system of one or several healthy subjects, called donors, into that of a sick subject, called the recipient, is the essential aim of blood transfusion. After centuries of empiricism and trials and errors, the discovery of blood groups and the technical progress of storing blood have made blood transfusion a therapeutic method of choice which enables numerous human lives to be saved every day. Surgical operations, previously deemed impossible, are today usually practiced. No one, in fact, denies that the extraordinary results of cardiac surgery, neurosurgery, organ implants, etc. could only have been obtained with blood transfusion. Nowadays, blood transfusion is considered a real public utility institution and is an integral part of the country's healthcare organisation. Specially organised blood transfusion centres, equipped with modern equipment and set up in all large towns, each day provide all the hospital establishments with the quantities of blood and by-products they need. Hence, blood donation itself has become a usual act of everyday life. Everyone knows that donating blood bears no harm since the blood constantly renews itself. Every valid individual, going about their business normally and whose age is between 18 and 65, can give blood regularly every 3 to 4 months. However, persons in a specific state, such as pregnancy, menstruation or a progressive disease, cannot give blood during this period. Donating one's blood comprises no danger. It is an act of providence and human solidarity.



Strict hygiene conditions.

The WHO and blood donation

The World Health Assembly, the supreme body of the World Health Organisation, meeting for its 28th session in May 1975, adopted the resolution of “putting in place national blood transfusion services based on voluntary non-remunerated regular blood donation”

The World Health Assembly exhorted the member countries to “put in place national blood transfusion policies and appropriate legal frameworks”. “The blood transfusion programmes should be managed and financed independently”, further specifies the international organisation.



SUMMARY



SEARCH



Stamp Day

Over a thousand post offices are located throughout the national territory, from the large town to the most remote village. The buildings housing the postal establishments, whilst they all aim to significantly fulfil the same function, differ through their location, their size and their architecture. Whilst the design of a postal building must, above all, fulfil the operating requirements and adapt to the service needs, in no way does it cede to the architectural expression of the volume and general appearance, mindful of combining beauty and utility.

Moreover, some think that the architectural forms are often characteristic of a cultural moment of historic conditions and climatic data.

It is in this context that we must be able to place the construction of the El Kantara post office built in 1937 and renovated in 1950. Through its general shape – its columns stop at the astragals from which full arches spread out -, this building recalls the particular style of the cities of djebel Aurès located on the border of the Saharan regions. The cupola as well as the column galleries are inspired from Muslim art. They are designed in accordance with the environment and climatic rigours to protect against the cold and the strong heat. This building thus presents, for many, a certain originality which designated it to be used as the theme of the postage stamp issued on the occasion of Stamp Day.



276

- ❶ 0,50
- ❷ 10/05/1975
- ❸ 23 x 25
- ❹ 11 1/2
- ❺ 40.000.000
- ❻ 31/05/1980
- ❼ B. Yelles
- ❽ Courvoisier

Postal security

The PSAG (Postal Security Action Group) was founded in the aftermath of the 20th Universal Postal Congress, held in Washington in 1989, to raise the postal world's awareness of the issues of security and to establish a global network on postal security in collaboration with regional and international authorities.

The PSAG aims to guarantee postal security at the world level, to encourage and to promote the creation of postal security departments within all the postal authorities of the member countries of the Universal Postal Union (UPU), particularly in cooperation with other international organisations. Furthermore, the PSAG contributes to the training of postal security specialists throughout the world.

Bureau de poste d'El Kantara.



1975

1972-1981

National security 1 June



- ❶ 0,50
- ❷ 01/06/1975
- ❸ 26 x 36
- ❹ 13 x 13,5
- ❺ 1.000.000
- ❻ 31/05/1980
- ❼ B. Yelles
- ❽ Courvoisier

277

The police, a symbol of order, security and justice, has never stopped fighting against abuse and corruption, helping justice, establishing security and contributing to the installation of an evolved community.

The speech made by President Boumediène at the meeting of the nation's executives, on 30 October 1969, at Club des Pins, says a lot about this subject: "The State is not necessarily and only this group of administrative systems which are, in reality, only the essential supports. Other cogs compete to complete the state structure, including the security forces entrusted with the everyday protection of persons and property. It is thanks to the vigilance of these security forces, comprised solely of Algerians, that we have been able to achieve a great many objectives already cited..." The police, which emanates from the people and serves this people, does not restrict

its role to the curative aspect by trying to repair the ruptures which divide society, provoked by the crimes or the propagations of delinquency, lax habits and negligence, they also have a mission of public education and information.

Today, the police is no longer this same police of the colonial people which the people had to endure. Since independence and particularly since 19 June 1965, it has acted in harmony and in accord with the people. It maintains with its collaboration links, it provides it with the desired services, it meets its approval and its encouragement. Hence, Police Day is a celebration of the popular masses. It solidifies the fusion and the reinforcement of links between these masses in order to eradicate any potential dissension or discord and reinforce the unity of action, reaffirm order and ensure the future.



Extra enclosed text Extensive training

In view of improving its services and to confirm its presence more effectively in the field, the General Directorate of National Security (DGSN) has decided to reinforce its workforce by recruiting 80,000 new police officers, all grades combined, by 2009. This figure is added to the 120,000 Algerian police officers already committed to their missions, namely guaranteeing peace and public security, protecting people and property and ensuring the application of the laws.



SUMMARY



SEARCH



National satellite telecommunications network



The development and diversification, since the independence, of our international relations require the availability of a flexible and direct telecommunications network with the maximum of countries. Furthermore, in accordance with the governmental policy of a harmonious development of all regions of the country, the planned network of ground stations will mostly cover the Saharan region of the country, thus ensuring good quality telephone and televisual links with the administrative centres of the South for which the traditional systems are difficult to consider due either to natural barriers or to their too high cost price. This network includes:

◆ a “standard” network (antenna : 32m in diameter) designed to reinforce the country’s potential in terms of international telecommunications (telephony and television) located in Lakhdaria (80km from Algiers), the ideal site for such installations.

This station will enable direct communications with all countries with similar installations and located in the satellite coverage area of the region of the Atlantic Ocean (America, Europe, Africa and the Middle East);

◆ fourteen “sub-standard” stations (antennae : 11m in diameter) forming the interior satellite telecommunications network, one of the first in the world due to its extent and its operational characteristics.

This network is based around a “directing” station, also located in Lakhdaria, whose role is to be used as a relay and control for the communications between the 13 other stations covering the main centres of the Sahara. Schematically, each ground station is comprised of an antenna(11 metres in diameter), a low noise, non-cooled receiver to obtain output of 31.7db/k and single channel per carrier (SCPC) equipment with a simplified form of assignation on request.

Algérie Télécom Satellite

Algérie Télécom Satellite (ATS), a subsidiary of Algérie Télécom, was founded in July 2006. The putting in place of this subsidiary specialised in space telecommunications is one of the most important points of Algérie Télécom’s total development strategy This technology VSAT (Very Small Aperture Terminal) is the main activity of Algérie Télécom Satellite which has technical and managerial skills capable of ensuring the studies, the installations and the maintenance of the equipment and to support the companies and authorities in the development of their networks.



278

- 1 0,50
- 2 28/06/1975
- 3 39 x 30,5
- 4 13 x 13 1/2
- 5 1.000.000
- 6 31/05/1980
- 7 T. Boukeroui
- 8 H. Fournier



279

- 1 1,00
- 2 28/06/1975
- 3 39 x 30,5
- 4 13 x 13 1/2
- 5 1.000.000
- 6 31/05/1980
- 7 T. Boukeroui
- 8 H. Fournier



280

- 1 1,20
- 2 28/06/1975
- 3 39 x 30,5
- 4 13 x 13 1/2
- 5 1.000.000
- 6 31/05/1980
- 7 T. Boukeroui
- 8 H. Fournier



1975

1972-1981



281

- ❶ 1,00
- ❷ 20/08/1975
- ❸ 23 x 32,5
- ❹ 12
- ❺ 1.000.000
- ❻ 31/05/1980
- ❼ T. Boukeroui
- ❽ Courvoisier

Skikda 20 August 1955

Algeria is getting ready to celebrate with particular brilliance the commemoration of 20 August – National Moudjahid Day – which coincides, this year, with the 20th anniversary of 20 August 1955. "Remember that before even the first anniversary of 1 November 1954, 20 August 1955 would offer a demonstration of sacred union and total commitment of the entire people through its djounoud and its activists.

Through a generalised uprising initiated across a large part of the national territory, the population controlled by the National Liberation Army attacked everything that represented colonisation and cried out its desire to put an end to colonial domination. 20 August 1955 shook up in the enemy deep-rooted convictions: the moudjahidine were an isolated minority and the colonial machine invincible. Through the generalised uprising and immediate and later consequences, 20 August 1955 marked an important stage in the conduct of the armed fight. First of all, this memorable day recognised the intimate cohesion of the people with its liberation army. It then marked the acting solidarity of the Algerian people with the brother people of Morocco, committed to the freedom fight against the common enemy and, through this, affirmed the Maghreb dimension of this fight. The Algerian Revolution also established itself on the international plan as well as on the universal consciousness."

[Extract from the brochure published at the end of the holding of the 4th National Moudjahidine Congress.]



The martyr Zighoud Youcef.

Arris

"The tree sparkled with new resin and guided their bare, white feet on a path outlined by their legend.

In the centre of our Numidian heart, our princes baptised it.

The conquerors shattered their weapons there before dying.

I see the Aurès sower crush the grain in his hands and, drop by drop, let it be sown so that, in the spring, the fields house the first nests. I see the mother shape the clay earth so that, at daybreak, the shepherd reconciles life and day by breaking the still warm barley bread, the child whistling in his flute an unknown prayer to God to see the cedar propagate and listen to the fern whisper the rain. Here, the centuries slowly wore away and the flint spurted out the fire of history to feed to the combat and light up the path of children, in the eyes of whom love refused to dig out its burial place. Rome had hailed the autumnal fairness of the Aurès and Islam mediated there."

[Yamina Mechakra in "La Grotte éclatée"]



SUMMARY



SEARCH



Mediterranean Games Algiers 1975



Opening ceremony of the Mediterranean Games.

From 23 August to 6 September 1975 in Algiers, Algeria is organising the 7th Mediterranean Games, a four-year event which is established in the calendars of the regional sporting events. This is the first large sporting event organised by independent Algeria which, for the occasion, and in application of its sports revival and development programme which is part of the first four-year plan, will inaugurate a large Olympic complex which includes, other than the already operating Olympic stadium, a 6,000-seat sports arena, an athletics stadium, a nautical centre of three swimming pools two of which Olympic, a series of grounds for the group sports and tennis,

a National Sports Medicine Centre and a Higher Institute of Physical Education and Sport. These games will see the participation of 15 nations with a total of some 3,000 athletes, 500 of which women, who will compete in the 20 sporting disciplines. Convinced of the noble values of peace, fraternity and friendship which sports can drive, Algeria is organising, in parallel and in the same period, the Mediterranean Popular Song and Dance Festival. These two events, one sporting and the other cultural, come together in symbiosis to make Algiers the vibrant heart of the Mediterranean Basin, whose nickname "lake of peace" will be rightly and more than ever verified.



Encyclopædia of postage stamp of Algeria



- ❶ 0,25 Swimming
- ❷ 23/08/1975
- ❸ 36 x 26
- ❹ 13
- ❺ 1.000.000
- ❻ 31/05/1980
- ❼ S. A. Bentounes
- ❽ Delrieu

2 8 2



- ❶ 0,50 Judo
- ❷ 23/08/1975
- ❸ 36 x 26
- ❹ 13
- ❺ 1.000.000
- ❻ 31/05/1980
- ❼ S. A. Bentounes
- ❽ Delrieu

2 8 3



- ❶ 0,70 Football
- ❷ 23/08/1975
- ❸ 26 x 36
- ❹ 13
- ❺ 1.000.000
- ❻ 31/05/1980
- ❼ S. A. Bentounes
- ❽ Delrieu

2 8 4



- ❶ 1,00 Athletics
- ❷ 23/08/1975
- ❸ 26 x 36
- ❹ 13
- ❺ 1.000.000
- ❻ 31/05/1980
- ❼ S. A. Bentounes
- ❽ Delrieu

2 8 5



- ❶ 1,20 Handball
- ❷ 23/08/1975
- ❸ 26 x 36
- ❹ 13
- ❺ 1.000.000
- ❻ 31/05/1980
- ❼ S. A. Bentounes
- ❽ Delrieu

2 8 6



SUMMARY



SEARCH



1975

1972-1981



2 8 7

- ❶ 4,50 Perforated block
- ❷ 23/08/1975
- ❸ 135 x 135
- ❹ 13
- ❺ 100.000
- ❻ 31/05/1980
- ❼ S. A. Bentounes
- ❽ Delrieu



The first Mediterranean Games

The first Mediterranean Games took place in 1951 in Alexandria, in Egypt, in front of the eyes of the founder of the games Mohamed Taher Pacha, cousin of King Farouk of Egypt. This competition included 743 athletes representing ten countries at the time when many countries of the Mediterranean were living under the yoke of colonisation. Italy won the most medals, in front of France and Egypt. Among the athletes present was the Italian swimmer Carlo Pedersoli who became part of cinema legend with Bud Spencer as his acting name.

Boualem Rahoui

Boualem Rahoui is a star of Algerian athletics. Born in 1948 in Aïn Témouchent, his childhood was marked by the throes of colonisation. As of 1965, he discovered athletics, cross-country running in particular, at the technical college of Oran. He signed his first contract with the Gallic Club of Oran, the GCO.

One year later, he signed a contract with the ASPTT Oran, at the young era of athletics and a great purveyor of the national team. Then followed a great career, one of the great moments of which is undisputedly his victory in the 3,000 m steeplechase at the 1975 Mediterranean Games in Algiers. In 2005, Boualem Rahoui wrote an autobiographical book, *Le Temps d'une pensée*.



SUMMARY



SEARCH





2 8 8

- ❶ 4,50 Non-perforated block
- ❷ 23/08/1975
- ❸ 135 x 135
- ❹ 100.000
- ❺ 31/05/1980
- ❻ S. A. Bentounes
- ❼ Delrieu



1975

1972-1981



289

- ❶ 0,50
- ❷ 01/11/1975
- ❸ 22 x 32
- ❹ 14
- ❺ 78.500.000
- ❻ 08/10/1987
- ❼ M. Cherifi
- ❽ BA printing office



290

- ❶ 1,00
- ❷ 01/11/1975
- ❸ 22 x 32
- ❹ 14
- ❺ 73.690.000
- ❻ 08/10/1987
- ❼ M. Cherifi
- ❽ BA printing office

8 May 1945 – 8 May 1975 Sétif – Guelma – Kherrata

This was the era when the entire world's peoples were celebrating. Fascism had just collapsed. The Algerian people, who had made a great contribution to this ideal of freedom, celebrated the event in its own way. Whilst the exploitation, humiliation and misery had matured it, the war gave birth to the hopes of freedom in it. It then came out onto the street to demand its rights, to claim its national identity through calm and peaceful demonstrations. But the colonial forces found in these demonstrations a propitious and sufficient occasion to savagely repress an unarmed and defenceless population. The entire repressive machine, soldiers, cannons, tanks and aviation, was put on the move. The repression was blind, a real slaughter ensued: searches, enfumades, destructions. It was a terrifying massacre. In Sétif and Guelma, 45,000 human lives were sacrificed and Kherrata was entirely destroyed by the bombardments from the sea. At the end of this day of 8 May 1945, the Algerian people understood that it would only be free and independent by responding to the oppressive violence through the organised revolutionary violence. The blood spilt would sow the seeds of the resurrection and prepare for the glorious 1 November 1954.

It has now been thirty years and Algeria remembers its martyrs. Of those who died to put an end to the spoliation, exploitation and injustice. The place occupied by 8 May 1945 in the popular memory is immense. 8 May 1945 and 1 November 1954 are two closely related dates which will have an indelible impression on the history of the Algerian people.



Rare image of the barbarian repression orchestrated by the colonial occupation forces.

Sétif in Nedjma

“But the Europeans had gathered.
They had moved the beds.
They turned out the weapons of their fathers.
There were no principal or supervisors left.
The smell from the kitchens had vanished.
The cook and the potato peeler had escaped.
They were frightened of us, us, us!
The demonstrators vanished into thin air.
I went in search of them. I picked up the leaflets.
I hid “La vie d’Abdelkader.”
I felt strong-headed.
I found Algeria testy. Its breathing...
Algeria’s breathing was enough.
Enough to drive away the flies.”

[Kateb Yacine, “Nedjma”, Editions du Seuil, Paris, 1956.]



SUMMARY



SEARCH



10th Congress of the Arab Postal Union

The Arab Postal Union, the APU, is a specialised institution of the League of Arab States. Its headquarters are in Cairo (Egypt). Its aim is to encourage and harmonise the postal relations between the Arab countries whilst contributing to the development of their exchanges in the cultural, social and economic domains.

This institution was founded in Damascus in 1952 during a conference which decided on the periodic holding of a congress. The acts which govern the organisation and the operating of the Arab Postal Union are the agreement concluded with the League of Arab States, the constitution and the execution regulations, the convention and its execution regulations and finally the arrangement of postal parcels and its execution regulations.

The main bodies of the Arab Postal Union are the congress, the executive council, the Arab advisory council on postal studies and the general secretariat.

The congress, which is the supreme body of the union, is held at least every three years.

It is responsible for examining and revising the union's actions on the basis of the proposals submitted by the member states.

The executive council is the body which ensures the continuity of the union's works in between congresses. It meets up once a year. The Arab advisory council on postal studies is responsible for undertaking specific studies related to postal services. The general secretariat is responsible for coordinating, publishing and circulating

information of any nature interesting the union's activities. Furthermore, it ensures the organisation and the management of the Arab Higher Postal Institute. After meeting in congress in Damascus (1952), Amman (1954), Cairo (1955 and 1971), Baghdad (1956), Tripoli (1957), Khartoum (1958), Riyadh (1960), Beirut (1966), the Arab Postal Union chose Algiers for the holding of its 10th Congress which will take place in the Palais des Nations (Club des Pins) from 20 to 28 November 1975.

The postage stamp reproduces the emblem of the Algiers's congress on a background representing the map of the member countries of the Union.



Automatic teller machines.

World electronic fund transfer network

In 2005, the Arab countries decided to create an electronic fund transfer network, in accordance with a recommendation from the Arab Permanent Postal Commission, approved during the session of the Council of Arab Ministers of Telecommunications and Technology. This decision called for the establishment by the UPU of the necessary connections to connect them to its International Financial System (IFS), a set of applications facilitating the electronic fund transfers between public postal operators and even some banks. Algeria, Djibouti, the United Arab Emirates, Morocco and Tunisia already use the UPU's IFS system for electronic fund transfers.



- ❶ 1,00
- ❷ 20/11/1975
- ❸ 36 x 25
- ❹ 12
- ❺ 1.000.000
- ❻ 31/05/1980
- ❼ S. A. Bentoues
- ❽ Courvoisier

291



1975

1972-1981



- ❶ 0,05
- ❷ 17/12/1975
- ❸ 22 x 32
- ❹ 14
- ❺ 14.250.000
- ❻ 08/10/1987
- ❼ M. Cherifi
- ❽ BA printing office

292



- ❶ 0,10
- ❷ 17/12/1975
- ❸ 22 x 32
- ❹ 14
- ❺ 37.550.000
- ❻ 08/10/1987
- ❼ M. Cherifi
- ❽ BA printing office

293



- ❶ 0,25
- ❷ 17/12/1975
- ❸ 22 x 32
- ❹ 14
- ❺ 17.250.000
- ❻ 08/10/1987
- ❼ M. Cherifi
- ❽ BA printing office

294



- ❶ 0,30
- ❷ 17/12/1975
- ❸ 22 x 32
- ❹ 14
- ❺ 20.885.000
- ❻ 08/10/1987
- ❼ M. Cherifi
- ❽ BA printing office

295



- ❶ 0,70
- ❷ 17/12/1975
- ❸ 22 x 32
- ❹ 14
- ❺ 18.200.000
- ❻ 08/10/1987
- ❼ M. Cherifi
- ❽ BA printing office

296

8 May 1945

Sent to Algeria by the head of the French State, General de Gaulle, a few days after the events to investigate the massacres of 8 May 1945 in Sétif, Guelma and Kherrata, Paul Tubert, a gendarmerie general, drafted an exhausting report in which he emphasised the degrading conditions to which the Algerians had been reduced. He recognised the massive and blind repression against the population on 8 May 1945 and the days that followed: "The reason of State, the commodity of a blind and massive repression enabling a few guilty people to be punished from among the thousands of massacred innocents, the administrative de facto immunity covering, for example, the deputy prefect of Guelma, did deliberately and without excuse arrest and shoot, without any form of process, Muslims from the city whose families are still demanding, in vain, an enquiry, a ruling or even a simple explanation." The mission interrupted his work upon the order of the French government. Paul Tubert relates in his report facts which were told to him, emphasising the

state of mind of the Algerians who, more than ever, rejected colonisation. He wrote : "A teacher from the region of Bougie gave his pupils a writing exercise : "I am French, France is my motherland." The Muslim children wrote : "I am Algerian, Algeria is my motherland." Another teacher gave a lesson on the Roman Empire. He talked about slaves. "Like us", shouted a kid." But beyond the evidence of the colonial archives, the events of 8 May 1945 were engraved in letters of blood in the collective Algerian memory. In his famous novel, "Nedjma", the novelist Kateb Yacine painted the violence of the repression which was hailed down on the populations: "Armoured tanks, armoured tanks, armoured tanks, there are some who fall and others who run among the trees, there is no mountain, no strategy, we could have cut the telephone wires, but they have the radio and brand new American weapons. The gendarmes got out of their side-car, I can't see anyone around me anymore."



Testimony

Henri Alleg talks about the reports of a witness who saw the Sétif massacres : "The legionnaires picked up babies by their feet, spun them around and threw them against the stone walls where their flesh scattered on the rocks."

[Quoted by Boucif Mekhaled in "Chroniques d'un massacre - 8 mai 1945", Ed. Syros, 1995.]



SUMMARY



SEARCH



Historic monuments

The Palace of the Bey of Constantine

In Constantine around 1830, Ahmed Bey had a palace built of remarkable luxury and charm. The buildings are arranged around several courtyards and gardens crossed by colonnades enhanced with Italian marble, cedar wood

from the Aurès and faience cladding of an extreme richness. Wonderful frescos decorate the walls of the galleries, representing small fortresses which overlooked the countryside, towns and ports of the Mediterranean. Among the vestiges still contained in the palace is an invaluable louha reproducing a verse of the Koran, delicately calligraphed and richly decorated with illumination.



Inside of the Bey's Palace, in Constantine

Protected Heritage

From the first years of independence, the issues related to cultural heritage have been the responsibility of the Ministry of National Education. The order no. 67-281 of 20 December 1967, on digs and the protection of historic and natural monuments and sites, governs the digs of the fixed and movable historic monuments as well as the natural ones. This text particularly sets down the criteria for the classification procedure and the authorised organisations. This order defines the sanctions of the different forms of alienation of the heritage and briefly establishes the relationships between private property and public property. For many years, this law was the reference in terms of managing the cultural heritage in Algeria. In 1998, the law no. 98-04, on the protection of the cultural heritage, provides new precisions. The definition of cultural heritage is included in it, as well as the general rules for its protection, its safeguarding and its promotion.



- ❶ 1,00 The Bey's Palace Mosque, Constantine
- ❷ 20/12/1975
- ❸ 33 x 48,5
- ❹ 11 1/2
- ❺ 500.000
- ❻ 31/05/1980
- ❼ According to photo
- ❽ Courvoisier

2 9 7



- ❶ 2,00 Sidi Boumediène madrasa oratory Tlemcen
- ❷ 20/12/1975
- ❸ 33 x 48,5
- ❹ 11 1/2
- ❺ 500.000
- ❻ 31/05/1980
- ❼ According to photo
- ❽ Courvoisier

2 9 8



- ❶ 2,50 The Dey's Palace, Algiers
- ❷ 20/12/1975
- ❸ 48,5 x 33
- ❹ 11 1/2
- ❺ 500.000
- ❻ 31/05/1980
- ❼ According to photo
- ❽ Courvoisier

2 9 9



1975

1972-1981

...

The Tlemcen madrasa



Madrasa of Tlemcen.

From the 12th to the 15th centuries, Tlemcen became the city of scholars, the city of many madrasas where some of the most famous professors of the Arab world of the time taught. It was for the ancient Algerian city the radiant era of schools which attracted the greatest masters. Both temples of knowledge and places of workshop, they were nurseries of educated people and mystical scholars. These madrasas were often as beautiful as the palaces, so great

was the respect and cult of knowledge. It is at the El Eubbad madrasa, next to the Sidi Boumediène mosque, where Ibn Khaldoun retired for a while. "I went to the madrasa of the holy Sheikh Boumediène, wishing to escape the bothers of mundane affairs and devote myself to study." Restored by the historic monuments department, this madrasa is still an invaluable monument of the cultural heritage.

The Palace of the Dey of Algiers

It was in 1817 that the dey Ali Khodja set up the headquarters of the government of the Regency of El Djazaïr in the Palais de la Citadelle. Located on the highest point of the city, the Citadel included a set of military-type buildings whose construction dated back to the 16th century.

At the entrance door of the Dey's palace, we still see a heavy chain which hangs down in the shape of an anchor under the porch roof. Once over the threshold, we have access to two richly decorated sqifas (halls) which lead out onto a large courtyard paved in marble and decorated with a fountain. It is on the edge of this courtyard that the Divan room is found, where the Dey handed down justice and granted his audiences. The famous scene called the "hit of the fan" took place in this room between Dey Hussein and the French Consul Duval. This important historic monument is currently the subject of major restoration and promotion works to become the Museum of El Djazaïr and of old Algiers.



The Dey's Palace, in Algiers.



SUMMARY



SEARCH



Millennium of the University of Al Azhar



University of Al Azhar, in the centre of Cairo.

Founded by Djawhar, the Sicilian chief, on the order of his master, the Caliph Al Mou'iz Lidin Allah, in the years 359-361 of Hegira (970-972) to be used both as a mosque and a school, Al Azhar was the first of the mosques built by the Fatimids. Its name goes back to Fatima Azzahra, the daughter of the Prophet (QSSSL). In its current state, the University of Al Azhar with its three minarets is comprised of a set of structures and extensions made throughout the different eras. Among the parts comprising it, the great prayer room is particularly remarkable, supported by columns and opening onto a vast courtyard (sahn) decorated with porticos of a Fatimid-style plaster architectural ornamentation, applied

on a wall-hanging on the surface to be decorated and surrounded by Kufi calligraphy. Considered as one of the oldest Islamic universities, Al Azhar gave its first lesson in 364 of Hegira (975). As of this time, it remained the asylum of the Arabic-Islamic cultures and one of the main sources of the intellectual movement in the Islamic world. As a scientific university, Al Azhar includes five periods. The period of the Fatimids, where it knew its real academic life when the Caliph Al Aziz Billah allowed his minister Yaâkoub Ibn Kels to appoint a group of doctors to give teaching on different disciplines, particularly the Koran sciences, hadith, jurisprudence as well as mathematics and medicine.



Al Azhar

The University of Al Azhar was for a long time the birthplace of the Egyptian and Arab nationalism. Jamal Eddine Al Afghani, at the origin of the Islamic reformist movement, preached the renaissance of Islam here. Later on, it was Mohammed Abdou, an Egyptian magistrate and writer and one of the masters of the Islamic renaissance, who gave a resounding echo to the teaching of Al Afghani. Sheikh Abdou, an ardent defender of the Arabic language and of the Muslim identity, preached the unification of Sunni and Shiite traditions. Through these essentially Islamic teachings, this reformer restored to the Muslim religion its essential component – tolerance. The University of Al Azhar has generated other famous people who fought for the recognition of the Arabic identity, including the late President Houari Boumediène.



3 0 0

- ❶ 2,00
- ❷ 27/12/1975
- ❸ 32 x 47
- ❹ 12
- ❺ 1.000.000
- ❻ 31/05/1980
- ❼ According to photo
- ❽ Kultura



1975

1972-1981

...

With the era of the Ayyubids, it kept its academic nature, but lost its cultural function. The Friday prayer service was no longer celebrated for a century.

Then the intellectual life saw a surprising development under the reign of the Mamluks. Many students came from all corners of the world to be educated there.

At the start of the 7th century of Hegira, Al Azhar assumed a great historic mission in preserving the heritage of the Arabic-Islamic civilisation from the Mongol devastations in the Orient which spared neither the Baghdad institutes of sciences nor the sources of the Islamic culture in Spain. Al Azhar thus became the refuge

of scholars and students and enabled a group of famous men of science, such as Ibn Khaldoun, Omar Ibn Al Faredh, Ibn Khalikane Al Askalani, Al Mekrizi and many more besides, to find in it an ideal place for their intellectual activities.

But during the Ottoman era, the teaching declined, accentuated at the start of the 19th century under the reign of Mohammed Ali. The teaching programmes were limited to only the religious and linguistic sciences up until the eve of the 1961 fundamental overhaul which enabled the University of Al Azhar to shine forth once again and to extend its cultural activity to all scientific disciplines.



The Zeïtouna

Great Tunisian university, based in Tunis, the University of Zeïtouna would be the oldest educational establishment of the Arab world since a madrasa was founded in 737 inside the Zeïtouna mosque. Its most illustrious students include Ibn Khaldoun who gave lessons there afterwards, Abou El Kacem Chabbi and many more besides. In the aftermath of 20 March 1956, the date of Tunisia's independence, the Tunisian President, Habib Bourguiba put an end to the link between the university and the mosque. Further to this decision, a modern university was established on 26 April of the same year, replaced on 1 March 1961 by the Faculty of Sharia and Theology. Welcoming some 1,200 students, it is one of the components of the University of Tunis. In 1987, the Tunisian President Zine El Abidine Ben Ali created three institutes associated with the university, namely the Higher Institute of Theology, which welcomed its first students as of 1988, the Higher Institute of Islamic Civilisation, which has some 300 students and about 40 researchers, and the Centre of Islamic Studies of Kairouan.



SUMMARY



SEARCH





Place of piety and knowledge.

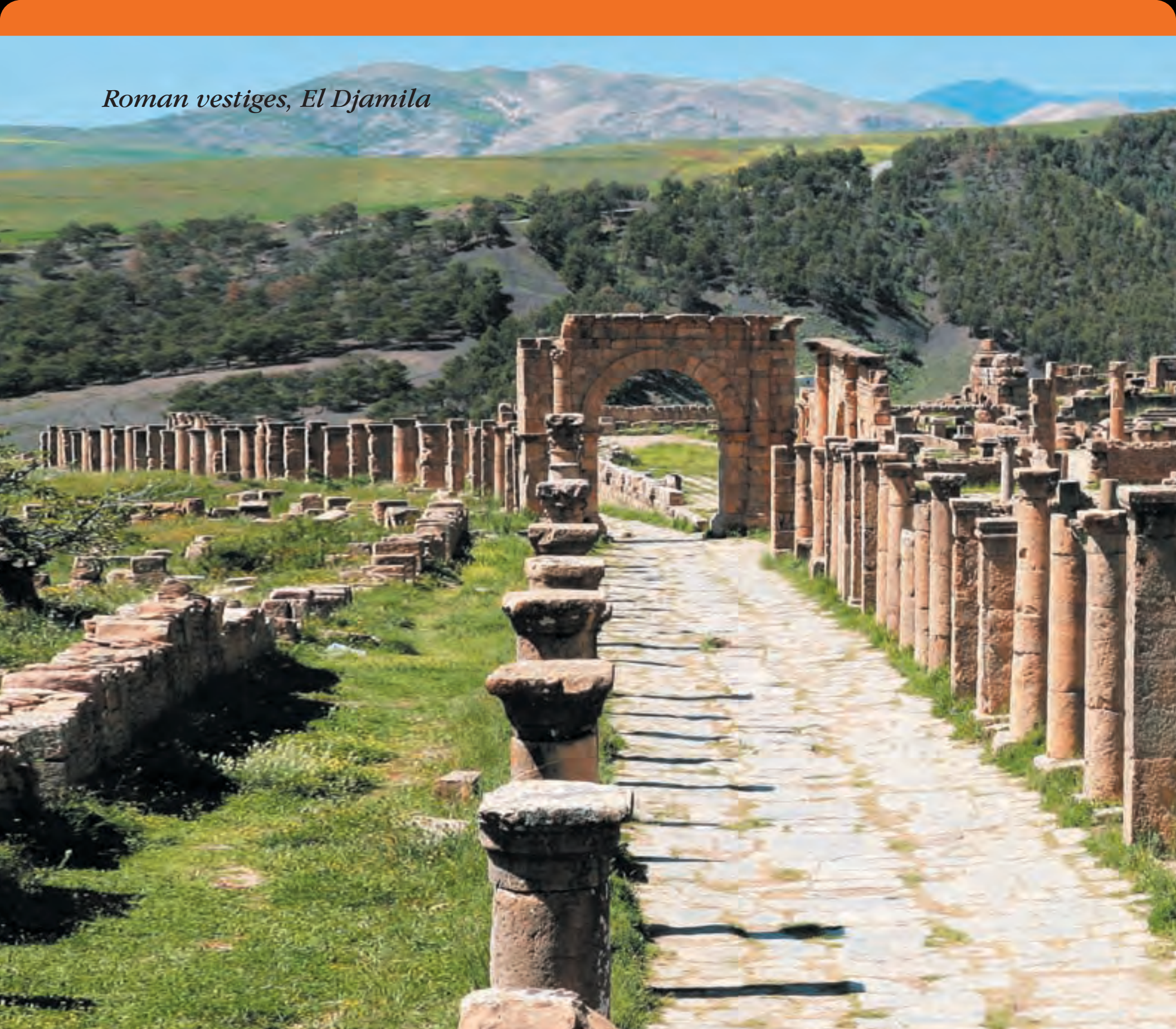
The Al-Qaraouiyine Mosque

Built in year 245 of Hegira, in the centre of the Moroccan city of Fez, by a pious woman, Fatima Al Fihria, daughter of a rich trader, the mosque, small at the start, has got bigger over the centuries to reach its current size and become an essential crossroads of Muslim theologians and other scholars from the Arab-Muslim world. A centre of sciences and learning, the Mosque was to give the Idrissid city the title of spiritual capital of the Muslim west, after the eclipse of the cities of Kairouan and Cordoba. A building for prayers initially, then a university, the Mosque was no more than 1,248m² at the start.

It was made larger and transformed by numerous dynasties who reigned in Morocco. Its great court (sahn), with marble and zellige flooring, dates back to the Almoravid period. The Almohads placed a monumental lustre on it. The Merinids particularly gave the Mosque a room for the “Mouaqqite” and a library which was to make it one of Islam's most brilliant intellectual centres. The Alaouite dynasty kept the university tradition inside the Mosque, by giving it a 2nd library and setting about restoring its documents and manuscripts. Proof of the architectural greatness of the Arab-Muslim civilisation, the mosque has 16 knaves decorated with 21 arches which share the spaces and a Zenetes oratory in a Hispanic-Moorish style.



Roman vestiges, El Djamila



SUMMARY



SEARCH





SUMMARY



SEARCH



1976

1972-1981



3 0 1

- 1 0,50
Lagonosticta senegala senegala
- 2 24/01/1976
- 3 23 x 33
- 4 12
- 5 1.000.000
- 6 31/05/1980
- 7 Printer
- 8 Courvoisier



3 0 2

- 1 1,40
Tchagra senegala cucullata
- 2 24/01/1976
- 3 33 x 23
- 4 12
- 5 1.000.000
- 6 31/05/1980
- 7 Printer
- 8 Courvoisier



3 0 3

- 1 2,00
Parus caeruleus ultramarinus
- 2 24/01/1976
- 3 23 x 33
- 4 12
- 5 1.000.000
- 6 31/05/1980
- 7 Printer
- 8 Courvoisier



3 0 4

- 1 2,50
Pterocles orientalis
- 2 24/01/1976
- 3 33 x 23
- 4 12
- 5 1.000.000
- 6 31/05/1980
- 7 Printer
- 8 Courvoisier

Birds

The Senegal or Red-billed Fire Finch

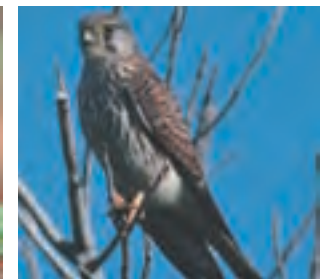
Lagonosticta senegala

As its name indicates, this small, 9cm bird is native to Senegal. Introduced to Tamanrasset in the Hoggar (Algeria) around 1940, the Senegal has proliferated since. The Senegal builds a globulous nest, laterally pierced with a take-off hole, in dense shrubs, hays and holes in walls. The beauty of its pinky red, brown and black plumage, its seed diet – it feeds around and in houses, looking for millet grains and peeled rice – make it sought after by bird lovers.

The Southern Tchagra

Tchagra

The remarkable soft song of the Southern Tchagra, starting with very clear notes and continuing plaintively, reveals the presence of this long-tailed bird, when it is hidden in very dense shrubs. Just like the Senegal Fire Finch, the Southern Tchagra is a tropical species. However, it is widespread in a narrow coastal strip of the north of Algeria. This insectivore bird is so distrustful that very few of its habits are known. It is often confused with the shrike.



The Blue Tit

Parus caeruleus ultramarinus

This lovely, highly coloured bird, remarkably quarrelsome in spite of its small size (11cm), lives without much fear of man both in gardens and in the thickets or forests. The blue tit voluntarily takes acrobatic attitudes. It is even found in the oases where it is pointed out through a series of double metallic syllables : “Tizi... tizi...”. Nesting in a hole in a tree or wall, the blue tit has proven to be an invaluable support to agriculture through the large number of insects it eats, particularly in the spring.

The Black-bellied Sandgrouse

Pterocles orientalis

Called quoidri, in Algeria, it is the largest of Maghreb's sandgrouses. It often lives in the stony semi-desert regions. It avoids the full desert and leaves the regions developed by man. However, in summer, it returns to the cereal-growing regions of the high plains. The habits of this seedeater, a long time considered as a harmful bird, are not well known. We cannot confirm whether it is the male or the female which broods.

The Phoenix

With purple, gold, blue, pink plumage, in almost all the colours of the rainbow, with a red crest and coal black bones, the phoenix, the pure fruit of the imagination of man, has been included in all myths. Hence, for the Greeks, it lived in Heliopolis and for the Chinese, it preferred the top of the sun-bathed mountains.

Legend says that it dies in the fire and is reborn from its ashes every five hundred years approximately. It feeds on ambrosia, dew and the warmth of the sun.

It takes 3 years to gain its magnificent plumage. It is the companion of the sun and the king of the birds.



SUMMARY



SEARCH



Solidarity with the People's Republic of Angola

Born on 11 November 1975, after a long liberation war against the Portuguese colonialism, started in 1961, the People's Republic of Angola found itself faced with both internal and external aggression, fomented by the imperialism and its allies in Africa.

Under the enlightened conduct of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA), the Angolan people had to carry out a second liberation war as hard as the one it victoriously won against the Portuguese colonialism.

Boosted by the support of most African peoples and the entire progressive international community, the Angolan people, through their firm determination both at the military level – the total liberation of the country being almost achieved – and at the diplomatic level, established the People's Republic of Angola on the international plan by becoming, quite recently, a full member of the African Union Organisation.

These successes and the collapse of the separatist coalition must not make us forget that the heroic fight of the Angolan people continues and that it must still face up to new intrigues.

A necessary and significant international solidarity with the People's Republic of Angola, led by the MPLA (Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola), must still activate to complete the victory which will open up the path for the national construction in peace, progress

and prosperity for all Angola's children. In this national salvation undertaking, the brother Angolan people can count on Algeria's support, just as in its national liberation fight.



Fighting women of the MPLA in exercise.

Agostinho Neto

Born in 1922 In Angola, Agostinho Antonio Neto studied medicine in Portugal, before joining the clandestine Portuguese Communist Party in 1948 to defend the anti-colonialist arguments. In 1956, along with Mario de Andrade and Marcellino Dos Santos, he founded the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA). Arrested by the Portuguese authorities, he was deported to Cape Verde from 1960 to the year 1962. Upon his return to Angola, he took part in the guerrilla action against the Portuguese occupation and gained the support of the non-aligned countries. Portugal which got rid of dictatorship in 1975, granted Angola its independence in the same year.

Agostino Neto became the first President of independent Angola. He died in Moscow on 10 September 1979 from the effects of an illness.



3 0 5

- ❶ 0,50
- ❷ 21/02/1976
- ❸ 22,7 x 38,1
- ❹ 11 1/2 x 11 3/4
- ❺ 1.000.000
- ❻ 31/05/1980
- ❼ M. Issiakhem
- ❽ Courvoisier



1976

1972-1981



306

- ❶ 1,40
- ❷ 21/02/1976
- ❸ 26 x 36
- ❹ 13 1/2 x 13
- ❺ 1.000.000
- ❻ 31/05/1980
- ❼ A. Mechta
- ❽ Delrieu

10 March 1876, first telephone link

The transmission of the human voice through electricity responded to the concern for exchanging a large volume of information. The telephone was developed by certain physicians. It was Philipp Reis who, in 1860, made the first electric transmission of a melody at a certain distance. Around 1875, Elisha Gray and Alexander Graham Bell, unknown to one another, each devoted themselves to telephone transmissions. Gray's telephone was similar to Reis' one.

Gray had fixed to the membrane a small steel rod whose end dipped into a low conductivity liquid. All his transmission in front of the membrane made the rod vibrate, hence a variation in the current in the circuit powered by accumulators of which this liquid was a part.

On the receiving set, the conductors went through an electromagnet inside which was placed another soft iron rod also fixed to a membrane. Hence the sound reaching the transmission diaphragm was electrically reproduced by the receiving diaphragm.

On 14 February 1876, Gray filed a temporary patent application for the instrument he invented, whereas on the same day, but a few hours earlier, Bell had filed a patent for the same type of instrument.

The ownership of the invention was the subject of bitter legal disputes, but it was Bell who finally received the patent rights for an invention which gave him great prestige. These primitive devices only enabled mediocre communications, but they were to undergo very fast progress.

It was on 10 March 1876, after a lot of tests, that Bell announced an entire phrase on the telephone.

His correspondent, Mr Watson, was his own assistant. As of 1877, a telephone line was installed. That same year, a news bulletin was communicated by telephone to a newspaper. This feat recognised the start of the public use of the telephone.

This method of communication would undergo a remarkable expansion in all parts of the world where there are about 350 million telephone sets in service.



Reconstruction of Graham Bell's demonstration.



Graham Bell.

The cordless telephone

One and a quarter centuries after the invention of the telephone by Graham Bell, telephone conversations can be done using a mobile phone. This is a technology which enables a person to telephone and receive communications wherever they are using a cordless telephonic device. The mobile transmits sound or di-gital data by magnetic waves within a network comprised of radio-electric antennae connected to the traditional network.



SUMMARY



SEARCH



Solidarity with the Sahrawi people

Western Sahara is located to the west of North Africa, opposite the Canary Islands. Steeped to the west by the Atlantic Ocean, it is demarcated by the borders of Algeria, Morocco and Mauritania.

Colonised in 1904 by Spain, the Sahrawi people continued to fight to regain their freedom and their dignity. As of 1957, the Sahrawi people saw their fight intensify against the Spanish occupier. Thanks to their tenacity and courage, they liberated vast stretches of their territory, forcing the Spanish forces to withdraw to the coastal regions. Under the cover of the "Pull-through" operation, with the help of the French forces then operating

in Algeria, in 1958 the Spanish army reconquered the strategic points, making the populations suffer a ferocious repression. These exactions did not drive the Sahrawi people to despair. They only stimulated its aspirations for independence by encouraging them to use up all the resources. In 1966, the problem of Western Sahara was submitted to the United Nations which demanded Spain to organise a referendum through which the Sahrawi people would express themselves. The United Nations recognised the right to self-determination of the Sahrawi people, a right which was to be recognised by the African Union Organisation and the Non-Aligned Movement.



Sahrawi children carry Polisario Front flags in a refugee camp, in 1977.

The Boukraâ phosphate

Western Sahara is known for being a larger producer of phosphate. The Boukraâ (or Bou Craa or Bu Craa) phosphate mine is located in the north of Western Sahara, 100km to the south-east of the capital Laâyoune, in a region occupied by Morocco.

The Boukraâ mine is an open-air mine run by a subsidiary of the Cherifian Office of Phosphates, owning the monopoly over the mine for Morocco. Alone, it produces 1,860,000 tonnes of phosphate a year. This production is routed by the longest conveyor belt in the world (96km) as far as the port of the town of Laâyoune. The production is 45% exported to the United States and 20% to Europe.

One flag, one nation.



- ❶ 0,50
- ❷ 13/03/1976
- ❸ 31,4 x 38,1
- ❹ 11½ x 13¾
- ❺ 1.000.000
- ❻ 31/05/1980
- ❼ I. Samsom
- ❽ Courvoisier

3 0 7



1976

1972-1981

...

Hence, Spain promised to organise a referendum in Western Sahara. Discussions took place between Algeria, Morocco and Mauritania. These three countries confirmed their support for the principle of self-determination, thereby promising to ensure its application within a framework which would ensure the Sahrawi people the expression of their future. In 1973, the Sahrawi people, under the aegis of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Saguia El Hamra and Rio de Oro (Polisario), took to arms to force the Spanish colonisers to recognise their rights for independence and freedom.

In 1975, reneging on their promise to work for the self-determination of Sahrawi people, the governments of Morocco and Mauritania decided with the complicity of the Spanish government to intervene militarily in Western

Sahara and to share this territory under the cover of the so-called “Green March” and an agreement was signed between the three countries on 14 November 1975 in Madrid. Hostile to the Madrid tripartite agreement, the Sahrawi people did not lay down their weapons and continued their battle against the new invaders.

Faithful to the principle of solidarity with the oppressed peoples and to their commitments, Algeria rejected this agreement contrary to the recommendations of the international organisations and to the legitimate aspirations of the Sahrawi people.

In the night of 27 to 28 February 1976, the Sahrawi people, through the voice of their sole representative, the Polisario Front, declared the birth of the Sahrawi Arab Democratic Republic (SADR).



A population seeking emancipation.

UN resolutions

In 1970, the General Assembly of the UN adopted the resolution 3437 which condemned the “Moroccan occupation” and recognised the Polisario Front as the “legitimate representative of the Sahrawi people”, in accordance with resolution 1514 on the granting of independence to the colonial countries and peoples. That same year, Mauritania abandoned its territorial ambitions over Western Sahara, leaving only Morocco, which annexed the Mauritanian conflict zone.

This UN resolution gave birth to the UN peace plan accepted by Morocco and the Polisario Front which would be followed by a cease-fire in 1991 to enable the implementation of the Settlement Plan. The self-determination referendum planned for 1992 was to come up against difficulties related to the definition of the electorate.

The resolution 690 of the 1991 Security Council created the UN Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara (MINURSO). The UN text indicates that “the Saharan people will freely and democratically choose between independence and annexation to Morocco”. To organise this referendum, the MINURSO must ensure the recording of voters, the release of detainees and the repatriation of Sahrawi refugees residing in Algeria.



SUMMARY



SEARCH



Stamp Day

Out of the employees of the Post and Telecommunications Authority, the postmen are the best known to the public. Standing out by their uniform and their affable and servable attitude, they are awaited every morning in most households and centres of social, economic and administrative activity.

Almost 3,000 of them criss-cross the towns and village of the country to bring news, letters and parcels, bringing joy to families or delivering various reports and documents contributing to maintaining the cultural, administrative and economic life of the nation.

In good or bad weather, whether hot or cold, they fulfil their daily task, always with a smile on their faces.

They are driven by the two-fold concern of respecting the times and the rounds set for them by the Authority and correctly and courteously fulfilling the mission given to them by users.

Aware of the importance of the social role the postmen play, many users do everything to facilitate their task by installing letter boxes that are in a good condition and clearly pointed out. In spite of the technical progress which increasingly tends to replace man with machine, the task of the postman will for a long time keep its human aspect. To honour the postmen, the Post and Telecommunications Authority is devoting the issue of a postage stamp to them on the occasion of Stamp Day.



308

- ❶ 1,40 The postman
- ❷ 20/03/1976
- ❸ 22,7 x 33
- ❹ 11 1/2 x 11 3/4
- ❺ 1.000.000
- ❻ 31/05/1980
- ❼ According to photo
- ❽ Courvoisier

The postman

Is the job of a postman coming to an end? Certainly not, even though a lot of things have changed in the delivering of letters: even a few years ago the letter-writing tradition was still queen. Today, the extended use of the telephone, which has the merit of shortening the distances and ensuring immeasurable gains in time, is shaking up habits. On foot or using another locomotion method, the postman is committed to a mission which requires a good physical condition.

Street names and numbers

A street name is an odonym. The streets are named after famous people, names of places, historic dates or others.

The layout of the recent cities into blocks enables the streets to be numbered, particularly in North America.

The urbanism of the recent quarters gives a common theme to all streets of the quarter (names of musicians, names of birds, flowers, etc.). This system enables people, through the simple declaration of its name, to guess in what quarter the street is located.

Depending on the countries, the numbers of streets are systematically or non-systematically assigned in accordance with various rules: the even numbers on one side and the odd numbers on the other; the numbers increasing in the opposite direction to the town centre, the arbitrary numbers which follow on from each other with the potential use of a), b) and c) to decided between the subdivisions of a plot of land, initially bearing a single number; or numbers representing a distance (in metres) from the start of the street.



1976

1972-1981



309

- ❶ 0,50
- ❷ 24/04/1976
- ❸ 37,5 x 30,55
- ❹ 13 1/2 x 14
- ❺ 500.000
- ❻ 31/05/1980
- ❼ M. Temmam
- ❽ Enschede

Tuberculosis: a danger for everyone

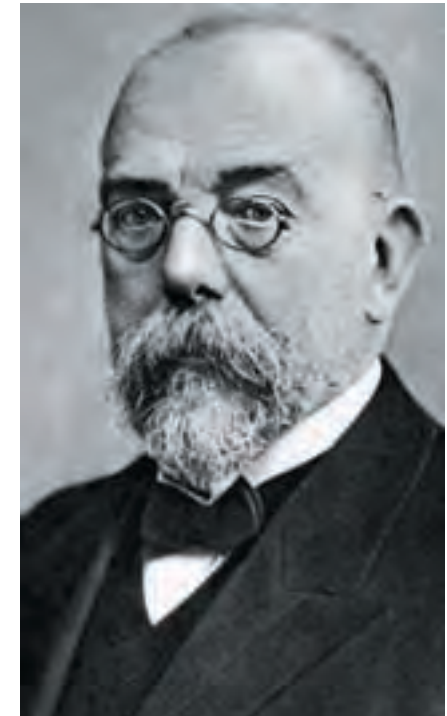
Tuberculosis is not a hereditary disease. It is not transmitted from a tuberculous mother to her child. It does not just affect some families who would be predisposed by saving others who would be privileged.

Tuberculosis is an acquired disease which can affect any individual if they are subjected to the contagion. Tuberculosis is in fact an infectious and contagious disease due to a microbe called Koch's bacillus. This microbe is present in a countless quantity in the lungs of people suffering from tuberculosis.

Tuberculosis transmission is inter-human. The disease is propagated from the sick subject, when the latter is not recognised or treated, to healthy subjects in their entourage: their parents, their colleagues, their children and anybody in close

contact with them. A tuberculosis patient who is not treated can contaminate, on average, five people a year around him by propagating – when they cough or speak – Koch's bacillus which will remain suspended in the air and which may be inhaled by their entourage. It is these inhaled bacillus which will provoke the disease in the healthy people living in contact with untreated tuberculosis subjects. But accidentally also, in the street, the markets, any public place, any healthy person may be in contact with a tuberculosis subject who is not aware, who coughs and who spits; this is why tuberculosis can affect any of us. In other words, tuberculosis is a danger for everyone.

However, it is very easy to recognise people suffering from tuberculosis and to effectively treat them, to



Robert Koch.

The end of pulmonary tuberculosis

Pulmonary tuberculosis, a disease emblematic of the 19th century, which we thought had disappeared, has returned and is particularly threatening the poorest social layers of the deprived countries. Every year, there are 8 million new cases and 3 million deaths in the world. Worse still, ultra-resistant tuberculosis is particularly ravaging in Africa where, linked to AIDS, it progresses quickly. In 2004, the WHO estimated that close to 2.3 million Africans are infected with tuberculosis, whose incidence is increasing by more than 4% a year in the wake of AIDS, of which it is the first opportunist infection.

Looking after sick people.



SUMMARY



SEARCH





Popular awareness raising campaign in the 1970s in Algier.

protect young people against tuberculosis. To recognise tuberculosis, an examination under the microscope of the sputum of people presenting the signs of a disease of the respiratory system is all that is required, i.e. subjects who cough and spit pus or sometimes blood over several days. This examination is done in all anti-tuberculosis dispensaries. Even if the sick person lives far away from an anti-tuberculosis dispensary, they can get an examination of

their sputum by turning up at any health centre in the country. When tuberculosis bacillus is found in the sputum, the sick person can be treated with medication that is so powerful that the bacillus will no longer be seen in the sputum after 1 or 2 months of treatment.

The treated sick person is therefore no longer dangerous for their entourage a few weeks after the start of their treatment.

But to completely cure it, the tuberculous subject must be treated for a year. This treatment may be given at the dispensary: the sick person then lives with their family and can return quickly to work, three to six months after the start of their treatment.

To protect young people against tuberculosis and more particularly the newly-born and small children who are the most vulnerable, they simply need the BCG vaccination.

This vaccination is compulsory and is practiced in all maternity wards, in all health centres, in all hospitals and in all the maternal and child welfare units.

To ensure any newly-born is not at risk of contracting tuberculosis, they must be vaccinated with the BCG vaccination once born. Provided the tuberculous subjects are recognised and treated, and provided the disease is prevented in all young children through the BCG vaccination, tomorrow tuberculosis will no longer be a danger for anyone.



An all-encompassing treatment.



1976

1972-1981



310

- ❶ 0,50
- ❷ 22/05/1976
- ❸ 17,8 x 22,3
- ❹ 13 1/2
- ❺ 200.000
- ❻ 03/11/1988
- ❼ M. Cherifi
- ❽ Enschede



310 B

- ❶ 5,00 Books of stamps of 10 PS with 0,50
- ❷ 22/05/1976
- ❸ 17,8 x 22,3
- ❹ 13 1/2
- ❺ 300.000
- ❻ 03/11/1988
- ❼ M. Cherifi
- ❽ Enschede



310 A

- ❶ 3,00 Books of stamps of 06 PS with 0,50
- ❷ 22/05/1976
- ❸ 17,8 x 22,3
- ❹ 13 1/2
- ❺ 200.000
- ❻ 03/11/1988
- ❼ M. Cherifi
- ❽ Enschede

8 May 1945 – 8 May 1975 Sétif – Guelma – Kherrata

In Guelma, 200km to the east of Sétif, the demonstrations started on 8 May 1945 around 5.00pm. The procession which was moving towards the monument to the dead was blocked by the deputy prefect Achiary. Accompanied by police officers, he prohibited the demonstrators from advancing. He demanded an immediate break-up. Putting himself across the road, the deputy prefect took out his arm and fired into the air to disperse the demonstration but the crowd continued to advance. Achiary was knocked over and the police charged, then fired into the crowd. The standard bearer Boumaza El Hamdi collapsed, whereas other demonstrators were wounded with bayonet strikes. It was total confusion. The demonstrators threw stones at the colonial police officers. The deputy prefecture immediately set up a curfew and gave the order to arm the militia of the European colonisers. Information on the Sétif massacres reached Guelma.

The emotion was huge in the douars and many found refuge in the mountains to move away from the repression.

A veritable troop of nationalist activists was organised. All the players in the football team Espérance sportive guelmoise were executed as a manager of the club was suspected of activating in the national movement. The cadavers were taken to the Place de l'église, sprinkled with petrol and burned. Other bodies were put in the Heliopolis' limestone furnaces.

The entry into action of the military and the gendarme was synonymous with an organised massacre. Armoured cars shot at the passers-by in the streets and on the roads. Planes flying at tree-top level dropped rockets and machine-gunned the mechtas. Communal graves were dug out near the douars and could not even contain the impressive number of cadavers. Entire villages of the region of Guelma were razed to the ground.

Mass graves

"A lot of bodies have not been able to be buried; they are thrown into the wells, into the gorges of Kherrata. Militiamen are using lime kilns to get rid of the cadavers. Saci Benhamla, who lived a few hundred metres from the Heliopolis lime kiln, described the unbearable odour of burnt skin and the relentless coming-and-going of trucks unloading the cadavers, which then burned giving off a bluish smoke."

[Boucif Mekhaled, "Chroniques d'un massacre : 8 mai 1945, Sétif-Guelma-Kherrata", Ed. Syros, Paris, 1995.]

Stele in memory of Saâl Bouzid.



SUMMARY



SEARCH



Pastoralism



After radically transforming the living and working conditions of rural inhabitants in the farming regions of the country, the Agrarian Revolution, in its third phase, is addressed to the inhabitants of the steppic regions, to those living mainly on pastoral breeding. The steppe is the immense zone where, due to the aridity of the climate, no crop growing is possible without irrigation, but permanent vegetation enables ovine breeding. This is the “lamb country” which stretches to the south from the track of the isohyetal of 400mm of rains on average a year up until the isohyetal of 100mm, to the south of which starts the Saharan desert. Thus defined, the steppe covers approximately 20 million hectares, 15 million of which could be actually used for the herds.

It is estimated that the steppe currently has 8 to 10 million ovine at least. This livestock is the country's main

meat and wool production capacity. The herd is the main or sole resource of 170,000 families approximately, with the breeding along with the activities directly related to it being the sole major production of the steppic regions. The exploitation of man by man is, in the pastoral breeding production conditions, constant and particularly serious: the herd is very unevenly distributed, with half of the total number belonging to 5% of the breeders.

The large herd owners have them kept by the shepherds who, with no possibility of subsisting otherwise and not being able to defend themselves due to the isolation imposed by the living conditions in the steppe, cannot refuse the draconian conditions of the azela contract.

The misery of families of shepherds is once again accentuated by the constraints specific to this work which imposes isolation and constant moving to look for



Threats on the steppe

Today, the so-called deteriorating steppe is tending to replace the alfa and the artemisia steppe. In terms of supply, the production is estimated at a billion forage units, whereas the needs are four times greater. Hence, the ovine livestock is growing at an exponential speed. It is estimated at more than 20 million heads in 1999, whereas it was only 3 million in 1963 and 9 million in 1975, i.e. four times more than usual.

This major imbalance is tending to lead the steppic ecosystem, particularly the 15 million hectares of land, to risks of desertification.



- ❶ 0,50
- ❷ 17/06/1976
- ❸ 25,6 x 36,2
- ❹ 11³/₄
- ❺ 500.000
- ❻ 31/05/1980
- ❼ B. Yelles
- ❽ Courvoisier

3 1 1



1976

1972-1981

...

pasture land. Hence families find it difficult to get access to the social and cultural services, schools and medical treatment. The Agrarian Revolution must radically and once and for all put an end to the injustice of these social relations in the steppe. The Agrarian Revolution of the steppic regions has the objectives of radically transforming the production relations, the conditions of using the lands and the living conditions of the breeders. It must put an end to the exploitation of shepherds and

small breeders by the large owners by applying the principle: "Pasture lands and livestock to those who make them productive through their work and who live it directly".

The Agrarian Revolution in the pastoral environment is also a special development and promotion programme to achieve better use of the lands, reconstitute the soil and the plant layers and eradicate the actual causes of deterioration of the pasture lands.



A magnificent natural work breasted.

The end of the transhumance

The population currently living in the steppic regions in the pastoral and agropastoral wilayas is around 8 million inhabitants, whereas it was only 1.7 million in 1968 and 2.8 million in 1977. The central areas of the steppe are the most populated. No less than 70% of this population work in the tertiary and agricultural sector. Nomadism, this traditional way of life practiced in the steppe was based on the transhumance to the north and south. This flow, dictated by the need for forage in favourable zones – Pre-Saharan lands in winter and cereal regions in summer – was regulated by tacit agreements between tribes. Today, the situation has evolved in the sense of a tendency to the settlement and to the progressive disappearance of nomadism. Agropastoral farming methods have replaced traditional organisations. Hence, the national environment report for the year 2000 reveals: "Drought, over-grazing, land clearing, the eradication of ligneous species, the salination and extirpation of plants of medicinal and industrial use considerably reduce the plant coverage. Although the situation of the steppic ecosystem is critical, it is not driven to despair."



SUMMARY



SEARCH



National Charter

“The National Charter is proposed to express an experience and formulate a strategy. Continuing the task of political clarification and of ideological progress which has been developed for over twenty years – the appeal of 1 November 1954, 1956 Soummam platform, 1962 Tripoli Programme, 1964 Charter of Algiers, declaration of 19 June 1965 –, the National Charter will undoubtedly be a new contribution to the total emancipation work of the Algerian people whose profound aspirations and most resolute desire it expresses.

(...) 19 June 1965 was one of the great moments of the regained Revolution. Today, the time has come for a new drive designed to prolong the first and to give it another platform, that of the democracy to be consolidated by complementary institutions, of a total development to be made dynamic, of socio-economic needs to be forever satisfied, of civilian rights and guarantees to be ensured to all citizens with an extreme requirement by fidelity to our emancipating fight and for the success of the socialist edification.

The development requires the establishment of new and fair socio-economic structures, the recovery of the national resources and their promotion, the raising of the intellectual and political level of the masses, a substantial collective saving, a very strict planning of priorities and an equal distribution of wealth.

(...) This does not therefore mean constructing theories removed from reality but starting with what has actually been obtained and experienced, in order to learn lessons from them. This implies a rigorous clarification designed

to dissipate the equivocations, eliminate the scepticisms, consolidate and develop the institutions designed to satisfy the legitimate needs of the citizens with regards the dignity of the human being and also with regards employment, health, housing, knowledge, leisure, technical and vocational training, justice and security called upon to protect them against any abuse.

[Extract from the foreword of the draft National Charter.]



- ❶ 0,50
- ❷ 27/06/1976
- ❸ 26 x 37,5
- ❹ 13 1/2 x 13 3/4
- ❺ 1.000.000
- ❻ 31/05/1980
- ❼ B. Yelles
- ❽ Enschede

3 1 2



An experience and a strategy

“The National Charter is proposed to express an experience and formulate a strategy. Between this and that, the link is obvious. The principles which guide our action are not timeless; they result from the practice of an entire people resolutely committed to the construction of their future. This is what makes them strong and confers to them, at the same time, the rigour and courage which are the mark of our Revolution.”

[Extract from the introduction of the 1976 National Charter.]

Popular debate above the National Charter.



1976

1972-1981



- ❶ 0,50
- ❷ 10/07/1976
- ❸ 22,7 x 33
- ❹ 11½ x 11¾
- ❺ 1.000.000
- ❻ 31/05/1980
- ❼ A. Mechta
- ❽ Courvoisier

3 1 3

Solidarity with the Palestinian people

The Palestinian Revolution entered into a decisive phase of its just fight for the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination. This fight started on 1 January 1965 with limited means, but with men convinced of their just cause and determined to make the aspirations of their people a reality. By overcoming the different stages of the revolutionary process, the fight of this people has reached the stage of the generalised popular revolution.

After ten years of heroic fighting, the Palestinian people finally convinced the world's public opinion of the exactness of their cause and the legitimacy of their fight. Hence, the United Nations, through an almost unanimous vote, recognised the Palestine Liberation Organisation as the sole authentic representative of the Palestinian people.

Today, whereas the popular masses in occupied Palestine are rising up with extraordinary courage against a Zionist usurper, the Palestinian resistance is the subject of settlement attempts by the Lebanese Falanges helped in their dishonourable work by the imperialism and certain obscure forces.

Hardened by the painful experience of “Black September”, the Palestinian resistance, supported by the Lebanese progressive forces and all Arab patriots, will shatter the conspiracy and will certainly triumph.

Algeria dedicates this stamp to the generalised uprising of the Palestinian people on occupied territory and to the heroic resistance to the forces of evil of the Palestinian and Lebanese fighters.



A tireless demand.

Land Day

Since 1948, over 400 Palestinian villages have been destroyed and the inhabitants despoiled of their land by the Israeli occupation.

In the 1970s, the Palestinians of the interior organised themselves and started the fight to win back their rights and their land. Hence on 30 March 1976, they demonstrated en masse in several towns against the “Judaisation of Galilee” operation. The Zionist repression caused six deaths and thousands of wounded, whereas hundreds of them were taken into Israeli jails. The commemoration of this day, every year, will now be that of Land Day.



Yasser Arafat's peace proposal.



SUMMARY



SEARCH



2nd Pan-African Fair Algiers 1976

The African Union Organisation (AUO) decreed during one of its summits, in 1969, the decision to hold a Pan-African Trade Fair with the aim of promoting intra-African economic cooperation and trade. The first Pan-African Fair took place in Nairobi (Kenya) from 23 February to 5 March 1972.

At the end of this event, the AUO summit decided to institutionalise this fair by holding it every four years and selected Algeria for the organisation of the second event. Hence, the 2nd Pan-African Fair will take place in Algiers from 1 to 17 October 1976. Covering an area of 200 hectares, the Exhibition Hall of the Algiers International Trade Fair has been selected to host the organisation of this African economic event. It has four pavilions representing an area of 63,000 square metres, three open-air exhibition areas, of a total area of 76,000 square metres, 20 permanent pavilions of foreign countries and 35

permanent pavilions of national companies stretching over an area of 180,000 square metres. This Fair, for the organisation of which Algeria has implemented considerable human, material and financial resources, will faithfully reflect the economic development of Africa, its potentials and its objectives. It will also be the forum where the economic leaders and businessmen of the continent will meet. In parallel to the economic aspect, the cultural activity will also have various events.

The participating countries will have the possibilities of giving visitors an overview of their culture, particularly through the artistic and folkloric expressions.

The economic and cultural environment thus created, both by its extent and by its content and scope, will give a faithful image of new Africa to the visitors of the 2nd Pan-African Fair which, in itself is an event of huge scope for the future of the African continent.



- ❶ 2,00
- ❷ 01/10/1976
- ❸ 30 x 44
- ❹ 11
- ❺ 500.000
- ❻ 31/05/1980
- ❼ M. Adane
- ❽ BA printing office

314

Caravans

The movements between Mediterranean Africa and the rest of the continent were very difficult in Ancient Times due to the very low density of the population of the Sahara. The first crossings were made using carts drawn by cows or wagons drawn by horses. The trade, which constituted most of these movements, particularly related to precious stones. Within the installation of the Phoenician and Carthaginian outposts on the Mediterranean coast in the 1st century BC, new products were traded: ivory, animal skins and perfumes. It was with the arrival of the Muslims, as of the 7th century, that a vast trade network was established in Africa. The first road to have been developed for trade connected Sidjilmassa, to the south of Morocco, to Aoudaghost, to the south of Mauritania. Trans-Saharan trade was organised over the years. Impressive caravans, in order to protect themselves against the pillages and natural catastrophes, made crossings which could sometimes take more than two months. In the 11th century, it was Timbuktu, in Mali, which became the trading outpost of reference in Sub-Saharan Africa.

An ancestral, ever-present method of transport.



1976

1972-1981



315

- ❶ 1,20 The blind-man
- ❷ 21/10/1976
- ❸ 38,98 x 48,59
- ❹ 14
- ❺ 500.000
- ❻ 31/05/1980
- ❼ M. Temmam
- ❽ Harrison & Sons



316

- ❶ 1,40 Old blind woman and children
- ❷ 21/10/1976
- ❸ 48,59 x 38,98
- ❹ 14
- ❺ 500.000
- ❻ 31/05/1980
- ❼ According to photo
- ❽ Harrison & Sons

Reintegration of the blind

Since the dawn of civilisation, society has encountered problems of blindness, and the treatment reserved for the blind has continued to develop over the centuries. Numerous scholars and researchers such as Hounaïn Ibn Is'haq, Roger Bacon, Antonij van Leeuwenhoek, René Descartes, Louis Braille and many more besides, performing very diverse occupations, living in different countries and in very distant eras, studied this health problem which is of a particular importance in the world. Finding remedies, adapting new prostheses and inventing replacement techniques to enable those suffering from blindness to maintain or resume their active place in society, remain one of the most necessary forms of this fight.

It is in this domain, and more particularly that of prophylaxis, that the World Health Organisation invites all nations to study the prevention of blindness. Algeria has not failed to take part in this fight undertaken throughout our planet to prevent blindness. Hence it has promulgated, since its independence, a law on the social protection of the blind and, for this purpose, founded the National Organisation of the Blind of Algeria (ONAA) which has just celebrated its thirteenth anniversary. Since then, the National Organisation of the Blind of Algeria has put in a huge amount of effort to reintegrate the blind into social life by training forming switchboard operators and teachers and by creating workshops.



Giving blind children their opportunity.

The Ministry of Public Health and the Population has been greatly involved in this effort by creating schools for blind children, by organising school-based health services and by developing each day, especially in the south of the country, the fight against trachoma. The campaign launched by the World Health Organisation, in the month of April 1976, under the theme "Anticipating and Preventing Blindness" will certainly contribute to protecting the eye more. But in spite of the laboriously acquired scientific and social progress, it is obvious that there is still a lot to be done to eradicate for good this infirmity which handicaps millions of human beings.



Braille writing machine.

Braille

At the start of the 20th century, the Frenchman Louis Braille, who became blind after an accident, developed a raised writing system which bears his name and which enables the blind to read and write texts and even music.

This is a system of raised points which are manually or mechanically stamped on the back of a piece of paper and which are read on the front by touching them.

Using a slab and punch or the Perkins, the Braille writing machine, each letter, number and punctuation mark is written on a rectangle of three points high and two points wide.



SUMMARY



SEARCH



Constitution

As part of an approach, a long time planned, and taking place after the massive adoption of the National Charter, the Algerian Constitution will be submitted for the approval of the people through referendum on 19 November 1976. President Houari Boumediène wrote in the review of the National Moudjahid Organisation, on the occasion of the 22nd anniversary of the start of the National Liberation War : “We are on the brink of large, radical transformations where the revolutionary legitimacy will be heralded through the constitutional legitimacy and where the organic complementarity between State and Revolution will be achieved.

As activists, it is our duty to our people to fully grasp the meaning of their enthusiasm for the National Charter and to express in actions the hopes they have in this document.” Whilst the National Charter is an ideological instrument of the Socialist Revolution in Algeria, the Constitution is one of the driving forces required to make the first a reality. The fundamental law of the Republic, the draft Constitute accords numerous articles to the fundamental freedoms and to the rights of man and of the citizen and lists a set of rules which will now govern the relationships between the State and the citizens.

In the same way as in the National Charter, the National Liberation Front Party is called upon to get closely involved in the conducting of the nation’s affairs, as demanded by the entire population.

Studied in an all-encompassing process, ranging from the secular resistance of the Algerian people to the immediate present of Algeria, the Constitution appears as the logical result of a multiform action.

As with many other achievements, the fundamental law of the Republic should be considered as a major step, a

new victory in the long fight of the Algerian people for their liberation towards which the upcoming profound changes will contribute, such as the election of the President of the Republic in direct universal suffrage and the putting in place of the National Popular Assembly.



*President Boumediene going out of the polling booth.
Referendum on the Constitution 1976.*



3 1 7

- ❶ 2,00
- ❷ 19/11/1976
- ❸ 48,5 x 33
- ❹ 11¼ x 11½
- ❺ 1.000.000
- ❻ 31/05/1980
- ❼ M. Temmam
- ❽ Courvoisier

Aspirations of citizens

“We have the duty of ensuring that the popular representation is strong with this legitimacy, an undisputable and undisputed legitimacy. In accordance with the Constitution, it will then be able to really express the aspirations of citizens and ensure their expression in the actions of the public authorities they control.

[President Abdelaziz Bouteflika at the time of the establishment of the National Political Commission for the Surveillance of Legislative Elections. Algiers, 17 April 2002.]



1976

1972-1981



318

- ❶ 1,40
- ❷ 25/11/1976
- ❸ 25 x 36,5
- ❹ 12
- ❺ 500.000
- ❻ 31/05/1980
- ❼ B. Yelles
- ❽ Kultura

The Pre-Saharan green dam

Decided upon in the summer of 1971, the re-wooding of a wide strip of land all along the high plains of the Saharan Atlas responds to the necessity to ensure the protection of the northern regions of Algeria and to initiate a vast programme to promote these regions which remain subjected to extensive and impoverishing exploitation. The vast steppic stretches are continually seeing their potential deteriorate due to the non-existence of a framework setting down the rational standards for using the heritage and contributing to guaranteeing the preservation, indeed the improvement of the production resource.

In part of the populations of these regions, with scarce resources, there is a great temptation to make use of the unconsidered exploitation of the natural vegetal resources. The combination of this situation and of the natural phenomenon of aridity has led to the acceleration of the desertification process. Everyone agrees on recognising that the will of progress may raise a lot of constraints, including those of a natural origin. In the agronomic domain, there are many examples in Algeria. In the domain of breeding, first of all, the establishment of cooperatives, with controlled workforces and demarcated or materialised lands, inevitably opens up the path for works designed to increase the production of forage units. With regards alfa, the local transformation of the raw material, formerly almost all dedicated to exporting, also imposes the implementation of rational management techniques for the steppes. In terms of forestry, the generalised development policy for the wooden massif regions undertaken since 1968 has enabled two realities to be proven: the first is that forestry exploitation normally carried out is in no way incompatible with the objective of protection and the second is that, in spite of its relative poverty, the Algerian forest is capable of contributing to the industrial development. This succinct analysis of the conditions prevailing in this part of our country is neces-

sary because it enables us to understand that the decision to build a green dam is part of the framework of the continuity of a vaster programme: the integrated and intensive development of the high plains and of the Saharan Atlas. The implantation of forests on a large scale, at the same time as producing favourable effects on water saving and rainfall, will enable the hydric erosion to be eradicated and will make it possible to fix down the sand dunes which almost continually cross Algeria from the east to the west in the median part of the high plains. The extension of this wide screen of trees will make the creation of farming and breeding areas totally achievable in this zone where the agronomic technique has not yet given its all. In any logic, nothing is better indicated to achieve this grandiose task, which is at the dimensions of the Algerian Revolution, than the upcoming generation. Hence, the youth called from National Service, organised and managed by the National Popular Army, will record their efforts alongside those of their elders.



Preparing the plants of the green dam.

The threat of sand

In the wilaya of El Bayadh, a centre of desertification has appearance in the Kaf Lahmar region further to the disappearance of the flora due to an excessive concentration of pastoral activities. In these places, the sand drawing from the surrounding soils which have become pelting encircles this community and engulfs peripheral plantations. Elsewhere, in Ain Sefra, the filling with sand of djebel Mekter which overlooks this town is edifying. The accumulation of sand is no longer stopped by the mountain. First consequence: the tourist-class Meker hotel is threatened.



SUMMARY



SEARCH





Blocking the advance of the desert.

When the desert is created

In Belgrad, in the commune of Sfissifa, to the west of Aïn Sefra, the steppe is in good health. The coverage is full and the vegetation dynamic.

A rarity, the inflorescences of the alfa are reaching unlikely lengths. This is the natural sowing of alfa which attests to the ability of the species to reproduce by seeds as long as the environment is sheltered from pasture in the active vegetation period and as long as it is saved from excessive cropping. Now, in Belgrad, the steppe is put in rest-rotation. This is a long-lasting rest-rotation, respected thanks to constant vigilance. Belgrad thus attests to the efficiency of the rest-rotation in the land restoration programmes.

Hence, unless a good part of these lands are re-wooded, any forestry plantation, even planned over quite a long period, would only have limited effects on the milieu and could not in any event replace the fixing role of the natural vegetal coverage in the fight against desertification. Desertification is not finally an advance of the desert, but a deterioration of the arid regions, weakened by drought and over-farming. Hence, in most cases, the desert is not advancing, it is created.



1976

1972-1981



319

- ❶ 2,00
- ❷ 16/12/1976
- ❸ 38,1 x 48,5
- ❹ 11¾ x 11½
- ❺ 1.000.000
- ❻ 31/05/1980
- ❼ M. Temmam
- ❽ Courvoisier

Election of Mr Houari Boumediène to the presidency of the Democratic People's Republic of Algeria

The Algerian people have just elected Mr Houari Boumediène, the candidate of the National Liberation Front, as President of the Republic.

When this candidature was proposed, Mr Mohamed Chérif Messaâdia, head of the party's guidance and information department, gave a speech, an extract of which is given below :

“Destiny wanted us to live these historic moments of the march of our victorious Revolution and of the life of our nation, so rich in glorious events.

Our people, who have been able to give the best image of the uprising and liberation at present time, are today experiencing an event which will be one of the most significant of the historic facts in the march of the generation of 1 November 1954, this generation of activists who, by outdoing themselves, conquered the occupier, supported by a spirit of revolutionary continuity the evils of the war and the difficulties of independence. They laid down the bases of the edification of the socialist society, thanks to the radical decisive measures born from the clear vision of the objectives, from the healthy appreciation of the objective circumstances of the country and from the unshakeable political desire which was the result of the fertile experience of the National Liberation War or during the fight for the economic development and social and cultural transformations. Defence of what was gained from the Revolution requires solid and safe bases to be given to the institutions; bases which do not col-



lapse with the departure of men. Such has been the method followed since the Revolutionary Recovery of 19 June 1965. Since this date, not one day has passed without major victories being achieved, whether internally or externally, thanks to the wise policy applied by the revolutionary power under the leadership of our brother Houari Boumediène who enjoys great faith, considerable experience gained in living the Revolution as one of its avant-garde djounoud, his remarkable managers, thanks also to his commitment to the principles and objectives of the National Liberation Front and to his

Managing resources

International economic cooperation can only become a long-lasting drive if it relies on the principles of the effective and concrete sovereignty of developing countries, on their natural resources and on the principle of the control, by these countries, of the running of their economy. This initially means the effective control of each State over the use of its natural resources, which implies the right to nationalisation. The conference emphasised the necessity to reinforce the solidarity and cooperation between the non-aligned countries, so as to reinforce their capacity of resistance to exploitation and to economic attacks.

The conference ruled in favour of support of all those who fight for the recovery of their national resources. Finally, the conference recommended the putting in place of common organisations between basic product producer and exporter countries, such as oil and copper.

(...) Likewise, it encourages the development of economic scientific, cultural and social exchanges between non-aligned countries. (...) Relying on oneself therefore appears to be the necessary consequence, at the economic level, of the non-alignment policy.”

[Speech by Boumediène, President of the Algerian Republic, at the Conference of Non-Aligned Countries, 9 September 1973.]



SUMMARY



SEARCH





President Boumediène welcoming the Cuban President Fidel Castro in 1973.

sensitivity to the problems of the working masses. And how could it have not been thus, given that we explored it at the darkest and most difficult time known by the development of the armed fight to which he has given a new impetus likely to put an end to the factors of divergence imposed by the circumstances of war and the ferocity of the enemy.

He unified the army to which he ensured training and progress. His work has made him the guarantor of the unity of the moudjahidine, the preventative shield and the barrier faced against lust.

At the head of the revolutionary command, Boumediène was able to make the Algerian Revolution a sincere voice, by expressing the aspirations of the peoples of the third world for liberation from colonialism and neo-colonialism.

Considering the clear and precise revolutionary criteria, contained in the National Charter on the supreme responsibilities of the State and the party.

Given that the fundamental choice requires a revolutionary power which is firm on the principles and efficient in style, the National Liberation Front Party, through its loyalty to its sons, responding to the desire of its activists reflecting the popular desire, have chosen an activist from among its own so that he represents commitment to the principles, is competent in the management and is sincere in life in order to offer him to the Algerian

people for the presidency of the Democratic People's Republic of Algeria. There is nothing better than someone who has proven in the critical moments and the crucial hours his loyalty to the Revolution and to the people : the activist Houari Boumediène.”



President Boumediène in the VIP lounge of Algiers's airport in 1979.





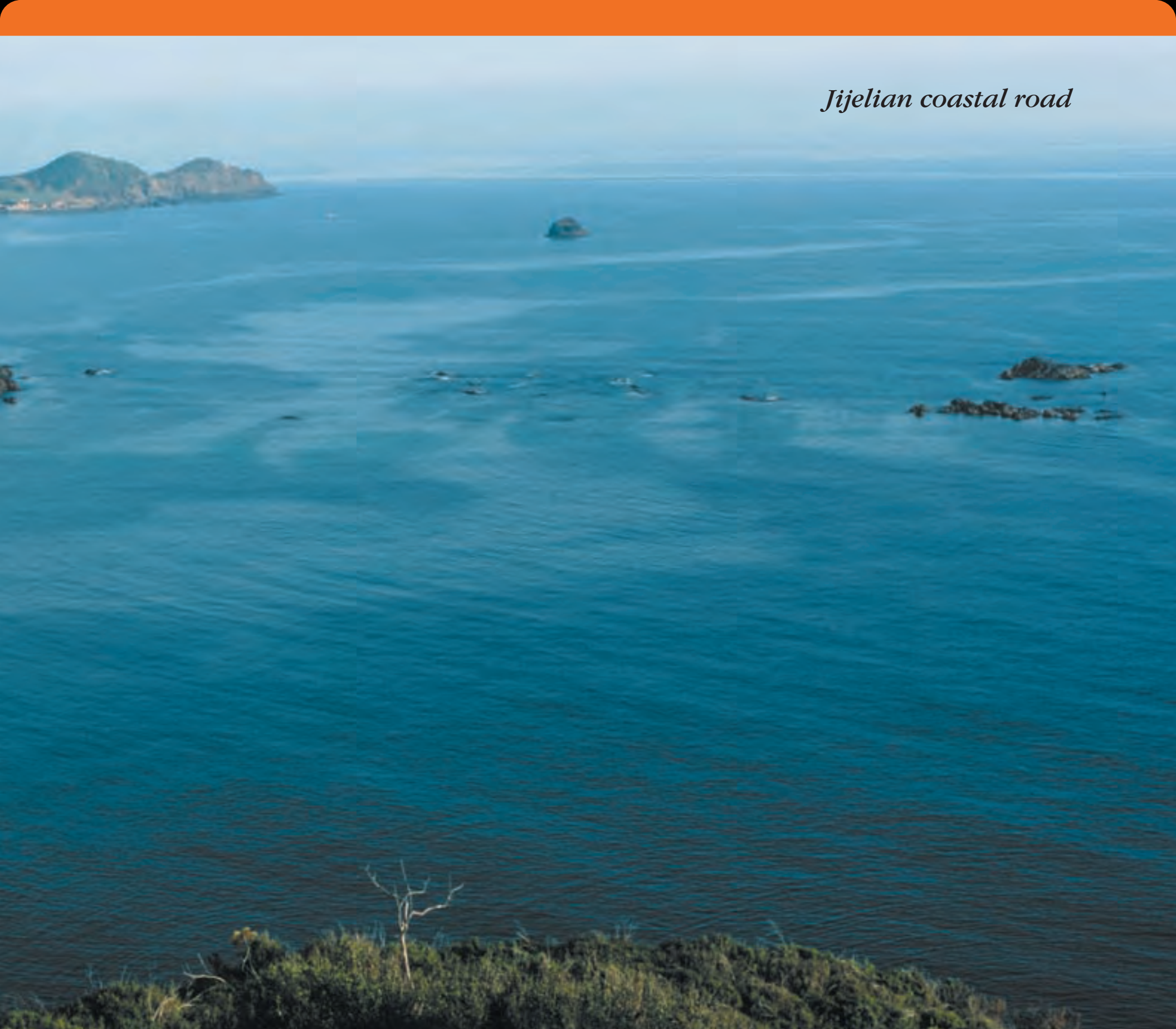
SUMMARY



SEARCH



Jijelian coastal road



SUMMARY



SEARCH



1977

1972-1981



3 2 0

- ❶ 0,40
- ❷ 20/01/1977
- ❸ 26 x 36
- ❹ 13 x 13 1/2
- ❺ 500.000
- ❻ 31/05/1980
- ❼ T. Boukeroui
- ❽ Delrieu

Automatic national transit exchanges Automatic international exchanges

With the automation of the wilaya capital being decided upon during the 1970-1973 four-year plan, the organisation of the telephone network had to be organised to enable the development of automatic toll-tandem switching centres. With the aim of offering a good quality inter-urban telephone service, this new organisation includes, initially, the installation of four four-wire regional transit exchanges in Algiers, Oran, Ouargla and Constantine connected two by two. All the region's exchanges will be connected to each of these, with certain exceptions. By virtue of the 1974-1977 plan, it is planned to increase the capacity of these exchanges to facilitate the flow of automatic inter-regional telephone traffic and to give access to the exchanges to be automated over this period.

The commutation mesh networking will be continued by the later installation of other regional transit exchanges. In parallel to the installation of these exchanges, it

has also been decided to create, in Algiers, an International Incoming and Outgoing Exchange (CIDA) and the International Outgoing Exchanges in Oran, Constantine and Ouargla (CID). The International Incoming and Outgoing Exchange in Algiers, in service since the month of April 1975, enables the progressive introduction of international automatic and semi-automatic telephone use. Associated with the existing and planned international large-capacity underwater links, and to the satellite telecommunications ground station, this means will facilitate our country's access to the world's automatic network defined by the International Telegraph and Telephonic Advisory Committee. From this programme, the direct automatic links for subscribers from the regions of Algiers, Oran, Constantine and Annaba with their correspondents in France, Spain, Italy and the Federal Republic of Germany and Belgium are already in place.



Internet Protocol

One of the greatest innovations of the 21st century and of the 3rd millennium in the domain of telecommunications is the connections across the internet network. These are telephone networks called IP (Internet Protocol) networks. We also speak of IP telephony or VoIP (Voice over Internet Protocol). The voice is digitised, compressed, then cut up into packets which transit through the internet before reaching the desktop or laptop of the recipient. With the development of ADSL, the technology which enables a traditional telephone channel and another broadband internet channel to co-exist on the same line, IP telephony is sure to experience a formidable boom.



SUMMARY



SEARCH



2nd General census of the population

The 2nd General Census of the Population and Housing (RGPH) will take place from 12 to 26 February and will enable the future economic and social development actions to be better prepared for, in comparison with the 1966 census.

As part of the second four-year plan, it will have the task of providing an update on the growth, which has become fast, of the needs of the population in terms of goods and services.

Placed under the aegis of the Secretariat of State for Planning, the National Commission for Censuses and Statistical Surveys will process all the information through its regional departments.

Innovations have been introduced such as the questionnaires on nomadic households, the residents of hotels and similar accommodation, residents of hospitals, school borders and the military. This operation was preceded by an awareness raising campaign carried out by the mass organisations.

The National Counting Centre, whose headquarters is in Oran is, for its part, responsible for collecting all the documents and archives. It has been equipped with five micro-computers to replace the traditional mechanographic workshop. All the information collected will be sent to a very powerful computer of the Secretariat of State for Planning.

Prepared for two years, this operation will require the mobilisation of many teams: about fifty wilaya engineers, 1,500 scanning delegates, 1,200 communal delegates, 1,200 trainers, as well as 36,000 controllers, census-takers and communal delegates spread throughout the 703 communes of the national territory. The households will initially receive a calling card, specifying the meeting with the census officer.



Data collector in the Algerian countryside.

Whilst the first census in Algeria dates back to 1856, the oldest one whose traces have been found is the one ordered in China by Emperor Yu in the year 3050 BC. Generally, we consider that the first “modern” census was the one carried out in Quebec (Canada) in 1666.

Demography

A relatively recent science, the birth certificate of demography would be the publication of “An Essay on the Principle of Population” (1798) by the British economist Robert Thomas Malthus. He highlighted the dangers of an increase in the population greater than that of production. The development of demography is closely linked to the access to data concerning the births and deaths provided by the civilstate registers, as well as the information related to the size and composition of the population.

A basic demographic tool, the census started to become generalised in the 19th century. The upsurge in behaviourist sciences in the 20th century and the progress made in the domains of statistics and computers would then encourage research in terms of demographics. Historic demography came to light and was developed in the aftermath of the Second World War.



3 2 1

- ❶ 0,60
- ❷ 27/01/1977
- ❸ 22,7 x 38,1
- ❹ 11½ x 11¾
- ❺ 500.000
- ❻ 31/05/1980
- ❼ B. Yelles
- ❽ Courvoisier



1977

1972-1981



3 2 2

- ❶ 0,60 Museum
- ❷ 10/02/1977
- ❸ 32 x 22
- ❹ 14
- ❺ 267.600.000
- ❻ 03/11/1988
- ❼ S. A. Bentounes
- ❽ BA printing office

Saharan Museum of Ouargla

Built in 1936, the Saharan Museum of Ouargla is characterised by a neo-Sudanese architecture which, in the Sahara, might appear anachronistic. However, it is undeniable that the overall building presents, in the twilight, a certain originality marked by an austere and imposing appearance. This museum is not a museum in the proper sense of the word. In fact, we should find here objects which owe their value to their antiquity or to their rarity. Here, for reasons coming from the lifestyle of the inhabitants of the Sahara, this aspect is missing. Indeed, the weather conditions, which have forced part of the population to adopt a nomadic lifestyle, have reduced the utensils and furniture to the strictly necessary. Furthermore, the standard of living, often very low, has led the sedentary populations to make the most of what they own. Finally, independently of the utilitarian value of an object, a spiritual and familial value which was conferred to it by its previous owners is frequently attached to this object. In these conditions, it is understandable that it is very difficult to procure authentic old

objects. This building is, therefore, less of a museum than a place where products of local Sahara crafts are collected, mainly selected in accordance with their traditional aesthetics and their authenticity. The building is comprised of a hall and three rooms.

The hall is dedicated to photographic reproductions showing different tourist sites as well as traditional craftsmen at work.

They have been selected in accordance with their aesthetic and ethnographic character. In room no. 1 are objects of various origins (old Arab rifles, black African puzzles, armchairs made out of palm tree trunks, weaving, etc.). Room no. 2 concerns the ethnography of the region of Ouargla in particular. Room no.3 is devoted to prehistory. The different windows show the product of diverse prehistoric industries from the Palaeolithic to the Neolithic. After reviewing the traditional Sahara, visitors go onto a fourth room called “Salle de Pétrole” (Oil Room). This, entirely fitted out by Sonatrach, shows the new face of the South such as it is currently built.

An identification key

“Memory is vital to creativity: that holds true for individuals and for peoples, who find in their heritage – natural and cultural, tangible and intangible – the key to their identity and the source of their inspiration.” (Unesco). World tangible heritage acts as a stimulus for everyone’s memory. It crystallises, in its manifestations, the specificity of a culture as well as its universal vocation. UNESCO’s action concerning tangible heritage is focused on three things: prevention, management and intervention.

Apart from international campaigns, several operational conservation projects have been implemented. These operational projects often emanate from Member States and may be of an urgent nature. The operational projects concern monuments or sites which have suffered damage for various reasons.

Béni Izguen, an urbanistic image of the Algerian identity.



SUMMARY



SEARCH



The El Kantara Gorges

The oasis of El Kantara, located at the mouth of the famous gorge of the same name at the entrance to the Sahara, was created by a certain number of families, some Arabs, others Berbers, who came after the second invasion (1048) to successively settle in the country and who are the foundation of the current population. This includes, today, three fractions, the Ouled Si Ali Mohamed, the Ouled Bellil and the Ouled Mehamel. Each has its specific village in the oasis and is subdivided into sub-fractions of various origins. The territory of El Kantara is comprised of two parts: the first to the north of the mountains, in the middle of which the gorge metaphorically called Foum Essahra (mouth of the Sahara) opens up, through which escapes the El

Kantara wadi and the second to the south of these mountains which are connected to the Saharan region. In the north part which arises from the Tell, flow the Aknoun wadi and the Guebli wadi, whose confluent forms the El Kantara wadi. With its forest of palm trees and its lands of crops, the Oasis is developed on each bank of the El Kantara wadi. On this river there are four successive dams: the Grand Sed, Fougania, Rommail and El Outania. Five seguias depart from these four dams for the irrigation of the Oasis and of the surrounding crop lands. Finally, in the extension west of the El Kantara plain, stretches the Dhaya valley in which a freshwater swamp is found where the mountain waters are reunited.

The Rouffi Canyon

The Aurès abound with gorges and canyons which make the beauty and renown of this mountainous region. One of the most famous is the Rouffi (or Rhoufi) balconies which overlook the canyons of the same name. Enclosed between the gorges of Tighanimine and of M'chounech, they follow a straight path which connects Arris to Biskra, with the ravine which widens in certain places as far as constituting a narrow valley where palms, but also apricot and pear trees are grown. The genius of man has meant that the villages alongside its flanks blend in with the relief and the colour of the rocks. An integral part of the Aurès National Park, the Rouffi balconies are crossed by a river, the Ighzer Amellal, which runs into the canyon and waters the date groves.



3 2 3

- 1 0,20
- 2 17/02/1977
- 3 22,3 x 17,8
- 4 13 1/2 x 12 3/4
- 5 15.000.000
- 6 03/11/1988
- 7 According to photo
- 8 Enschede



3 2 4

- 1 0,60
- 2 17/02/1977
- 3 22,3 x 17,8
- 4 13 1/2 x 12 3/4
- 5 200.000
- 6 03/11/1988
- 7 According to photo
- 8 Enschede



3 2 4 A

- 1 3,00 Book stamp of 4 PS with 0,60 and 3 PS with 0,20
- 2 17/02/1977
- 5 1.000.000
- 6 03/11/1988
- 7 According to photo
- 8 Enschede



3 2 5

- 1 1,00
- 2 17/02/1977
- 3 22,3 x 17,8
- 4 13 1/2 x 12 3/4
- 5 200.000
- 6 03/11/1988
- 7 According to photo
- 8 Enschede



3 2 5 A

- 1 3,00 Book stamp of 2 PS with 1,00 and 5 PS with 0,20
- 2 17/02/1977
- 5 1.000.000
- 6 03/11/1988
- 7 According to photo
- 8 Enschede



1977

1972-1981



3 2 6

- ❶ 2,00
- ❷ 25/02/1977
- ❸ 38,5 x 33
- ❹ 11³/₄ x 11¹/₂
- ❺ 1.000.000
- ❻ 31/05/1980
- ❼ M. Temmam
- ❽ Courvoisier

National Popular Assembly

The National Popular Assembly is the last-but-one institution which will, after the drawing up of the National Charter, the adoption of the Constitution and the election of the President of the Republic, complete the institutional structure of the summit called upon, in the terms of the declaration of 19 June 1965 to “survive events and men”. In its chapter II, entitled “The Legislative Power”, the Constitution defines the prerogatives of the National Popular Assembly. This provides the framework in which the popular will is expressed and democracy is achieved. It is the fundamental basis of the decentralisation as well as the participation of the popular masses in the management of public affairs at all levels. In its composition, the National Popular Assembly is representative of the social forces of the Revolution. It is mostly comprised of workers and farmers. Its members are elected through direct, secret universal suffrage upon the proposal of the leadership of the party which presents for the voter’s selection a number of candidates equal to three times the seats to be filled. The candidates are selected on the basis of three criteria: competence, integrity and commitment. It should be noted that the representation of the people is incompatible with wealth or the possession of businesses.

The National Popular Assembly is unique. Its fundamental mission is to work to defend and consolidate the Socialist Revolution. It takes inspiration from the principles of the National Charter which it applies in its legislative action.



The headquarters of the National Popular Assembly.

The National Popular Assembly

Representative of the social forces of the Revolution, the National Popular Assembly (APN) was established on 25 February 1977, at the end of the new Constitution (1976). Related to the principle of democracy, the APN is responsible for exercising the legislative power for a term of five years. Born in 1925, Rabah Bitat, the first leader of the historic Wilaya IV (the Algiers region) during the National Liberation War, is the first President of the APN.

Adapting the Institutions

Initiated by the Constitution of 10 September 1963, the decentralisation process in Algeria has been put in place over the years. The 1967 Communal Code recognised the commune as a “basic political, administrative, economic, social and cultural territorial community” and as a “planning level in the process of the democratisation and drawing up of the development plan”. The territorial system was reorganised in 1984 and the number of communities (communes and wilayas) significantly increased. The authority in the communes is organised around the Communal Popular Assembly (APC), elected through universal suffrage. This then elects its president (mayor) and its vice-presidents (deputy mayors). The same organisation prevails at the wilaya level with a Wilaya Popular Assembly (APW) which elects its president and its vice-presidents. But it is the wali who is responsible for executing the deliberations of the APW. This decentralisation goes hand in hand with a strong movement towards the devolution of the authorities.



SUMMARY



SEARCH



Solidarity with the people of Zimbabwe



Free Zimbabweans.

Zimbabwe was invaded in 1890 by a British secondment commanded by the businessman and coloniser Cecil Rhodes. Since that date, the entire population of Zimbabwe has constantly risen up and opposed the invader by relentlessly indulging in decisive combat. To maintain and reinforce its positions, the enemy found within the British colonial army settled in South Africa the necessary aid and reinforcements. After famous battles, the people of Zimbabwe decided to use all forms of fighting. In 1920, the African people of Zimbabwe started to group themselves into political parties which placed down the foundations of the current political situation marked by the existence of the African National Council (ANC) of Zimbabwe.

In 1923, Great Britain decided to grant the white colonists of Zimbabwe an independent government. Further to this decision, various repressive and discriminatory laws were promulgated against the African people. All fertile lands were confiscated by the force in favour of the colonists. After the banning of all political parties by the different regimes made up by the minority of white colonists who succeeded to power, the people of Zimbabwe took the decision to commit to the armed fight. Suffering heavy losses in both men and materials, the racist Rhodesian forces are currently engaging in the aggression of the bordering African countries (Zambia and Malawi) by virtue of what is called “the right of hot pursuit”.

Negritude

Negritude is a movement born from the meeting between Aimé Césaire, Léopold Sédar Senghor and the Guyanese poet Léon Gontran Damas. The thoughts of these three men are at the crossroads of three influences: the philosophy of the Enlightenment, Pan-Africanism and a small dose of African-style Marxism. They assert high and load the grandeur of black history and black civilisation faced with the western world which had undermined them up until then. They refused the existence of a black essence, but wanted to make their negro identity and all the cultural values of the black world a source of pride. “Negritude is the simple recognition of the fact that one is black, the acceptance of this fact and of our destiny as blacks, of our history and culture”, wrote Césaire on negritude in the revue “L’Étudiant noir” in 1934.



- ❶ 2,00
- ❷ 10/03/1977
- ❸ 22,7 x 38,1
- ❹ 1 13/4
- ❺ 500.000
- ❻ 31/05/1980
- ❼ A. Ali-Khodja
- ❽ Enschede

3 2 7



1977

1972-1981



3 2 8

- ❶ 3,00
- ❷ 10/03/1977
- ❸ 26 x 29
- ❹ 13 1/2 x 13 3/4
- ❺ 500.000
- ❻ 31/05/1980
- ❼ A. Ali-Khodja
- ❽ Courvoisier

Solidarity with the people of Namibia

Namibia, which was known as South West Africa until 1968, is the only one of the seven African territories under the mandate of the Society of Nations which was not placed under the regime of control of the United Nations.

This territory is located between South Africa to the south, the Atlantic Ocean to the west, Angola to the north and Botswana to the east. The population is currently estimated at one and a half million.

Rich through its mineral resources (copper, diamonds, lead, pewter, vanadium, lithium, tungsten, gold) and farming resources (cows, sheep, wool, corn, wheat), Namibia is exploited to the detriment of the indigenous population by a minority of racist Whites whose number does not exceed 90,000.

Colonised in 1884 by the Germans, Namibia was entrusted under the status of mandate, after the First World War, to South Africa, which had fought alongside the victorious powers.

Since then, South Africa refused to place Namibia under the regime of control of the United Nations.

In October 1966, the General Assembly of the United Nations revoked South Africa's mandate over Namibia. This decision was confirmed in 1971 by the International Court of Justice which felt that

the persistent presence of South Africa in Namibia was illegal. Faced with the intransigent attitude of the racist regime of South Africa which refused to recognise the Namibian people's right to liberty and dignity, Namibia's South West Africa People's Organisation (SWAPO) started the armed fight in the month of August 1966.

Internally, Namibia's brave fighters are supported, in the large centres of the country, by strikes and massive uprisings of the Namibian population.

Internationally, Namibia benefits from the total support of the United Nations, the African Union Organisation and of all peoples and governments in love with freedom.



Sam Nujoma

SWAPO

The union was founded on 19 April 1960 in New York, on the fringe of a United Nations session concerning the application of its mandate by South African over South West Africa, the official name of Namibia at that time. The SWAPO resulted from a split with the SWANU whose aspiration was to transcend the tribal barriers. Initially, the SWAPO was exclusively Ovambo, the majority people of the north of Namibia. The first years of the SWAPO were dedicated to eliminating the SWANU from all the international organisations and of subrogating it. Its diplomatic successes enabled it to open offices in Moscow, Africa and in Scandinavia. The activists were recruited by co-optation and the exclusions were without appeal. The SWAPO quickly transformed into a military movement against the South-African colonisation whose mandate was withdrawn from it in 1968 by the General Assembly of the United Nations. As of 1970, it became the sole beneficiary of the aid from the United Nations and the AUO.



SUMMARY



SEARCH



The Seasons

Roman mosaic

In Ancient Times, the floors of the most well-to-do homes were often covered with mosaics where geometric patterns alternated with figured representations.

The art of mosaics had reached such a high degree of perfection in Ancient Africa that African mosaic workers were often sought after far from Africa to decorate palaces and residences.

Technically, the art of mosaics requires great skill, particularly for the search for colours and the size of the cubes or tesserae whose dimensions can go up to 2 or 3 millimetres per side. Now, when we look at a mosaic, in a museum for example, we forget that it is not the painting it seems to be. The theme of the four seasons which appears in the mosaic kept at the National Museum of Antiquities in Algiers was one of the permanent themes of decorative iconography in Ancient Times. It is found in the bas-reliefs of arches, particularly in the Arch of

Septimus-Severus, the African Emperor, in Rome. It is also seen on the sarcophagi and the ancient frescos. The mosaic of The Seasons kept in Algiers comes from an ancient home of Ain Babouche, in the daira of Ain Beida and undoubtedly dates back to the 2nd century AD. It is comprised of 6 medallions surrounded by braids in deteriorated lines. Two medallions are illustrated by baskets of fruit (figs and grapes); in the four remaining medallions, busts or allegoric portraits are represented, symbolising in a wonderful model technique the four seasons with their attributes.

◆ Spring: wreath of flowers and basket of fruit.

◆ Summer: wreath of wheat and scythe.

◆ Autumn: wreath of grapes and sceptre.

◆ Winter: wreath of thorns, olive branch and billhook.

These portraits might also be the representation of the divinities of the pagan cult, based on the agrarian rites whose importance in Ancient Times needs no explanation.



Sharpness and refinement from ancient time.



Sense of the detail.

The African school

The school of African mosaics underwent an upswing at the end of the 1st century AD. Dissociating itself from Italian and oriental influences, the African school created original works, marked by the mastery of the figured representation and by a great decorative fantasy. It was in the middle of the 2nd century and up until the 3rd century that the African school underwent a real upswing. These productions greatly contributed to the genesis of the Byzantine mosaic in the 4th century. During the Roman period, the African school developed an acute sense of creation, by developing a richness both in colours and in geometric shapes.



- 1 1,20 Winter
 - 2 21/04/1977
 - 3 33 x 48,5
 - 4 11³/₄ x 11¹/₂
 - 5 500.000
 - 6 31/05/1980
 - 7 M. Temmam
 - 8 Courvoisier
- 3 2 9**



- 1 1,40 Autumn
 - 2 21/04/1977
 - 3 33 x 48,5
 - 4 11³/₄ x 11¹/₂
 - 5 500.000
 - 6 31/05/1980
 - 7 M. Temmam
 - 8 Courvoisier
- 3 3 0**



- 1 2,00 Summer
 - 2 21/04/1977
 - 3 33 x 48,5
 - 4 11³/₄ x 11¹/₂
 - 5 500.000
 - 6 31/05/1980
 - 7 M. Temmam
 - 8 Courvoisier
- 3 3 1**



- 1 3,00 Spring
 - 2 21/04/1977
 - 3 33 x 48,5
 - 4 11³/₄ x 11¹/₂
 - 5 500.000
 - 6 31/05/1980
 - 7 M. Temmam
 - 8 Courvoisier
- 3 3 2**



1977

1972-1981

...



3 3 3

- ❶ 8,00 Perforated block
- ❷ 21/04/1977
- ❸ 102 x 145
- ❹ 33 x 48½
- ❺ 25.000
- ❻ 31/05/1980
- ❼ M. Temmam
- ❽ Courvoisier



3 3 4

- ❶ 8,00 Non-perforated block
- ❷ 21/04/1977
- ❸ 102 x 145
- ❹ 25.000
- ❺ 31/05/1980
- ❻ M. Temmam
- ❼ Courvoisier



SUMMARY



SEARCH



Birds



Tristam's warbler
Sylvia deserticola

This species which only lives in the desert in the winter is found in the Aurès and the Saharan Atlas. As the cold seasons approach, it moves further south as far as the Tassili and the Hoggar.

12 centimetres long, the male is characterised by a chestnut brown back and a dark brown tail with white on the ends. However, the head and the neck are grey mixed with brown. The female is recognised by a paler colouring than the male. The nest, generally well made, contains 3 to 4 eggs of variable colours.

The background colour which ranges from dirty white to greenish is richly punctuated with olive brown or slate grey. The eggs are laid in the Saharan Atlas between April and May.

The Moussier's Redstart
Phoenicurus moussieri

Of the same size as the previous species, the male is chestnut coloured on all its lower parts. However, the top of its head, the wings and its back are covered in black. The presence of an upside down U-shaped, white line should also be noted, starting from the front and sending its two branches laterally towards the neck. Finally, the two wings each have a triangular shaped white strip. The female differs from the male through a bright reddish-brown tail and rump and a brown-grey back and head. This bird frequents particularly the various places of the coastal regions of North Africa. It lives on the edge of forests, in the clearings or on bare plateaus. Nesting at the foot of a tree or a tuft of grass and even under a fleaked roof, the female lays 4 eggs between April and mid-June whose colour varies between bright white and blue.



3 3 5

- ❶ 0,60
- ❷ *Sylvia deserticola*
- ❸ 19/05/1977
- ❹ 22,7 x 33
- ❺ 111/2 x 113/4
- ❻ 1.000.000
- ❼ 31/05/1980
- ❽ Printer
- ❾ Courvoisier



3 3 6

- ❶ 1,40
- ❷ *Phoenicurus moussieri*
- ❸ 19/05/1977
- ❹ 33 x 22,7
- ❺ 111/2 x 113/4
- ❻ 1.000.000
- ❼ 31/05/1980
- ❽ Printer
- ❾ Courvoisier



3 3 7

- ❶ 2,00
- ❷ *Eremophila bilopha*
- ❸ 19/05/1977
- ❹ 33 x 22,7
- ❺ 111/2 x 113/4
- ❻ 1.000.000
- ❼ 31/05/1980
- ❽ Printer
- ❾ Courvoisier



3 3 8

- ❶ 3,00
- ❷ *Upupa epops*
- ❸ 19/05/1977
- ❹ 22,7 x 33
- ❺ 111/2 x 113/4
- ❻ 1.000.000
- ❼ 31/05/1980
- ❽ Printer
- ❾ Courvoisier



1977

1972-1981



Temminck's Horned Lark *Eremophila bilopha*

17 centimetres long and most often living in pairs, the Temminck's Horned Lark is found in the Algerian South, on the sandy lands scattered with rocky islets. The lightly coloured plumage has the following characteristics: the cheeks, the chest and the back of the front are black, the back and the wings are pinky brown, the rump, the throat and the rest of the front are sandy white. The nest, built at the foot of a tuft of grass, generally contains 2 to 4 eggs. Egg laying starts in the month of March.

The Hoopoe *Upupa epops*

Measuring approximately 27 centimetres long, this bird lives all along the northern coast and in the Hoggar to the South. It is characterised by a long, slightly curved beak and a pinky-tawny crest tinted black which the bird wears on its head and which it can fan out or fold back, depending on the circumstances. The female builds her nest mostly in a hole in a tree. In the spring, she lays 4 to 8 block-coloured but very variable eggs. Whilst, as the cold seasons approach, some individuals emigrate to the south, others can settle.

Lichtenstein's sandgrouse

During the filming of a documentary on the vegetation of the Hoggar, an Algerian television team, led by a forestry researcher, by chance in its explorations, had an impromptu meeting. Around a track, it fell nose to nose with a group of birds the size of a partridge which the film makers would film for many minutes.

Identified, the species was revealed to be Lichtenstein's sandgrouse, an extremely rare bird, known in Mauritania and in the Sinai.

It was reported in the Hoggar and in the Tassili up until the first half of the last century, but no more news of it had been received since. The last information on it dated back to the end of the 1960s. Hence, the images reported by the television formally establish the presence of this rare species in the Algerian Hoggar.

These terrestrial birds, committed to the arid and desert regions, are similar to small partridges with a longer tail and a pale tawny colour which enables them to blend in with their environment when they are resting. In flight or when they move about on the ground, they are more similar to pigeons. At dawn or at dusk, they make long travels to noisily take water at regular times. Recent research on the DNA has changed the order of grouses which is broken down into the family Pteroclididae with 16 species. Hoggar's sandgrouse, which has just been rediscovered after more than half a century of absence, shares its very rare character with the chestnut-bellied sandgrouse living in Palestine and in Libya as well as with the Pallas's sandgrouse located in Central Asia.

These monogamous birds, nesting on the ground, are, with a few exceptions, close to the typical inhabitants of the arid regions. Their very low reproduction rate is compensated by a long life expectancy.



SUMMARY



SEARCH



Horsemen



Man has always given particular attention to the horse. The multiplicity of its unanimously recognised qualities – harmony, speed, robustness, workability, sensitivity – gives it the award for beauty and distinction. An integral part of man's life and greatly contributing to his works and joys, the horse is still honoured and loved.

This love is perpetuated in Algeria where men, particularly fond of the Arabian thoroughbred, have patiently and energetically applied themselves to protecting it and improving it. The celebration of feasts in Algeria is often marked by fantasias, sorts of military exercises executed by horsemen who compete skilfully.

Sat on their richly coloured harnessed and saddled horses, the horsemen, in parade uniform, move far away

from the rostrums to return in a cloud of dust, galloping on their fast and nervous horses, dashing off at full speed. Our horsemen, squeezed boot to boot, stirrup against stirrup, sabre and rifle crossed, straight up on the saddle, arms tense, reins at the ready, make great gestures, unload and reload their weapons or fire them into the air to catch them in mid gallop urged on with noisy cheers. Several formations follow one another through a cloud of dust and flared powder. To these movements are added the flutter of weapons, the rustling of the wind in the clothes and the fleeting flash of so many bright and multicolour things.

Overall, it gives the spectator a fairytale vision and absorbs it in a festival atmosphere.

Fantasia

A fairytale show recalling the horseback rides legendary in Maghreb, the fantasia, also called gunpowder game or irar st-ghallin (game with the mares) in Chaoui, is an equestrian event practiced almost everywhere in North Africa.

Of Berber tradition, it consists of simulating a cavalry military attack. These short races are mainly competed on light and tall Barbe horses, wearing highly coloured harnessing.

The aim of the test is to end the race by firing shots into the air at the same time so as only to hear a single detonation. It is then the intensity of the cheers from the women that determines the winner.



3 3 9

- ❶ 2,00 Horsemen
- ❷ 23/06/1977
- ❸ 22,7 x 38,1
- ❹ 11³/₄
- ❺ 500.000
- ❻ 31/05/1980
- ❼ I. Samsom
- ❽ Courvoisier



3 4 0

- ❶ 5,00 Horsemen
- ❷ 23/06/1977
- ❸ 38,1 x 22,7
- ❹ 11³/₄
- ❺ 500.000
- ❻ 31/05/1980
- ❼ I. Samsom
- ❽ Courvoisier



1977

1972-1981



- ❶ 0,60
- ❷ 22/09/1977
- ❸ 22,7 x 34,7
- ❹ 11 1/2 x 11 3/4
- ❺ 500.000
- ❻ 31/05/1980
- ❼ M. Aziz
- ❽ Courvoisier

3 4 1



- ❶ 1,40
- ❷ 22/09/1977
- ❸ 34,7 x 22,7
- ❹ 11 1/2 x 11 3/4
- ❺ 2.000.000
- ❻ 31/05/1980
- ❼ M. Aziz
- ❽ Courvoisier

3 4 2

3rd African Games Algiers 1978

The need to organise sports games by giving them their African meaning and inviting all independent countries of our continent came about in 1963 in Dakar, in the midst of the last Friendship Games. Hence on 18 July 1965 the first African Games were celebrated for the first time in Brazzaville (Congo), recognised as regional games by the International Olympic Committee.

3,000 athletes from 28 countries registered in 10 disciplines gave rise to exalting moments, showing fervour and enthusiasm, for the Congolese people, promising a rich path of laurels and promises for the 2nd African Games in Lagos (Nigeria, 1973) which confirmed for good the maturity of the supreme organisation of the African sports movement, the SCSA (Supreme Council for Sport in Africa), a maturity thus authorising confidence for the future of Africa's sporting youth.

For two weeks (from 13 to 28 July 1978), with over 4,000 athletes from 40 countries competing in 12 disciplines, Algiers will be Africa's capital, and will make a point of confirming the historic feats of African sports.

Hosting the 3rd edition and taking place in a period when Africa is playing an essential role in world sports, Algiers will have the great responsibility of raising ever higher the standard of African sport. Algiers will now be responsible for imprinting the psychological climate in which the 3rd African Games must take place so that these respond fully to the slogan which defines them: "The 3rd African Games of Algiers, a factor of reinforcement of African unity and solidarity".



Opening ceremony of the 3rd African Games in Algiers in 1978.

Gold for an Algerian Woman

The 3rd African Games, organised in Algiers in 1978, gave Algeria its first women's gold medal in athletics in a major competition since independence.

By winning the 1,500m final in a time of 4'16"4, Sakina Boutamine entered the history books, just like Ghezlane and Ariane, two talented athletes of the 1960s. She just missed out on winning the 800m final by a hair.

One year before, Sakina Boutamine gave a glimpse of the extent of her potential by finishing in 6th place in the 1,500m final during the Athletics World Cup organised in Dusseldorf, in Federal Germany.



SUMMARY



SEARCH



Agricultural socialist village

The Agrarian Revolution does not separate the problem of working conditions in agriculture from that of the living conditions in the countryside. The modernisation of agriculture requires the improvement of the living conditions of rural inhabitants as we cannot envisage the liberation of the poor farmers, their promotion to the role of agents of development, without an infrastructure facilitating economic, social and cultural exchanges and a significant change in lifestyle accompanying and supporting this evolution. The Agrarian Revolution has a decisive impact on the socio-cultural equipment of the countryside. Increased expenditure has been devoted to the communication infrastructures, to the distribution of gas and electricity and to public health. Likewise, the State is developing its efforts to improve schooling and reduce its costs for the poorest families.

A new lifestyle is created thanks to the construction of agricultural villages relying on rational economic conditions and ensuring the settlement of populations. On the bases of Agrarian structures and cooperatives resulting from the Agrarian Revolution, these villages are real socio-economic communities, ensuring all economic functions and social and cultural administrative services. This countryside equipment project includes the construction of a thousand socialist villages spread throughout the national territory. The first village was inaugurated by the President of the Republic on 17 June 1973. Since this date, dozens of other villages have been created in almost all wilayas. The construction is being continued at a faster speed. This speed is maintained by the State, the communes, the beneficiaries themselves, volunteers and National Service conscripts.



3 4 3

- ❶ 1,40
- ❷ 10/11/1977
- ❸ 39 x 22,7
- ❹ 14 1/4 x 13 1/4
- ❺ 500.000
- ❻ 31/05/1980
- ❼ B. Yelles
- ❽ Enschede

Urbanisation and development

Algeria fought against under-development and social disqualification to go onto the industrial stage. Major works, particularly the nationalisation of the main colonial agricultural and hydrocarbons' domains, the industrialisation, accompanied by a highly driven policy of mass schooling and training of executives and grants on first priority products, free medicine, the fight against poverty and misery through the agrarian reform and the construction of socialist villages, are expressed by major social progress. The distribution of gas at symbolic prices in the towns, as well as that of bottles of butane at the price of 10 dinars in the remote regions, contributed to a significant improvement of the life of Algerians.

Modern urbanisation in Algeria has also affected the countryside.



1977

1972-1981



3 4 4

- ❶ 0,60
Almoravid dirham
(11th century)
- ❷ 15/12/1977
- ❸ 45,2 x 26
- ❹ 113/4 x 111/2
- ❺ 500.000
- ❻ 31/05/1980
- ❼ According
to photo
- ❽ Courvoisier



3 4 5

- ❶ 1,40
Almoravid dinar
(12th century)
- ❷ 15/12/1977
- ❸ 45,2 x 26
- ❹ 113/4 x 111/2
- ❺ 500.000
- ❻ 31/05/1980
- ❼ According
to photo
- ❽ Courvoisier



3 4 6

- ❶ 2,00
Almoravid dinar
(11th century)
- ❷ 15/12/1977
- ❸ 45,2 x 26
- ❹ 113/4 x 111/2
- ❺ 500.000
- ❻ 31/05/1980
- ❼ According
to photo
- ❽ Courvoisier

Almoravid coins (11th century) and Almohad coins (12th century)

The Almohads

Al Mouabhidûn (1125-1248)

The Almohad movement was born from the opposition to the Almoravid dynasty considered as corrupt and accused of anthropomorphism in religious terms. Relying on a strict religious dogmatism, the Almohads (unitary) would for the first time in the history of Maghreb bring together the whole of North Africa from Agadir to Tripoli under a common authority and stop, in Spain, the progress of the Reconquista; Abd El Mou'min, Abou Yaâkoub, Abou Youssef were some of the most prestigious sovereigns of this dynasty. It is in the domain of coins that the Almohads innovated the most. Indeed, Mohammed Ibn Toumert, founder and spiritual leader of this movement, gave the silver coins, called "dirhams", the squared shape. He did the same for the half-dirham, quarter dirham, eighth dirham and sixteenth dirham coins. As for the dinars and double dinars made in gold, these stood out from the previous coins as the square was inscribed with a determining circle and also had four equal circle segments.

The Almoravids

Al Mûrabitûn (1056-1147)

The Almoravids or Al Mourabitoune (religious sect), settled initially on the banks of the Senegal, were remarkable warriors. They managed to extend their Islamisation campaign throughout the country of the south of the Sahara. Under the command of Youssef Ibn Tachfin,

they conquered a large part of Maghreb and thanks to the victory of Zallaqa in 1086, they imposed their authority in Spain. In the artistic domain, the Almoravids were great builders. We owe them the mosques of Nedroma, of Tlemcen and of Algiers. Thanks to the control of Trans-Saharan trade, the Almoravids undertook the manufacturing of a great many gold coins. These coins, called "dinars", were characterised by a regular, high quality mint. They were mostly made in the large towns of Maghreb or Muslim Spain.



Numismatics

The collection of coins and bank notes or numismatics can be done in accordance with several criteria. A distinction must however be made between a numismatist - a collector of coins - and a notaphile - a collector of bank notes. Numismatics therefore has its own vocabulary, such as the term alloy (or title) which is the proportion of precious metal composing a coin expressed in thousandths, to which the French expression "de bon aloi" (genuine, sterling) refers, the obverse (or front) which indicates the side of the coin bearing the effigy which is also called the face, and also the reverse which is the other side of the coin. The Bank of Algeria has issued collection coins such as the one (1), two (2) and five (5) gold dinars of 1991 and the Emir Abdelkader 2 gold dinars of 1996.



SUMMARY



SEARCH



*Almoravide's dinar*

Muslim coining

Up until a very recent era, this coining was the most widespread. Its geographic area stretches from Spain and Morocco to the Malaysian Archipelago and from Kazan to Zanzibar. The oriental and occidental coins do, however, have the same origin and have often been influenced over the course of their history.

The traditional Muslim coins are the dinar, the dirham and the fels, respectively made of gold, silver and copper. The dinar derives from the gold solidus of the Low Empire (its name comes, through Syriac, from denarius aureus: golden coin). The dirham was the drachma of Ancient Times, and the fels the follis of the upper Byzantine period. The Muslim currency derives from that of the Parthian Empire, founded in the 3rd century.

The Parthian coins, mostly made of silver, were of a Hellenistic influence: on one side they bear the effigy of the sovereign and on the other that of the founder of the dynasty or that of a divinity, surrounded by a legend placed in a square. But the royal effigies became increasingly orientalist and the style of the reverse was more basic. Under the Sassanids (227-642), silver coins were very large and show, on the reverse, an altar of fine surrounded by two priests - essential elements of the Zoroastrian religion.

The legends give the mint and the date by the year of the reign. The Arabs made few changes in the occupied provinces. In Persian territory, they added a pious formula to the large and thin silver dirham. In Syria and in Egypt, they used the solidi (Latin plural of solidus), but issued abundant copper coining inspired by the Byzantine types but modified by the addition of the name of the mint and by the removal of the Christian symbols.

As for portrait art, this was introduced in the 19th century in Persia and was less rigorous than figurative art. The two extremes are represented in the Muslim world with, on the one hand, Turkey which banished, in 1933, the Arab writing and the Hegira date, and, on the other hand, Saudi Arabia which still avoids any figurative images.





SUMMARY



SEARCH



Medracen pyramid, near Batna



SUMMARY



SEARCH



1978

1972-1981



- ❶ 0,50 PS n°289
Overcharged 0,60
- ❷ 09/02/1978
- ❸ 22 x 32
- ❹ 14
- ❺ 31.330.000
- ❻ 30/09/1981
- ❼ M. Cherifi
- ❽ BA printing office

3 4 7

Massacres of Sétif, Guelma and Kherrata



Cemetery of the martyrs in Sétif.

What colonial France called the “events” of Sétif, Guelma and Kherrata, were, in fact, terrible massacres perpetrated by colonisers helped by members of the forces of order of the colonial authority against the local populations. At the end of the Second World War, the success of which was greatly contributed to by Algerians through their mobilisation alongside the allied forces, demonstrations of joy and euphoria spread across Europe, America and Africa. In Sétif, Algerians came out onto the street to demonstrate their joy, but also to claim, in their turn, independence and freedom, in accordance with the promises made by the coloniser.

Alongside the flags of the Allies, the Algerian flag made its public appearance in the procession. Slogans demanded independence as well as the release of Messali Hadj, the leader of the Algerian People’s Party (PPA), placed under house arrest. Summoned to lower his flag, Bouzid Saal refused to comply and was therefore executed on site.

The demonstration, which had been peaceful up until then, then turned into a riot. In Guelma, Kherrata and in several towns and villages of the Babors range, demonstrations were repressed.

The repression was wild and blind : group massacres, citizens burned alive, manhunts, burials in mass graves, bodies burned to ashes in lime kilns... The report stated 45,000 dead, if not more. The colonial power recognised the facts without many words, invoking the “reason of State”.

Diplomatic and consular representatives in Algeria confirmed forthrightly, in reports sent to their governments, the terrible repression which was showered down on the Algerian population, insisting on the latter’s aspiration for independence. These massacres finally made Algerians aware that colonial France would never return their independence and their freedom to them and that the armed fight was the sole means of regaining it.

Becoming aware

President Houari Boumediène on the massacres of 8 May 1945 : “That day, I aged prematurely. The adolescent that I was became a man. That day, the world was shaken up. Even the ancestors turned in their graves. And children understood the need to fight with weapons in their hands to become free men. No one can forget that day.”



SUMMARY



SEARCH



Fruit tree flowers

The cherry tree *Cerasus avium*

In Algeria, the cherry tree covers an area of 5,500ha. Depending on the conditions of the altitude and the climate, the blossoming varies from the month of February to the end of the month of March. From each flower bud, 2 to 4 flowers on average blossom and sometimes 6. The flowers are peduncles, 3 to 5 cm long, have 5 white petals and 30 to 40 yellowish stamens. The fruits become ripe as of the start of the month of June. The favoured distribution regions are the Kabylie where it was, furthermore, developed, particularly in Aïn El Hammam and in Larbaâ Nath Irathen, and Médéa, Miliana, Hamma and Tlemcen. The cherry tree is also found in a low percentage in the Constantine area (Batna).



depending on the regions and varieties. On average it takes place as of the start of the month of March. The peach tree covers an area of approximately 8,500ha, broken down by order of importance in the following regions :

The peach tree *Persica vulgaris*

This is a fruit tree species which has sessile or almost sessile flowers. The blossoming period is variable

Story of apples

Almost all peoples of the Ancient World – without any exception – have frequented the apple both in its wild state and in cultivated state, and have contributed to its glory. Adulated in Egypt where Ramses had apple trees planted on the banks of the Nile, magnified by King Salomon in Song of Songs, pampered by the Greeks, then by the Romans, it ended up establishing itself in a lot of countries, in the Mediterranean particularly, as the fruit of fruits. It would go as far as being called apple, the generic name of all fruits.

In turn, it would give its name to other less usual fruits such as the apricot, called Armenia's apple, the peach, called Persia's apple, or the tomato which, centuries later, would become the golden apple or love apple. It is quite strange to see this use in Ibn Al Baytar, in the 13th century, in his *Traité des simples*. As the apple, for having been greatly prized on Islamic land, was not as universal as the fig or the date. Before him, in the 8th century, in Bagdad, Honain Ibn Ishaq, a doctor and unequalled translator, had also taken a great fancy to it, giving his preference to Syria's apples, particularly the fathi, sought after for its scent. He ate them every day. Some caliphs ate thirty thousand apple a year of this variety alone.



- ❶ 0,60 Cherry terry
- ❷ 09/02/1978
- ❸ 22,7 x 33
- ❹ 11 1/2 x 11 3/4
- ❺ 500.000
- ❻ 30/09/1981
- ❼ Printer
- ❽ Courvoisier

3 4 8



- ❶ 1,20 Peach tree
- ❷ 09/02/1978
- ❸ 22,7 x 33
- ❹ 11 1/2 x 11 3/4
- ❺ 500.000
- ❻ 30/09/1981
- ❼ Printer
- ❽ Courvoisier

3 4 9



- ❶ 1,30 Almond tree
- ❷ 09/02/1978
- ❸ 22,7 x 33
- ❹ 11 1/2 x 11 3/4
- ❺ 500.000
- ❻ 30/09/1981
- ❼ Printer
- ❽ Courvoisier

3 5 0



- ❶ 1,40 Apple tree
- ❷ 09/02/1978
- ❸ 22,7 x 33
- ❹ 11 1/2 x 11 3/4
- ❺ 29.500.000
- ❻ 30/09/1981
- ❼ Printer
- ❽ Courvoisier

3 5 1



1978

1972-1981

...

the Algiers region (Algiers, Médéa, Tizi Ouzou, El Asnam), the Oran region (Oran, Tlemcen, Mostaganem) and the Constantine region (Annaba, Constantine, Sétif).

The almond tree

Amygdalus communis

Its blossoming is the earliest of all fruit trees. The white and pink flowers bloom for a long time before the appearance of the leaves on the short twigs of the previous year. The almond tree's blossoming stage is during the month of February, which makes it very sensitive to the winter frosts and to the late frosts of the start of spring. The almond tree covers an area of approximately 35,000ha and occupies regions with favourable climates and soil, such as the Algiers region (particularly Médéa), the Oran region and the Constantine region.

The apple tree

Malus communis

Among the species of fruit trees, the apple tree, along with the pear tree, is the one which blossoms the latest; it is generally stretched out from the start to the end of the month of April. Its flowers of 5 white or pink petals, depending on the varieties, only bloom after the appearance of the first leaves. To have a satisfactory fructification, the species needs both cold temperatures in the winter and warm temperatures in the spring. Covering approximately 12,000ha, some of the favoured regions include the catchment area of the wilaya of Médéa, the valleys of the wadis Cheliff and Soummam, the piedmonts of Kabylie and the hills of Tlemcen.



Almond tree.

Culinary manners

The Ancients were not happy simply to crunch on apples. They used them also in cooking. As of the 10th century, the Baghdadi Ibn Sayyar gave the recipe of a “khabis” prepared with Lebanese apples, peeled, cored, dried in the sun and reduced to a powder. In this treatise of the 13th century as well as in the one of his contemporary Ibn Al Adim, there is a ragout recipe which combines acidic apples and the over-ripe edges as well as sugary-salty combination of eleven ingredients called “zirbadji”: meat, chickpeas, vinegar, honey, saffron, quince, apple, almonds, jujube, pistachio and fresh mint.



SUMMARY



SEARCH



Road safety

Child safety

In Algeria, thousands of children aged over 6 walk to school every day and are rarely accompanied by adults. They develop alone and make the street playing fields. Generally, the adults do not demonstrate a very acute sense of their responsibilities. Most often, they seem to have confidence in their children. They send them to do shopping even if the roads to be crossed are dangerous. It is further recognised that in our country with quite a lot of traffic, the number of young victims (minors under the age of 15) amount to 4,837, 258 of which died in the year 1977. The percentage of these young victims represents 40% of the total number of people killed and injured over the last year.

In the chain of causes and circumstances which precede any traffic accident, three factors are, in general, mentioned: man, vehicle, road. But before having designs on these factors, there is still a phenomenon to be discussed and to be highlighted – that of the road environment which has not been designed for children.

Indeed, in the same way as any moral or social environment in which the child lives, the road environment must create, as of the youngest age, the conditional reflexes required for the development of the child in the street with a minimum of risks.



Educating children to respect the Highway Code.



Road signalling

Road signalling dates back to the era of the Roman Empire. In addition to boards showing the directions, boundary stones were also erected to indicate the remaining distance to Rome. In the Middle Ages, the boards indicating directions in the crossroads were adopted everywhere. However, it was with the arrival of the automobile that the need to regulate road traffic through standard signalling was felt. The 1st International Road Congress, held on 11 October 1908 in Rome, defined the basic principles of signalling. It was the Quebecois J.-Omer Martineau who, in 1923, replaced for the first time the texts on the boards with pictograms, feeling that not all drivers knew how to read. The symbolic signalling through the use of pictograms was finally adopted during the World Conference on Road Transport in 1949.



3 5 2

- ❶ 0,60 Children safety
- ❷ 27/04/1978
- ❸ 36,2 x 25,6
- ❹ 11 1/2
- ❺ 1.000.000
- ❻ 30/09/1981
- ❼ A. Ali-Khodja
- ❽ Courvoisier



1978

1972-1981

...

This is why it should be emphasised that the road environment currently in force is by far undecipherable and even foreign to the child's world as it has been for adults. The level of categories of understanding children must be adapted and developed to better interest them, initially, and then to prevent them from the dangers which lie in wait for them. In this sense, children are more pervious, more open than adults to this kind of road education. For example, cases can be cited where the direction of road symbols is not obvious to young children; the green light gives right of way to children when on a bicycle or in their father's car. But the green light does not give right of way to pedestrian children and making this understood to a young child aged 6 to 7 and even older remains very difficult. This remains valid particularly when we consider that the child's development does not yet meet

all the physiological and psychomotor maturation conditions which are often the source of dramatic accidents. Among the physiological obstacles, it is well known that a child has poor side vision: children do not have a clear vision of a car suddenly appearing and find it hard to locate the origin of the directions. Psychologically, this is not simple either. Children have one-way attention: they think of something and not of something else. Hence, we can explain this dreadful accident where a child coming out of school or running on a pavement sees his father, mother or friend. He no longer then thinks about cars and rushes towards the person he sees. And then there is a whole host of bad examples given by adults in traffic, which is almost catastrophic given the importance of the imitation process in education. Given this data, a question arises: whose fault is it?



SUMMARY



SEARCH



3rd African Games in Algiers

This year, from 13 to 28 July, Algiers is hosting the third edition of the African Games. Marked by friendship and solidarity, this edition will see the participation of over 3,000 guests from 45 African nations to live in the fervour and sporting spirit of the Algiers' games. The inauguration of this huge continental event is supported by the presence of illustrious people from the world of sport, such as Lord Killanin, President of the International Olympic Committee (IOC), Adriaan Paulen, President of the International Association of Athletics Federations (IAAF), and Janvier Ostos, President of the International Swimming Federation (FINA). To guarantee the success of this 3rd edition, the African Games Organisation Committee (COJA) has set up 8 commissions and has mobilised over 9,000 people for looking after the 3,000 guests. For the occasion, Algeria has made available to the athletes modern

infrastructures such as the football stadium (5-Juillet) with a 70,000-place capacity and the Palais des Sports (Coupole) with a 7,000-place capacity and equipped with an attached athletics stadium, the Harcha multi-sports room, with a 10,000-place capacity, as well as the 20-Août cycle stadium, with a capacity of 20,000 seated places. The National Centre of Sports Medicine has contributed for the purposes of facilitating the work of the medical and paramedical personnel during the games. Committed to all disciplines, Algeria is represented by a component of 265 male and female athletes.

A first in the history of the African Games should be pointed out: the radio and TV broadcasting by the RTA to at least 40 African and European countries which will watch this great sports event live or will be entitled to watch pre-recorded summaries of the event with an average of 3 hours daily, part of which is free.

Algeria's results

In the 3rd African Games in Algiers, Algeria won a total of 15 medals (5 gold, 5 silver and 5 bronze). The gold medals were won by Kachkouche Benamar in the 20km walk (1h39'3"), Rahal Lakhdar in pole vaulting (5.00m) and Bensaâd Mohamed in the decathlon (7,338 points).

A real driving force of women's sport, Sakina Boutamine won the gold medal in the women's 1,500m in 4'16"4 and finished second in the 800m ranking. Forging ahead with its participation in the 1975 Mediterranean Games, the national football team won the gold medal against Nigeria (1-0) at the end of the discipline's final.

Rono, the Kenyan athlete who became famous after this, won the two events in the 3,000m steeplechase and in the 10,000m.

Encyclopædia of postage stamp of Algeria



3 5 3

- 1 0,40 Volley-ball
- 2 13/07/1978
- 3 36,2 x 25,6
- 4 11 3/4
- 5 500.000
- 6 30/09/1981
- 7 M. Aziz
- 8 Courvoisier



3 5 4

- 1 0,60 Table tennis
- 2 13/07/1978
- 3 25,6 x 36,2
- 4 11 3/4
- 5 500.000
- 6 30/09/1981
- 7 M. Aziz
- 8 Courvoisier



3 5 5

- 1 1,20 Basket-ball
- 2 13/07/1978
- 3 36,2 x 25,6
- 4 11 3/4
- 5 500.000
- 6 30/09/1981
- 7 M. Aziz
- 8 Courvoisier



3 5 6

- 1 1,30 Hammer
- 2 13/07/1978
- 3 25,6 x 36,2
- 4 11 3/4
- 5 500.000
- 6 30/09/1981
- 7 M. Aziz
- 8 Courvoisier



- 1 1,40 Boxing
- 2 13/07/1978
- 3 25,6 x 36,2
- 4 11 3/4
- 5 500.000
- 6 30/09/1981
- 7 M. Aziz
- 8 Courvoisier



SUMMARY



SEARCH



1978

1972-1981



358

- 1 0,60
- 2 05/10/1978
- 3 42 x 28,7
- 4 14 x 13 1/2
- 5 1.000.000
- 6 30/09/1981
- 7 B. Yelles
- 8 Enschede

Combating tuberculosis Regular treatment = guaranteed recovery



The vaccination an efficient means against tuberculosis.

Tuberculosis is an infectious and contagious disease caused by a microbe: Koch's bacillus. It can reach any organ, but its pulmonary location is the most frequent and makes the disease more dangerous for society. The contagion is most often inter-human and is spread by a person suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis spitting bacilli to a healthy human.

This disease is particularly frequent in the developing countries and generally poses a major public health problem to the States. In these countries, with a high tuberculous prevalence, it is essential to ensure correct treatment for all recognised tuberculosis sufferers to prevent them from transmitting their disease to their family or professional entourage.

Before 1945, there was no specific treatment for tuberculosis. An entire series of symptomatic treatments were used, but were generally ineffective.

But since the discovery of streptomycin by Wacksmann in 1945, man finally had available a medication capable of stopping the multiplication of Koch's bacillus and even of killing it. After streptomycin, numerous other effective anti-tuberculous medications were discovered. These are also called antibiotics or anti-bacillary drugs.

To enable recovery, these medications must be administered taking account of precise medical rules to avoid failures further to insufficient or badly prescribed treatments and particularly to prevent the bacilli from becoming resistant to the drugs administered. The sick person who is being treated is no longer dangerous for their entourage from the first weeks of their treatment, they still must regularly continue the treatment for a year.

This is why the regularity of the treatment is indispensable. The treatment for tuberculosis is administered in the dispensaries or medical centres.

A Maghreb effort

Based on the epidemiological comparisons which characterise the five countries of Maghreb, the Maghreb Tuberculosis Control Initiative (MATCI) was founded in 1998. In parallel to the actions initiated by the World Health Organisation, the MATCI will examine the possibilities of common actions to be carried out in order to reinforce the strategy initiated by the WHO. Effort will be deployed by the partner countries for the harmonisation of the national programmes and training programmes for medical personnel in controlling tuberculosis.



SUMMARY



SEARCH



Pilgrimage

One of the five pillars of Islam is the pilgrimage to the Holy House of Allah. It is an obligation of divine institution for all Muslims who can, to go there at least once in their lifetime.

The pilgrimage is the dream, the recognition of the religious life of the believer. Considerable sacrifices are made for it, although it is only strictly compulsory if a person is in a condition to accomplish it.

The pilgrimage solemnly solidifies the solidarity of the Oumma (the Muslim community).

The pilgrimage period starts on the first of choul and runs until the end of dhou el hidja.

The wish in the life of every Muslim is to go on a pilgrimage to the Kaaba. The foundations of this were put in place by Ibrahim and his son Ismail thousands of years ago. Tarnished with polytheism, Islam purified it and transformed it into a holy site for Muslims.

The Kaaba is 15 metres tall. Its surface is 12m x 10.1m and is supported inside by three pillars. It is covered on the outside with a black fabric engraved in gold.

In the northern corner is the black stone placed down by the Prophet (PBUH) when it was redeveloped by Qoreich, i.e. five years before the Message. The Karamaths had torn it away in 317 of Hegira and returned it in the year 339 of Hegira.

The Kaaba is surrounded by the most important and most illustrious mosque of Islam.

The last developments of this mosque were undertaken by Al Saoud from the year 1375 of Hegira. It can accommodate 300,000 people and has 23 doors and 7 minarets. In the middle of the mosque is Bir Zemzem.



Getting closer to God, a relentless quest.

The direction of the Truth

Mecca (Mekka in Arabic) initially was called Bekka. It is said in the Holy Koran: "The most important shrine established for the people is, in truth, the one in Bekka. It is a blessed beacon for all the people."

[Koran; sura III; verse 96]

*Fervour and communion.
Rites in accord and in osmosis.*



359

- ❶ 0,60 The Kaaba
- ❷ 26/10/1978
- ❸ 26 x 45,2
- ❹ 11³/₄ x 11¹/₂
- ❺ 500.000
- ❻ 30/09/1981
- ❼ M. Temmam
- ❽ Courvoisier



SUMMARY



SEARCH

1978

1972-1981

African Unity Road



360

- ❶ 0,60
- ❷ 01/11/1978
- ❸ 33 x 48,5
- ❹ 11 3/4 x 11 1/2
- ❺ 1.000.000
- ❻ 30/09/1981
- ❼ S. A. Bentounes
- ❽ Courvoisier

The realisation of the African Unity Road which was, for a long time, only a dream for the whole of Africa, is not due to chance and is not an act of circumstance. It is a natural consequence of the policy practiced by the revolutionary power which became a reality through the settlement of regional disparities on the national plan and by the reconciliation, in all its forms, with the African States.

Hence, the Sahara benefited from the first special programme within the framework of the regional equilibrium policy and has known new prospects in the domain of the promotion of social life, thus succeeding in opening it up to contribute to the life of the entire nation. The African Unity Road draws its real meaning

from the creation of a real cooperation between the African countries in the domains of culture, trade, industry and agriculture, within the framework of the economic complementarity. To this is added the cooperation with the aim of promoting Africa and achieving African Unity. This road therefore constitutes one of the greatest aspirations of the Algerian Revolution.

The construction works of the African Unity Road by the young National Service conscripts started on 16 September 1971 in the presence of President Houari Boumediène. It was launched in El Goléa before reaching In Salah, through the sand dunes, over a distance of 420km, then going to Tamanrasset, the capital of the Hoggar, crossing the Erg region where the mountain ranges and difficult hills start, i.e. a total of 1,120km.

The first section, El-Goléa-In Salah, was inaugurated in June 1973, whereas the second, In Salah-Tamanrasset, was inaugurated on 19 June 1978.

60km to the south of Tamanrasset, the road takes two directions: towards the borders of Mali (469km) and towards those of Niger (357km).

The construction of the African Unity Road has been one of the first tasks entrusted to the National Service. Added to others, it reflects the commitment of our youth and their effective participation in the development of the country and in the edification of socialism.



A South-South link

The Trans-Saharan Road Liaison Committee (TRLCL) met in Algiers to examine the situation of the project under its various aspects and the progress of the works of the Trans-Saharan Road. Launched in Algeria, at the start of the 1970s, with the contribution of National Service conscripts, the objective of this trans-African road project is to open up the territory on its path and to improve the level of trade between the countries which this road crosses. Financially, the profitability of the Trans-Saharan will reinforce the factors of appeal of the territories concerned and will increase their development.

With regards Algeria, the Trans-Saharan road is the major support between the High Plateaus and the Great South and encourages the international opening up of the country.

1,200km have already been built in Algeria. The cost for the distance connecting Algiers to the border has been estimated at DZD30 billion.



SUMMARY



SEARCH



Jewellery

The art of making jewellery is a very old one in Kabylie. The largest manufacturing centre is comprised of the small villages of Aït Larba, Taourirt Mimoun, Aït Lahsen, Agouni Ahmed and Taourirt El Hadjedj, villages perched on the top of the peaks of Béni Yenni.

These villages are famous for their jewellery decorated with coral cabochons and particularly for the technique of filigree enamels. This skilful technique was probably introduced in the 15th century by the Andalusian emigrants in Bougie. Abandoned later by the craftsmen of the town, it took refuge in the Béni Yenni where the craftsmen jealously kept it and passed it down from father to son for centuries.

The enamel art requires great skill and a lot of patience. Making an enamel earring requires no less than fifty-six technical actions: preparation of the different pieces of silver for the ring and for the cuff, preparation of the thread designed to make the sockets which will receive the enamel (filigree) and, finally, the enamelling, a delicate operation which consists of placing the enamel using a scraper in the chinks outlined by the welded silver threads and firing them in the kiln.

After the enamelling comes the operation of the treatment and the mounting of the coral. The coral has to be grinded, filed and polished before being placed in the setting using wax soften in the fire.



Ankle ring.



Round buckle.



Round buckle.



Triangular buckle.



3 6 1

- ❶ 1,20 Buckle
- ❷ 21/12/1978
- ❸ 25,6 x 36,3
- ❹ 1 1³/₄
- ❺ 500.000
- ❻ 30/09/1981
- ❼ M. Temmam
- ❽ Courvoisier



3 6 2

- ❶ 1,35 Brooch
- ❷ 21/12/1978
- ❸ 25,6 x 36,3
- ❹ 1 1³/₄
- ❺ 500.000
- ❻ 30/09/1981
- ❼ M. Temmam
- ❽ Courvoisier



3 6 3

- ❶ 1,40 Ankle ring
- ❷ 21/12/1978
- ❸ 25,6 x 36,3
- ❹ 1 1³/₄
- ❺ 500.000
- ❻ 30/09/1981
- ❼ M. Temmam
- ❽ Courvoisier



1978

1972-1981

...

Triangular buckle

This is a triangular plate bearing, adjacent to the base, two enamelled triangles, with a rounded plate and two curls at the top. It is decorated with filigree, enamels and corals and balls of silver. The reverse is always richly decorated. The fixing of the buckles to the clothes is ensured by a riveted tongue at the base of the triangular plate and passing into a ring. The triangular buckles are used to keep the veil on the shoulders.

Brooch

This is a brooch formed by a silver plate in the middle of which an opening varying from 1 to 2cm in diameter enables a closing system to be adapted, ensured by a pin welded under a circular silver plate of the same diameter as the hole. It is decorated on the upper side with five coral balls, alternating regularly with blue, yellow and green enamels. The back is also decorated with enamels. It is adorned with drops. The buckle was given to the wife by her husband when their first boy was born. It is worn on the front or on the chest.

Ankle ring

There are two different types of ankle rings. The oldest ones are narrow in the central part, opposite the opening and therefore higher on the edges.

The others are cylindrical. In the oldest ones, the patterns are mostly geometric. In the others, flourishes and curved lines predominate.

The permanent element is the setting of large coral cabochons. Enamelling is not used to decorate the main part. It is placed either side of the hinges where the closing hook is concealed.

In this ankle ring, the body of the piece has been decorated with patterns made on lead. Between two snake-like lines, there is a pattern of flourishes with scrolls.

In the central part are set three coral cabochons.

The closing hook is hidden by a place divided into three square registers.

The central register has an enamelled cap in the middle.

The other two are decorated with a coral cabochon.

In the corners of the squares, silver pearls are placed.

Coral

Algerian ethnic jewellery is often decorated with corals. The choice of this decoration is justified by the wealth of our sea beds in this material so highly prized in jewellery. And it is not by chance that the husband offers jewels to his promised one, often covered in coral. The expression "coral anniversary" corresponds to 11 years of marriage.

Coral is nothing more than a microscopic animal which builds a carapace forming the coral reef. It lives in symbiosis with plants which populate the sea beds. There are many varieties of coral, the best known of which are the white coral and pink coral well known in China and Japan. Red coral, however, comes from the Mediterranean. These animal-flowers form arborescent, ramified colonies, not exceeding 20cm in height. Algeria has the largest red coral reserve of the Mediterranean Basin. Coral has been fished for on our coasts since the 16th century, initially through diving without an aqualung, then in the 1970s, with the help of diving apparatus. The "red gold" is essentially exploited on the Kabyle coasts, in Annaba and El Kala. This name in itself reveals the commercial value of this animal species.

Fishing for coral in Algeria is fully controlled by the State in order to preserve our undersea reefs.



SUMMARY



SEARCH





The jewel in full

“From the Berber triangle to the Andalusian arabesque, from the Tuareg pectoral brilliance to the mannerism of the “trembling rose” of Algiers, is the history of the Algerian jewel which, better than the art of monument or the art of war, tells us the history of a people, its joys and its fears.

Jewels made of silver, gold, melted down and transformed - what we have left are only indicators of the history of finery. But this history is an interesting introduction to History, as it has developed just like any other activity, subject to constraints, benefiting from privileges which define its social function and enlighten the societies that tend to make it possible, favour it or prohibit it. (...). On the surface of his body, by paintings and symbols, on the metal of his finery, on the leather of his clothes, man has worn the signs of a magical language. Since he learned to write, even through revealed religions (...). In the hands of man was born a secret geometry, whose shapes, up to our twentieth century, express his beliefs, his old fears.”

Extract from “Abzim, parures et bijoux des femmes d’Algérie”, by Wassyla Tamzali, Alpha Editions.





SUMMARY



SEARCH



Emir Abdelkader Mosque, Constantine



SUMMARY



SEARCH



1979

1972-1981



3 6 4

- ❶ 0,60
- ❷ 05/01/1979
- ❸ 25,6 x 36,3
- ❹ 11³/₄
- ❺ 1.500.000
- ❻ 06/10/1983
- ❼ According to photo
- ❽ Courvoisier

President Houari Boumediène (1965-1978)

President Houari Boumediène was born on 23 August 1932 in Guelma, the centre of nationalism and of the resistance to the occupier. After studies in Constantine, Tunis and Cairo, he participated in the start of the Revolution of 1 November 1954 in Oranie, alongside the great activist martyr Larbi Ben M'hidi. It was thus that as of 1957, he became commander in chief of Wilaya V and member of the National Council of the Algerian Revolution (CNRA) after being nominated, in 1958, member of the Military Operational Command (CDM) of the West, then chief of staff in the same region.

As of 1960, he became chief of staff of the National Liberation Army (ALN) which he quickly transformed into a modern army to make it, as of independence, the National Popular Army. In 1962, brother Houari Boumediène became Minister of National Defence of the first government of independent Algeria.

In May 1963, he was nominated vice-president of the Council of Ministers and Minister of National Defence. After the historic Recovery of 19 June 1965, he assumed the responsibilities of President of the Council of the Revolution and of the Council of Ministers.

As of this date, President Houari Boumediène devoted all his efforts to the consolidation of the independence, to the restructuring of the State, to the reorganisation of the local institutions and to the economic recovery



Funerary procession.

initiated by the nationalisation of the mines in 1966 then the boosting of the major sectors of the State to lead, on 24 February 1971, to the recovery of hydrocarbons. In 1972, it was the year of the Agrarian Revolution. The triptych of the three revolutions, Agrarian Revolution – Industrial Revolution – Cultural Revolution, was launched by brother Houari Boumediène, supported by the great masses of rural labourers, workers and young

Succession

Elected through universal suffrage, on 8 February 1979, Chadli Bendjedid, Secretary General of the FLN, succeeded President Boumediène. At the end of the counting of the votes in the wilayas, Algerian embassies and consulates by the National Electoral Commission, Chadli Bendjedid received popular support of over 94%, collecting 7,736,697 votes. The number of people registered on the electoral lists in Algeria was 7,888,875 and the number of voters was estimated at 7,490,479 with a national participation rate of 94.23%. The number of void voting slips was 19,951, i.e. a number of votes of 7,434,118. For all votes recorded abroad, the number of voters registered was 318,959 with a participation rate of 94.86%. The result recorded in favour of Chadli Bendjedid was 302,579 votes. On 9 February 1979, President Chadli Bendjedid took the oath in accordance with the Constitution.

History

“When the memory gives its chance to imagination, the reflection exorcises the shadows and the meeting can then become a meeting of history.”

[Extract of a speech by President Houari Boumediène. April 1975.]



SUMMARY



SEARCH





revolutionaries. Externally, President Houari Boumediène never moved away from this revolutionary line which marked his entire life, the fight for the independence of the peoples subjected to oppression, the relentless fight against imperialism in all its forms, particularly in Africa, Asia and Latin America. As of 1973, the international stature of President Houari Boumediène was further confirmed with the holding in Algiers of international conferences as well as the start, in 1974, of the process which would lead to the convocation, on the theme of the establishment of a new world economic order, of the 6th General Assembly of the United Nations in front of which he gave a historic speech. On 19 June 1975, on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the historic Recovery, President Houari Boumediène declared his desire to put in place the last stages of the edification of the State: drawing up of the National Charter, election of a National Popular Assembly and election of the President of the Republic. As of the start of the year 1976, he accelerated the State restructuring process.



Carried by soldiers to his last place of rest.

Hence, he was at the origin of the great national democratic debate started in the month of May 1976 which led to the massive adoption through referendum of the National Charter promulgated on 5 July 1976. Five months later, on 19 November 1976, the people were called upon to vote on the adoption of the Constitution. On 10 December 1976, he was triumphantly elected President of the Republic and took his constitutional oath at the Palais du Peuple on 16 December 1976. In the year 1977, the people were called upon to elect the National Popular Assembly. The year 1978 was declared Year of the Party. The different congress of the mass organisations introduced living and democratic methods and practices, which prefigured the debates of the avant-garde party congress for which President Houari Boumediène had worked relentlessly to prepare. Houari Boumediène died on 27 December 1978 at 3.55am on the eve of the holding of the party congress, the last stage of the popular institutions, after having achieved his objectives of building a Socialist State: a State which survives men.



1979

1972-1981

Congress of the National Liberation Front Party January 1979



3 6 5

- ❶ 0,60
- ❷ 25/01/1979
- ❸ 38,1 x 48,5
- ❹ 11¾ x 11½
- ❺ 1.000.000
- ❻ 06/10/1983
- ❼ M. Temmam
- ❽ Courvoisier

The Algerian institutional system is based on the uniqueness of the party. The National Liberation Front Party is the avant-garde, leading and organising force of the people for the achievement of the objectives of the Revolution. To this end, it constantly reinforces the ideology within the framework of the guidelines decreed by the National Charter, defines the action lines, specifies the perspectives of the Socialist Revolution and determines the means to be implemented to consolidate its positions and ensure progress is made.

(...) The congress is the supreme body of the party. It is composed of the representatives of the members of the party, democratically elected by the base. The congress adopts the articles of association of the party, whose operating must obey the principles of democratic centralism, specifies the ideological guidelines, defines the general policy of the Revolution, determines the objectives to be achieved and elects the leadership of the party which guides and controls the country's policy. As the National Charter is the party's reference ideological document, the congress may reinforce it with concepts and guidelines and make the necessary adjustments and corrections to it, account taken of the imperatives of development in all domains.

(...) In other words, this means reinforcing the revolutionary experience and transferring the democratic and popular content of the Revolution to its socialist content. It is in the light of these realities highlighted by the National Charter, that President Houari Boumediène had undertaken, since 1977, the renovation, reinforcement and boosting work of the National Liberation Front Party.

(...) The congress of the National Liberation Front Party, which will be held in Algiers from 27 January 1979, is the completion of a democratic process initiated a year ago. It is undoubtedly the illustration of the continuity of the Socialist Revolution in Algeria.



*President Chadli Bendjedid
at the FLN congress in 1979.*

A turning point

The Congress of the National Liberation Front Party, held in 1979, redefined the articles of association and the structures of the party. It hence provides the FLN with a central committee whose secretary general is automatically the FLN's candidate for the presidency.



SUMMARY



SEARCH



President Houari Boumediène (1965-1978)



Last tribute to President Boumediène at the Palais du Peuple in Algiers, in 1978..

Houari Boumediène, assumed name of the President of the Algerian Republic, became part of history instead of Mohamed Ben Brahim Boukharouba, his real family name. He died of Waldenström's disease, a rare blood disease which bears the name of the Swedish doctor who discovered it and who travelled to the bedside of the Algerian President in Algiers to make the diagnosis. President

Boumediène started to present the first symptoms of his disease in September 1978. The first examinations took place in Algiers before being followed by an extended hospitalisation in the USSR. On the day of the burial of Houari Boumediène, on 29 December 1978, an impressive crowd followed the funeral procession from the Palais du Peuple in Algiers to the El Alia cemetery, in the east of Algiers.

Waldenström's disease

Professor Jan Waldenström of the Malmo Hospital (Sweden) who died in 1996, was the first person to describe the disease in 1944. Waldenström's disease is, according to medical encyclopaedias, a malignant proliferation of the B-lymphocytes leading to plasma cells secreting a particular antibody (monoclonal immunoglobulin M). Its symptomatic signs are great fatigue, often serious anaemia, weight loss, an emaciated appearance, the presence of ganglions, sometimes a large liver and a large spleen. The disease is detected by in-depth examinations, particularly counting the red corpuscles which are presented in erythrocyte rolls, thrombocytopenia, discreet hyperlymphocytosis, whereas the sedimentation speed is very high. The myelogram, the analysis of the bone marrow under the microscope, shows a marrow invaded with lymphoid cells (lymphocytes and plasma cells). Use is also made of electrophoresis (separation of the loaded molecules: proteins, peptides, amino acids, nucleic acids and nucleotides) to highlight an abnormal sharp peak.

Memoir

“You therefore will understand that it is not a question for me, who has the serious task of presiding over the destinies of our country, of making a clean sweep of the past and even less of denying or lessening the immense accomplishments made by our country during the 1960s and 1970s. I personally, modestly but continuously, participated in this, from 1962 to 1978, the date when the late President Houari Boumediène passed away.”

*[Extract from a speech by President Abdelaziz Bouteflika,
on 23 February 2005 in front of the union members.]*

Funeral oration.



3 6 6

- ❶ 1,40
- ❷ 02/02/1979
- ❸ 38,1 x 48,5
- ❹ 113/4 x 111/2
- ❺ 2.000.000
- ❻ 06/10/1983
- ❼ M. Temmam
- ❽ Courvoisier



SUMMARY



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1979

1972-1981



367

- ❶ 2,00
- ❷ 10/02/1979
- ❸ 38,1 x 48,5
- ❹ 11³/₄ x 11¹/₂
- ❺ 1.000.000
- ❻ 06/10/1983
- ❼ M. Temmam
- ❽ Courvoisier

Election of Mr Chadli Bendjedid President of the Democratic People's Republic of Algeria

The 4th Congress of the National Liberation Front Party, which was held in Algiers from 27 to 31 January 1979, appointed the activist Chadli Bendjedid as Secretary General of the Party and candidate for the presidential election. Born on 14 April 1929, in Bouteldja, in the wilaya of Annaba, son of fellah.

As of 1 November 1954, he found himself inside the political-military organisation of the National Liberation Front. In 1956, he was appointed chief of region, then in 1957, deputy chief of zone and in 1958, he became chief captain of zone.

After the creation, in February 1961, of the general staff of the National Liberation Army, he was appointed by Colonel Houari Boumediène, then general chief of staff, member of the operational command of the North zone, a position which he assumed until the independence of the country. At the end of the year 1962, he was appointed commander of the 5th Military Region with commander grade, then in 1964 he was appointed leader of the 2nd Military Region.

A very close companion of President Houari Boumediène, he took an active part in the historic Revolutionary Recovery of 19 June 1965 and was then part of the Council of the Revolution. In 1969, he was promoted to the grade of colonel.

At the head of the 2nd Military Region, Colonel Chadli Bendjedid participated in the re-conversion and modernisation effort of the National Popular Army.

During the closing of the 4th Congress of the National Liberation Front Party, the activist Chadli Bendjedid expressed his desire to work on the path outlined by the late President Houari Boumediène so as to reinforce the irreversible socialist option and to preserve our national independence in its widest meaning.

Elected through universal suffrage as President of the Democratic People's Republic of Algeria, on 7 February 1979, President Chadli Bendjedid took the constitutional oath on 9 February 1979.



President Chadli Bendjedid taking his constitutional oath.

The ara of restructuring

In 1979, Colonel Chadli Bendjedid, commander of the Military Region of Constantine, and then of Oran, was elected President of the Republic, by virtue of the fact that he was, at the time, the oldest officer in the highest grade, with the 1976 Constitution not providing for mechanisms for replacing the presidency. Chadli Bendjedid inaugurated his term of office with a new speech focused on liberalism and openness, particularly at the economic level. With the promulgation of a new investment code, he gave the private sector its opportunity. He initiated the policy to restructure the large State companies. "Rely on yourself" and "For a better life" would be the slogans of his policy.



SUMMARY



SEARCH



Airmail

Inaugural flight

The history of airmail is closely related to that of commercial aviation. The postal dispatches were, in fact, the first air freight of the airline company Aéropostale created in 1919 to operate the first regular line connecting Europe to Africa, then Europe to South America. The epic of long journeys made by the brave pioneers of Aéropostale, at a time when air navigation did not offer any safety guarantees, was immortalised in several accounts and novels, particularly those of Antoine de Saint-Exupéry, aviator and famous author (*Vol de nuit* (Night Flight) – 1931 and *Terre des hommes* (Wind, Sand and Stars) – 1939).

Since then, airmail has undergone a considerable upsurge responding to the desire of people to improve their communications and to the business world's need for speed and regularity.

The factors which contributed to the development of airmail relations include, apart from the considerable progress of air navigation, the efforts put in by the postal offices and the airline companies during countless airmail conferences bringing together the representatives of their respective organisations: the Universal Postal Union (UPU), the International Civil Aviation Organisation (ICAO) and the International Air Transport Association (IATA). The most significant of the simplifications introduced in terms of "airmail surcharges" was



the decision of the 1957 Ottawa UPU congress increasing to two rates - letters and cards (LC) and other objects (AO) - the previously applied rates. We can say that, at present, the post office is the largest client of civil aviation in terms of freight after being its first user.

Hence, airmail represented over a quarter of the world's freight traffic (810 million tonnes/kilometre) in 1962, according to the statistics drawn up by the ICAO.

The Algerian post office uses forty-seven domestic and international air links every day for the transportation of the mail sent.



3 6 8

- ❶ 10,00
Inaugural flight
- ❷ 22/03/1979
- ❸ 22,7 x 38,1
- ❹ 11 1/2 x 11 3/4
- ❺ 1.000.000
- ❻ 22/03/1990
- ❼ Printer
- ❽ Courvoisier

First links

Airmail started with a few irregular flights from London (England) to its suburbs in 1911. The same year, the first postal link between Europe and the Indies was made by the Frenchman Henri Péquet. It was only at the end of the First World War, with the development of aviation and the demobilisation of war pilots, that airmail was organised. The first air link for the transportation of mail took place in 1918 between New York and Washington. The postal service between London and Paris started in 1919. The first air transportation of mail between Europe and Africa took place, at the beginning of the 1930s, thanks to the Graf-Zeppelin airship.



1979

1972-1981



369

- ❶ 0,60
- ❷ 16/04/1979
- ❸ 25 x 33
- ❹ 11¼ x 11¾
- ❺ 1.000.000
- ❻ 06/10/1983
- ❼ B. Yelles
- ❽ Courvoisier

Sheikh Abdelhamid Ben Badis (1889-1940)

“We have searched in history and in the present also and we have found that the Algerian Muslim nation is formed and that it exists, as all the nations of earth have formed and exist. This nation has its history illustrated by the greatest facts; it has a religious and linguistic unity; it has its culture, its traditions and its characteristics; good points and bad points, this is the same for every nation on earth. We say that this Algerian nation is not France, does not want to be France and cannot be France.”

[Abdelhamid Ben Badis in the review “Echihab” of the month of April 1936.]

Sheikh Abdelhamid Ben Badis was born the day of 5 December 1889 in Constantine where he died on 16 April 1940, exhausted by the long and fiery battle which, during his lifetime, he devoted to his country’s cause.

With a few friends of his age, he started to study both the national language and the French language. But very quickly, he became very different from his companions. One of the constants of his future character manifested itself in this period: he already burned with the desire to learn, to compare, to understand and to discuss. In 1908,



Young Sheikh Ben Badis.



Individuals, peoples and characteristics

As individuals, peoples have their own characteristics. These people cannot exist and live without these characteristics. The national personality is the group of all these characteristics and components which are the language through which people express themselves and are educated, the doctrine on the basis of which they build their lives, the memories on which they live and through which they look at their future and the feeling of sharing these characteristics with other peoples.”

[Abdelhamid Ben Badis, “Echihab”, February 1937.]



SUMMARY



SEARCH





Founders of the Association of Algerian Oulemas.

the young Ben Badis went to the University of Zaitouna in Tunis where for four years he set about synthesising, in contact with the greatest thinkers of the era, the fragments of a knowledge imprinted with a very strong personal colouring. He left the University of Zaitouna in 1912 to go and study in the Orient. When he returned to Algeria, in 1921, the cornerstones of his thought were already crystallised: fight against decadence, against superstition and above all fight against the depersonalisation initiated by the colonialism. Three years after his return from the Orient, Sheikh Abdelhamid Ben Badis, founded, with the collaboration of Sheikh Embarek El Mili, a first free school for youth education, the propagation of the national language and the teaching of a moral

in accordance with the dignity of Algeria. As a journalist, Ben Badis was a example combining educator, thinker and revolutionary. In 1926, he started to write in the review Annadjah. Shortly afterwards, with the collaboration of a few oulémas, he founded the review Echihab. He was also the main creator of the weekly El Bassaïr (visions of the future) which was the official body of the Association of Oulémas. At a time when any allusion to Algeria as an entity was suspect, Ben Badis dared to write and speak without fear of Algeria, the Algerian people and its specific national values and culture. Thinker, action man, speaker, journalist, humanist, politician, reputed writer, the immense variety of the knowledge of Sheikh Abdelhamid Ibn Badis made him a universal spirit.

A figure of the National Movement

Grand master of thinking, Sheikh Abdelhamid Ben Badis made himself known, in the 1920s, through his reformist ideas dealing with education, culture, religion and politics. The reformist movement took an upsurge in Algeria, in between the two wars thanks to the commitment of Sheikh Abdelhamid Ben Badis and of a few of his companions, former pupils and disciples, trained in Tunis or in the Middle East. Abdelhamid Ben Badis initially worked on promoting and preserving the Arab language and culture, severely repressed by the coloniser, before devoting himself to religious reform. His fight initiated against the Maraboutism which he accused of distorting the practice of Islam and of being used as an instrument in favour of the occupier.

Founders of the Association of Algerian Oulemas.



1979

1972-1981



370

- ❶ 1,20
- ❷ 17/05/1979
- ❸ 27 x 38,79
- ❹ 13 1/2 x 14
- ❺ 500.000
- ❻ 06/10/1983
- ❼ S. A. Bentounes
- ❽ Enschede



371

- ❶ 1,40
- ❷ 17/05/1979
- ❸ 27 x 38,79
- ❹ 13 1/2 x 14
- ❺ 500.000
- ❻ 06/10/1983
- ❼ S. A. Bentounes
- ❽ Enschede

Telecoms' 1979

This year, on 17 May, Algeria is celebrating World Telecommunications Day in commemoration of the creation of the International Telecommunications Union (ITU). A rich programme has been drawn up for this occasion. Over the entire national territory, conferences, debates and meetings bringing together national and international telecommunication specialists and experts are organised around the latest progress made in terms of communication technologies. Open-door days for citizens and professionals are initiated in the different structures of the Ministry of Post and Telecommunications. Founded in 1865, the ITU is one of history's oldest international institutions. It is the main source in terms of information on standardisation, regulation and

technologies encompassing telecommunications. The ITU is an organisation within which the States and the private sector coordinate the international telecommunications networks and services. The headquarters of the ITU is based in Geneva, Switzerland.

Since its beginnings, the ITU has been able to develop its competences in the domain of communications. It has been able to generate a world drive for the edification of the information society by relying on the recognised techniques in favour of the most remote regions and the most fragile populations and contributes to the acceleration of economic and social progress. Algeria has been a member of the International Telecommunications Union since 3 May 1963.

Satellite communications

The national and international telephone communications have considerably expanded thanks to the satellite telecommunications systems. The most important system was the Intelsat system, the International Telecommunications Satellite Organisation, which groups together over 120 countries (Algeria joined in 1971). The Intelsat satellite was launched in 1965. In 2006, the network included 15 satellites constituting the world's most developed telecommunications system.



Innovation

From 20 to 26 September 1979, Algeria participated in the 3rd World Telecommunications Exhibition (Telecoms '79) which was held in Geneva, Switzerland. Under the aegis of the International Telecommunications Union, the exhibition brought together over 500 exhibitors from about forty countries from the entire world. During this event, electronic devices ranging from the simple small gadget to the largest parabolic antennae connected directly to the telecommunications satellites were presented to the public.



SUMMARY



SEARCH



International Year of the Child

The year 1979 was declared International Year of the Child by the 31st session of the United Nations. 1979 also marks the 20th anniversary of the Declaration of the Rights of the Child.

During this year, the focus will be put on certain specifically urgent needs of children in the domain of education, social welfare, health and nutrition.

The actions organised may have many forms. They will consist of information and explanation actions so that the whole of mankind's awareness is raised on the problems of children, which promises better tomorrows for all children, innocent victims in distress.

We simply need to refer to recent history to note that during conflicts which shook entire regions of the globe it was the child who, first of all, suffered the painful throes and the often irremediable traumatism.

The situations which darken the future of children are not only those of periods of war, but also those of times of peace and which are expressed by exploitation, illiteracy, discrimination, disease and malnutrition.

If we spoke about children in Algeria, we would note that the Algerian State spares no effort in contributing to the development and protection of children.

The rates achieved by education could alone be the revealing dynamic of an entire series of actions carried out in this sense, not to mention the free school supplies, healthcare, the generalisation of school canteens, the multiplication of vacation camp centres and the already obvious progress made by cultural and sports

coordination. Children are universal. This is why the world's adults and children must, without distinction of race, belief, gender or political opinion, unite in order to improve the destiny of children.



Improving the fate of children, wherever they are.



3 7 2

- ❶ 0,60
- ❷ 21/06/1979
- ❸ 33 x 25
- ❹ 11¼ x 11¾
- ❺ 1.000.000
- ❻ 06/10/1983
- ❼ S. Ould Slimane
- ❽ Courvoisier



3 7 3

- ❶ 1,40
- ❷ 21/06/1979
- ❸ 25 x 33
- ❹ 11¼ x 11¾
- ❺ 1.000.000
- ❻ 06/10/1983
- ❼ S. Belbahar
- ❽ Courvoisier

School canteens

The distance of the educational establishments from the residential areas poses a real problem of nutritional balance for children at school.

To ensure these children have a balanced and full meal and to overcome the nutritional deficiencies of children in the most remote zones, Algeria has provided its schools with school canteens through the Ministry of Education. This is a concern of the State which strengthens the policy consisting of combating educational decline and of preserving the principle of equal opportunities in terms of schooling, adopted since the first years of the independence.



1979

1972-1981



374

- ❶ 1,40 The nuthatch
- ❷ 18/10/1979
- ❸ 22,7 x 33
- ❹ 11½ x 11¾
- ❺ 500.000
- ❻ 06/10/1983
- ❼ According to photo
- ❽ Courvoisier

The nuthatch

One of the Passeriformes, this bird, which does not exceed 13.5cm, puts into the shade all birds for decades, well after its discovery in 1975 by J-P Ledant. This late discovery is surprising given that it is the only bird endemic to Algeria. With an estimated population of less than 1,000 individuals, the nuthatch of Kabylie remains threatened. This species lives in four mountain zones in the north-east of the country, in Kabylie, over less than 250km². It loves the high conifer forests above 2,000 metres, the oak forests located at 350 to 1,120 metres and those deteriorated forests between 900 and 1,400 metres altitude.

This tubby bird with a short tail is characterised by its little black cap and its highly prominent white eyebrow in the male. Grey underneath, with a white neck and an orange stomach and breast, the nuthatch makes “tseet-tseet” cries and a fluted “quair-di, quair-di” song. The female does not have any black on her cap and is overall a paler colour. The young are dark.

In summer, it feeds on insects hunted at the ends of branches and from tree barks. In winter, it mixes with other species such as titmice and finches to consume acorns, cedar and pine seeds. It stores a part as a reserve in the folds of the trunks by wedging it in.

The Kabylie nuthatch climbs in all directions on the trees and is the only bird capable of moving with its head faced downwards. It hollows out its own nest when it does not



Kabyle nuthatch in its natural environment.

use those of woodpeckers. Distrustful, it always nests at a height between 5 and 15 metres, in a trunk or in a large branch. The nest is woven using woodchips, dead leaves, fine wild boar hair and feathers. Its hole is sometimes surrounded by a layer of mud. The nesting season stretches between the months of May and June. Egg laying takes place at the end of May, beginning of June, with 3 white eggs, speckled with purple, laid by the female. After hatching, both parents take responsibility for feeding their young for about twenty days, until they start flying.

Forests and birds

For a long time it was thought that the geographic distribution of the nuthatch was only influenced by altitude, given that it moves between 1,350 and 2,004m in the mountainous range of the Babors. However, recent studies and the discovery of this species in the Forest of Tamentout, to the east of Béjaïa, in the Forest of Djemila, in Sétif, and in the Taza Park, in Jijel, prove that it is rather keen on the trees which populate these mountainous regions.

The survival of this protected species finally depends on the preservation of these forests mainly comprised of zen oak, afares oak and cork-oak.



SUMMARY



SEARCH



25th anniversary of 1 November

The Algeria people are celebrating the 25th anniversary of the start of their armed fight which enabled them to once again shape the modern face of Algeria and saw the adhesion of different layers of our people. This fight is a real epic, one which highlighted the acting solidarity of the Algerian people, by making their own ideals a reality so that their desire for freedom and independence was triumphant. Hence our glorious National Liberation Army, supported by the popular masses, was able to triumph against the colonialist military machine and its allies. Pursuing their march, our people have committed

to new fronts to consolidate the bases of their political independence and to give it its new economic, social and cultural content. Hence they have been able to simultaneously lead several fights to quickly move away from under-development and to construct a socialist society. We are celebrating this 25th anniversary with, to our credit, a long list of our victories in the different domains and when great prospects are opening up before our generations. All these achievements sharpen our consciences and exhort us to remain loyal to the word given to our glorious martyrs.



Repression of a demonstration by the colonial army in Algiers, in 1957.

Didouche Mourad

Nicknamed Si Abdelkader, Didouche Mourad was born on 13 July 1927 in El Mouradia to a modest family.

In 1942, at the age of 16, he joined the ranks of the Algerian People's Party.

In 1944, he was appointed head of the quarters of El Mouradia, El Madania and Bir Mourad Raïs.

In 1947, he organised the municipal elections in his zone and visited the Algerian West to organise the electoral campaign for the Algerian Assembly. Discovering his activism, the colonial justice sentenced him to 10 years' prison in absentia.

In 1952, along with Ben Boulaïd, he set up a secret bomb making unit in the Casbah to prepare for the Revolution.

In June 1954, he participated in the Meeting of 22. Further to this conclave, he was appointed leader of Zone II. With his deputy Zighoud Youcef, he laid down the bases of a political-military organisation.

On 18 January 1955, he was killed in action in douar Souadek. He was 28 years old.



375

- ❶ 1,40
- ❷ 01/11/1979
- ❸ 30,6 x 49
- ❹ 11 1/2 x 12 1/4
- ❺ 500.000
- ❻ 06/10/1983
- ❼ B. Yelles
- ❽ Courvoisier



376

- ❶ 3,00
- ❷ 01/11/1979
- ❸ 38,1 x 48,5
- ❹ 11 3/4 x 11 1/2
- ❺ 500.000
- ❻ 06/10/1983
- ❼ M. Temmam
- ❽ Courvoisier



1979

1972-1981



- ❶ 3,00
- ❷ 30/11/1979
- ❸ 38,1 x 48,5
- ❹ 11 3/4 x 11 1/2
- ❺ 1.000.000
- ❻ 06/10/1983
- ❼ M. Temmam and M. Cherifi
- ❽ Courvoisier

377

1400 – Arrival of the 15th century of Hegira

The Hegira of the Prophet (PBUH) from Mecca to Medina marks the start of Muslim history.

When the enemies of Islam decided to assassinate him by besieging his residence, the Prophet (PBUH), accompanied by Abou Bakr Essedik, left his home on the night of the month of rabie el aouel and took refuge in a cave of djebel Thour, to the south of Mecca.

The enemies relentlessly pursued the Prophet (PBUH) until they entered the cave. But God came to his help by sheltering him from his pursuers and permitted him to continue his journey to Medina.

After three days of walking, on 12 rabie el aouel, he entered this city where the sympathisers (ançar) gave him a triumphant welcome. From the hegira of the Prophet (PBUH) to Medina, Islam has been able to have a capital, a structured State, a nation applying Islamic legislation and a powerful army protecting the call to Islam and ensuring that order is respected.

Islam was perfected over ten years of spiritual and material fighting. After the conquest of Mecca, the entire peninsular rallied to Islam.

These successes were possible after the Hegira and the saving of the Prophet (PBUH). Hence, the companions of the Prophet (PBUH) unanimously decided to consider the Hegira as the start of the history of Islam.

It was on the 9th of the month of dhou el hidj of the 10th year of Hegira, in djebel Arafat, during a goodbye pilgrimage, that the last verses of the Koran were revealed. The soul of the Prophet Mohammed (PBUH) was recalled to God on 12 rabie el aouel of the 11th year of Hegira. He was buried in Medina at the age of 63. The first caliph

elected to succeed him was Abou Bakr Essedik, then successively Omar, Othmane and Ali. In the year 27 of Hegira, thanks to the companions of the Prophet (PBUH) and to his faithful, Islam entered Arab Maghreb whose conquest took place later on. All inhabitants converted to Islam and became one of its bravest defenders. Since then, the history of our people has been linked to that of Islam.



The Medina Mosque, a place of pilgrimage.

The calendars

Our calendar follows the rhythm of nature: a new month appears with each new moon. The month is therefore the period separating two new moons, called lunation. The lunation lasts 29.53 days on average. We therefore have lunar months of 29 or 30 days. As a lunar year contains 12 months, we have precisely a year of 354.36 days, which gives us 354 or 355 days. However, the Christian calendar, called the Gregorian calendar, is a solar calendar. It takes a solar year, meaning the time the Earth takes to rotate once around the Sun, i.e. exactly 365.25 days, and shares this time into 12 months of a value of 30 or 31 days and 28 or 29 days, every 4 years, for the month of February.



SUMMARY



SEARCH





“Le Croissant” of Etienne Dinet.

Muslims and the New Moon

In Pre-Islamic Arabic, the Bedouins used a lunar calendar based on a year of 12 months. But, as of the year 412, they had become accustomed to adding a 13th mobile month to them, with the aim of making the month of the hajj (pilgrimage) correspond with the season of autumn.

As these adjustments were greatly abused, the Koran cracked down on them, setting the number of months in a year at twelve and prohibiting the intercalation of the 13th month. The Bedouins were used to observing the position of the stars, at night, to be guided in their travels throughout the desert, and to observing the appearance of the new moon to know when the start of the months was. When they questioned the Prophet on the procedure to be followed to determine the start and the end of the month of fasting, he recommended they start the fast of the month of Ramadan with the observation of the birth of the new moon (on the evening of the 29th day of the month) and to stop fasting with the birth of the new moon (of the month of shawal). "If the crescent is not visible (because of clouds), count up to the 30th day."

The Muslim theologians and temporal authorities deduced from this that each of the Islamic States should (or could) do their own monthly observation of the new moon in the sky (or failing this wait until the 30th day) before decreeing the start of a new month on their territory, instead of starting the month with the monthly conjunction.





SUMMARY



SEARCH



El Kala at night



SUMMARY



SEARCH



1980

1972-1981



- 1 1,20
- 2 14/02/1980
- 3 33 x 48,5
- 4 11³/₄ x 11¹/₂
- 5 500.000
- 6 06/10/1983
- 7 According to slide
- 8 Courvoisier

378



- 1 1,35
- 2 14/02/1980
- 3 33 x 48,5
- 4 11³/₄ x 11¹/₂
- 5 500.000
- 6 06/10/1983
- 7 According to slide
- 8 Courvoisier

379



- 1 1,40
- 2 14/02/1980
- 3 33 x 48,5
- 4 11³/₄ x 11¹/₂
- 5 500.000
- 6 06/10/1983
- 7 According to slide
- 8 Courvoisier

380

Dionysiac mosaics of Sétif

Roman art found one of its best expressions in mosaics. Maghreb, more specifically Algeria and Tunisia, have a very rich collection of it.

Recently, one of the most important, and no less beautiful, mosaics, discovered in Sétif, enriched this heritage. It represents the triumphant return of Dionysus from his legendary journey. The legend specifically teaches us that the god had undertaken this journey in India and there are numerous graphic images of this journey. Now, the Sétif mosaic teaches us, for the first time, that this journey was undertaken in Africa. Indeed, we note that the captives brought in his procession, lately Indians, are Africans in this painting: a couple and their two children, hands entwined behind their backs and perched on a dromedary. In the middle of the procession, we initially notice the enormous head of an African elephant with fanned out ears, then the presence of a giraffe, an exclusively African animal. In other words, whilst we may have doubts about the “Africanity” of the dromedary, we cannot do so with the giraffe whose natural region was located on African soil in these times.

So are we certain that here there is a transposition of the theme of the triumph of Dionysus from India to Africa? Studying the decoration, the technique and the richness of the composition, on the one hand, and studying the area where it was discovered, on the other hand, enable us to date the mosaic towards the end of the 2nd century or to the start of the 3rd century of the Christian era. Now, the iconography and the texts, particularly Tertullian’s Apologeticum, give evidence of a resurgence of paganism in this period where the era of anti-Christian

persecutions started in Africa. This is what undoubtedly explains this development of pagan art of which the Sétif Dionysiac mosaic is one of the reflections. It also reflects a particularly refined art: that of itinerant artists, mostly coming from Alexandria. We recognise it in the realism of the drawing, the precise and delicate use of fine prisms, not exceeding two millimetres at times, the choice and the skilful shading off of the colours. The extent, the state of preservation and the historic and artistic interest make the Sétif Dionysiac mosaic one of the masterpieces of national and universal cultural heritage.



Mosaic exhibited at the Museum of Sétif.

Water mosaics

Among other types of mosaics found in Algeria, there are the water mosaics. These are works which have images of the gods, monsters, animals or activities – fishing, games, festivals, etc. that are related to the sea. We can cite The Triumph of Neptune, which is currently found in the Louvre Museum in Paris (France).



Mosaic of the byzantin period.



SUMMARY



SEARCH



Youm El Ilm

On 16 April each year, the Algerian people celebrate Knowledge Day (Youm El Ilm). Marking the anniversary of the death of the great scholar and the ardent patriot Abdelhamid Ben Badis, this date has been chosen as a symbol designed to raise the awareness of the Algerian citizen on the value of books and the place that should be given to them within the framework of the Cultural Revolution.

The objectives of the Algerian book policy, part of the framework of the general national development policy and of the Cultural Revolution which targets the transformation of mentalities through the constant effort of literacy and raising the level of education, un disputedly constitute one of the strategic parts of the Revolution. “The book policy will be designed so as to respond to the increasing needs of students, intellectual youth, technicians, men of culture, researchers, specialising workers and, in general, the average reader whose advent and multiplication throughout all milieus is, since independence, an undeniable fact of civilisation in our society.”

[Extract from the National Charter, Chapter III, “The backbone of the edification of socialism”.]

An essential tool of education development, the book is of major importance and its wide circulation to all levels is deemed indispensable to really access the world of science and knowledge. Book Week, which takes place every year, must emphasise the virtues of public reading and the need to organise a healthier and richer cultural environment by increasing the number of libraries, facilitating the purchasing of books and stimulating national creation and production. It is within this framework that the government has decided to support the price of books, in the same way as essential commodities.



Cheikh Abdelhamid Ben Badis.

The SILA

The Salon international du livre d’Alger (SILA – Algiers International Book Fair) is now a tradition which its initiators, the Ministry of Culture, the National Union of Book Publishers and the Professional Writers Association, try to maintain.

After a break of seven years, the SILA is coming back in 2000. Six editions later, it has ended up acquiring a certain maturity and a degree of professionalism forecasting promising futures for books in Algeria.

A view of the X^e SILA.



- ❶ 0,60
- ❷ 16/04/1980
- ❸ 25,6 x 36,2
- ❹ 11³/₄
- ❺ 1.000.000
- ❻ 06/10/1983
- ❼ Printer
- ❽ Courvoisier

3 8 1



1980

1972-1981



382

- ❶ 0,60
- ❷ 15/06/1980
- ❸ 33 x 48,5
- ❹ 113/4 x 111/2
- ❺ 1.000.000
- ❻ 06/10/1983
- ❼ B. Yelles
- ❽ Courvoisier

Extraordinary congress of the National Liberation Front Party

The holding of the Extraordinary congress of the National Liberation Front (FLN) from 15 to 19 June 1980 was decided upon in the 4th FLN Congress in January 1979. The economic and social resolution, adopted at the end of the works of this congress, “asks the Central Committee to examine the possibility of holding a congress”, after “a wide debate on economic and social development, the evaluation of the results of the national plans and the guidelines of the next plan”. The congress will mainly have to debate on the next five-year development plan (1980-1984) which will implement all human and material resources in view of intensifying the production and satisfying the needs of citizens whilst guaranteeing the economic independence of our country. In this context, the draft plan drawn up by the Ministry of Planning and Territorial Development has been submitted to the party base in view of its examination. Hence, the activists of the party and of the mass

organisations are “invited to discuss, to study and to enhance this document in total freedom and democracy whilst presenting the comments they deem useful, so that the draft plan is the expression of the will and of the desire of the base”. In this respect, the President of the Republic, Secretary General of the party, insisted on “the need to see the report of each delegate reflect accurately and in total objectivity the ideas which have received the unanimity of the base”. He also specified that “no decision will be made at the central level without prior knowledge of the citizens’ opinion”. Due to the dimension and the variety of economic and social needs which the national economy must satisfy in the future, the reinforcement of national planning is a major imperative of the five-year plan which will be adopted by the extraordinary congress. The congress will also study the question of the redevelopment and of the reinforcement of the articles of association of the National Liberation Front Party.



Major changes

After the death of President Houari Boumediène in 1978, Colonel Chadli Bendjedid, a member of the FLN, commander of the Military Region of Oran, was elected President of the Republic in 1979. In June 1980, an extraordinary congress of the FLN, bringing together close to 4,000 delegates, initiated major changes in the party’s structure. These reforms reinforced the position of the president who has the power to select the members of the Political Bureau.

In 1983, at the 5th Congress, Chadli Bendjedid was re-elected to the position of Secretary General of the Party and became the only candidates in the 1984 presidential elections.



SUMMARY



SEARCH



22nd Olympic Games Moscow 1980

The 22nd edition of the Olympic Games is being organised in Moscow, the capital of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR). This is the first time that a socialist country is hosting the modern Olympiads, so much so that the USSR is according great importance to the event.

Moscow has prepared for the games in a grandiose manner. For five years, sports structures and centres have been built throughout the capital to enable the participating sports teams to fully enjoy their Muscovite stay.

Appointed in October 1974 by the International Olympic Committee (IOC) to host the sporting event, Moscow is the subject of a boycott appeal by the United States only a few months before the opening of the games, announced for 19 July 1980.

To give more impact to his action, the American President Jimmy Carter, the instigator of this boycott appeal, is forcing his country's athletes not to go to Russia, and is also trying to convince other nations not to take part in this important sporting event.

Whilst Great Britain and Australia are supporting the United States, albeit giving their athletes the freedom to decide whether or not to go to Moscow, almost 40 nations are refusing to attend.

Once again, politics is encroaching upon sports and one of the fundamental human rights - the right to sport - is being scoffed at.

The Olympic Games have often been spangled with political incidents. This was the case in 1936 in Berlin, when the Nazis want to enclose the games in an ideological yoke to demonstrate the "supremacy of the Arian race". Other facts occurred during the Helsinki (1956), Mexico (1968) and Montreal (1976) Games, showing that politics and sport are sometimes inappropriately linked, whereas the Olympic spirit emphasises links of friendship and solidarity between peoples.



Scene of the Moscow Olympic Games opening ceremony.

The stars of the Moscow Olympic Games

The 1980 Olympic Games, organised in Moscow, were marked by the great performance of the gymnast Aleksandr Dityatin who performed under the colours of the Soviet Union. He won a medal in each of the eight gymnastic events which were on the programme (gold in the general team contest, in the general individual contest and on the rings, silver on the horizontal bar, on the parallel bars, on the pommel horse and vault and bronze in the floor exercises). On 25 July 1980 alone he won six medals. He is the only athlete to have won eight Olympic medals in the same edition.

Alexander Dityatin (gauche).
The boxer T. Stevenson, heavy weight gold medal.



3 8 3

- ❶ 0,50
Olympic flame
- ❷ 26/06/1980
- ❸ 31,4 x 38,1
- ❹ 11 1/2 x 11 3/4
- ❺ 1.500.000
- ❻ 06/10/1983
- ❼ S. A. Bentounes
- ❽ Courvoisier



3 8 4

- ❶ 1,40
- ❷ 26/06/1980
- ❸ 38,1 x 31,4
- ❹ 11 1/2 x 11 3/4
- ❺ 500.000
- ❻ 06/10/1983
- ❼ S. A. Bentounes
- ❽ Courvoisier



1980

1972-1981



- ❶ 0,60
- ❷ 15/09/1980
- ❸ 30 x 44
- ❹ 11
- ❺ 500.000
- ❻ 06/10/1983
- ❼ OPEP
- ❽ BA printing office

385



- ❶ 1,40
- ❷ 15/09/1980
- ❸ 44 x 30
- ❹ 11
- ❺ 500.000
- ❻ 06/10/1983
- ❼ OPEP
- ❽ BA printing office

386

20th anniversary of the Organisation of the Petroleum Exporting Countries

History

To defend their interests against the petroleum companies and the great industrial powers within the general framework of the principle declared by the UN of the right of permanent sovereignty of peoples and nations over their wealth and their natural resources which must be exercised in the interest of national development and the good of the State in question, the oil producing countries, developing countries in their entirety, were grouped together into an organisation founded in 1960. The Organisation of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) was established by a resolution adopted by an international conference held in Baghdad on 14 September 1960, grouping together five States: Saudi Arabia, Iraq, Iran, Kuwait and Venezuela, to which Qatar was added later on.

The Member States

Currently, OPEC has 13 Member States which are : Algeria, Equator, Gabon, Indonesia, Iraq, Iran, Kuwait, Libya, Nigeria, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates and Venezuela.

The organisation's articles of association

The organisation, whose headquarters is in Vienna (Austria), adopted very flexible articles of association. There is a Board of Governors, an International Conference and a Secretariat.

Objectives of the organisation

To coordinate and unify petroleum policies among Member Countries; to define the best means of protecting both their individual and their collective interests ; to look for ways and means likely to ensure the purchasing power of the producing countries and the balance of supply and demand on the international markets.



OPEC's meetings are greatly followed in the world.

A barrel of oil

The universal unit for measuring crude oil is the barrel. Known under the abbreviation bl or bbl (for blue barrel, as the colour of the American barrel is blue), this is a container in the shape of a cask which contains 42 American gallons, i.e. about 159 litres. Originally, the Pennsylvania oil fields used 190-litre wine casks for transporting the oil, but they contained only 160 litres due to the accidental losses which occurred when the barrels were transported by ship. Since then, the barrels have only been filled with 160 litres of oil. As the barrel is more a measurement unit of volume, outside America it is preferred to measure oil in tonnage. Hence, a tonne of oil is between 7 and 9.3 barrels, with the world average being 7.6 barrels.



SUMMARY



SEARCH



World Tourism Conference Manila 1980



Marsat Ben M'hidi.

It was to promote and boost the tourist industry that the World Tourism Organisation was created in 1975. Thanks to its reflection efforts, the UNWTO has continually worked for a fruitful and harmonious cooperation between all States. Its awareness-raising action during the last works has motivated the political leaders to reinforce their assistance to the tourist sector of developing countries. The UNWTO conference, which takes place in September 1980 in Manila, opens up a new era on a new theme: social tourism. Since then, tourism is no longer considered as an economic criterion, but a social one. The essential principles which result from national and international tourism policies are, on the one hand, the need to offer to all working masses the possibility of going on holidays which tends to balance the physical and mental forces and, on the other hand, to establish a friendly dialogue by creating a flow of ideas permitting the world's

human, natural and cultural resources to be better known. Mindful of the importance of tourism as a factor of international trade and of relations of friendship between peoples, Algeria has always been committed to developing its old welcoming and hospitality traditions. With its 2,381,741km², it offers a modern hotel infrastructure and rich and attractive sites. From the Mediterranean to the dunes of the Sahara, the landscapes present such contrasts that they would seem to belong to different countries were they not all bathed in the same African light. Starting with the white capital located at the bottom of a gulf comparable to an immense amphitheatre, is Algiers with its proud plain, the resources of its earth and its self-managed domains which border the shores of the gentlest seas of the globe; then come the mountains of



Right to Holidays

At the end of the UNWTO conference, the 107 participating states and the 91 observers subscribed to the Manila Declaration in which were integrated the fundamental ideals on the protection of nature and the benefits of tourism in the future of the use of free time and leisure.

The declaration also declared the right of individuals to take holidays, recognising the conviction that tourism plays an essential role in promoting social, cultural, political and economic values.



3 8 7

- ❶ 0,50 Aurès
- ❷ 25/09/1980
- ❸ 42 x 28,7
- ❹ 13 1/2 x 14
- ❺ 500.000
- ❻ 06/10/1983
- ❼ According to slide
- ❽ Enschede



3 8 8

- ❶ 1,00 El Oued
- ❷ 25/09/1980
- ❸ 42 x 28,7
- ❹ 13 1/2 x 14
- ❺ 500.000
- ❻ 06/10/1983
- ❼ According to slide
- ❽ Enschede



3 8 9

- ❶ 1,40 Tassili
- ❷ 25/09/1980
- ❸ 42 x 28,7
- ❹ 13 1/2 x 14
- ❺ 500.000
- ❻ 06/10/1983
- ❼ According to slide
- ❽ Enschede



3 9 0

- ❶ 2,00 Algiers
- ❷ 25/09/1980
- ❸ 42 x 28,7
- ❹ 13 1/2 x 14
- ❺ 500.000
- ❻ 06/10/1983
- ❼ According to slide
- ❽ Enschede



1980

1972-1981

...

the Atlas covered in pines, crowned with cedars, sometimes snow white, which defend the treasures of the agriculture against the encroachments of the desert. There are the impressive canyons of the Aurès, bastion of the Revolution, with their inhabitants living in curious villages clinging onto the cliff of the “Rhoufi balcony” which overlook a pleasant valley... and overlook the archaeological vestiges of the Roman cities of Timgad and Lambèse. Further to the south are the Oases, including the El Oued oasis, the “city of a thousand domes”,

which presents an architectural originality, famous for its date groves and its fair dunes. Then, 2,000km from Algiers, in the extraordinary landscapes of the Tassili N’Ajjjer, the artistic centre of a giant open-air museum where strange paintings evoke the life of civilisations of the time when the Sahara was populated, humid and fertile. Other than its natural potentials, Algeria also has archaeological vestiges, proof of a very rich history but also a people moulded by Arabic-Islamic civilisation which kept their culture and their hospitality tradition.



Roman ruins in Tipaza.

The main principles of the UNWTO

Since the adoption, under the auspices of the World Tourism Organisation (UNWTO), of the historic Manila Declaration on world tourism, in 1980, numerous instruments – charters, codes and declarations – have marked the development of world tourism. One year before this date, the UNWTO had established the World Tourism Day which will now be celebrated on 27 September each year. Today, this organisation is comprised of 150 countries spread out in seven territories and some 300 affiliated members representing the private sector, teaching establishments, associations of tourism professionals and local tourist authorities.

As the main international institution in the domain of tourism, the UNWTO is invested by the United Nations with a central and decisive role in encouraging the development of sustainable tourism, accessible to everyone and particularly aware of its responsibilities.

The UNWTO is working on economic development, international concord, peace, prosperity and on the universal respect of human rights and fundamental freedoms. Specific attention is given to the interests of the developing countries in this domain. Algeria became a member of the UNWTO in 1976.



SUMMARY



SEARCH



Millennium of the birth of Ibn Sina

Abou Ali El Hussain Ibn Abdullah Ibn Sina, known in the West as Avicenna, was born in 980 AD in Afshana, near Boukhara, in what was then Persia (current-day Soviet Tajikistan). Died in 1037 at the age of 57 and buried in Hamadan, in current-day Iran, his tomb is still a place of pilgrimage.

He was one of the most remarkable scholars given the extent of his knowledge. Aged 10, he recited the entire Koran by heart. Aged 16, he started medical research and aged 18 he was appointed doctor of the court of the king. This position gave him access to the royal library and, in less than three years, he had written a 21-volume encyclopaedia.

For some time, he was the Grand Vizier, but fell into disgrace at the same time as his prince and was thrown into prison. Every time he could, he assembled and counted all the knowledge of his time and wrote books on natural sciences, philosophy, meteorology, physics and zoology.

The most important work of Ibn Sina is "*Al Qanun fitib*" or "*The Canon of Medicine*" which would leave his mark on the theory of medical practice for centuries. This work is a compilation of all knowledge of Arab medicine of the time, discoveries which the Greek doctors had made earlier and results which the author himself had drawn from his own investigations on pathological states, their pre-



Statue in Tebran of Avicenna.



- 1 2,00
- 2 23/10/1980
- 3 33 x 48,5
- 4 11³/₄ x 11¹/₂
- 5 500.000
- 6 06/10/1983
- 7 B. Yelles
- 8 Courvoisier

391

The first Muslim doctors

The golden age of Arab sciences – from the 8th to the 15th centuries – saw the extraordinary development of medicine which benefited numerous progresses made in chemistry and in pharmacology.

As of the 9th century, the Arab schools of Andalusia, Persia, Cairo and Baghdad expressed the medical writings of the Greeks Hippocrates and Galen. The Arab authors made many additional observations in several disciplines such as surgery, ophthalmology, pharmacopoeia and physiology. Ibn Sin (Avicenna), nicknamed the prince of doctors, was the author of 150 works, whose famous "Canon of Medicine", is considered a medical reference encyclopaedia. In Baghdad, the surgeon A^r-Razi (Rhazès – 856-932) was the first to describe certain eruptive diseases such as smallpox and measles. In Cordoba, Az-Zahraoui (Abulcasis – 936-1013) wrote "Al Tasrif" (the practice), one of the most remarkable surgery treatises of the Middle Ages. His medical work is an encyclopaedia of 1,500 pages, spread over about thirty volumes, the last of which deals exclusively with surgery.

In Seville, Ibn Zohr (Avenzoar – 1091-1162) devoted himself to medication and to pericardial effusions. He was the first to perform a tracheotomy, whereas Ibn Rochd (Averroès – 1126-1198), his disciple, declared that smallpox never recurs.



1980

1972-1981

...

vention and their treatment. The author described with great precision some problems such as pleurisy and intestinal problems and also gave a description of several serious epidemic diseases, including smallpox and measles. And, for the first time, pulmonary tuberculosis was considered to be a contagious disease. Ibn Sina laid down the foundations of the art of healing. More than anyone else, he contributed to the development of universal medical science. "I will unravel the knot of death and men will live for a long time", he wrote in "The Canon of Medicine". His medical treatises were republished twelve times in Latin. He also contributed to the development of natural sciences and philosophy and is the author of numerous verses. Other than his contribution to the progress of medicine, Ibn Sin was also a remarkable musician and musicologist. Author of five works on music, he considered this art to be



*Faculty of medicine of Paris, France.
En homenaje a Avicena,*

a product of the human mind and, in his famous "Canon of Medicine", he evoked the "therapeutic virtues" of this, greatly preceding his era as to the possibilities of treating certain diseases through music. His "essay" on musical science includes a hundred or so pages devoted to the theory of music, starting with the characteristic of musical sound, the formation of intervals and tones as far as the links of music and verses and the educational role of musical art. Knowing the human body in depth, Ibn Sina called upon people to initiate themselves in beauty to "reach a more complete harmony". During its last general conference, Unesco decided to celebrate the Millennium of Ibn Sina in 1980. This decision pays tribute to the illustrious scholar for his great contribution to the progress of all mankind and to the influence of his legacy on the development of medicine in particular and other sciences in general.



SUMMARY



SEARCH



Solidarity with the victims of the El Asnam earthquake



Desolation and helplessness of the populations of El Asnam after the 1980 earthquake.

On October 1980 at 1.24pm, a earth-destroying quake, of a magnitude of 7.4 on the Richter Scale, affected the wilaya of El Asnam, located 200km to the west of Algiers. Accompanied by a terrible roar, the telluric shake lasted fifteen seconds. The epicentre of this murderous earthquake was located in the commune of Béni Rached, 15km to the east of the town of El Asnam. The fault subsided into the depths of the hypocentre over several tens of kilometres long. A strong retort of a magnitude of 6.5 on the Richter Scale was recorded one hour after the main shock. A seismogenic fault was observed over 36km. A maximum vertical movement of 6m was measured between Zebabdja and Ouled-Abbas, near Oued Fodda. The town of El Asnam was 80% destroyed. The human losses, in El Asnam and in the surrounding villages, are estimated at almost 3,000 deaths, more than 8,500 wounded and 348 missing.

The report on the damages recorded reveals 6,778,948 victims, 480,000 without shelter, 30,000 with their homes destroyed and 60,000 damaged. The material damage to buildings and infrastructures has been estimated at over 4 billion dollars.

The government immediately put in place an enormous device to save the victims. Convoys of ambulances and public works' materials were sent to the earthquake zone. En masse, doctors, nurses, engine drivers and simple citizens volunteered to give first aid to the survivors. A huge wave of solidarity was observed throughout the entire national territory.

A regular seismic activity zone, El Asnam had already been shaken by a devastating earthquake, of a magnitude of 6.7 on the Richter Scale, on 9 September 1954. The catastrophe report amounted to 1,243 dead and 5,000 wounded.

The tectonics of the Tellian region

The Tell and the High Plateaus are the most populated regions of Algeria. These are also the regions that are the most exposed to seismic risks. They are located on the northern edge of the African tectonic plate which collides with the Eurasian plate. This geo-morphological position causes a tectonic compression characterised by a shortening of 1.48mm/year and a rising of 1.76mm/year along the Tellian Atlas range.



3 9 2

- ❶ 3,00
- ❷ 13/11/1980
- ❸ 45,2 x 26
- ❹ 11¹/₂ x 11³/₄
- ❺ 3.000.000
- ❻ 06/10/1983
- ❼ B. Yelles
- ❽ Courvoisier



1980

1972-1981



- 1 0,60 Necklace
- 2 18/12/1980
- 3 25,6 x 36,3
- 4 11³/₄
- 5 500.000
- 6 06/10/1983
- 7 M. Temmam
- 8 Courvoisier

393



- 1 1,40 Bracelet and earrings
- 2 18/12/1980
- 3 25,6 x 36,3
- 4 11³/₄
- 5 500.000
- 6 06/10/1983
- 7 M. Temmam
- 8 Courvoisier

394



- 1 2,00 Diadem
- 2 18/12/1980
- 3 36,3 x 25,6
- 4 11³/₄
- 5 500.000
- 6 06/10/1983
- 7 M. Temmam
- 8 Courvoisier

395

Jewellery

Thazlagt (necklace)

The necklace is made of a central plate comprised of a rectangular-shaped enamelled silver plate, connected to a triangle with six coral pearls on top.

The chain is comprised of ten enamelled silver plates of different sizes. These plates are connected to each other by three rows of coral pearls. Each end of the chain ends in an enamelled rectangle, at the end of which is a drop (melon seed) used as a clasp.

Tialaquin (earrings) and *Amechloukb* (bracelet)

The earrings (*tialaquin*) are made of a small circular silver plate. The centre of the plate is enamelled. A thick silver thread is welded onto the back of this plate, curved on its upper end in the shape of a hook, designed to be put through the lower lobe of the ear. The lower end of the plate carries a ring where a drop is placed. Two other, smaller, melon-seed type drops are placed either



Women's finery

“Tabzimt” or buckle is jewellery which Algerian women have always worn to fasten their clothes. The first buckles appeared at the end of the Bronze Age. This piece of jewellery was a new version of a pin, as it was bigger and more practical. In Kabylie, tabzimt is of a particular symbolic nature as it is given by the husband to his wife when she gives birth to their first son. Sometimes, this piece of jewellery is so big that it looks like a medal.

When the craftsmen decorate it with enamel, they push their aesthetic concern until both sides are worked on. In this case, we talk about counter-enamelling. Amongst other things, this technique enables the shape of the jewellery to be maintained. The buckle is made from gold or silver.

The ornamentation of this buckle has become more complex as new gold plating techniques have appeared such as the filigree composition, granulation and decorated fret work. Even through the tabzimt is of different shapes, the triangle is the most recurrent theme and seems to be the oldest theme of Muslim jewellery in Africa. Its triangular silhouette dates back to before the 11th century.



SUMMARY



SEARCH

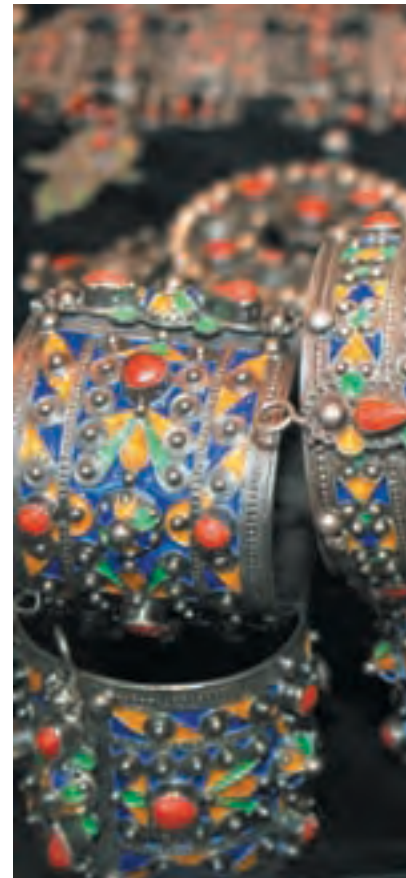


side of the central drop. The bracelet (amechloukh) is decorated with coral cabochons and enamelled cabochons. It closes using a non-concealed hinge.

***Taessabt* (diadem)**

The diadem occupies an important place in finery. Becoming increasing rare, today it is almost abandoned in favour of small buckles. Generally of large sizes, its average length is 54cm and its total height is about 15 to 16cm. The diadem is comprised of five silver plates decorated with drops connected to each other by rings and hemispherical cuffs. The central plate is cut in a single

piece and has a very hieratic geometric shape, formed by a rectangle on which a triangle is placed, itself enhanced with a convex quadrilateral which is very similar to a diamond. The two lateral plates are also made out of one piece, in the shape of a rectangle. The inside filigree partition and the enamels are unified with that of the central plate. Two other plates, triangular in this case, are placed symmetrically at each end. The central plate is connected to the two side plates by three cuffs connected by rings to the two plates. At the base of the three central plates and cuffs, melon seed-type drops are attached, which are called “taboukhemset”.





SUMMARY



SEARCH



The Zibans oasis



SUMMARY



SEARCH



1981

1972-1981



396

- ❶ 0,60
- ❷ 29/01/1981
- ❸ 26 x 36
- ❹ 14
- ❺ 5.000.000
- ❻ 08/11/1984
- ❼ BA printing office

Five years plan 1980 - 1984

The 1980-1984 five year plan, adopted by the extraordinary congress of the National Liberation Front Party on 17, 18 and 19 June 1980, is today the framework and the instrument for implementing a new phase of the national development process. Drawn up democratically and in the light of the objective evaluation of the efforts achieved in the last decade, the five year plan is part of a larger dynamic whose main objective is to satisfy the social and collective needs of the nation.

With a total financial package of 400 billion dinars, the national plan focuses on the programmes related to the extent and to the evolution of social demand by allocating considerable resources to sensitive sectors of our country such as the habitat, education, health, hydraulics, agriculture and industrial development.

Furthermore, the plan aims to base our development on the national resources and potentials which establish, through the planning means and content, a rigorous management. Hence, the creation of 900,000 new jobs will enable us to enlarge our productive capacities and to insert into the active life of young citizens in the five year period. This effort will be accompanied by bringing our training system in line with the structures of our production machine. The programmes devoted to teaching, education and vocational training represent a major part of the plan and are positioned as the logical extension of all our investments. Mindful of meeting the conditions required for the better welfare of every Algerian, the national plan devotes almost half of its investments to the habitat which thus occupies an essential place and must build 1,200,000 homes by 1990, almost half of which should be ready by 1984. Furthermore, to ensure our dietary self-sufficiency, the development of our farming and hydraulics sectors is deemed an essential priority of the five year plan. Water, an essential factor for solving social and economic problems, will force the hydraulics sector to increase its research and development capacities to satisfy the growing needs of agriculture (irrigation of 20,000ha of new land a year by 1990), of the drinking water supply and of the industrial structures. With regards industrial development, the five year plan favours the intermediary consumer goods and



The monument to the dead during its construction.

transformation industries, in accordance with the economic integration objectives, relying more on a national technical and scientific potential capable of ensuring mastery of modern techniques and of improving the performances of our production machine. The rational and careful use of all our human and material resources, as well as an equal distribution of activities and men, have imposed on the five year plan a political territorial development consideration whose objective remains focussed on the creation of an economic and social fabric which favours the emergence of new development regions, particularly on the High Plateaus belt. For this purpose, the transportation, telecommunications, health and training infrastructure will be the support of an effective decentralisation and a dynamic and balanced development of our vast national territory. It is certain that the new decade that is starting, and of which the five year plan is a determining stage, will enable us to deepen and enlarge the bases of our economy and therefore solidify the ultimate and unique purpose of our development which is and will remain the promotion and the development of the Algerian citizen.



SUMMARY



SEARCH





Maqam Echahid

Overlooking the bay of Algiers, Maqam Echahid (sanctuary of the martyr), at a height of 92m, is located in the district of El Madania (formerly Clos Salembier). It is one of the greatest Algerian accomplishments of the start of the 1980s. Dedicated to the memory of the victims of the National Liberation War, the monument, which is comprised of three stylised palms, rests on a vast esplanade where the eternal flame burns. Maqam Echahid also includes a National Museum of the Moudjahid where objects and living testimonies of the liberation fight are exhibited. At the summit of the monument, there is a circular room accessed by a lift, from which the bay of Algiers and the entire valley of the Mitidja can be overlooked.

Next to the immense monument is the Office Riadh El Feth (OREF). This public institution of an industrial and commercial nature is both an area for young people and a temple for culture. Over four storeys, it houses libraries, an outdoor theatre, three cinema rooms, an art gallery, auditoriums and shops and restaurants.

The entire building covers almost 146ha. It was inaugurated on 15 April 1982 by President Chadli Bendjedid.



1981

1972-1981



397

- 1 0,40 Basket-maker
- 2 19/02/1981
- 3 49 x 30,6
- 4 12 1/2 x 12 1/4
- 5 300.000
- 6 08/11/1984
- 7 B. Yelles
- 8 Courvoisier



398

- 1 0,60 Spinning girl
- 2 19/02/1981
- 3 49 x 30,6
- 4 12 1/2 x 12 1/4
- 5 300.000
- 6 08/11/1984
- 7 B. Yelles
- 8 Courvoisier



399

- 1 Brass worker
- 2 19/02/1981
- 3 49 x 30,6
- 4 12 1/2 x 12 1/4
- 5 300.000
- 6 08/11/1984
- 7 B. Yelles
- 8 Courvoisier



400

- 1 1,40 Jeweller
- 2 19/02/1981
- 3 49 x 30,6
- 4 12 1/2 x 12 1/4
- 5 300.000
- 6 08/11/1984
- 7 B. Yelles
- 8 Courvoisier

Traditional arts

In spite of the intrusion of the machine age, which has accelerated the standardised production of common items, the craft products have survived thanks to the tenacity of the craftsmen. These objects are the fruit of long traditions representing the originality of the Algerian culture. The love of the completed work endures. The craftsman applies himself to perpetuating techniques and decorations by not losing sight of the fact that his work must respond to both material and spiritual needs.

The basket weaver

There are many basket weaving production centres throughout the country. Made with alfa grass and raffia, basket weaving is represented by sieves, bread baskets, sweet boxes, linen baskets, etc.

Decorative patterns inspired from pottery and traditional weaving adorn most of these objects.

The spinning girl

Wool work is widespread throughout the country. It is a traditional family industry due to the rural life of the majority of the inhabitants and mainly concerns the production of rugs, burnous and blankets by skilful craftsmen and women.

The copper worker

Although very few, copper working craftsmen perpetuate a tradition where shapes and volumes are harmonised. Made of engraved or embossed copper, the objects produced are a piece of testimony where the decoration composed of interlacing sometimes achieves a high degree of perfection.

The jeweller

Some Algerian jewellers use often very perfunctory tools yet manage to make quality finery.

They have remained loyal to the legacy of their ancestors which they have perpetuated and improved. Their production has endured thanks to the love they put into completing the work undertaken.

The palace of Khedaoudj El 'Amia

Dar Khedaoudj El 'Amia (the blind woman), is a magnificent palace built by Ramdane Pacha around 1570. It is located in Souk El Djemaâ, on the lower part of the medina of El Djazaïr (lower Casbah). Hassan El Khaznadji, treasurer of the dey of Algiers, became the owner of the building in 1789 which became the Palace of the Princesses, in reference to his daughters Fatma and Khedaoudj. He offered it to the latter who was blind. According to the legend, Khedaoudj, a very beautiful young girl, lost her sight for admiring herself in the mirror too much. The palace became the property of Princess Nefissa and Omar El Khaznadji's nephews. On 1830 the French occupation made it the first town hall of Algiers, then the head office of the public prosecutor in 1838. The palace ended up being assigned to the Department of Arts and Crafts in 1947. Dar Khedaoudj El 'Amia was, in 1961, the Museum of Popular Arts, then the National Museum of Popular Arts and Traditions as of 1987.



SUMMARY



SEARCH



World Tree Day

The Atlas Cedar *Cedrus atlantica*

In Algeria, the cedar tree covers an area of 25,000ha. It is particularly found on the Aurès range (Belezma, Chelia), in the massifs of Babors, Djurdjura, the Blidean Atlas (Chrèa) and the Ouarsenis (Teniêt El Had). But the natural area of the cedar tree has reduced greatly further to repeated fires or even due to weather factors (influence of the steppe regions). Essentially a mountain tree (1,300 to 2,200m altitude), the cedar is adapted to the cold and relatively damp weather. This is a tall tree (40m on average) and has a very great longevity (over 700 years). The cedar wood is reputed for its physical and mechanical qualities. It is particularly used for woodwork.

The Saharan Cypress *Cupressus dupreziana*

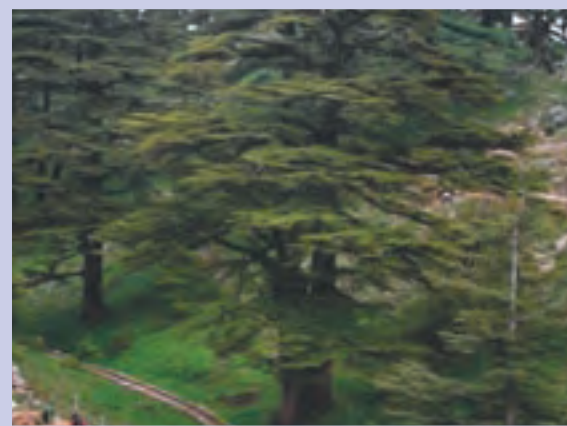
This tree is 5 to 10m tall, has a thick trunk, very dense branches and a red-brown bark. Its branches are covered in serrated leaves, positioned opposite each other in pairs. Once ripe, its seeds stay enclosed in oval-shaped cones that are 2cm long approximately (cypress balls). These cones comprise a dozen scales bearing a short point in their middle and spreading out when ripe to release the brown seeds surrounded by a large wing. This species is only known in Tassili N'Ajjer, where it sits enthroned at



1,800m altitude, in a few wadi beds in the region, to the south-east of Tamrit. It is the replica of previously more developed forests and proof of a climate which must have been a lot damper. Numerous dead trees are visible in a much larger area than the current one. Cypress lumber was used in the past in the constructions of the oases of Djanet and Rhat. It seems that the current population is the remainder of a much larger population which has decreased either further to over-exploitation or through a change in the ecological conditions.

The Atlas cedar

The Atlas cedar was greatly used around 1860 in the Midi region of France to re-wood the bare slopes of Mount Ventoux and Little Luberon, in the south of the Vaucluse. In 1863, it constituted the largest cedar tree forest of Western Europe further to a bet between two forestry engineers. Algerian sowing led to a cedar forest which has developed over 500ha at 700m altitude on Mount Aigoual and in the Pyrenees. It now has, between 800 and 1,000m altitude, remarkable populations which regenerate in abundance.



4 0 1

- ❶ 0,60 Cedar
- ❷ 19/03/1981
- ❸ 36,2 x 25,6
- ❹ 11³/₄
- ❺ 300.000
- ❻ 08/11/1984
- ❼ According to slide
- ❽ Courvoisier



4 0 2

- ❶ 1,40 Cypress
- ❷ 19/03/1981
- ❸ 25,6 x 36,2
- ❹ 11³/₄
- ❺ 4.300.000
- ❻ 08/11/1984
- ❼ According to slide
- ❽ Courvoisier



1981

1972-1981



403

- ❶ 0,60
Sheikh Bachir El Ibrahimy
- ❷ 16/04/1981
- ❸ 33 x 48,5
- ❹ 11³/₄ x 11¹/₂
- ❺ 1.000.000
- ❻ 08/11/1984
- ❼ B. Yelles
- ❽ Courvoisier



404

- ❶ 0,60
Elementary School
- ❷ 16/04/1981
- ❸ 33 x 25
- ❹ 11³/₄ x 11¹/₂
- ❺ 1.000.000
- ❻ 08/11/1984
- ❼ K. Krim
- ❽ Courvoisier

Elementary School 1980 - 1981

The order organising education and training was published on 16 April 1976 with all the related application texts, revealing the essential principles governing education. This order, with the resulting application texts, was the first text to be drawn up after the independence which was proposed to define the philosophy of education and training in Algeria and aimed to replace the legislation applied in this domain up to this date.

After four years of effort, preparation and experimentation, the Ministry of Education and Elementary Learning decided to put in place, as of the start of the 1980-81 school year, the new educational system which gave education a social aspect and its scientific and technological content. With autonomous units, primary school and secondary school, the elementary school substitutes a unique and coherent structure in which the school curriculum is developed without obstacles or difficult thresholds to overcome. The structure proposed by the elementary school takes account of the biological reality which cha-

racterises the development of the child as well as the necessities of the educational act itself. It includes three integrated blocks representing:

- ◆ the first stage which corresponds to the first step of the elementary school and lasts three years from the age of 6 to 9;
- ◆ the second stage or second step which covers the period from age 9 to 12;
- ◆ the third stage or third step which is the last element of the structure and lasts for three years from the age of 13 to 15/16.

The elementary school had the task of ensuring all children aged 6 to 16 received a common, basic education. Education in this age range is a right and an obligation. It is also free at all levels, regardless of the type of establishment attended. It is also emphasised that the educational system is the exclusive remit of the State and that it is part of the global development plan. Furthermore, the educational system has, within the framework of

Piety and revolution

“(…) The Imam El Ibrahimy showed courage and the patience of a believer with unshakeable faith. His religion and his bravery prohibited him, in fact, from abdicating before those who oppressed his people and despoiled his country. He refused to publish a letter of support to France during the Second World War in spite of tempting proposals. He was therefore imprisoned in the remote village of Aflou and never lost patience. In no way was he tested by the test he had to undergo for his homeland and his religion as he was convinced that this was the tribute which only the sincere patriots and brave men can consent.

On the other hand, he was greatly afflicted by the death of his brother and friend the Imam Abdelhamid Ben Badis who he was not able to accompany to his last place of rest. For him this was very hard to overcome and only those who knew the relationship binding the two men could understand it. Upon his release from prison, the Imam El Ibrahimy had the privilege of being elected by an overwhelming majority by his colleagues to succeed the Imam Ben Badis at the head of the Association of Oulemas. In spite of the context marked by the Second World War, the Imam El Ibrahimy relentlessly worked to open up free schools and build mosques.”

[Message from President Abdelaziz Bouteflika during the international conference on the scholar Sheikh Bachir El Ibrahimy. Algiers, 22 May 2005.]



SUMMARY



SEARCH



Arabic-Islamic values, the following tasks:

- ◆ the development of the personality of children and citizens to prepare them for working life;
- ◆ the acquisition of general, literary, scientific and technological knowledge;
- ◆ the response to the popular aspirations of justice and progress;
- ◆ the awakening of consciences to the love of the motherland.



A library for Palestine

Sheikh Bachir El Ibrahimy wrote in 1948: “As for me the author of these lines, by Him who owns my soul, if I had what the Sufi possess in camels, the Biskri in palm trees, the fellah in lands, the citizen in houses and gardens, the wealthy man in thousands and thousands of notes, I would have sacrificed all this for the Arabity of Palestine, and you wouldn't see me regret it - or grieved - but here I only have a modest library which will be all that will be bequeathed to my descendants and I give it, honestly and sincerely, with its books and its closets, to the commission put in place to provide assistance to Palestine. I will only take for myself a Koran for recitation and a copy of the two “Sahir” for study.”

[In an article by Sheikh Bachir El Ibrahimy published in “El Bassair” number 30 - 1948]



Palestine Assistance Committee founded in Algiers in 1948.



Newspaper "Arab" of July 5th, 1949, about the creation of the Committee of help for the Palestinians.



1981

1972-1981



405

- ❶ 2,00
- ❷ 23/04/1981
- ❸ 28,9 x 39
- ❹ 11 1/4 x 11 3/4
- ❺ 300.000
- ❻ 08/11/1984
- ❼ M. Louail
- ❽ Enschede

12th International Congress of Hydatidology – Algiers 1981

A hydatid cyst is a parasitic disease. Already known since the time of Hippocrates, it is widespread in all extensive rearing countries and is expressed by the development in the human organism of hydatid cysts, veritable “bubbles full of water”. This cyst can attack all human beings, without distinction of age or sex, by settling in any organ such as the liver or the lung.

The cyst develops very slowly and silently and can reach a large size, which entails the destruction of the affected organ, affecting the health of the individual and often leads to death. Only surgery can cure this disease. The disease is transmitted by dogs and their cousins (jackals, foxes, etc.). The worm responsible, the *tenia echinococcus*, settles in their intestine. This worm produces eggs which are got rid of through the dung which becomes

dangerous, as it contains the germ responsible for the hydatid cyst. It is the role of the veterinary departments of the abattoirs to ensure the correct application of appropriate measures and without which the hydatid disease will continue to be one of the great plagues of our society.

The viscus, the contaminated offal and all animals that die have to be destroyed by fire or by a deep burial. Children and their parents must learn to wash fruit and vegetables and to wash their hands before eating. You have to be careful and keep away from dogs and their soil. Every four years, specialists from throughout the world meet in a congress to reinforce the fight against the hydatid cyst. The 12th International Congress of Hydatidology is held in Algiers on 4, 5 and 6 May 1981.

Aïd El Adha

Aïd El Adha or the Feast of Sacrifice is one of the five religious feasts in Algeria along with Aïd El Fitr, Aoual Mohharem, Achoura and El Mawlid Ennabaoui. This is the second annual feast of the Hegiran calendar after the feast of Aïd El Fitr. The sacrifice of a sheep on the day of Aïd conforms to the sunna and is recommended by Islam to all Muslim families who have the means to do so. This Muslim tradition, inherited from the Prophet Ibrahim (PBUH), enables Muslims to reaffirm their links of solidarity with their nearest and dearest, but also and above all with the most disadvantaged. “Verily, we have given thee abundance. So pray to thy Lord and slaughter. Verily, he who hates thee shall be childless.”

[Koran; sura 108.]

*Respecting tradition whilst
respecting hygiene conditions.*



SUMMARY



SEARCH



Telecommunications and health

World Telecommunications Day is celebrated on 17 May every year by the 154 member countries of the International Telecommunications Union (ITU).

This date marks the anniversary of the signature of the first International Telegraphic Convention in Paris, in 1865. The theme chosen for the 13th World Telecommunications Day is “Telecommunications and health”. The International Telecommunications Union and the World Health Organisation (WHO) have pooled their resources to prepare for and celebrate this day in 1981. Telecommunications play an essential role in economic and social development and this is particularly true in the domain of health.

Modern telecommunications provide invaluable support to healthcare, whether in terms of the broadcasting through local radio of health education programmes designed for remote villages or the most complex applications for emergency treatments in case of an accident.

Telecommunications, which are an essential element of any health education programme, enable continuous education on the health measures aiming to prevent the diseases to be ensured, the impact of them to be reduced and the public to be mobilised when there is a risk of epidemic.

The programmes which deal with education in terms of safety help to reduce the number of accidents which leave so many invalids.

Telecommunications enable the essential links to be ensured in case of a critical situation, when the speed of the intervention is the decisive factor for saving human lives. They also enable specialist doctors, separated by thousands of kilometres, to exchange information.

Telecommunications continually bring together more and more people belonging to all regions of the world, even the most remote ones, who can thus share their knowledge on the modern and traditional medical techniques in fighting against the disease. For the greater good of humanity.



A surgical operation via a satellite connection.



406

- ❶ 1,40
- ❷ 14/05/1981
- ❸ 35,9 x 27
- ❹ 13 1/2 x 14
- ❺ 300.000
- ❻ 08/11/1984
- ❼ K. Krim
- ❽ Courvoisier

The ITU, more indispensable than ever

The fundamental objectives of the International Telecommunications Union (ITU) remain, more or less, the same as those for which it was created. The ITU continues to analyse and adapt its priorities and its working methods to ensure that they enable it to deal with the fast development of telecommunications in the world. Whereas all mankind is increasingly dependent on the communications technologies in order to trade, communicate and access information, the ITU has to play a more crucial role, which consists of standardising all new systems and encouraging common policies throughout the planet.



1981

1972-1981



- ❶ 1,20
- ❷ 18/06/1981
- ❸ 26 x 44,5
- ❹ 12 1/2 x 13
- ❺ 300.000
- ❻ 08/11/1984
- ❼ Setelipaino

407



- ❶ 1,40
- ❷ 18/06/1981
- ❸ 44,5 x 26
- ❹ 12 1/2 x 13
- ❺ 300.000
- ❻ 08/11/1984
- ❼ K. Krim
- ❽ Setelipaino

408

International Year of Disabled Persons

The year 1981 was declared by the General Assembly of the United Nations International Year of Disabled Persons. According to the United Nations, 400 million people in the world are affected by a physical or mental illness, i.e. 10% of the world's population.

This colossal figure gets our attention, but also leads to social, political and economic type considerations, as this tenth of the population is, up until now, in its entirety, an excessively heavy social burden, particularly for the third world countries, victims more than others of consequences of a war or of a natural disaster and which, not having benefited in the past from the most perfected health equipment or from a sufficient amount of this, have seen disabled persons of all kinds multiply on their territories. However, these four hundred million disabled persons are not a burden. Whilst one may be missing an arm or a leg, whilst another is deaf or blind, neither intelligence

nor skill fail them to put all their other faculties to the service of the community. The kindness and physical qualities of those whose intellectual quotient is not high may enable them to ensure numerous jobs that are just as advantageous for a normal worker. Algeria, which according to the surveys prior to the recent and terrible earthquake in El Asnam, has 900,000 disabled persons (5% of the total population), i.e. the equivalent of a city such as Annaba, did not wait until 1981 to implement this "full participation" policy. What is needed is for the entire population, and each citizen for their part, to learn to see in the disabled person not a different being but, to the contrary, a living person just like others who have their full and useful place in the life of the nation.

The year 1981 will be taken advantage of to complete this work and to ensure the disabled persons their "full participation" by effective integration into social life.

Integrating disabled people

Algeria is developing a real social integration policy in order to improve the everyday living conditions of disabled people. To encourage this integration, the State, since independence, has committed to ensuring the best treatment, access to education and training as well as to the job market. To guarantee treatment adapted to this fringe of society, the State, throughout the national territory, is creating almost 300 centres for disabled people with specific needs managed by the public authorities and over 200 other centres run by a network of associations subsidised by the government.

These achievements include about forty schools for young deaf and dumb people, about twenty for the blind, a dozen for children suffering from respiratory problems and almost 82 educational centres for mentally handicapped children.



The integration of disabled people also includes education.



SUMMARY



SEARCH



Butterflies

The King of Butterflies or the Old World Swallowtail *Papilio machaon L.*

In the adult, the size of the wings varies between 70 and 90 millimetres. On the front wings, on a midnight blue background, are orangey yellow marks. The back wings each have a tail and a dark blue and red ocellus. It flutters practically all year long. Its caterpillar develops on Umbelliferae, particularly on carrots and on rue (*Ruta graveolens*).

The Lemon Butterfly *Rhodocera rhamnii L.*

The size of the wings is 56 millimetres. The top of both pairs of wings is lemon in the male. On the back wings is a dent at the end of nervure 3. In females, the wings are greenish white. At the centre of each of the wings is an orangey point. These adults appear in summer. The caterpillars develop on buckthorns.

The Two-tailed Pacha *Charaxes jasius L.*

The top of the wings is brown with a faun or orangey yellow distal border. The back wings and the tails are black. The underneath is variegated. The size is between 78 and 90 millimetres. It exists on the Mediterranean coast. Its caterpillar feeds on the strawberry tree (*Arbustus unedo*), but also on orange trees of different varieties (*Citrus*). From the start of spring and up until the end of summer, the adults can still be observed which generally fly 5 to 6 metres up in the air.

The Scarce Swallowtail *Papilio podalirius*

On a pale yellow background, the wings have thin black cross stripes behind, large and small alternatively. The back wings have a distal border in small yellow, black and blue crescents. The tails are well developed. The size is 70 to 90 millimetres.

The caterpillars are plant feeders. They attack the leaves of fruit trees, particularly grown Rosaceae: the peach tree, the pear tree, the apricot tree, etc. The adult appears in spring and in summer.

The “enemies” of caterpillars

Masses of predators are attacking caterpillars. Out of the vertebrates, the birds are their main predators, particularly during their nesting period. In the invertebrate predators, we can list bugs, beetles, spiders and daddy-long-legs. Wasps also consume a lot of caterpillars. Parasites are also fond of caterpillars, of which the ichneumons are the best known. These are a very big group of long-legged insects, particularly the sub-group of the Hymenoptera, whose individuals are, in general, attracted by the nutritious plant of the caterpillar which emits an olfactory calling signal to certain parasites.



4 0 9

- ① 0,60
Papilio machaon L.
- ② 20/08/1981
- ③ 38,1 x 31,4
- ④ 11¼ x 11¾
- ⑤ 500.000
- ⑥ 08/11/1984
- ⑦ K. Krim
- ⑧ Courvoisier



4 1 0

- ① 1,20
Rhodocera rhamnii L.
- ② 20/08/1981
- ③ 38,1 x 31,4
- ④ 11¼ x 11¾
- ⑤ 500.000
- ⑥ 08/11/1984
- ⑦ K. Krim
- ⑧ Courvoisier



4 1 1

- ① 1,40
Charaxes jasius L.
- ② 20/08/1981
- ③ 38,1 x 31,4
- ④ 11¼ x 11¾
- ⑤ 500.000
- ⑥ 08/11/1984
- ⑦ K. Krim
- ⑧ Courvoisier



4 1 2

- ① 2,00
Papilio podalirius
- ② 20/08/1981
- ③ 38,1 x 31,4
- ④ 11¼ x 11¾
- ⑤ 500.000
- ⑥ 08/11/1984
- ⑦ K. Krim
- ⑧ Courvoisier



1981

1972-1981



413

- 1 0,60 Monk seal
- 2 17/09/1981
- 3 25,6 x 34,5
- 4 13 1/2 x 14 1/2
- 5 300.000
- 6 08/11/1984
- 7 K. Krim
- 8 Österreichische Druckerei



414

- 1 1,40 Magot monkey
- 2 17/09/1981
- 3 25,6 x 34,5
- 4 13 1/2 x 14 1/2
- 5 300.000
- 6 08/11/1984
- 7 K. Krim
- 8 Österreichische Druckerei

Protecting nature

The monk seal (pinnipedia) *Monachus monachus*

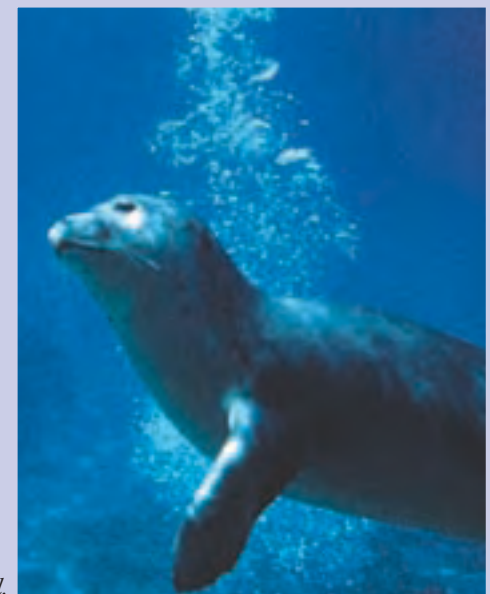
Commonly called the common seal, the monk seal or *Monachus monachus* is the only species of seal which is found on the Algerian coast and along the Mediterranean coasts. The monk seal in adult form measures 2.30m long with its weight varying between 300 and 350kg. The back and the sides are dark brown with a greyish green glint. The white or yellowish grey underside slightly goes up on the sides. The pelt is close-shaven with the presence or absence of indistinct marks. The claws are developed on the front limbs, whereas they are reduced on the back fins. Living in groups, the monk seals feed on crustaceans and fish. They frequent the sheltered places along the shores and rocky coasts. They rest in summer on barely accessible rocks and in winter in caves whose entry is under water. The monk seals general gather in narrow and limited areas. The females reproduce once every two years and the young are born between July and September. The biology, ecology and habits of these seals are barely known. The monk seals are found in the Mediterranean, in the Adriatic Sea, in the Black Sea and in the Atlantic Ocean, as far as the Canary Islands and Madeira.



Monk seal in its natural environment.

Benemri, the Algerian seal

The last sighting reported on our coasts of the black seal (in Algeria, benemri or common seal) dates back to the year 2000, to the west of Ghazaouet. At the bottom of a purplish-blue volcanic cliff, near an underwater cave, the seal had just marked, through its apnoea, its Algerian pilgrimage. The monk seal is always reported in Greece, on the coasts of the far-north of Mauritania and of the Western Sahara. These two countries alone have the main colonies of any distribution area with over 130 individuals, i.e. half the species' population. It is interesting to note that the upkeep of these numbers is due, on the one hand, to the very high concentration of fish in this zone and, on the other hand, to the low density of the human population in these regions. In 1970, the number of individuals in Algeria was evaluated at about a hundred. Ten years later, the numbers had halved. In 1990, the number was estimated at 25 specimens.



Algerian monk seal.



SUMMARY



SEARCH



In Algeria, they are found to the west and to the east of Annaba, whereas no data exists for the Algiers region. The world population is estimated between 500 and 1,000 individuals only, most of which are confined to the east of the Mediterranean. Once abundant along the coasts of the Mediterranean Sea, the monk seals have seen their numbers greatly reduce since, as they have, for a long time, been persecuted by fishermen for their meat, their blubber and their fur, but also because they believe them to be harmful to their fishing grounds. The tourist developments of some coasts also disrupt the tranquillity of these animals. All these factors entail a reduction in the reproduction rate of these seals. These inoffensive animals, with no distrust and threatened with extinction, are a wealth of our coasts. They deserve particular attention and strict protection.

The Barbary Macaque (primate) *Macaca sylvanus*

The Barbary Macaque is a small monkey with a squat body whose distinctive characteristic is the complete lack of a tail. The total length of an adult is 60 to 70cm and the weight varies between 5 and 10kg. Its fur is a shaggy brownish or yellowish grey colour, then light underneath. The front limbs are slightly smaller than the back limbs. The head is large compared to the dimensions of the body. The face is bare, the snout is large and glabrous. The pelt is abundant and quite rough.

These monkeys live in social groups, each led by an old male. They are only active in the daytime and spend nights in the holes and caves of cliffs.

They feed on all sorts of animal or vegetal food. Sexual maturity in these animals is reached after four years. The gestation period is about 6 months, with the female giving birth to only one baby. In captivity, a macaque can live up to the age of 21.

The macaque, a species specific to North Africa, is found in Algeria in the mountainous regions with rocky, barely accessible slopes that are rich in vegetation.

They are mainly found in the gorges of Chiffa, in the forest of Akfadou, in Djurdjura, in the gorges of

Kherrata, in mount Babor, in the forest of Guerrouch and on the Pic des Singes, in Béjaïa.

Over the last 15 years, the macaque has disappeared from the roundabout of the Cèdres de Theniet El Had, from Chréa, from the surroundings of the Tighret forestry house (near Miliana) and from the surrounding areas of Collo. The macaque is a species threatened by the destruction of the forests particularly and by tourist pressure. The number of survivors in Algeria, recently estimated at 6,000 individuals, may ensure the preservation of the species, provided that protection and conservation measures for their natural environment are taken now we still have time.



Distribution of supplies in Africa to overcome the shortages.



1981

1972-1981



415

- ❶ 2,00
- ❷ 15/10/1981
- ❸ 26 x 36
- ❹ 14 x 14 1/2
- ❺ 300.000
- ❻ 08/11/1984
- ❼ K. Krim
- ❽ Harrison & Sons

World Food Day 16 October 1981

On the occasion of the 20th session of the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) held in November 1980, the 147 representatives of the member countries were unanimous in declaring 16 October 1981, coinciding with the 36th anniversary of the founding of this organisation, World Food Day.

Given the interest and importance which this initiative may have, whose purpose is to raise awareness of the nature and the scale of the problem of food in the medium and long term, Algeria, a member country of the FAO, decided to celebrate World Food Day by putting in place a series of actions and events to inform and raise the awareness of the public.

In fact, convinced that the problems related to the production and use of foodstuffs concerning not only the technical-administrative structures of the country but also each citizen, the Ministry of Agriculture and Agrarian Revolution, in close collaboration with the other ministries and the active participation of national organisations, proposed using this occasion to organise several events consisting of information campaigns, different competitions as well as meetings and study and exchange days and, finally, the solemn celebration of the day of 16 October 1981.

These events are designed to awaken the national opinion and raise its awareness of the nature, the scale and the consequences of the food challenge and its repercussions on our country.

More specifically, they attempt to inform and train the Algerian public in the different technical, economic and social aspects of the problems of farming and food products and of the effort to be put into improving them in



Distribution of supplies in Africa to overcome the shortages.

view of escaping an alienating food dependence. They therefore aim to encourage the improvement of farming and food production on the one hand, and to initiate a more effective fight against waste in all its forms, on the other hand.

This means highlighting the salient points of the farming and food development priorities stipulated in the National Charter and in the five year development plan. Such is the main objective given to this day, which is addressed at young people, particularly the school

Biotechnologies

For several thousands of years, men have reproduced and crossed species in order to make them more profitable, more productive and more useful. This is what would later be called biotechnology, namely a group of methods and techniques using the genetic and physiological capacities of the living being to update and develop new products. One of the biggest applications of biotechnologies concerns agronomic research, encompassing agriculture, agro-food and the environment. New biotechniques are introduced in the agro-food industries of industrialised countries in order to develop quality controls, increase productivity and eliminate manufacturing accidents. However, whilst numerous aspects of these biotechnologies are not controversial, the genetically modified organisms (GMO) are the subject of a bitter debate nowadays.



SUMMARY



SEARCH



population, producers as well as mothers of families. The activities undertaken on the occasion of World Food Day cannot be considered as short-term, but must necessarily, given the extent and the importance of the subject, be constantly continued in the coming years.

They are also part of a larger international context, characterised by increasing tension on the world food plan, the imbalance of North-South trade, the control of developed countries over the basic food productions and their use as a food weapon, with all the consequences which this may entail on the developing countries. The importance of such an awareness raising action must contribute to better understanding of the necessary self-development in the domain of farming and food productions on the national plan and the establishment of fairer international and regional trade relations.



Equity requires food.



Convincing the States of the essential equity in food.



1981

1972-1981



4 1 6

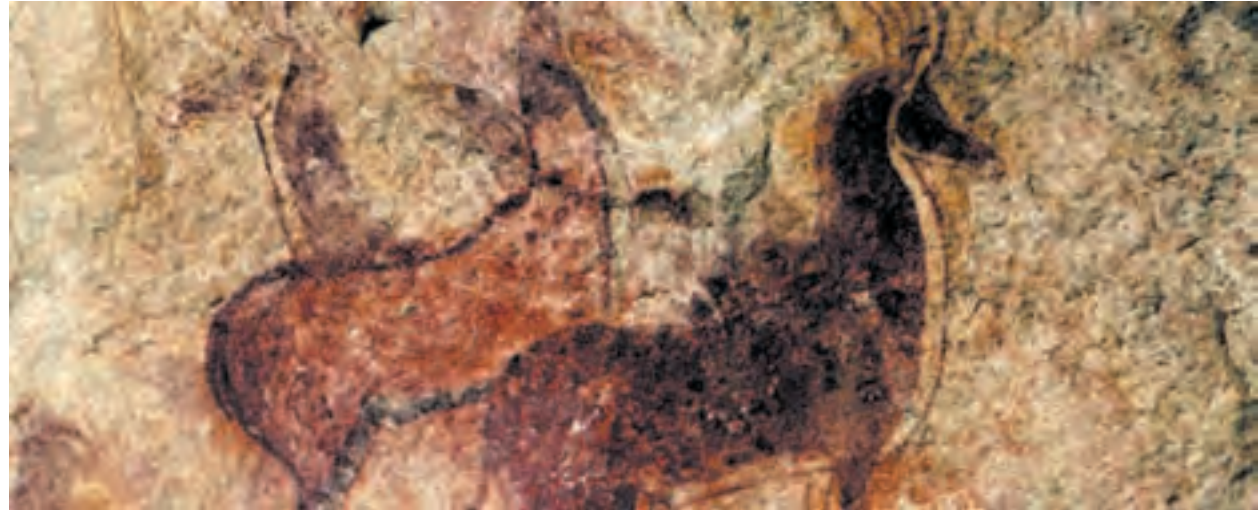
- 1 0,60
Tan-Zoumaïtek moufflon
- 2 19/11/1981
- 3 31,4 x 38,1
- 4 11 1/2 x 11 3/4
- 5 300.000
- 6 08/11/1984
- 7 According to slide
- 8 Courvoisier



4 1 7

- 1 1,00
Jabbaren Bovidae
- 2 19/11/1981
- 3 31,4 x 38,1
- 4 11 1/2 x 11 3/4
- 5 300.000
- 6 08/11/1984
- 7 According to slide
- 8 Courvoisier

Tassili N'Ajjer cave drawings



Tassili N'Ajjer is the home to thousands of cave drawings and paintings. The frescos painted on the walls of under-rock-shelters, at the foot of the cliffs which border the dry wadis, and the figures engraved on slabs or blocks represent animals, which have disappeared today from these latitudes, and scenes of everyday life which contrast with the current desert. They reveal very different climate, living conditions and a population a few millennium ago. Although we cannot accurately date the cave drawings, we have, however, established a relative chronology by comparing and studying their engravings. They are to be dated back to the Neolithic era which must have started in the Sahara almost 9,000 years ago and are the work of successive peoples and groups who adapted to the increasingly difficult conditions of the desert.

The Tan-Zoumaïtak moufflon is from the archaic period called "round heads"; it is painted on a wall which bears a great deal of drawings. The paintings from this "school" are enigmatic, often huge, accompanied by various signs and masked people. The moufflon is frequently found in them and the artist has always attached great importance to the horns of the animal. The moufflon is still present in Tassili where its species is protected as it is threatened with extinction.

The three other subjects are to be dated to the Bovidian period which is around 4,000 and 2,000 years approximately before the Christian era. There are a great many paintings from this period, with varied styles, but also showing extraordinary realism. The faun represented is dominated by the large herd of bullocks, of which the

Jebrine

We can hardly ignore some exceptional guides of the natural environments. Only, their strength of example resurfaces and crosses time and space. This is the case of Jebrine, this simple nomad of the Sahara, whose name is very closely linked to that of Henri Lhote, the French explorer with whom he discovered tens of thousands of cave drawings and paintings in Tassili N'Ajjer. The character of this man who became one with nature and who lived in a hut in Tamrit, near an old Cypress tree, was known both in Algiers and in the West. He knew everything. He was a veritable encyclopaedia of Tassili. He had guided great specialists from different scientific disciplines and powerfully contributed to the progress made in science and culture. Humanity still owes a lot to this legendary man who left us in the month of April 1981, aged 100.



SUMMARY



SEARCH



magnificent multi-colour Jabbaren herd is a striking example. It is exceptional because its palette is so rich: all the colours are obtained using mineral products: ochre, shale, kaolin.

The Jabbaren unicorn cow is also typical of this period. The bullocks are always of a perfect design and the painters gave a lot of importance to the horns of their beasts, representing their various natural forms or provoked by man. The Iherir Bovidae are of a somewhat different style. The themes are the same as in the rest of the Bovidian period: the composition and the pattern are still more flexible and imaginative. Here, the artist has used an unevenness of the rock in which its bullocks seem to be drinking.



A Tuareg guide in front of the cave paintings in the Tassili N'Ajjer.



4 1 8

- ❶ 1,60
- Iherir Bovidae
- ❷ 19/11/1981
- ❸ 38,1 x 31,4
- ❹ 11½ x 11¾
- ❺ 300.000
- ❻ 08/11/1984
- ❼ According to slide
- ❽ Courvoisier



4 1 9

- ❶ 2,00
- Jabbaren unicorn bullock
- ❷ 19/11/1981
- ❸ 38,1 x 31,4
- ❹ 11½ x 11¾
- ❺ 300.000
- ❻ 08/11/1984
- ❼ According to slide
- ❽ Courvoisier

Recognising cave art

Cave paintings are grouped together into four groups which have succeeded each other over time: round heads, Bovidians, caballines and camelines. They have been discovered in the material vestiges.

However, the last two are not easy to tell apart. The paintings present more difficulties in their attributions; in general, we recognise a Bovidian phase and later on bubaline drawings, part of which would be a contemporary of the round head paintings. The caballine paintings are rare, with the camelines being more common. In spite of their naturalist appearance, the oldest paintings - the round heads - are not narrative but rather allegoric. They often depict men and give particular interest to the moufflon sheep and to the antelope. The Bovidian art is different. Throughout it, it is marked by a powerful dynamic, of persons in action. The end of the Bovidian is marked in the paintings by the frequency of the sheep and goats. They slowly replace the cows. During the 2nd millennia. BC, the intervention of the cart and the horse would totally change society. A typical figure of the caballine paintings is a cart being pulled by a galloping horse.



Tassili cave painting.



1981

1972-1981

Algerian ships 17th and 18th centuries



- ❶ 0,60 Galley
- ❷ 17/12/1981
- ❸ 38,1 x 31,4
- ❹ 111/2 x 113/4
- ❺ 300.000
- ❻ 08/11/1984
- ❼ A. Ali-Khodja
- ❽ Courvoisier

4 2 0



- ❶ 1,60 Chebek
- ❷ 17/12/1981
- ❸ 38,1 x 31,4
- ❹ 111/2 x 113/4
- ❺ 300.000
- ❻ 08/11/1984
- ❼ A. Ali-Khodja
- ❽ Courvoisier

4 2 1



Scene of a naval battle of the coast of Algiers.

From the Middle Age, privateering raged on the coasts of North Africa. Khayr-Eddine Barberousse took possession of the Penon of Algiers in 1530, the date on which the Regency entered into naval history. After the defeat of Charles Quint against Algiers, in 1541, Hassan Pacha armed numerous vessels which he launched into the privateering on the European coasts. The entire

Mediterranean became accessible to the Algerian fleet. The raïs reached far off regions. They berthed on the coasts of Iceland in 1617 under the command of Mourad Raïs, Djaffar Raïs and Mustapha Gharnaout. Privateering reached its culminating point in the 17th and 18th centuries and continued until the start of the 19th century. Most of the Corsair ships were built in the Algiers dock.

Algerian captives in Europe

History contains a lot of reports of Christian captives in El Djazaïr, whereas these practices were just as common in all maritime nations, particularly in the Mediterranean.

To the thousands of deaths on both sides in the privateering and counter-privateering and those disappeared into the sea, is added the pitiable lot of Algerian captives in Europe.

Indeed, thousands of Algerians fell into the hands of their enemies and experienced the throes of slavery, such as the 130 pilgrims captured by the English in May 1687 and the episode of the eight men from Algiers captured two years later which threw El Djazaïr into turmoil and dismay.



SUMMARY



SEARCH



The galley

The galley was mainly used in the Mediterranean and was only suitable in good weather. It did however sail into the Atlantic Ocean in 1513.

The use of the galley dates back to Antiquity. It has always had an important place in the navies. In the middle of the 15th century, the galley reached its culminating point: it was armed with canons.

A vessel with oars, and also a sail, it rigged two masts bearing lateen sails. Its length varied from 30 to 50 metres and its width from 8 to 11 metres. Its crew was comprised of 120 to 300 men. Each of the oars were moved by four or five men.

The “chebek”

A vessel with sails and oars, used in the 17th and 18th centuries by the Algerian navy, a ship with three masts, including the fore sail mast and the mizzen mast, heeled forwards, bearing three lateen sails spanning over lateen yards and a jib tacked on a bowsprit, the chebek had the reputation of being a formidable seafaring vessel. At the rear was the cabin; the stern stuck out greatly and the rear crowning was highly decorated. It was 36m long, 8.8m wide, 5m high on the front keel and 8m² at the rear. It had twelve 0.48m x 0.60m portholes whose lids opened horizontally. The total surface area of the sails reached 662m² to which was added twenty 8m long oars, each one moved by two men.



1982-1991

Upholders

During the period 1982-1991, Algeria pursues and completes the numerous works initiated or scheduled during the previous decade in the same spirit and with the same objectives which drove the initiators of the revolutionary action of national edification. It is also the time to look at what has been accomplished twenty years after independence and to make the necessary corrections, particularly at the institutional level. Without questioning the great principles which establish the State and the nation, Algeria, in response to the insistent demands of the popular masses, is making the necessary rectifications in order to ensure the continuity of the institutions and to capitalise on the achievements of decades of effort.

A new National Charter is the subject of a great popular debate, then a new Constitution is voted on, opening wide the path towards political pluralism. Economically, the premises of the opening up to the market economy are announced by the restructuring of the public companies, whereas the role of the non-exploitive private sector, integrated into the national economic structure, is increased. A greater rationalisation of the management of public companies for greater economic efficiency is recorded.

Innovations in terms of management are introduced, whereas the people's aspirations, due to the effort put into the education and training domain, dictate adaptations of the industrial fabric conformant to the evolution which affects society and the raising of the standard of living and the quality of life.

This is also the period of great achievements in terms of urbanism which make great changes to the urban fabric of large towns and even to the architectural symbols of Algeria.

The period is also favourable to the Maghreb edification. This association is called from the wills of the peoples of the region linked at the historic, sociological and cultural levels, at a time when great political and economic regional groups are coming to light and in an environment where the world is starting a new phase with the end of the Cold War.



1982

- 16 june.** Algeria beats Germany (FDR) at the Football World Cup in Spain.
5 july. Inauguration of the Sanctuary of Martyrs in Algiers.

1983

- 14 february.** Opening, in Algiers, of the 16th session of the National Palestinian Council.
10 may. Inauguration of pipeline connecting Hassi R'mel to Italy via Tunisia.

1984

- 12 january.** Re-election of President Chadli Bendjedid.
15 october. Inauguration of the Islamic University of Constantine (Emir Abdelkader) and of the Annaba Multi-sports Complex.

1985

- 16 june.** Algiers plays host to a high-jacked American Boeing 727. Negotiations are initiated and 63 passengers are released.
24 december. Death of Ferhat Abbas, former president of the Provisional Government of the Algerian Republic (GPRA).

1986

- 3 november.** The Head of State, Mr Chadli Bendjedid, inaugurates the Oran UST.
2 december. General Population and Housing Census.

1987

- 15 october.** A world first : a classical music concert in the Algerian Sahara.
22 december. Return to the Museum of Fine Arts of three Auguste Renoir paintings stolen in 1981.

1988

- 4 june.** Algiers hosts the Extraordinary Arab Summit.
22 december. Re-election of Chadli Bendjedid, President of the Republic, for a third term.

1989

- 23 february.** Referendum on the Constitution and establishment of multipartism.
3 april. Inauguration of the National Archives Centre and of the nuclear reactor in Draria.

1990

- 10 may.** Marche in Algiers for democracy and for the respect of the symbols of the Revolution.
8 august. Arab Summit in Cairo upon Algeria's appeal, once week after the invasion of Kuwait by the Iraqi troops.

1991

- 16 february.** March of support for the Iraqi people in Algiers.
31 august. Noureddine Morceli and Hassiba Boulmerka win two gold medals in the men's and women's 1,500 m finals at the Tokyo World Championships.



SUMMARY



SEARCH



1st November 1954 Square, Oran



SUMMARY



SEARCH



1982

1982-1991



- ❶ 0,80
- ❷ 25/02/1982
- ❸ 26 x 38
- ❹ 13
- ❺ 300.000
- ❻ 08/11/1984
- ❼ K. Krim
- ❽ Setelipaino

4 2 2



- ❶ 2,80
- ❷ 25/02/1982
- ❸ 38 x 26
- ❹ 13
- ❺ 300.000
- ❻ 08/11/1984
- ❼ K. Krim
- ❽ Setelipaino

4 2 3

Football World Cup Spain 1982

A universal sports event, the Football World Cup is one of the most looked forward to and most appreciated contemporary cultural events by the public from all regions. Crossing the borders and imposing, under all skies, its colours, its spectacle and its emotions, football is today a universal language which sports people from the entire world know, play and favour above all disciplines of physical and sports education. Indeed, the eleven-a-side game arouses unusual interest in most countries of the globe : the king of sports, a popular sport, a geometric place with many challenges, football dominates national and international sports news more than any other cultural and social activity anywhere it passes and is developed. All the data on this sport, which is over 100 years old, has changed since the first World Cup organised in 1930 in Uruguay, upon the initiative of Jules Rimet, until the one which will take place in Spain in June 1982. For this edition, no less than 3,000 television, radio and newspaper journalists will meet at the Spanish Mundial to cover this great international sporting event. They will present to relate, comment on and report the facts, the figures and the results to hundreds of millions of readers and to almost 2 billion television spectators who will live in tune with the 52 scheduled matches.



Dableb with Breitner. On 16 June 1982, Algeria beats the FDR by 2 goals to 1.

Out of the 24 nations participating in this 12th edition in Spain, Algeria, which qualified for the final phase of this world competition, will have the honour of representing the African continent and African sport.

The Africans surprise

The Football World Cup in Spain has revealed the ability of the African teams to hoist themselves up to world level.

For the first time in history, Africa has two representatives, Algeria and Cameroon, which surprised through their performances. Algeria won two games, including a sensational one against the Federal Republic of Germany (FDR), reigning European Champion, whereas Cameroon had three draws, including one against Italy, the future winner of the event.



Rabah Madjer.



SUMMARY



SEARCH



Centenary of the discovery of the tuberculosis bacillus

On 24 March 1882, Robert Koch presented before the Physiology Society of Berlin a report entitled "The etiology of tuberculosis".

Through this report, he announced to the world a marvellous discovery : the tuberculosis bacillus or *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* or even Koch's bacillus, i.e. the microbe responsible for tuberculosis. He thus confirmed the results of the Villemin experiments on the transmissibility of tuberculosis in animals.

This remarkable discovery entailed numerous significant consequences. Before Robert Koch, tuberculosis was considered a manifestation of social poverty. We know, since 1882, that this is an infectious and contagious disease and that contagion occurs from a sick man to a healthy man, particularly through coughs. We also knew, thanks to the discovery of Robert Koch, that it was not impossible to hope to be able to prevent it one day.

This is what happened a few years later thanks to the discovery, in 1920, of the tuberculosis vaccine, the BCG, by Calmette and Guérin. One day, we hoped to find a medicine capable of curing the disease, by killing the microbe which was responsible for it. This is indeed what happened a few tens of years later, in 1945, thanks to the discovery of antibiotics and particularly streptomycin isolated by Waksman.

This medication enabled, for the first time in the history of man, people suffering from tuberculosis meningitis, a disease until then inexorably fatal in 100% of cases, to be healed. Today, the anti-tuberculous medications are capable of healing all recognised tuberculosis cases.

Hence, in 1982, 100 years after Robert Koch's discovery and given the serious and difficult situation with which the world is confronted, the World Health Organisation has set down a challenge for the disease by formulating the slogan which each country must make its own : "Defeat tuberculosis, now and forever".



4 2 4

- ❶ 0,80
- ❷ 18/03/1982
- ❸ 29,47 x 24,78
- ❹ 13
- ❺ 300.000
- ❻ 08/11/1984
- ❼ K. Krim
- ❽ Harrison & Sons



Systematic fight

Since the 1980s, children's tuberculosis has declined in Algeria, if the 1984 data is compared with the 2001 data. This decline particularly relates to the types of tuberculosis in children under the age of 10. This can be partly attributed to the effectiveness of the BCG vaccination at birth (10 cases of tuberculous meningitis in children under the age of 15 were reported in 2001) and partly to the detection and treatment of the sources of infection in adults. However, the persistence of a relatively high level of tuberculosis in adults must encourage vigilance both in the rigorous application of the vaccination of the newly-born and in the early detection of cases of tuberculosis in children through systematic examinations of children living in the en-tourage of sick adults.



1982

1982-1991



- ❶ 0,80 Mirror
- ❷ 22/04/1982
- ❸ 31,4 x 38,1
- ❹ 11 1/2 x 11 3/4
- ❺ 300.000
- ❻ 08/11/1984
- ❼ A. Kerbouche
- ❽ Courvoisier

4 2 5



- ❶ 2,00 Shelving
- ❷ 22/04/1982
- ❸ 38,1 x 31,4
- ❹ 11 1/2 x 11 3/4
- ❺ 300.000
- ❻ 08/11/1984
- ❼ A. Kerbouche
- ❽ Courvoisier

4 2 6



- ❶ 2,40 Chest
- ❷ 22/04/1982
- ❸ 48,5 x 33
- ❹ 11 1/2 x 11 3/4
- ❺ 300.000
- ❻ 08/11/1984
- ❼ A. Kerbouche
- ❽ Courvoisier

4 2 7

Traditional popular arts

In Algeria, arts and crafts are multiple and varied due to their many shapes, colours, styles, materials and their regions. In this rich range, decoration on wood is an activity which reflects and greatly drives two values of our traditional arts and crafts : the aesthetic requirement and practical use. Hence, the hope chests for the townspeople or paper chests, as most people call them, are part of the objects which the woman, the future wife, must bring with her when she joins her husband's household. It had a familial, if not a significant social function : linen, precious items and jewellery were placed in them.

The marriage traditions have perpetuated the existence of the chest whose symbolic and practical value has never ceased to be passed down within Algiers customs. Albeit small in size, the chest, always flat, offers a rich range of colours and patterns as is this craft of which neither time nor tastes have been able to alter its everlastingness and its beauty. In the same way as the hope chest, the great mirror in a large frame was present in each home, regardless of the social rank of its occupants. Whilst it stood out because of its large size and its surface area, it was mainly because of the concern which Algiers women had for the elegance of their appearance, their silhouette and their outer beauty. Indeed, wearing make up from the head to little toe, they needed a large, full length mirror. Finally, it is known that the practical life of ancient times did not require as much furniture as now ; there were no armoires or portmanteaus, but moreover racks, copper objects, sculpted and decorated chandeliers and even



Art of painting on wooden furniture.

shelves designed for decoration and for placing knick-knacks and artefacts on them. Often found at the entrance, these shelves, real exhibition galleries, were always well made and enhanced with patterns of the most beautiful decorative effect.

The “boqala”

The ritual of the boqala is a traditional game played by the women of Algiers after the el'icha prayer. Grouped around a mature woman, the women recite verses dedicated to love or evoking separation, secret hopes, etc. During a ritual the doyen recites a short poem of 4 to 6 verses, drawn from oral heritage or improvised, and the ritual game begins. Each woman, whilst secretly making a wish, throws a piece of jewellery or a small personal object into the boqala and the master of ceremonies asks the women present to think of someone of their choice and to make a knot in a headscarf. The master of ceremonies then recites a few verses whilst a young woman dips her hand into the pot to remove one of the objects and asks to whom it belongs. The women then attempt to interpret the sign.



SUMMARY



SEARCH



Views of Algeria before 1830

Before 1830, Algeria was a State with an organisation and infrastructure which conferred to it the character of an economic and maritime power in the Mediterranean Basin. Through its belonging to the Arabic-Islamic world and its geographic location within the African continent, the Algerian State had a historic, political, economic and cultural dimension which made it a preferred partner in the region. Crucible of several civilisations, Algeria was also a receptacle of a great cultural diversity where in a rich harmony of methods of thought and forms of expression, of which the creative genius of the Algerian was the link, the source and the yeast were dissolved. Hence, collective infrastructures, ports, mosques, military citadels swarmed the Algerian landscape over history. The cultural heritage bequeathed over time and history shows how much the Algerian State symbolised the reflection of a strong and prosperous nation which essentially relied on Muslim values and ethics, the specificity of Maghreb through and its commercial and economic dynamism.



Inside of the Sidi Boumediène mosque, Tlemcen.



Mascara street, Tlemcen around 1900.

The social life relied on an original organisation, perfectly adapted to the material and cultural conditions of the era. A functional architecture, adopted to the climate, the ways and customs gave the city's inhabitants a comfortable lifestyle which required the quality of relationships between the members of the family and town community. Life was arranged around the mosque, the only place of gathering for craftsmen, each corporation of which obeyed strict rules, occupying one street or quarter. Hence the names of industries are found in the quarters of our old cities: dyers, copper workers, potters, weavers, saddle makers, etc. From Tlemcen to Algiers, from Béjaïa to Ouargla, from Médéa to the Kalaâ des Béni Hammad, from Constantine to Oran, art, culture, history and prosperity fully demonstrate the vigour and reality of the Algerian State before 1830 in its symbiosis of civilisations, the personality of its people and its national identity.



4 2 8

- ❶ 0,80 Algiers
Djamaâ El Djadid
- ❷ 13/05/1982
- ❸ 32 x 22
- ❹ 14
- ❺ 210.250.000
- ❻ 30/04/2007
- ❼ According to photo
- ❽ BA printing office



4 2 9

- ❶ 2,40 Tlemcen
Sidi Boumediène
Mosque
- ❷ 13/05/1982
- ❸ 32 x 22
- ❹ 14
- ❺ 62.550.000
- ❻ 30/04/2007
- ❼ According to photo
- ❽ BA printing office



4 3 0

- ❶ 3,00
Algiers - The Dey's
Garden
- ❷ 13/05/1982
- ❸ 32 x 22
- ❹ 14
- ❺ 61.975.000
- ❻ 30/04/2007
- ❼ According to photo
- ❽ BA printing office

On colonisation

“You are in the process of killing a constituted country, with its history, its population and its diversity. You are in the process of contravening your principles of freedom, equality, sovereignty – they cannot be applied to such an action. You are in the process of helping, in Europe, the birth of nations which do not yet exist (Greece, Poland, Belgium) and you come to annul an already constituted entity!”

[Hamdan Khodja, “Le Miroir”, ANEP, Algiers, 2005. Work written in 1833.]



SUMMARY



SEARCH



1982

1982-1991



- 1 0,50 *Callitris articulata*
- 2 27/05/1982
- 3 22,7 x 33
- 4 11 1/2 x 11 3/4
- 5 300.000
- 6 08/11/1984
- 7 K. Krim
- 8 Courvoisier

4 3 1



- 1 0,80 *Artemisia herba-alba*
- 2 27/05/1982
- 3 22,7 x 33
- 4 11 1/2 x 11 3/4
- 5 300.000
- 6 08/11/1984
- 7 K. Krim
- 8 Courvoisier

4 3 2



- 1 1,00 *Ricinus communis*
- 2 27/05/1982
- 3 22,7 x 33
- 4 11 1/2 x 11 3/4
- 5 300.000
- 6 08/11/1984
- 7 K. Krim
- 8 Courvoisier

4 3 3



- 1 2,40 *Thymus fontanesii*
- 2 27/05/1982
- 3 22,7 x 33
- 4 11 1/2 x 11 3/4
- 5 300.000
- 6 08/11/1984
- 7 K. Krim
- 8 Courvoisier

4 3 4

Medicinal plants

Barbary tree *Callitris articulata*

In Arabic : ar'ar

From the family Cupressaceae, the Barbary tree or Articulata or *Callitris quadrivalvis* or *Tetraclinis articulata* or even *Thuya articulata* is a monoecious tree that grows very slowly, often bushy, rejecting stumps. Its branches are flat, hinged, with alternate leaves seeming to be whorled in fours, welded lengthwise to the stem. The cone is sub-globulous, tetragonal, bluish green, pruinose, with four heart-shaped valves, with a flat and reflected appendix at the top. It prefers the low mountains and the dry hills. It is abundant to the west of Algiers. The Barbary tree provides a natural resin called sandarac which contains various acids and essence. These materials are used for the preparation of varnishes and paper glazing particularly.



Laurier.

Basil and thyme.

Protected resources

The United Nations Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) has always seized upon cases of agriculture and food and, by extension, genetic resources in the world. These resources which belong to the whole of mankind circulate freely, without any restriction with regards collection. Since 1992, the international context has changed, particularly with the Convention on Biological Diversity ratified by 170 countries during the Rio Summit which recognised the right of sovereignty of States over their genetic resources. Hence, their collection is subordinate to the "Prior informed consent" of the Contracting Party providing these resources. Furthermore, one of the objectives of this agreement is the "fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the use of genetic resources". After the Convention on Biodiversity entered into force in 1993, the protection of plant collections, which are part of biological resources, became, in 1995, a prerequisite for all countries which want to be part of the World Trade Organisation.

Traditional herbalist at the Ghardaïa market.



SUMMARY



SEARCH



White wormwood

Artemisia herba alba

In Arabic : chih

From the family Compositae, the white wormwood is a very ramified bush. It has many tomentous stems which measure 30 to 50 cm high. Ordinarily scented, the leaves are short, generally pubescent with a silvery aspect. A steppic plant, it is very abundant on the High Plateaus and rarer in the northern Sahara. The tops have vermifuge virtues.

Castorbean

Ricinus communis

In Arabic : kharoua'

From the family Euphorbiaceae, the castorbean is a bush with large palmately lobed leaves with seven or nine lobes, lanceolated with inflorescence in terminal panicle

covered and made up of several male clusters at the base and female ones at the top. Its seeds are the size of a bean. They are covered with a very hard tegument, marbled yellow and brown and have a caruncle.

This species is quite common in North Algeria even in the Sahara (Hoggar). This is a medicinal plant, but also an ornamental one.

A purgative oil is extracted from the seeds which is used in pharmacy and in the plastic industry.

Algerian Thyme

Thymus fontanesii

In Arabic : zaâter

From the family Labiaceae, Algerian thyme is a lively plant, with small scented, punctuated flowers, often ciliated at the base, briefly petiolated and with inflorescence at the top or in clusters with bracts. It is used in a tisane to combat headaches and stomach cramps.



The herbalist rubs shoulders with the vegetable trader.

“Biopiracy” strike Africa

There are many examples of African plants for which patents have been filed, with enormous financial profits, but without any provision for sharing the benefits, as stipulated in the Rio Convention on Biological Diversity (Brazil), being taken. Worse, often, once the patent is filed, parallel supply channels are put in place thanks to biotechnologies. The examples of biopiracy on plants or extracts of African plants are numerous.



1982

1982-1991

20th anniversary of the independence



- ❶ 0,50
- ❷ 05/07/1982
- ❸ 22,7 x 34,7
- ❹ 11 1/2 x 11 3/4
- ❺ 500.000
- ❻ 08/11/1984
- ❼ B. Yelles
- ❽ Courvoisier

4 3 5



- ❶ 0,80
- ❷ 05/07/1982
- ❸ 34,7 x 22,7
- ❹ 11 1/2 x 11 3/4
- ❺ 500.000
- ❻ 08/11/1984
- ❼ M. Issiakhem
- ❽ Courvoisier

4 3 6



- ❶ 2,00
- ❷ 05/07/1982
- ❸ 34,7 x 22,7
- ❹ 11 1/2 x 11 3/4
- ❺ 500.000
- ❻ 08/11/1984
- ❼ K. Krim
- ❽ Courvoisier

4 3 7



People's parade on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the independence.

The colonial invasion opened up an era of resistance to the occupation which did not stop until Algeria regained its independence in 1962. This resistance had many forms. With Emir Abdelkader, the fight against the coloniser was accompanied by a lucid and consistent attempt to establish a modern state organisation with well defined territorial structures, as well as a functional administrative organisation. In this form of fight, loaded with emergence potentials of a modern Algerian State capable of supporting the shock with the European civilisation already in the era of industrial revolution, the

Algerian society lacked the necessary malleability permitting Emir Abdelkader to make essential changes in very short periods of time. After Emir Abdelkader's failure, the resistance continued taking on many forms.

Whether they took the form of large scale movements as was the case for the Ouled Sidi Cheikh uprising in 1864 and the El Mokrani one in 1871, or of local movements such as those which took place almost everywhere in Algeria, these resistance movements had a common denominator. Even if they were the expression of a permanent rejection of colonisation, they were all

Late recognition

For a long time described as “events” by the colonial forces, the independence war, also called the National Liberation War and the Algerian Revolution, remains, for history, one of the largest revolutions of modern times. By applying itself to legal considerations, opportunely favourable to the colonial political positions, France felt that the Algerian State did not exist and that, hence, the very principle of the declaration of war could not be assumed by an entity which had no legal capacity to sign such a declaration. Therefore, refusing to recognise the existence of an Algerian State before 1962 strengthened the French position which did not want to describe as a war what it called “Algeria's events”.

Whilst this country's historians and journalists started very early on to use the term “Algeria's war” which the French general public had adopted, official France, for its part, only renounced the terms “Algeria's events” 36 years after Algeria's independence. It was in 1998, by a vote by the French Assembly and in a speech by President Chirac, that the war action in Algeria was finally recognised by France.



SUMMARY



SEARCH



characterised by the lack of coordination and organisation at the national scale. After the armed resistance, the confrontation with colonialism was transferred to another plan. As of the First World War, a modern expression and organisation movement progressively took shape. Different political groups looked to express and defend what each of them thought to be the interest of the Algerian people.

It was the North African Star which posed the national problem in the most appropriate way. The demand for independence as of February 1927 was the beacon which lit the way of the march of this movement which, through the hazards of the repression and the successive drives it experienced as a movement, ripened the idea of the action for the independence in the popular consciousness up until its culminating point in 1954.

On this date, the confrontation with colonialism took a violent and global shape, shaking up the Algerian people in their different social components. Whilst the events of 20 August 1955 were a point of no return, cutting the path to any straying compromise with the colonialism, the Soummam Congress, held on 20 August 1956, enabled the Revolution to take root, to set up political and military structures for the continuation of the fight which took place either in the form of a direct confrontation between the glorious National Liberation Army and the colonial army, in the form of urban guerrilla warfare against the forces of repression, or in the form of a skilful and determined diplomatic action.

These many fighting forms were the revealing element which highlighted the fighting values of the Algerian people who were able to compensate for the inequality of forces which prevailed due to courage, a spirit of sacrifice and a determination which led to the victory and to the total achievement of the objectives which had been assigned to the Revolution in the declaration of 1 November 1954.

After regaining independence, in July 1962, Algeria entered an era of edification which took the shape of a real epic, more necessary than the previous one, and which was also deployed on several fronts which started the Agrarian, Industrial and Cultural Revolution. These revolutions aim, on the one hand, to guarantee the structures



Military parade on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the independence.

of a socialist economy designed to satisfy the needs of a modern society and, on the other hand, to regain our national identity in order to return the Algerian people to their natural rooting comprised of the Arabic-Muslim civilisation open to dialogue and to exchanges with other civilisations. These revolutions were expressed by various actions taking the shape of decisions to nationalise lands, mines, banks, hydrocarbons, to build socialist villages, modern industrial complexes, schools, training centres or universities and decisions related to free medicine, the socialist management of companies, to the general status of the worker, etc.

All these actions took place on a background comprised of building the Algerian State's institutions on modern bases where democracy is manifested through the Popular Assemblies set up at all levels.

The achievements already made in all domains enable us to state that Algeria is on the path of progress and that the development prospects for the Algerian society are indeed real.



4 3 8

- ❶ 5,00 Perforated block
- ❷ 05/07/1982
- ❸ 31,4 x 38,1
- ❹ 11½ x 11¾
- ❺ 50.000
- ❻ 08/11/1984
- ❼ Courvoisier



1982

1982-1991



439

- ❶ 0,80
- ❷ 20/08/1982
- ❸ 38 x 26
- ❹ 13
- ❺ 300.000
- ❻ 08/11/1984
- ❼ A. Kerbouche
- ❽ Setelipaino

Soummam Congress 20 August 1956

The National Liberation War started on 1 November 1954 with derisory human and material resources and a cursory military organisation. Almost twenty months later, the Revolution was effectively managed in fire and blood by the Algerian people mobilised behind the National Liberation Army (ALN) and the National Liberation Front (FLN). The extent of the development of the fight imposed the necessity for the leaders of this fight to meet up to provide an update on the situation and consider prospects for the future. This was the objective of the Soummam Congress which took place on 20 August 1956 in a country house located in the dechra of Ifri, commune of Ouzellaguen, दौरa of Akbou, wilaya of Béjaïa. After drawing up a report on the twenty months of fighting and recording the progress made on the political and military plans, the congress discussed and adopted a platform setting down the strategy of the Revolution as well as the political and military organisation to be used as a framework for the continuation of the war. Within the framework of the strategy, the congress initially recalled the goals to be achieved, namely those already listed in the declaration of 1 November 1954 : national independence and Algerian sovereignty



House where the Soummam Congress was held in Ifri-Ouzellaguen.

Just one objective : independence

“It has been proved that the Algerian Revolution is not an anarchic, localised revolt, with no coordination or political leadership, doomed for failure.

It has been proved that, to the contrary, this is a veritable organised national and popular, centralised revolution, led by military staff capable of conducting it up to the final victory.

It has been proved that the French government, convinced of the impossibility of a military solution, is forced to look for a political solution.

This is why the FLN, on the other hand, must become convinced of this principle: negotiation further to the excess fight against a merciless enemy, will never work.

Our position is this respect depends on three essential considerations to make the most of the forces:

- ◆ to have a clear political doctrine;
- ◆ to relentlessly develop the armed fight until the general uprising;
- ◆ to initiate a large-scale political action.

[Extract from the historic Soummam platform.]

Abane Ramdane.



SUMMARY



SEARCH



over the entire territory. The means enabling this result to be achieved was the armed fight led by the Algerian people mobilised behind the FLN and the ALN. All means would be implemented on the basis of principles listed by the platform: primacy of politics over the military, primacy of the interior over the exterior, as well as the need of the collegiality of the leadership at the different levels. Within the framework of the political-military organisation, the Soummam Congress then structured Algeria's territory into six wilayas, themselves subdivided into *mintaqate* (zones) inside which the *nabiate* (regions) would be created which themselves would include the *qisms* (sectors). The army was structured by the organisation of different combat units : at the base, the *faoudj* (group) then the *firqa* (section) then the *katiba* (company) and finally the *faïlaq* (battalion), through the fixing of grades ranging from caporal to colonel and through the determination of the composition of the command. This composition was uniform from the kism to the wilaya : at each level, there was a political-military chief representing the central authority, surrounded by three deputies, who were officers and deputy officers, depending on the level of the territorial structure, looking after the political branch, the military branch or the information and liaisons branch. The Soummam Congress also provided the Revolution with political institutions which were to manage the fight. These were the National Council of the Algerian Revolution (CNRA) and the Coordination and Execution Committee (CCE). Initially including thirty-four members, then extended, the CNRA was the supreme body of the Revolution. It was the holder of the national sovereignty. The decisions engaging the future of the Revolution were exclusively within its remit. Other than the Soummam Congress which was, in some way, a founding session, the CNRA held five other sessions : the second session took place in Cairo in August 1957, the third in Tripoli in December 1959 and January 1960, the fourth in Tripoli in August 1961, the fifth in Tripoli in February 1962 and the sixth in May and June 1962, also in Tripoli. The CNRA, particularly during its fifth session, had to make a decision on the Algerian-French

agreements whose main clauses were decreed during the Les Roussets negotiations in February 1962 and whose signature took place in Evian on 18 March 1962. During its sixth and final session, the CNRA was to draw up a political, economic and social programme for independent Algeria. This was the Tripoli Programme. The CCE, comprised of five members, was an execution body, responsible for managing the Revolution between the CNRA sessions. It was extended to nine members during the second session of the CNRA in August 1957. In April 1958, it was organised into functional departments, in some way prefiguring the ministerial departments which were to be put in place at the time of the creation of the Provisional Government of the Algerian Republic on 19 September 1958. Hence, the congress held in the valley of the Soummam in August 1956 was, by the decisions made, a decisive turning point in the conduct of the war. By creating a war strategy and a political- military organisation, added to the fighting spirit and the spirit of sacrifice of the Algerian people and of their glorious National Liberation Army, these decisions enabled the Revolution to achieve in all its magnitude the objectives assigned to it by the declaration of 1 November 1954.



1982

1982-1991



440

- ❶ 2,80
- ❷ 21/10/1982
- ❸ 33 x 22,7
- ❹ 11 1/2 x 11 3/4
- ❺ 300.000
- ❻ 08/11/1984
- ❼ K. Krim
- ❽ Courvoisier

75th anniversary of world scouting

It was in 1907 that the scout movement was created. It was created by Baden-Powell with the aim of giving to and reinforcing moral and civilian values in young boys. An educative method of an exceptional value, scouting was founded on the balanced development of health, character, competence and manual ability and work well done, and on a civic and spiritual spirit.

A universal social phenomenon, scouting adapted to the social, economic and political realities. It developed bit by bit in Europe, then in the Arab countries and in Maghreb as of 1930.

In Algeria, the first scouting troop was created in 1934. Three large stages marked the national scout movement, the first of which was the creation and the structuring with, as an essential point, the founding congress which took place in July 1939. In July 1944, during the Tlemcen gathering, 65 towns were represented by 450 young boys who confirmed once again the unity of the movement and the reinforcement of fraternal links. On 8 May 1945, the repression of the movement was accentuated : premises closed, scouts arrested, etc.

During the National Liberation Fight, numerous scouts joined the National Liberation Army and the National Liberation Front. In the aftermath of independence, the scout movement was restored and efficiently trained tens of thousands of young volunteers for the reconstruction, re-wooding and literacy campaigns.



Young Algerian Muslim Scouts in a meeting.

Today, within the National Union of Algerian Youth, scouting is likely to be given a new impetus after the holding of the 2nd congress which decided to implement the recommendations of the extraordinary congress of the National Liberation Front related to the kechefs and which recommend “working for the revival of the scout movement and its restoration as a vital and dynamic organisation instilling the values of responsibility and pride in the youth organisation”.

A century of scouting

The world scout movement is celebrating its 100th anniversary. After starting in 1907 with an experimental camp of 20 boys only, the world movement today has thousands of members throughout the world and includes girls, boys, women and men of all races, religions and cultures. This event will be celebrated through a programme entitled “Gifts for Peace”. The celebration of the centenary will therefore be the occasion of the largest jamboree organised by the scouts at the world level (from 27 July to 8 August). “Scouting’s Sunrise” will take place on 1 August 2007 with a gathering which will see the participation of former scouts. Everyone will renew their commitment to the community.



SUMMARY



SEARCH



The Palestinian child

The Palestinian people have never stopped fighting to regain their legitimate and inalienable rights : those of having a nation and a motherland which is theirs as far as changing the course of history.

Regardless of space and time, the freedom fight of the Palestinians faced with Zionism and racism finds its source and its purpose in the just cause of a people to whom the circumstances of history have been such that they have been denied the right to live and have a free and independent nation.

Neither the massacres, the genocide, nor force will reduce the will of the Palestinian people to achieve their ideal whose everlastingness feeds on the sacrifice and the pain of the Palestinian children of today.

The Palestinian people remain more than ever united to put an end to the greatest human and political saga of contemporary history.

Nothing will reduce to silence the voice of millions of Palestinians who intend to gain their rights to a dignified life and a free existence.

Regardless of the circumstances of the moment and of the sudden changes of politics within a world where aggression and force are used as instruments to shape the destiny of peoples, regardless of where the combat takes place, the Palestinian people will, one day, see justice and right triumph over destruction, death and oppression.

The misfortunes they experience on a daily basis are for all Palestinians a sacred oath and an eternal commitment to banish Zionism and racism for good.

The Palestinian Revolution cannot forget the derisions of history towards its people. It also knows that history and its destiny belong to it.



Young Palestinians during the International Day of the Child. Cisjordania, 2004.



4 4 1

- ❶ 1,60
- ❷ 25/11/1982
- ❸ 26 x 36
- ❹ 11 1/2 x 11 3/4
- ❺ 300.000
- ❻ 08/11/1984
- ❼ M. Issiakhem
- ❽ BA printing office

Child martyrs

On 4 October 2000, at the Netzarim crossroads, in the Gaza Strip, in Palestine, Mohamed Al Durra, aged 12, was killed by an Israeli bullet. The child died in the arms of his father Jamal, barely a month after the start of the 2nd Intifada.

Mohamed was one of the first victims of the Israeli horror. The image of this young Palestinian martyr went around the world and children, particularly Palestinians, were deeply shocked.



Demonstration for peace.



1982

1982-1991



4 4 2

- 1 0,50 The Bald Ibis
- 2 23/12/1982
- 3 40,64 x 29,81
- 4 14 1/2 x 15
- 5 400.000
- 6 08/11/1984
- 7 K. Krim
- 8 Harrison & Sons



4 4 3

- 1 0,80 The Houbara Bustard
- 2 23/12/1982
- 3 29,81 x 40,64
- 4 14 1/2 x 15
- 5 400.000
- 6 08/11/1984
- 7 K. Krim
- 8 Harrison & Sons

Protecting nature

The Algerian avifauna, in all or in part, suffers from or is threatened by hunting, the increase in the use of pesticides, the suppression or the alteration of biotopes.

A development and a reinforcement of appropriate protection measures for birds and their habitat are becoming essential, particularly for the most threatened species.

The following four species are among the rarest and most threatened birds in Algeria.

The bald ibis

Geronticus eremita

From the order of Ciconiiformes, the bald ibis is a 75 cm long bird with a long, curved beak. Its red head, like the beak and feet, is bald. The rest of the plumage is black with bronze, green highlights, with the exception of the small coverings of the wings which are purplish. The neck feathers are elongated and form a neckline trim which floats in the wind and gives a hirsute appearance

to the bird. The bald ibis nests on rocky walls in the desert regions. The nests are relatively small. It lays 3 eggs, sometimes, 2. The incubation lasts 24 to 25 days, but generally only one brood is raised. The bald ibis is a very localised species which is becoming increasingly rare. There is currently only one colony left in Algeria.

The Houbara Bustard

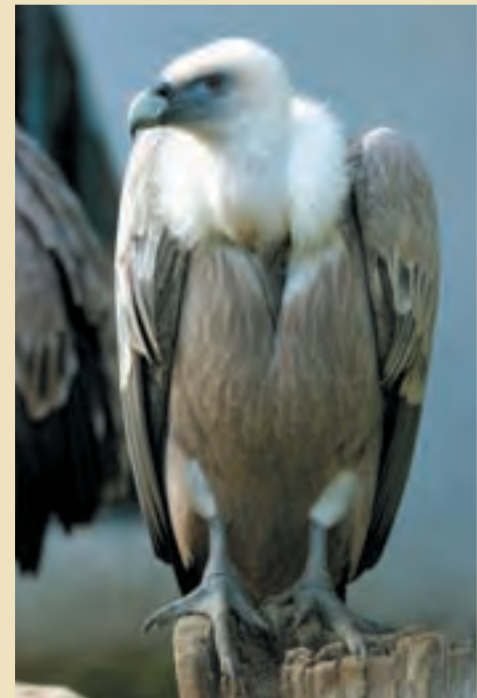
Chlamydotis undulata

From the family Gruidae, this is a medium sized bird, 64cm long, with a slender neck and large feet. The top is reddish-brown or more or less vermiculated. The bustard has a white crest on its head, ending in black. The sides of the neck are decorated with tufts of black and white feathers which spread outwards. The stomach is white, but the chest is often vermiculated. The tail is striped with blue. It walks or runs more often than it flies.

It does not build a nest and lays 2 to 3 eggs, placed into

The bone eater

The North African genus *Gypaetus* differs somewhat from the European one. The behaviour of this bird of prey, for example, does not correspond to what the traditional authors relate. It is indeed a rock species, but not particularly at altitude. Unlike its fellow creatures the hooked bills, it does not always fly very high. Commonly called *boulahya* (the bearded one), in Djurdjura, where it remains very discreet, it is also nicknamed the bone breaker as it feeds particularly on the bones of cadavers of cows or sheep. If the bone to be devoured is too resistant, it drops it from a certain altitude to break it and swallows its fragments and the marrow from which it draws a lot of proteins. Its digestive juice still baffles scientists. An appreciable amount of the fragments of bones can be seen over a radius of 40 m from what we can call its "rocky anvils". The Greek poet Aeschylus (456 BC) died with his skull shattered by a tortoise that fell from the sky. The species responsible is certainly a *Gypaetus*. Several European organisations have relentlessly worked for twenty years to reintroduce it in the Pyrenees, the Alps and elsewhere. Not recorded at the Chréa National Park, he was seen for the first time in June 1991 in Koudiat Ghalai in the middle of breaking... a bone of course.



SUMMARY



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a slight depression. During the dry years or when the precipitations are insufficient, there is no egg laying. The Houbara bustard is a species of the semi-desert steppes. Its distribution area has considerably

The Steppes Eagle *Aquila rapax*

This large bird of prey, 65 to 80 cm long with a wingspan of 1.55 to 1.70 m, belongs to the family Falconidae. The plumage varies from beige to dark brown, with the tail being striped with grey. It nests on the ground or on a high tree. The nest is flat with a slight depression (to hold the eggs). It generally lays two eggs. Most often, only one brood leaves the nest about fifty days after hatching. The Steppes Eagle, widespread in the 19th century, has become very rare. Currently, it seems dispersed on both sides of the Tellian Atlas. It is the rarest of Algeria's eagles.

The Bearded Vulture *Gypaetus barbatus*

From the family Falconidae, this is a large vulture that looks like a falcon. Its feathered head is light, almost white, and is speckled with small black lines. It has a large black strip, across the eye, ending in front with a tuft of

feathers (called beard) covering part of the beak. The dark grey wings are long and tapered. The tail is dark and cuneiform. The underneath is cream white to whitish with brown-red on the neck and chest. The top is dark. It nests on rocky walls. The nest is very large, woven with hair, wool, cords and rags. It usually lays 2 eggs and the incubation lasts about 55 days. The bearded vulture was widespread last century throughout Maghreb. But it has become increasingly rare since the start of this century. It is only seen in a few points of the Tellian Atlas. It is very rare in the Saharan Atlas. This is a species that is currently becoming extinct. The number of couples in Algeria is probably less than a dozen. reduced over a few tens of years due to hunting mostly.



The oricou, the vulture of the Tassili

In the Tassili, and for the first time, the impressive lappet-faced vulture which was not expected to be found, in a region where specialists said it was unknown, was reported. Already, in the 1980s, an inhabitant of Bordj El-Haouas confirmed having seen this glider. He identified without hesitation in a book on fauna. Remember, however, that it was also mentioned for the first time in the Saharan West, in djebel Béchar in 1960, in the hamada of Guir in 1963-1964 and in the Tindouf region in 1961.



4 4 4

- ❶ 2,00 The Steppes Eagle
- ❷ 23/12/1982
- ❸ 40,64 x 29,81
- ❹ 14 1/2 x 15
- ❺ 400.000
- ❻ 08/11/1984
- ❼ K. Krim
- ❽ Harrison & Sons



4 4 5

- ❶ 2,40 The Bearded Vulture
- ❷ 23/12/1982
- ❸ 29,81 x 40,64
- ❹ 14 1/2 x 15
- ❺ 400.000
- ❻ 08/11/1984
- ❼ K. Krim
- ❽ Harrison & Sons





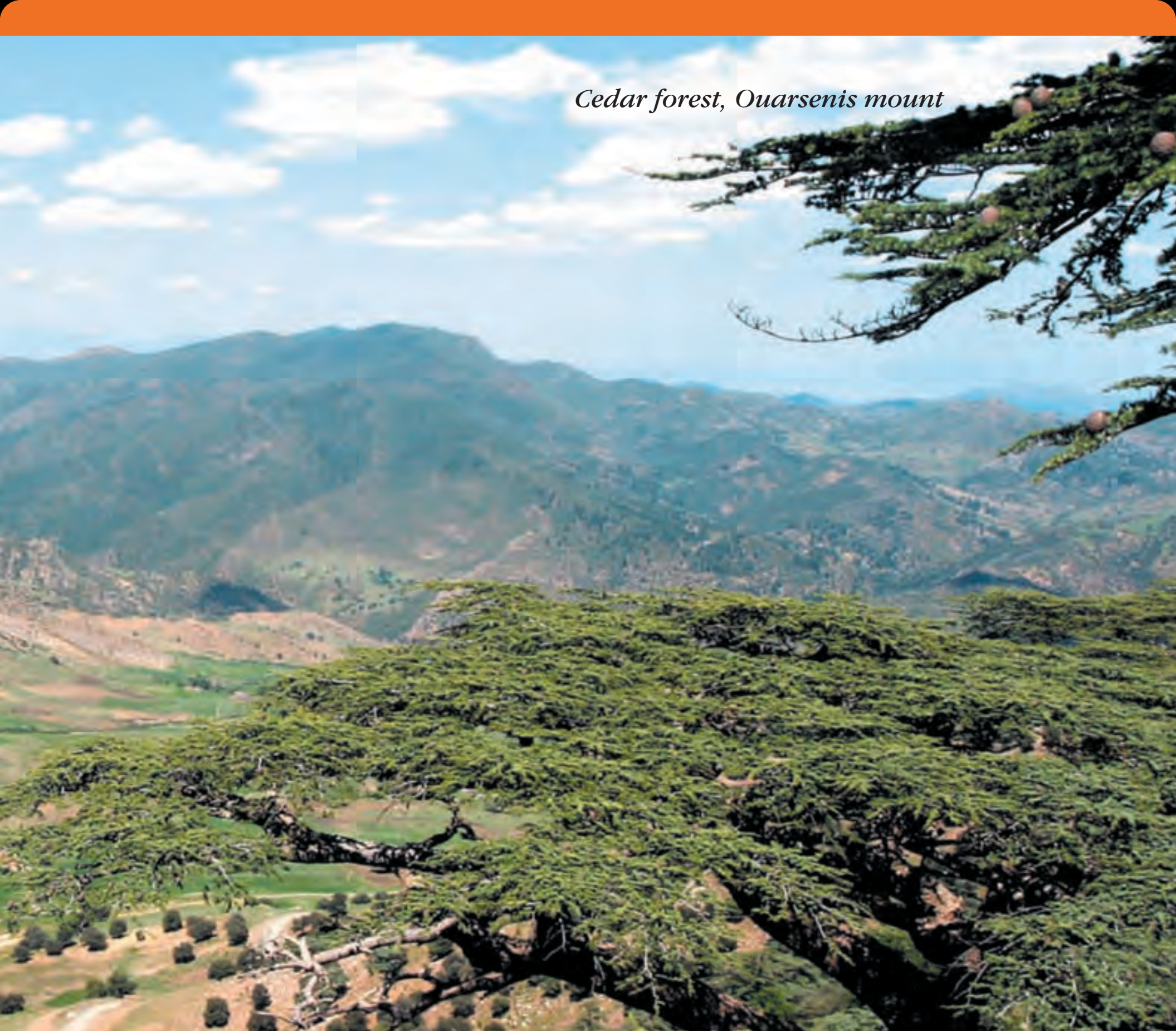
SUMMARY



SEARCH



Cedar forest, Ouarsenis mount



SUMMARY



SEARCH



1983

1982-1991



- 1 0,50 Mirror
- 2 10/02/1983
- 3 25 x 30,4
- 4 11 1/4
- 5 5.300.000
- 6 03/11/1988
- 7 M. Temmam
- 8 Courvoisier

4 4 6



- 1 1,00 Kohl bottles
- 2 10/02/1983
- 3 25 x 30,4
- 4 11 1/4
- 5 10.300.000
- 6 03/11/1988
- 7 M. Temmam
- 8 Courvoisier

4 4 7



- 1 2,00 Belt buckle
- 2 10/02/1983
- 3 30,4 x 25
- 4 11 1/4
- 5 10.300.000
- 6 03/11/1988
- 7 M. Temmam
- 8 Courvoisier

4 4 8

Plating of the 18th and 19th centuries



Tuareg jewellery

In Algeria, plating is a major component of arts and crafts. The diversity of forms, the richness of materials, the density of the decoration and the beauty of the colours are combined harmoniously over time and regions to give Algerian plating an aesthetic dimension achieving a high degree of refinement.

From the east to the west, from the north to the south of our country, plating runs and is integrated through the most usual acts of everyday life to finally shine a thousand flames during the most significant events of families and society. Whilst gold occupies an important place in Algerian plating, silver is the most widespread material whose use remains greater.

Given its very extensive range of objects and works, it is, in turn, the simplest forms of domestic and social utility

and is an important sign and a real source of wealth, a reserve of value and an appreciable part of individual and family heritage. These are objects made by craftsmen whose skill and dexterity are only equalled by the finesse and delicateness of their works. Sapphire, emerald, ruby, diamond, coral, enamel and particularly pearls were then used to decorate the gold or silver jewellery delicately worked by the gold or silversmith who surpassed himself in imagination and creativity. Ivory, nacre and amber were also used and mounted on valuable jewellery. Algerian plating still remains lively and neither the modern forms of art nor the new aesthetic norms have been able to replace it in contemporary Algerian society which still accords it a place of choice in line with its eternal richness and its universal beauty.

Amber

Yellow amber with its thousand reflections and its resplendent colour is often used in the goldsmith's trade. This natural element, known since Ancient Times, has succeeded in dazzling glances and is fixed onto expensive metals such as silver, copper and less often gold.

It is the result of the fossilisation of pine resin and is used in the manufacturing of jewellery and strings of beads. It is given a magic power and is often associated with solid silver. This plant-based mineral is classed among the semi-precious stones.



SUMMARY



SEARCH



World Tree Day



Acacia.

The Algerian Fir *Abies numidica*

From the family Pinaceae, the Algerian Fir, locally called taoument, is an endemic species and a relic of the flora which existed in North Algeria during the last ice age. When the climate warmed up, it only stayed in mountainous regions. Currently, it is limited to the eastern Kabylie, in the Babour and Tababor massifs, located between 1 300 and 2 000 m altitude. This tree is never comprised of pure populations. It is found mixed with the Atlas cedar at an altitude and with the zen oak lower down. This coniferous tree is resistant to the summer drought and has little fear of the springtime frosts.

Highly ramified, the Algerian Fir, which has a pyramid-shaped top, reaches 15 to 20 m tall. Its pins are isolated, never in clusters as in the pine tree, they are quite short, very stiff, often indented at the top with two whitish longitudinal strips on the lower part.

The cones are oblong and stand on the branches like on the cedar tree ; they fall off when ripe. The seeds are winged and they are disseminated by the wind.

Its wood, which is quite similar to other pine trees, cannot be used due to the extreme reduction of the distribution area of the species which needs to benefit from severe and continuous protection.

The first re-wooding trials in the massifs of the Tellian Atlas gave highly satisfactory results.



Saving forests

The decline of the forest by the attack from parasites mostly affects the Alep pine tree forest. But other trees such as the cedar, the oaks and the thuja are also concerned. The 1996 to 1999 tree census campaigns give, depending on the extent of the attacks – strong, medium or weak –, almost 130,000 ha infested by the pine processionary caterpillar. During these campaigns, the mechanical treatments affected 60,193 ha of the strongly infested populations.



449

- ❶ 0,80 Numidian Pine
- ❷ 17/03/1983
- ❸ 22,7 x 33
- ❹ 11½ x 11¾
- ❺ 300.000
- ❻ 07/11/1985
- ❼ A. Kerbouche
- ❽ Courvoisier



450

- ❶ 2,80 *Acacia raddiana*
- ❷ 17/03/1983
- ❸ 33 x 22,7
- ❹ 11½ x 11¾
- ❺ 300.000
- ❻ 07/11/1985
- ❼ A. Kerbouche
- ❽ Courvoisier



1983

1982-1991

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Acacia

Acacia raddiana

The *Acacia raddiana*, in Arabic talha, belongs to the Leguminous family and to the sub-family Mimosaceae. The talha is a tree which can reach 7 to 13 m tall, with a diameter of 40 to 50 cm. It plays an important role in the life of nomads. In the dry season, it overcomes the lack of grass, with the animals grazing on its leaves and consuming its pods.

The nomads extract gum from it which they use as a pharmaceutical product for treating pulmonary infections. Tannins are extracted from its bark. Its wood is used for heating. Long ago, the Sahara was covered with huge surface areas of *Acacia raddiana*, thus making a link between the Atlas pistachio tree and the jujube tree in the north of Algeria and the acacia of the African Savannas. Over-exploitation and the progressive drying of the Sahara has caused a considerable reduction of the areas covered by the talha which is now only maintained in relic stations in the Oran South and the mountainous massifs of Central Sahara.

This species is very resistant to the drought, surviving in conditions of extreme aridity, thanks to its pivoting roots able to go in search of water at great depths.



This characteristic makes the talha a species to be used for the re-wooding of the desert regions. Studies on this species are carried out in Algeria by the National Arid Zone Research Centre (CNRZA).



Forest fires

Fires are the most ravaging damaging factor of the forest. In Algeria, each year – between June and September – they destroy on average over 36,000 ha of ligneous formations. The average of the different re-wooding programmes since 1963, which is 26,000ha a year, cannot balance these losses, even when the success rate of these actions reaches 100%. Prevention, more than fighting the fires, must play an essential role. Scientific studies are carried out and continued in order to determine and map out the extent of sensitivity of the different forestry populations.

In the field, this prevention is put in place quite early every year through the tree census and the upkeep of the fighting resources, the execution of the information and awareness raising programmes and the installation of the forest fire fighting system. This system includes, since the year 2000, 260 watch stations employing close to 600 surveillance officers alongside the 263 emergency mobile brigades comprised of 1,000 officers and 250 sites totaling a thousand workers.



SUMMARY



SEARCH



Mineral resources

Desert rose

This is a real natural work of art made of gypsum (hydrated calcium sulphate $\text{CaSO}_4 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$). When growing, the crystals are coated with grains of dune sand which give the rose its yellow ochre to brown colour. Of many varied shapes, desert roses are highly sought after decorative objects.

Rock salt or halite

This is sodium chloride (NaCl) which is crystallised in cubes with a glassy brightness. Generally colourless, it is sometimes white or red. The salt is found in the ancient sea sediments formed by evaporation. Light, it rises to the surface through faults (sand rocks of Djelfa, El Outaya). It is currently formed in the sebkhas. Rock salt is greatly used by the chemical industry which uses it as a raw material, particularly for the preparation of sodium chloride compounds and chlorine compounds.

Agate

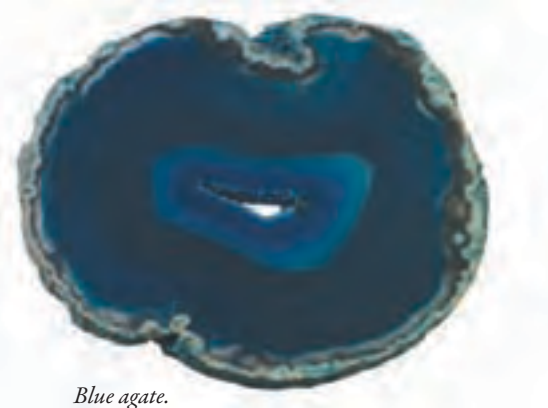
This is a silicon cryptocrystalline (SiO_2). The successive layers of agate, finely zoned, are of varied colours. It fills the cavities of eruptive rocks (geodes). Agate is a mineral which was used in making finery in Ancient Times. It is currently used in the manufacturing of utilitarian objects or for decoration: table tops, vases, chests, chandeliers, ashtrays, cups, paperweights in particular. Thanks to its toughness and its resistance, agate is also used by various industries.



Desert rose.

Fluorine or fluorspar

This is calcium fluoride (CaF_2) which is crystallised in lovely regular cubes, generally coloured dark violet, yellow or green, more rarely red, pink or limpid. It is found in the volcanic rocks. Fluorine is a raw material whose addition facilitates the fusion of metals. Colourless fluorine is used in the manufacturing of optical lenses.



Blue agate.

Evaporitic rocks

Evaporitic rocks, which include the desert rose, are sedimentary rocks comprised of minerals which have precipitated further to an increase in their concentration in brine. This concentration increase comes from terrigenous contributions of mineral salts and the evaporation of water in which these rocks – also called saline rocks – are formed. Dolomites and neofomed clays are also grouped under the term evaporite.

These rocks, of major economic interest, were formed in the Cambrian. The most important deposits in Algeria are found near Ouargla and El Oued.



4 5 1

- ❶ 0,70 Desert rose
- ❷ 21/04/1983
- ❸ 23 x 30,6
- ❹ 12 1/2 x 12 1/4
- ❺ 300.000
- ❻ 07/11/1985
- ❼ A. Kerbouche
- ❽ Courvoisier



4 5 2

- ❶ 0,80 Rock salt
- ❷ 21/04/1983
- ❸ 23 x 30,6
- ❹ 12 1/2 x 12 1/4
- ❺ 300.000
- ❻ 07/11/1985
- ❼ A. Kerbouche
- ❽ Courvoisier



4 5 3

- ❶ 1,20 Agate
- ❷ 21/04/1983
- ❸ 30,6 x 23
- ❹ 12 1/2 x 12 1/4
- ❺ 300.000
- ❻ 07/11/1985
- ❼ A. Kerbouche
- ❽ Courvoisier



4 5 4

- ❶ 2,40 Fluorspar
- ❷ 21/04/1983
- ❸ 30,6 x 23
- ❹ 12 1/2 x 12 1/4
- ❺ 300.000
- ❻ 07/11/1985
- ❼ A. Kerbouche
- ❽ Courvoisier



1983

1982-1991



4 5 5

- ❶ 0,80
- ❷ 12/05/1983
- ❸ 34,7 x 25
- ❹ 11¼ x 11¾
- ❺ 300.000
- ❻ 07/11/1985
- ❼ K. Krim
- ❽ Courvoisier

30th anniversary of the Customs Cooperation Council

The origin of the Customs Cooperation Council (CCC) dates back to the end of the 1940s. In a common declaration made in Paris on 12 September 1947, 13 governments represented within the Organisation for European Economic Cooperation considered the possibility of establishing, between European countries, one or several customs unions.

A customs committee was created in 1948 with the mission of comparing the customs systems of the different countries in view of standardising them. This committee more specifically focuses its attention on the establishment of a unified tariff nomenclature and the adoption of a common definition of the customs value.

Three conventions have been signed in Brussels on 15 December 1950 : the conventions on the Nomenclature for the Classification of Goods in

Customs Tariffs and on the Valuation of Goods for Customs Purposes and on the creation of the CCC which entered into force on 4 November 1952. The convention on the creation of the CCC entered into force on 4 November 1952 and the Council met for the first time on 26 January 1953.

The CCC, a restricted European organisation at its beginnings, has become an international organisation whose field of action and public extends throughout the world.



Currently comprised of 94 members representing the signatory parties of the convention, the CCC particularly has the aim of ensuring the harmonisation and uniformity of the customs systems and more particularly of studying the problems inherent to the development and progress of the customs system.

Algeria has been a signatory party of the Convention creating the CCC since 19 December 1966. It actively and regularly participates in all the works undertaken by the Council. Algeria is currently a signatory party of 10 international conventions out of the 14 currently created by the CCC. Algeria has been elected member of the General Policy Commission of the Customs Cooperation Council for the second time and ensures the vice-presidency of the Nomenclature Committee.



Agricultural inflation

In the domain of agriculture, agreements maintain the positions gained by the world's two large exporters (USA and EU) – the sharing of the market is fixed compared to the force recorded in 1986 – and provide for the dismantling of agricultural policies to help farmers. This had the paradoxical effect of developing the agricultural production beyond self-sufficiency needs and therefore to make it play a role in foreign trade so that agricultural exports bring back currencies.



SUMMARY



SEARCH



Centenary of the death of Emir Abdelkader

Abdelkader Nasreddine, the fourth son of Abdelkader Mahieddine, was born in 1807 in Guetna, on the banks of the Hamman wadi, near Mascara. His youth was devoted to study. He started in sciences at a young age. The sheikhs and tolba of the paternal zaouïa showed him and made him appreciate the works of Arab poets and writers. Obsessed by theology, a lover of letters, he made contact with the intellectuals of the Orient during his pilgrimage to Mecca in 1826. The journey, which was to last two years, had a great impression on the young Abdelkader. From this time on, he had the ambition of becoming a great scholar. But events were to shatter his dream and decide his destiny. The arrival of the French troops in 1830 created a new situation which fundamentally changed the life of the young Abdelkader. He was one of the first to fight under the walls of Oran where he was wounded. And on 22 November 1832, he was elected Emir by a congress of tribes from the region of Mascara. Barely 24, Abdelkader, which nothing seemed to destine for the arts of war, went on to show that not only was he a very sensitive poet, but also a remarkable warrior and a magnificent Head of State. As a fighter, Abdelkader was able to inflict significant losses on the invader with derisory means. His knowledge of the land and of the military strategies of the time, his



intelligence and his spirit enabled the Algerian forces to win great victories. As Head of State, Abdelkader started by ensuring foreign support. He then imposed



The Turkish exile

On 11 December 1852, Emir Abdel-kader left the Château of Amboise where he stayed under house arrest from 1849 to 1852. On 21 December, he left with his family and companions for Turkey, Bursa more exactly. But before leaving, he deposited a sum of money at the city's charitable bureau. At Lyon station, he was welcomed as a real prince and a copious meal was given in his honour. However, the Emir was happy with a small handful of nuts and a glass of tea so as not to appear unfriendly to his hosts. All reports evoking the life of Emir Abdelkader, whether passed on verbally or in writing, agree on saying that this man always lived on the fringe of a luxurious, glamorous life. This was seen both in his habits and in his behaviour. He was satisfied with eating little and dressed modestly. It was on board the vessel Le Labrador that the Emir was taken to Turkish land. On 7 January 1853, he treaded on the soil of this Muslim country, the first one for five years. The Emir performed his prayer at the Tophane Mosque. He, his family and his friends then left for Bursa. The Emir was welcomed by the Ottoman sovereign of the time, Sultan Abdulmedjid.



4 5 6

- ❶ 4,00 Effigy
- ❷ 22/05/1983
- ❸ 42 x 27
- ❹ 12
- ❺ 300.000
- ❻ 07/11/1985
- ❼ M. Temmam
- ❽ Courvoisier



1983

1982-1991

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social and moral transformations which responded to the most important aspiration of the time : to defend the national territory. He laid down the bases of the centralised State with a permanent army and a government of remunerated civil servants. Sometimes waging war, sometimes compromising with the enemy, he organised the production and commerce and created a real war industry. In 1839, after France's breach of the peace agreements, the Emir and his army started one of the most fierce resistances against an enemy incomparably superior in resources and in means. This fight continued until 1847 when a new episode in the life of Emir Abdelkader was to start, an episode consisting of

several years of exile in France, Turkey and finally in Damascus, Syria, where he was to stay until his death on 22 May 1883. After national independence, the remains of Emir Abdelkader were repatriated to Algiers on 5 July 1966 and buried in the El Alia cemetery alongside the martyrs of the Revolution.

The commemoration of the centenary of the death of Emir Abdelkader is the opportunity for the Algerian people to relive a glorious epic. That of a national hero who, throughout his life, never stopped fighting to give the Arab nation its place among the great nations and to give the Algerian people their most legitimate right to national sovereignty.



Reconstruction of the Battle of Sidi Brahim.



Reception of the Emir by Napoleon.



Stele on the sites where the Treaty of Tafna was signed.



Coins minted by the State of Emir Abdelkader.



SUMMARY



SEARCH



Mushrooms



Amanita muscaria

From the family Amanita, this mushroom is commonly called fly agaric. It is characterised by its convex, then spread out fleshy, damp or slightly viscous, red or orangey red cap (8 to 20 cm), covered with numerous white or slightly yellowish, rarely bare, warts. The edge is striated in the adult. Its lamella are tight, wide and bulging, free, white or citrine shaded. Its almost cylindrical base is full, then hollow, smooth, white, bulging at the base in a rounded bulb and is decorated with concentric bulges and white or yellowish outlined rings. Its white, orangey flesh under the cuticle of the cap, has a sweet flavour. Its white, hyaline and smooth spores are ellipsoidal.

This lovely species is found in autumn in the woods near to conifers and birches. The fly agaric must be considered as poisonous, even though not fatal. However, in some regions it is consumed without accident.

Amanita phalloides

This mushroom from the family Amanita is commonly called the death cap mushroom, destroying angel and green agaric. It is characterised by a fleshy cap, initially spherical or oval, then spread out (5 to 12 cm), shining in dry weather, a bit viscous in damp weather, of variable colouring, usually olive or yellowish green, sometimes

even green, yellow or whitish. Its surface is finely striped with small brown or black fibrils, spreading out from the centre, with a smooth edge. Its unequal lamella are white with a slight greenish or yellowish reflection.

Its base is streamlined, fleshy, full, often has a few cracks in the old mushroom, is whitish, bulging at the base in a smaller or larger bulb with a membranous folded back and streaky ring. Its membranous volva, in the shape of a sack, is thick, always clearly visible and persistent.

Its white flesh has a slight odour which only becomes unpleasant when the mushroom is too old. It is tasteless, but becomes slightly bitter at the end. The white hyaline, sub-globulous spores are slightly oval at the base. The death cap mushroom grows in leafy, entangled woods, particularly on the oaks, in summer and in autumn. Poisonous, this mushroom is the most dangerous: its ingestion causes accidents which a very often fatal.

Pleurotus eryngii

From the family Pleurotaceae, this mushroom is commonly called king trumpet mushroom or king oyster mushroom. This mushroom is characterised by a fleshy, firm, convex, then spread out cap, with raised edges (5 to 12 cm) slightly tomentous, then glabrous, brown grey or bistre, fading, sometimes pale ochre or even whitish. Its lamella are wide, slightly tight, white or ochre



4 5 7

- ① 0,50 *Amanita muscaria*
- ② 21/07/1983
- ③ 25,81 x 36,64
- ④ 14 1/2 x 15
- ⑤ 300.000
- ⑥ 07/11/1985
- ⑦ K. Krim
- ⑧ Harrison & Sons



4 5 8

- ① 0,80 *Amanita phalloides*
- ② 21/07/1983
- ③ 25,81 x 36,64
- ④ 14 1/2 x 15
- ⑤ 300.000
- ⑥ 07/11/1985
- ⑦ K. Krim
- ⑧ Harrison & Sons



4 5 9

- ① 1,40 *Pleurotus eryngii*
- ② 21/07/1983
- ③ 25,81 x 36,64
- ④ 14 1/2 x 15
- ⑤ 300.000
- ⑥ 07/11/1985
- ⑦ K. Krim
- ⑧ Harrison & Sons



4 6 0

- ① 2,80 *Terfezia leonis*
- ② 21/07/1983
- ③ 25,81 x 36,64
- ④ 14 1/2 x 15
- ⑤ 300.000
- ⑥ 07/11/1985
- ⑦ K. Krim
- ⑧ Harrison & Sons



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white. Its base is full, central or eccentric, attenuated, with a smooth base that is glabrous, white or whitish.

Its thick flesh is firm, white with almost no taste or odour. Its piles of hyaline, white spores are oblong, sharp at the base, smooth and are quite variable in size 8 to 15 x 3 to 6 microns. This mushroom grows in summer and autumn on the old layers of leaves in the discovered places: dry lawns, edge of paths and sand. This is a delicate edible mushroom which can be dried easily.

Terfezia leonis

From the family Tubraceae, these mycorrhizic mushrooms are frequent in North Africa, on the High Plateaus specifically, where they develop on the roots of helianthemums, of *Artemisia herba alla* and of *Plantago albicans* particularly. Their hypogeous perithecia of the size of a potato constitute the Terfez or white truffles, are edible but do not have a great flavour.



Algerian truffles

In the absence of industrial truffle growing, the production of truffles, both in quantity and in quality, depends on the violence and the frequency of storms. Its agricultural yield is 10 kg a hectare. This agro-climatic curiosity was nicknamed by the ancients the “daughter of thunder”. In the desert truffles, in Ghardaïa particularly, we initially distinguish the small black truffle with a pronounced taste and the white one with fleeting tastes, which is used for “mushroom sauté” and the meat-based kbeb.

Added to these two mushrooms is the dark ochre truffle with a spongy flesh and an exotic scent. This variety is also used as a traditional condiment after being cut into slices, salted and sun-dried. It can be preserved for several years and is used in local pasta-based dishes. The secrets of its freezing are jealously kept secret.



Already appreciated in the Middle East for 6,000 years, its virtues were recognised by the old Mesopotamian, Sumerian and Aramean civilisations. Barely used in Algeria, the truffle still has a significant nutritional value. Other than its protein content, it contains sodium, potassium, phosphorus, chlorine, calcium, sulphur and iron. The hallucinogenic mushrooms or psilocybes have been part of mankind’s culture since the first traces of history. Ancient humanoid cave paintings in the presence of mushrooms have been found in the caves of the Tassili plateau, to the south of Algeria, and date back between 2,500 and 5,000 years before our time. Later on, 500 to 1,000 years before our time, the cultures of Central and South America built temples in honour of two mushrooms and sculpted stones in this spirit.



SUMMARY



SEARCH



Ibn Khaldoun (1332-1406)

Although he was a remarkable Statesman of his time, Abderrahman Ibn Khaldoun only owes his immortality to his magnificent works as a historian and philosopher which place him among the great figures of universal thought. He was born in Tunis, on 27 May 1332, to an Andalusian family of South-Arabic origin, immigrated to Maghreb several generations ago and renowned for the number of its members who won fame in the domains of politics and literature. This highly cultivated milieu and his excellent education would enable him to manifest his talents as a magnificent thinker at a very early age. For three quarters of a century, his life would unwind at the tumultuous rate of events of the Muslim Occident, that

of the Merinids in Morocco, the Hafsids in Tunisia, the Zianids and Hammadites in Algeria, the Nasrids in Grenada and the Mamluks in Egypt coveted by the Mongol conqueror Timur Lang (Tamerlan). At a very young age, Ibn Khaldoun embraced a political career moved to please his audience of sovereigns, which would take him from one capital to another in Maghreb. But this in no way interrupted his perpetual quest for knowledge and barely stopped him from appeasing the early passion of writing which had taken possession of him from the age of nineteen where he completed, in 1351, his first work dealing with the foundations of religion. In 1375, weary of the intrigues at the origin of his pilgrimages



- ❶ 0,80 Effigy
- ❷ 01/09/1983
- ❸ 25 x 34,7
- ❹ 11 1/4 x 11 3/4
- ❺ 300.000
- ❻ 07/11/1985
- ❼ M. Temmam
- ❽ Courvoisier

4 6 1



From one bank to the other

Through his writings, his thoughts, his travels and the famous interview he had with the King of Seville Pierre I at Real Alcazar (the royal palace), Ibn Khaldoun personified this reconciliation between two worlds condemned to listen to one another. Considered as the main piece of the exhibition of the life and work of Ibn Khaldoun, made in Spain, the Real Alcazar continues to breathe, through its spaces, its patios and its rooms, the same ambiance in which the illustrious scholar and his contemporaries developed during the historian's stay in Seville from 1363 to 1365.



1983

1982-1991



throughout Maghreb, he retired at the age of forty-five to Kalaât Bani Salama, in the community of Taghzout, near Tiaret, in Algeria, far away from the corrupt climate of the courts agitated by plots and conspiracies, to meditate and devote himself, for four years, to the writing of his famous “Muqaddima” (“Prolegomens”).

This work on the universal history which is the introduction of his masterpiece of considerations on the history of the Arabs, Persians and Berbers (“Kitab al ’ibar fi tarikh al Arab wal Furs wal Barbar”) would make him not only a historian capable of defining the methods and the rules of his science, but also a precursor of sociology and a philosopher of history.

After this short interlude devoted to studying and research, Ibn Khaldoun would, to change directions, go to Egypt where, at the age of fifty, this time he started a career in teaching and as a magistrate which took up the last quarter of his life. Very quickly becoming the closest advisor and personal friend of the Mamluk Sultan

Barquq, he actively participated in the political and intellectual life of Egypt, whilst continuing his writing activities. During a diplomatic mission to Damascus, in 1401, he was able to negotiate the fate of the city with the famous Timur Lang who had great respect for him due to his huge political qualities and his immense knowledge.

Ibn Khaldoun died in Cairo on 17 May 1406. His tomb, in the Sufi (Muslim mystics) cemetery, near Bab An Nasr, has, since, been anonymous. In dying, this man of many dimensions left behind him a work which currently occupies a preferred place in the world's cultural heritage.

The belonging of this authentic Maghrebin competitively claimed by Algeria, which was the birthplace of the development of his genius, and by other countries, prevent neither Maghreb nor the entire Arab nation from rightly being proud of this great thinker who, through the undisputable influence of his theories on the development and progress of several new sciences, is a tribute to the Arabic-Muslim culture.

An original thought

Ibn Khaldoun is rightly considered the precursor of sociology whose first bases he placed down through his famous work La Muqaddima. This is a work whose content makes this Muslim thinker one of the first theorists on the history of civilisations. His thought sets down the notion of cyclical history where he theorises on the weakening and the decline of sedentary generations. Arnold Joseph Toynbee (1889-1975), a British historian and a specialist in the thought of Ibn Khaldoun, said of him that he “conceived and formulated a philosophy of history which is undoubtedly the greatest work ever created by any mind in any time and in any country”. With Ibn Khaldoun, is also very difficult to define his dependence on the thought of one of his masters. Having had great mobility and often having changed masters, Ibn Khaldoun showed, in his writings, a highly critical mind and an intellectual independence which confirm the originality of his great theories, born particularly from a formidable interaction with his philosophical learning and his very acute sense of observation.



SUMMARY



SEARCH



World Communications Year

The General Assembly of the United Nations has declared 1983 World Communications Year. This decision is linked to the Decade of Transport and Communications in Africa (1978-1988). In fact, the United Nations system wanted to study a sector which sometimes looks like a poor relative, in the sense that it does not always benefit from the priority its importance deserves, with the contribution of communications to development still often being unknown or disregarded.

The communications infrastructures generate, on the one hand, development and accelerate it by offering the communication services now necessary to the conduct of our modern world's activities and, on the other hand, support the development efforts through the improvement and expansion of these services which makes the growth they have thus favoured inevitable. Hence, communications and development are inseparable.

Without an adequate communications infrastructure, it would be utopian to evoke the notion of national or collective independence of developing nations and the chances of success of any development strategy would be limited.

The putting in place of communications infrastructures throughout the world is the fundamental objective of World Communications Year. Distances are slowly being removed in today's world thanks to the continuous expansion of the communication networks in many countries. Algeria, for its part, through its regional equilibrium policy and given the extent of its territory and means to be



Space, data transmission area.

implemented, gives particular importance to the investments designed to give all citizens the same quality of life, based, amongst others, on a consistent development of the communication means.

Given its multiple Arab, African and Mediterranean dimension, Algeria has forever been, and today more than ever, a favoured place for exchanges and communications. This natural role has even more guided the nation to accelerate the putting in place of a communications system resolutely focused on the requirements of modern life and its opening up to the international community.

Overcoming monopolies

The New World Information and Communication Order (NWICO) was created in the 1970s, at the same time as the independence of third world countries. These new national freedoms, gained at great cost, also required overcoming alienation in the domain of communications whilst enabling a more equitable exchange of information between the North and the South. The expressed ambition was to make the free circulation of information effective and to put an end to all dominations. It is within the framework of the Non-Aligned Movement that the requirement to make Unesco a real tool of equity in terms of communication was born, leading to the creation of the NWICO.

Teletypewriter.



4 6 2

- ❶ 0,80 Post
- ❷ 22/09/1983
- ❸ 32 x 21
- ❹ 11 1/2 x 12 1/2
- ❺ 300.000
- ❻ 07/11/1985
- ❼ K. Krim
- ❽ Kultura



4 6 3

- ❶ 2,40 Telecommunications
- ❷ 22/09/1983
- ❸ 32 x 21
- ❹ 11 1/2 x 12 1/2
- ❺ 300.000
- ❻ 07/11/1985
- ❼ K. Krim
- ❽ Kultura



1983

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4 6 4

- ❶ 0,50 The Tassili flora and fauna
- ❷ 20/10/1983
- ❸ 36,8 x 31,2
- ❹ 13
- ❺ 300.000
- ❻ 07/11/1985
- ❼ A. Chair
- ❽ Setelipaino



4 6 5

- ❶ 0,80 Popular culture
- ❷ 20/10/1983
- ❸ 36,8 x 31,2
- ❹ 13
- ❺ 300.000
- ❻ 07/11/1985
- ❼ A. Chair
- ❽ Setelipaino



4 6 6

- ❶ 2,40 Archaeological remains
- ❷ 20/10/1983
- ❸ 36,8 x 31,2
- ❹ 13
- ❺ 300.000
- ❻ 07/11/1985
- ❼ A. Chair
- ❽ Setelipaino



4 6 7

- ❶ 2,80 The Tassili site
- ❷ 20/10/1983
- ❸ 36,8 x 31,2
- ❹ 13
- ❺ 300.000
- ❻ 07/11/1985
- ❼ A. Chair
- ❽ Setelipaino

Tassili – World Heritage

The Tassili was just classed world heritage in October 1982 due to the universal values it represents both naturally and culturally.

On this vast gravelly plateau, the geological phenomenon have left many traces. Hence, we can recognise the alternations of humid and arid episodes, the valleys of fossil wadis and the deep canyons, contrasting with the current aridity. We can also find, in a few enclosed and favoured places, numerous plant and animal species, evidence of a damper past, which today have adapted to extreme conditions, such as the tarout (*Cupressus dupreziana*) or the Barbary sheep (*Ammotragus lervia*) or even various species of reptiles. The plateau is home to ecosystems of a huge interest for science ; they must be preserved at all costs. The contrast is striking between, on the one hand, the currently extremely arid climate and this fauna and flora which try to subsist and, on the other hand, the images that are so diverse, so lively and so colourful painted or engraved on the rocks.

These places have been developed and succeeded by numerous civilisations of the Saharan Neolithic and the post-Neolithic for 5 to 6 millennia. Their traces are visible on the walls in hundreds, indeed thousands of rock shelters, on the cliffs, on the paving and rocky blocks on the edge of wadis, in front of and around shelters. These are extraordinary paintings were men, animals and particularly magnificent herds of Bovidae are represented. These are impressive engravings of an entire fauna that has now disappeared from these latitudes: elephants, giraffes, rhinoceros, hippopotamuses. There are still amounts of fabulous objects : potteries, pearls, grinding tools, sculptures.



Site of the Tassili N'Ajjer.

The Tassili contains unique evidence of the activities of these peoples of prehistory and protohistory, of their great mastery in the domain of art, but also the drama which took place there as in the entire Sahara : the desertification, the disappearance of pasture lands, the drying out of the wadis and the need to adapt.

Protected heritage

During the 17th General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (Unesco), held in Paris in 1972, a convention on the protection of world cultural and natural heritage was adopted to protect a heritage whose threat of destruction was proven.

The Signatory States of the convention must therefore invest in and seek international assistance at the financial, artistic, scientific and technical levels to protect heritage in danger.



SUMMARY



SEARCH



Sloughi

The sloughi was introduced to North Africa by the Arabs, but it was already known from Ancient Times since it hunted the coasts of the Assyrians over 3,000 years ago and it already frequented the palaces of the pharaohs of Ancient Egypt. A masterpiece of aesthetics and efficiency, it is the traditional companion of the nomads who call it el horr compared to other animals (el kelb) that are deemed contemptible. The sloughi, with short, tight hair that is very soft to touch, is easily recognised by its thoroughbred silhouette and its elegant gait. For the laymen, its long and flat muscles, the dryness of its tissues and its ever-visible bony frame give the sloughi an appearance of thinness. From the side, its head appears tapered, fine and elegant, but quite big. From above, it has the appearance of a greatly stretched out wedge, with the cranium forming the widest part to then thin out towards the snout. The cranium is flat, quite wide, with a barely marked frontal furrow. The triangular floppy ears, attached at the top and steadily joined to the head, become slightly round at their ends. The dark eyes, with a soft, somewhat sad expression, are well set into the socket. The neck is lean without a contour. The sloughi is not only a runner, but also a “bounder” ; the shoulder and the thigh seem almost

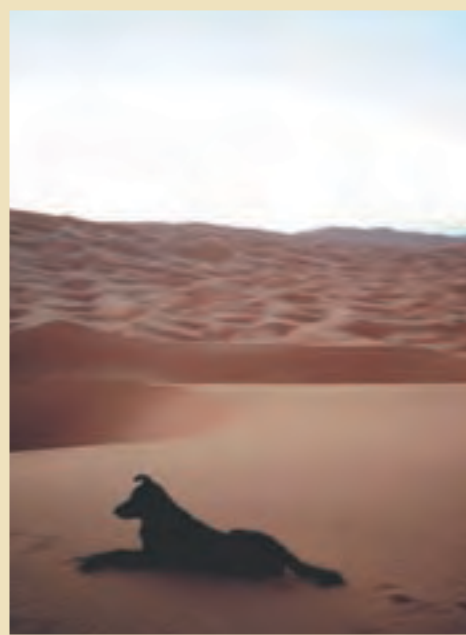


The sloughi, a real sheepdog.



A dog for the Bedouins

In addition to the saluki, this greyhound of the Bedouins of the Orient, is the sloughi which is the Berber greyhound of North Africa, as well as the greyhound of the Tuaregs called abaikor or oska. The close relations of the Tuaregs with the greyhound of the Great South, called Azawakh, date back to at least 7,800 years according to the Tassili cave drawings. This species' standard was recognised in January 1981 by the nomenclature of the International Cinophile Federation. At the end of the 1990s, an international commission which selected breeders in Europe placed, with the support of the Oualel Fayet kennel, in Algiers, six thoroughbred dogs with the Tuaregs of Dider in view of promoting this species. This was a just return of things since it is in the rocky shelters of this region that the most important hunting scenes are concentrated with images of greyhounds. These materials did not, however, end up inspiring research. We even talk about a certain basenji, an ancestor of the Saharan greyhound. National and European cinophile fans have even organised themselves into the Greyhound Club of Algeria in order to maintain the lines of this breed.



4 6 8

- ❶ 0,80 Sloughi
- ❷ 24/11/1983
- ❸ 26 x 37
- ❹ 14 x 14 1/2
- ❺ 300.000
- ❻ 07/11/1985
- ❼ K. Krim
- ❽ Harrison & Sons



4 6 9

- ❶ 2,40 Sloughi
- ❷ 24/11/1983
- ❸ 37 x 26
- ❹ 14 x 14 1/2
- ❺ 300.000
- ❻ 07/11/1985
- ❼ K. Krim
- ❽ Harrison & Sons



1983

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straight and the shin is slightly bent. The line of the straight back is slightly arched near the kidney, which is powerful. The rump falls to a lean, thin and fine tail, often curled at its end. The chest is very deep and well developed in depth, with flat sides, supported on a long and raised sternum. The sloughi measures 60 to 70 cm at the shoulder. The colour of the coat ranges from the lightest to the darkest sand colour, same as for deer, with or without a black mask. A hardly docile animal, the sloughi has kept its life as a hunter, cohabiting with the nomads, its old masters, with an incoercible taste of independence. Distant, reserved, sometimes aggressive with strangers, it will never be everyone's type of dog, but it will reserve its affection for its masters without fail and

will establish itself as the vigilant and unmanageable guardian of the children of the family. A splendid athlete, marvellously built for racing, it is, par excellence, the quickest game hunter. Its robust joints enable it to jump to a staggering height across the most varied terrains and to make sudden detours around its prey. It is remarkably armed to attack gazelles and antelopes. The sloughi is certainly a great hunter, but it is not the destroyer of game that some people accuse it of being and its hunter bag is very modest compared to that of current hunters, equipped with perfected weapons.

This splendid animal has, for many centuries, had the right to be cited in our country where it evokes in its proud beauty an entire era of the history of men.



Greyhound race in the Sahara.



No chance for the prey.

Late protection

At the start of the 20th century, the sloughi had almost disappeared. The rearing of the reigning families of different North African countries was destroyed further to wars and political upheavals. A French law of 1844 prohibited greyhound hunting and authorised the destruction of these dogs. The rabies epidemics did not settle things and ended up in reducing an already greatly reduced population. But in the 1990s, sloughi fans started to protect it actively.



SUMMARY



SEARCH



5th Congress of the National Liberation Front Party

The 5th Congress of the National Liberation Front Party was held on 19 to 22 December 1983 under the slogan "Work and firmness to guarantee the future". This congress precedes the commemoration of the thirtieth anniversary of the start of the glorious Revolution of 1 November and follows a year after the celebration of the twentieth anniversary of the independence, a combination of circumstances which has more than one meaning. Through the study and analysis of the stages overcome by the country in the construction of socialism and planning for a better tomorrow, this congress wishes to be a demonstration of the desire to lead the Algerian Revolution from the front. Its success hence attracts the entire interest of the activists and the entire people, especially given that this is the first congress to have been prepared and held in normal conditions. It is called upon to evaluate the important stage overcome in the building of the country and to inaugurate a new, but no less

important one for the continuity of our Revolution. For this purpose, this congress will be, beyond the party, that of the entire people. To guarantee the continuation of the march towards the desired future, it urges the entire Algerian people to work and firmness. Hence, he recognises work as one of its superior values and confirms it as a duty and honour together with the obligation of firmness as a perfection of its accomplishment and a sanction, with no complacency, of its results, the firmness without which no work would have effect. As for the pictorial composition which this postage stamp conveys, at the same time it would like to attempt to immortalise the 5th Congress, an occasion favourable to artistic creation, and to represent, through the shapes and colours, the meanings of its appeals so as to make them, through the cultural function of the postage stamp, familiar to the popular masses.

Receptacle of national allegiances

"I still remember the sudden jolts which marked the national scene in the aftermath of the independence. Some, indeed, considered sincerely and with conviction that the Liberation Front was a symbolic legacy belonging to the Algerian people since the National Liberation War whose office would come to an end with the end of its freedom-fighting mission after the independence of the country. Whilst the economic climate, at the time, forced the National Liberation Army (ALN) to become the National Popular Army (...), the National Liberation Force had to remain the receptacle of all national allegiances to save itself from confrontation, breaking up and division."

[Message from President Abdelaziz Bouteflika at the 8th Congress of the FLN. Algiers, 1 February 2005.]



470

- 1 0,80
- 2 19/12/1983
- 3 48,5 x 38,1
- 4 11 1/2 x 11 3/4
- 5 300.000
- 6 07/11/1985
- 7 M. Temmam
- 8 Courvoisier



471

- 1 5,00 Perforated block
- 2 19/12/1983
- 3 31,4 x 38,1
- 4 11 1/2 x 11 3/4
- 5 50.000
- 6 07/11/1985
- 7 S. A. Bentounes
- 8 Courvoisier





SUMMARY



SEARCH



Minaret of Mansourah, Tlemcen



SUMMARY



SEARCH



1984

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472

- 1 0,10 The Port of Oran
- 2 26/01/1984
- 3 32 x 22
- 4 14
- 5 19.490.000
- 6 30/04/2007
- 7 According to photo
- 8 BA printing office



473

- 1 1,00 Algiers
S. Abderrahmane
Taâlibi Mosque
- 2 26/01/1984
- 3 32 x 22
- 4 14
- 5 257.650.000
- 6 30/04/2007
- 7 According to photo
- 8 BA printing office



474

- 1 2,00 Bêjaïa
- 2 26/01/1984
- 3 32 x 22
- 4 14
- 5 150.150.000
- 6 30/04/2007
- 7 According to photo
- 8 BA printing office



475

- 1 4,00 Constantine
- 2 26/01/1984
- 3 32 x 22
- 4 14
- 5 47.100.000
- 6 30/04/2007
- 7 According to photo
- 8 BA printing office

Views of Algeria before 1830

Oran

Founded in the 10th century upon the order of the Omeyyads of Spain by two Andalusian sailors, Mohamed Ibn Abi 'Aoun and Mohamed Ibn Abdoun, the city of Oran underwent a period of great prosperity. With the arrival of the Turks, under the reign of the bey Mohamed Ben Othman El Kébir, it was liberated from the Spanish domination in 1792 and experienced development and stability.

Sidi Abderrahmane

The Sidi Abderrahmane mosque was built in 1696, next to the tomb of Sidi Abderrahmane Al Thaâlibi, an experienced man of faith considered to be the saint of the town who died in 1471. The mosque also contains the tomb of Sidi Ouali Dadda. It is frequented by men and women who go there to ask for the blessing of Sidi Abderrahmane.



Algiers at the start of the 20th century

Bêjaïa

Bêjaïa was founded by the Carthaginians to set up a trading outpost there. The Romans then made it a military base, before the Vandals, led by King Gaiseric, occupied it in the 5th century and surrounded it with fortifications. Taken by the Berbers, in 1062 it became the capital of the Hammadite dynasty and an important port of North Africa. In 1509, it fell under the Spanish occupation, before being taken by the Ottomans in 1555.

Constantine

Constantine was built 3000 BC. It was populated by the Numidians. Massinissa made it his capital: Cirta. When the Romans invaded, it was destroyed, then rebuilt by the Roman Emperor Constantine the Great who baptised it with his name, as he did with Constantinople. In the 7th century, the city was taken by the Arabs, the bearers of Islam. Constantine passed under the control of several Muslim dynasties, particularly the Hafsid dynasty, before being taken by the Ottomans in the 16th century.



Oran in 1900

Oran in the 16th century

“Oran is a great city well provided with buildings and all sorts of things which are becoming to a good city, such as colleges, hospitals, public baths and inns, with the city being surrounded, furthermore, with wonderful high walls.”

[Hassan Al Wazzan (the famous Leo The African), “Cosmografia de Africa” (description of Africa). Drafted in 1530.]



SUMMARY



SEARCH



Algerian pottery



Identity and functionality

The age-old art of pottery stretches to all the mountainous massifs of Maghreb, passing through our country where it remains rich and alive. Pottery was born 7,000 years ago when the culture of the earth had succeeded fishing and hunting, becoming the material and social base of the Mediterranean civilisations. Flat or hollow, the potteries continue, even to this day, to be made with crushed, moistened clay, softened in water, without sticking to the fingers. Since the oldest of times, the manufacturing and shaping methods, and the products used for the decoration as well as the firing and the decorative patterns, have hardly varied. The trays are in general modelled on old shapes through the pressure of soft clay disks followed by a smoothing over with a wet hand. The shaping of potteries, jars and jugs, is done in several phases leaving the inside part firm which will be

completed, before drying, with clay wads which the potter stretches with one hand whilst, with the other hand she keeps away the worked part. To polish these potteries, pebbles, shells and smooth wood are then used as polishers. Done using a goat's hair brush inserted in a small ball of clay, the decoration is done once the objects have been smeared with kaolin and clay over-saturated with iron which gives it a dark red colour. Manganese oxide, a purplish black-brown, for its part, enables the patterns to be outlined. After slow and even drying, the pottery is fired traditionally in the spring, without a kiln, in an open fire. Hence within a lowly bowl demarcating the household, the potteries are carefully placed on a thin layer of fine wood. Everything is covered with dried cow dung used as insulation and propped up with large wood. The firing takes one or two hours, depending on the size



4 7 6

- ❶ 0,80 Djemila jug
- ❷ 23/02/1984
- ❸ 25 x 34,7
- ❹ 11¼ x 11¾
- ❺ 300.000
- ❻ 03/11/1988
- ❼ K. Krim
- ❽ Courvoisier



4 7 7

- ❶ 1,00
Maâtkas tray
- ❷ 23/02/1984
- ❸ 34,7 x 25
- ❹ 11¼ x 11¾
- ❺ 300.000
- ❻ 03/11/1988
- ❼ K. Krim
- ❽ Courvoisier



4 7 8

- ❶ 2,00
Aurès oil lamp
- ❷ 23/02/1984
- ❸ 25 x 34,7
- ❹ 11¼ x 11¾
- ❺ 300.000
- ❻ 03/11/1988
- ❼ K. Krim
- ❽ Courvoisier



4 7 9

- ❶ 2,40 Pot for milking
the Babor goats
- ❷ 23/02/1984
- ❸ 34,7 x 25
- ❹ 11¼ x 11¾
- ❺ 300.000
- ❻ 03/11/1988
- ❼ K. Krim
- ❽ Courvoisier



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of the pieces. Amphorae, trays, oil lamps, pots or jugs, all potteries have a utilitarian function. Pure, oval shapes, decorated with figures or symbols of fertility and the union of opposites, the potteries have, through the ages, kept their symbolic aesthetic values. Among the many figures is found the symbolic arrow of the male fertilising principle, with the heavenly thunder and lightning announcing a fertilising rain. The water, represented by a broken line, very often associated with the image of the snake, symbolises, for its part, new birth and regeneration. The diamond for femininity and a cross in the

shape of an X inside for virginity are also greatly used patterns. The stylised head of the ram throws back to the symbol of fertility, whereas the snake characterises the resurrection of the death and the eternal link of the earth. The potteries, with miraculous hands, have passed down to us, in spite of the hazards of time and the danger of forgetting from generation to generation, the inestimable treasure of the texts which were at the origin of our civilisations and our writings. In more than one way, this ever-present cultural heritage deserves to be protected and perpetuated.



Diversity of shapes and patterns.



Clay

Clay, the raw material for making pottery, available in the open-air in all regions of the country, differs, however, from one region to the next. However, the malleability of the clay has remained unchanged. Kneaded, turned, enamelled, clay offers a plastic enabling it to take on different shapes. It also has this specificity of providing warmth and also of lending itself to the fire without any problem. Even through the stages of making pottery seem the same in all regions of the country, the result is different. This is not due only to the shapes and decorations, but also to the very nature of the earth. Kabyle pottery, for example, is generally red in colour. Further to the south, in the Adrar region, the original shapes of the pottery combine well with the blackness of the pottery. In the Nemencha mounts (to the south of Khenchela), the pottery has pink colours, enhanced with brown decorations. This material of a thousand colours is associated in our imagination with the creation of man. To differentiate the clays, nowadays appropriate techniques are used. But there is no need for laboratories for our potters who recognise by sight good clay from bad clay.

Pottery on a wheel.



SUMMARY



SEARCH



Fountains of old Algiers

At the start of the 19th century, Algiers had some 150 public fountains. Places of meetings and popular liveliness, these foundations brought to the cities and its inhabitants a greatly appreciated freshness whilst enabling passing travellers to quench their thirst. Many fountains have disappeared today from the familiar landscape of El Djazaïr. However, the vestiges of these watering holes still exist and perpetuate the name of the donors who had them built as praises to God and works of charity.

Whereas tombs are decorated with sculpted steles and mosques have their high minarets, the fountains offer, in a refreshing music, their abundant fresh waters to passers-by for their ritual ablutions before prayers. Placed in the niches of walls, these fountains are comprised of a small basin based on a bare panel or richly decorated with either faience or sculptures which elegantly set off an arch.

This ensemble is sometimes stood against a wall or a building but standing significantly forwards. It is then covered with a platform or a cupola.

The basin may be stored in a depression held up by two or three small columns. All these ancient fountains bear an inscription in marble celebrating its foundation, its benefactor as well as praises to God. Whilst the praise is unreservedly given to the powerful monarch of the day, the devotion does not lose its rights.



● ● ●
Bir Djebbah Fountain (Casbah).

Water towns

Water plays an essential part in purification in view of the practice of the religious act recognised by Islam. In the first century of the Turkish presence, only the source of the Sea enabled Algiers to be supplied with drinking water. However, as of 1550, four aqueducts were built to enable the population to have a better drinking water supply. The public fountains were built in the same period. Pious and charitable foundations, they enabled the passers-by to quench their thirst and enabled the believers to do their ablutions upon the call to prayer. They are placed under the guard of the qaïd el ayoun (guardian of the springs) whose mission is also to administer the assets bequeathed by private individuals for the maintenance of these springs. In 1634, the Algiers region had over a hundred fountains. Arab geographers only talk about western Maghreb towns in terms of springs, mills, sprinkled gardens comprising a variety of crops (fruit, vegetables, etc.), cultivated fields (wheat and barely), fruit tree plantations, olive trees, date trees, pastures, souks where fruit, vegetables, cereals, meats and honey are cheap. We can cite the famous Hassan El Wazzan, called Jean Leo the African, in *Description of Africa* or Ibn Hawqel in *Le Livre des routes et des royaumes* (The Book of Roads and Kingdoms), written in 977, or even Al Idrissi (1099-1160) in *Le Maghrib au XII^e siècle de l'hégire* (Maghreb in the 12th century of Hegira) - *Nouzhat Al Mushtaq*.



4 8 0

- ❶ 0,50
The Admiralty Fountain
- ❷ 22/03/1984
- ❸ 22,7 x 33
- ❹ 11¹/₂ x 11³/₄
- ❺ 300.000
- ❻ 03/11/1988
- ❼ M. Temmam
- ❽ Courvoisier



4 8 1

- ❶ 0,80
The Bologhine Fountain
- ❷ 22/03/1984
- ❸ 22,7 x 33
- ❹ 11¹/₂ x 11³/₄
- ❺ 300.000
- ❻ 03/11/1988
- ❼ M. Temmam
- ❽ Courvoisier



4 8 2

- ❶ 2,40
The Sidi M'hamed Chérif Fountain
- ❷ 22/03/1984
- ❸ 22,7 x 33
- ❹ 11¹/₂ x 11³/₄
- ❺ 300.000
- ❻ 03/11/1988
- ❼ M. Temmam
- ❽ Courvoisier



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These epigraphs are real pieces of calligraphic art. Their beauty is sometimes expressed by the charm of an embossed sculpture or by the use of cast led, poured into grooves forming the characters of the text which, through oxidising in the air, take on a dark patina which contrasts sharply with the whiteness of the marble.

Both for the historian and for the chronicler, these inscriptions are invaluable documents.

This is true of the Bologhine fountain, standing against the wall of the European cemetery where the Arabic inscription on the fountain continues to bring back memories : “The powerful man, driven by his sincere intentions in view of good actions and noble works – may God vivify his projects in this world and in his last place of rest –, the very pious Seigneur Mustapha Pacha, Governor of Algiers, ordered the construction of this fountain for the purity of its water - Year 1219 (1804-1805 of the Christian era)”.



Fountain of the Casbah.



Water in Islam

Water plays an essential role in the observance of religious precepts. We can go as far as to say that, without this element, the daily practice of Islam would be almost impossible. We cannot speak to God with a dirty body and it is water which is the purifying element par excellence: the purification by water – even metaphoric – is essential to communication with Allah. And hence, to enter the mosque or do the five compulsory daily prayers, the ritual ablutions, (ououdhou) listed in the Al Maïda (the table) sura V. 6, have to be carried out: “O you who believe, when you observe the Contact Prayers (Salat), you shall wash your face, wash your arms to the elbows, wipe your head and wash your feet to the ankles. If you were unclean due to impurity, you shall bathe. If you are ill, or travelling, or had any digestive excretion or had contact with women, and you cannot find water, you shall observe the dry ablution by touching clean dry soil, then rubbing your face and hands. God does not wish to make religion difficult for you ; He wishes to cleanse you and to perfect His blessing upon you, that you may be appreciative.” Water is required for the purity of the body and the spirit, but in extreme cases, you have to aspire at least to that of the spirit by demonstrating humility and make use of clean dust or sand. Purity of the soul and purity of the body go hand-in-hand in Islam and are mutually completed to ensure the Muslim a state of psychological well-being and internal harmony propitious to communicating with God. The moral function of the ablution is clearly expressed in the sacramental prayer addressed to God, which ends the purification ritual: “O Allah, make me of the repenting and make me of the purified. I seek your forgiveness and turn to you in repentance.”



SUMMARY



SEARCH



Olympic Games Los Angeles 1984

This year, the city of Los Angeles (United States) is hosting from 28 July to 12 August, the 23rd Olympiad of the modern era. This is the second time that this city is organising the greatest sporting event of the year. The emblem chosen by the United States for the Los Angeles Olympic Games incarnates the great aspirations of the nature of man in search of perfection in the spirit of the competition.

To ensure the smooth running of this edition, the organisation committee has put in place modern sports facilities which can accommodate, in the best conditions, the national delegations coming from 140 countries, a record number of participants.

The International Committee has mobilised all means, particularly the grounds of the university campuses, such as that of the University of California and Los Angeles (UCLA), requisitioned to be used as Olympic villages and to accommodate the 6,829 athletes (1,566 women and 5,263 men), in the 23 disciplines that are on the programme for this edition.



Aérogramme issued on May 17, 1984.

Significant results

Represented in the boxing competitions by the athletes Zaoui Mohamed and Moussa Mustapha, Algeria won two bronze medals in the Los Angeles Olympic Games. The American Carl Lewis entered into the history of the sport by reiterating the feat of his compatriot Jesse Owens (Berlin 1936).

He won 4 gold medals in the 100 m, 200 m, in 4 x 100m relay and in the long jump. In archery, the New Zealander Neroli Fairhall was the first paraplegic female athlete to participate in an event rewarded with a medal.

Los Angeles Olympic Games. Start of the 20km walk.



4 8 3

- ❶ 1,00
- ❷ 17/05/1984
- ❸ 25,6 x 36,2
- ❹ 11³/₄
- ❺ 300.000
- ❻ 03/11/1988
- ❼ S. A. Bentounes
- ❽ Courvoisier

Golden women

On the occasion of the 1984 Olympic Games organised by the city of Los Angeles, the Moroccan athlete Nawal El Moutawakil won the 400 m hurdles, becoming the first Arab woman to win an Olympic gold medal. Her feat had global repercussions and opened up the way for the arrival of African and Arab women on the international sports scene in general and at the Olympic Games in particular, particularly the Algerian women Hassiba Boulmerka and Nouria Benida-Merrah, the Mozambique woman Maria Mutola and the Syrian woman Ghada Shouaa.



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484

- 1 0,80 Arabian thoroughbred
- 2 14/06/1984
- 3 33 x 22,7
- 4 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 11 $\frac{3}{4}$
- 5 400.000
- 6 03/11/1988
- 7 K. Krim
- 8 Courvoisier



485

- 1 2,40 Barb Horse
- 2 14/06/1984
- 3 33 x 22,7
- 4 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 11 $\frac{3}{4}$
- 5 400.000
- 6 03/11/1988
- 7 K. Krim
- 8 Courvoisier

Horses

An integral part of man's life and greatly contributing to his works and joys, the horse is still honoured and loved in Algeria. This love is perpetuated thanks to men whose patiently and energetically endeavour to protect it and improve it.

The Tiaret brood mare station is specialised in the production, improvement and selection of the Arabian thoroughbred and is committed to supplying breeding stock of the Barb thoroughbred.

It also has the mission of getting close to breeders in order to assist them, advise them and encourage them to maintain and develop the great tradition of horse breeding in our country. It also values their provision of quality stallions in its service stations located in the region.

Initially having twenty brood mares and three stallions, its annual stock is currently 350 heads, 200 of which are Arabian thoroughbreds.

With a thousand hectares, the Tiaret brood mare station produces all the forage and oats and the majority of the barley needed for horse consumption.

It has a technical office where the dates of birth, the affiliation and all the animals' parameters, from their birth to the end of the training are recorded.

Its veterinary department is responsible for monitoring the health and selecting the breeding stock.

It also has a blacksmiths, a saddlery, a training team and a maintenance team. This establishment is currently the only genetic stock of the Barb horse and of the Arabian thoroughbred in Algeria.

The Arabian thoroughbred

The Arabian thoroughbred, "which is big horse in a little packet", is the improver of all breeds.

This is an upright horse all over, the profile of the head, which bears the distinction and oriental cachet, is straight. The bright eyes are expressive, the nostrils wide and elastic and the ears fine and mobile.

The neck is straight, lean, clearly muscular and the withers are very loose. The horizontal rump is wide and long, the tail worn high, the chest ample and deep, with the abdomen barely developed.

The perfectly balanced limbs are very muscular with large joints and their tendons are neat and lean.

The Barb

The Barb horse is historically the oldest race known in North Africa. The head of this beast, characterised by a rounded curved forehead in all directions, is extended by a long face which tends to weigh down everything. Its eyes are not as bright as those of the Arabian thoroughbred. Its neck is massive, the withers standing out, the thigh flat with a greatly sloped rump and a tail attached very low. The limbs are robust and lean. The joints are thick with large, lean tendons and the hooves straight with closed heels.

This horse has great stamina. It is considered a very good bearer and is an excellent herd horse.

The "soldier" Barb horse

Powerful, robust and resistant, the Barb horse was often used in the war expeditions. The Numidians rode it without harnessing or reins, just a small rope for slowing it down. The Roman Emperors used it to look for Carthage and to invade the Gauls and Europe. Napoleon had it reared in France. In the Second World War, the German Marshal Erwin Rommel had requisitioned Barb horses brought from Tunisia in order to carry out an expedition in very difficult weather conditions as far as Moscow.



SUMMARY



SEARCH





Easy dressage.

Tiaret brood

Designed for breeding horses of local breeds, the Tiaret brood mare station was created in 1877 and was registered as part of Algeria's historic heritage in 1995. Its initial mission was to enable stallions designed to populated the colonial service stations to be selected and produced.

Today, it has given birth to prestigious lines which have criss-crossed the world and which is found in the stud-books. This is the case of the brood mares Cherifa, Wadha et Nimrin which are the origin of the Polish, Russian, Maghrebin and French lines. The same applies for the stallions Bango, Ghalbane, Masbout, Gouta and Beirut.



1984

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486

- 1 0,05
Algiers - View of the Mustapha Pacha valley
- 2 19/07/1984
- 3 32 x 22
- 4 14
- 5 3.450.000
- 6 30/04/2007
- 7 According to photo
- 8 BA printing office



487

- 1 0,20
Algiers - View of the Faubourg Bab Azzoun
- 2 19/07/1984
- 3 32 x 22
- 4 14
- 5 73.200.000
- 6 30/04/2007
- 7 According to photo
- 8 BA printing office



488

- 1 0,70 Mostaganem
- 2 19/07/1984
- 3 32 x 22
- 4 14
- 5 14.300.000
- 6 30/04/2007
- 7 According to photo
- 8 BA printing office

Views of Algeria before 1830

Mustapha Pacha Valley

The Mustapha Pacha Valley in Algiers stretched from the Mustapha Pacha Villa to Hamma spring and fountain, passing through the Palais des Janissaires.

This was a vast green area with a magnificent view over old Algiers and the Casbah and which was frequented both by the janissaries, travelling to and from the El Harrach fort, and by the farmers who brought their produce to the markets of Algiers.

Bab Azzoun

The Bab Azzoun suburb was the site located outside the Bab Azzoun gate, beyond the ramparts of the city, along the sea as far as the Tafourah fort. The shepherds loved to bring their herds of sheep and cows to graze there, so peaceful was the place and so dense the vegetation. It contained many ravines, some of which were very sheer and crossing them on foot was difficult and dangerous. A road to the west connected it to the Mitidja plain, whereas another one went down along the sea to the east.

Mostaganem

Mostaganem already existed in the Punic period under the name Murustaga. The Romans built a city here in the 3rd century. In 1082, Youssef Ibn Tachfin, the king of the Almoravid dynasty, built Bordj El Mehal, the old citadel of the city. It transferred under the control of the Zianids of Tlemcen, then of the Merinids of Fez, who

included Abou El Hassan Ali Ibn Abi Saïd who, in 1341, built the city's great mosque. Occupied by the Spanish at the start of the 16th century, Mostaganem made an appeal to the Turkish corsair Khayr-Eddine Barberousse who freed the city by crushing the Spanish invaders at Mazagran in 1558.

Khayr-Eddine and the Turks enlarged and fortified the city of Mostaganem by building a large Mediterranean port and one of the reference cities during the Ottoman presence in Algeria.



View of Mostaganem in 1900.

Kaki, the man from Mostaganem

Abdelkader Ould Abderrahmane, called Abderrahmane Kaki, one of the great figures of Algerian theatre, was born in 1934 in Tigditt, a popular quarter of the city of Mostaganem. An author and director, he adapted and directed Eugène Ionesco and Samuel Beckett. He was also the first Algerian playwright to use the traditional resources of scenic expression, particularly with his famous play *El Guerrab oua Salihin* (the water carrier and the three marabouts) in 1966. He died in 1995 in Oran.



SUMMARY



SEARCH



Folkloric musical instruments

The variety of shapes, the originality of the sounds and the diversity of the decoration are evidence of the ever-lively tradition of crafts and of the taste for musical instruments in Algeria. Cord, wind or percussion instruments, they never fail to arouse curiosity and interest through the simplicity of their material just as they sometimes have a real practical use in everyday life.

This popular craft, even today in our country, enables our feasts and family ceremonies to be given all the warmth and spontaneity of the folklore of our ancestors and of their musical instruments.

Guimber

The guimber, a three-corded instrument, is comprised of a wooden drum in the shape of a half-pear, fitted with a round neck. It was part of the popular orchestras



Imzad.



Rebeb.

of the towns of the Algerian West such as Tlemcen and Nedroma and sometimes even in Algiers. Unfortunately, more complete instruments have finally replaced it and it is almost never included in so-called popular performances any more.

Tindi

Made from a tree trunk whittled into a spindle on the outside, hollow in the inside, it is a domestic accessory or musical instrument, depending on the circumstances. The tindi, in fact has a two-fold use : it can be used as a mortar or then enliven occasions of rejoicing. For this, the opening simply has to be covered with a camel pelt, stretch tight and moistened, which will be struck by the women, lightly and with bare hands. A particular instrument of the Tuaregs, the tindi symbolises union and marriage.



4 8 9

- ❶ 0,80 Guimber
- ❷ 20/09/1984
- ❸ 37 x 26
- ❹ 14 x 15
- ❺ 300.000
- ❻ 03/11/1988
- ❼ K. Krim
- ❽ Harrison & Sons



4 9 0

- ❶ 1,00 Tindi
- ❷ 20/09/1984
- ❸ 37 x 26
- ❹ 14 x 15
- ❺ 300.000
- ❻ 03/11/1988
- ❼ K. Krim
- ❽ Harrison & Sons



4 9 1

- ❶ 2,40 Imzad
- ❷ 20/09/1984
- ❸ 37 x 26
- ❹ 14 x 15
- ❺ 300.000
- ❻ 03/11/1988
- ❼ K. Krim
- ❽ Harrison & Sons



4 9 2

- ❶ 2,80 Chekoua
- ❷ 20/09/1984
- ❸ 37 x 26
- ❹ 14 x 15
- ❺ 300.000
- ❻ 03/11/1988
- ❼ K. Krim
- ❽ Harrison & Sons



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Emezed or imzad

This rudimentary instrument, made from an African round half-squash, which constitutes the drum and an arched stick decorated with horsehair which acts as a bow, is exclusively used by the Tuareg women of the Hoggar. The open part of the drum is covered with leather on which a single horsehair cord is fixed.

This instrument is used by a soloist who draws from the only cord moans full of nostalgia and lyrical evocations.

Chekoua or mezoued

A goat's pelt cleverly cut up and completely cropped then tanned and oiled is used to store the air introduced by blowing through a tube called a djaâba.

At the base of the chekoua is a block comprise of two reed flutes (zemmar), each having a cow horn at the end. The double-tone sound obtained from this instrument is similar to that of the bagpipe.

This instrument is used in the regions of Biskra, Ouargla and Touggourt.



Gourara musicians.

Guesba

In Algeria, the popular musical heritage is passed down particularly thanks to the guesba, a reed flute of which there are several models. This flute is generally decorated with geometric patterns and its length varies between thirty and seventy centimetres, depending on the regions. The musician puts the flute to his lips and blows inside the reed, held obliquely, to produce its sound. The number of nodes and holes of the guesba also varies from one region to another, thus responding to the requirement of genre and specific musical method. This is an instrument that is designed to accompany a singer or rather to support them. The plaintive sounds of the guesba accompanying, for example, the Bedoui and Chaoui song, celebrate love and a return to sensitivity of simple people used to dealing with the vicissitudes of life and to expressing, with their powerful voices, their pains but also their joys during wedding, circumcision ceremonies and other popular feasts. The guesba is a specificity of North-African music since it is found in Algeria, but also in the other countries of Maghreb. In general, it is accompanied by the bendir, the percussion instrument par excellence of popular music.



Guesba player.



SUMMARY



SEARCH



Views of Algeria before 1830

Arch of the Admiralty

The Admiralty of Algiers is one of the symbols of the city, so much has Algiers always been united with the sea. It had its moment of glory when the control of the port was taken over by Khayr-Eddine Barberousse who, after destroying the penon through which the Spanish had the city in line of sight, built the jetty which bears his name by connecting together the islets and reefs which faced Algiers. It thus offered fishermen and sailors a real port protected from the winds. His successors made several developments and improvements as far as to make it one of the most renowned ports of the Mediterranean. Foreigners and traders coming from the West by sea in Algiers entered the city through the arch of the Admiralty which was called Bab Dzira at the time.

Koléa

Koléa was founded in 1550 by Hassan Ben Khayr-Eddine, son of Khayr-Eddine Barberousse. Initially, it was mostly populated with the Moors and Andalusians. Muslims came here to venerate the sanctuary of the saint

of the region, Sidi Embarek. Struck by a violent earthquake in 1825, the city was quickly rebuilt.

The aqueduct of Algiers

The Hamma aqueduct, the main water supply of the city, was built in 1662 by the Andalusian Sta Moussa and completed in 1758 by Ali Pacha. It brought the water from the Hamma spring to the city over 5 km, entering through Bab Azzoun. The second source, the aqueduct of Aïn Zeboudja, started at Ben Aknoun to join the Casbah through the Tagarins over 19 km.

This is the only one of the old aqueducts with a few ruins remaining. From the time of the Ottoman presence in Algiers, the city was supplied with water thanks to four aqueducts built to replace the wells and the cisterns (djeb).

The Port of Algiers

For the extension of the Port of Algiers during the French colonisation, the Under-secretary of State for Public Works wrote a letter to Adrien De Raffeneau De Lile, divisional inspector to the corps royal des ponts et chaussées (Royal Structural Engineering Corps), commanding a study of the Port of Algiers.

The author of the letter specifies that the hydrographic study of Algeria's coasts had been carried out successfully before 1830 by Captain Bérard, "but only in an interest of navigation". The French government had issued the desire to see these investigations entrusted to Adrien De Raffeneau De Lile, known for having developed, after discovering the Rosetta Stone in Egypt, a sulphur-based casting for reproducing the inscriptions.



493

- ❶ 0,30 Algiers - Arch of the Admiralty
- ❷ 18/10/1984
- ❸ 32 x 22
- ❹ 14
- ❺ 19.100.000
- ❻ 30/04/2007
- ❼ According to photo
- ❽ BA printing office



494

- ❶ 0,40 Koléa
- ❷ 18/10/1984
- ❸ 32 x 22
- ❹ 14
- ❺ 2.500.000
- ❻ 30/04/2007
- ❼ According to photo
- ❽ BA printing office



495

- ❶ 0,50 Algiers - The aqueduct
- ❷ 18/10/1984
- ❸ 32 x 22
- ❹ 14
- ❺ 28.800.000
- ❻ 30/04/2007
- ❼ According to photo
- ❽ BA printing office



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1982-1991



496

- ❶ 0,80
- ❷ 01/11/1984
- ❸ 48,5 x 38,1
- ❹ 11 1/2 x 11 3/4
- ❺ 500.000
- ❻ 03/11/1988
- ❼ B. Yelles
- ❽ Courvoisier



497

- ❶ 5,00 Flags (perforated block)
- ❷ 01/11/1984
- ❸ 31,4 x 38,1
- ❹ 11 1/2 x 11 1/3
- ❺ 100.000
- ❻ 03/11/1988
- ❼ K. Krim
- ❽ Courvoisier

30th anniversary of the start of the Revolution

1 November 1984 has a double historical meaning: that of the 30th anniversary of the start of the Revolution and that of the birth of the National Liberation Front Party. Under the leadership of the National Liberation Front Party, the supreme leader of a Revolution by the people for the people, a multitude of tests, sacrifices, fights and successes have marked the history of Algeria over these last thirty years. The commemoration of the thirtieth anniversary of these two historic events draws its meaning from the dimension of the countless accomplishments, as significant as each other, made by the Algerian State restored in favour of a people released from over a century of deprivation and exploitation. These accomplishments confirm, if need be, the eminently progressive vocation of the Algerian Revolution. In its declaration of 1 November 1954, the National Liberation Front Party set down the guidelines of its

programme focused on national independence and the restoration of the Algerian State. After Abdelkader, El Mokrani and the 45,000 martyrs of 8 May 1945, the Algerian people took up arms once again, under the leadership of the FLN and its spearhead, the glorious National Liberation Army.

The Algerian people sacrificed one and a half million of their sons so that independence, demanded from the first day of the fight, was declared on 5 July 1962. Today, thirty years later, and tomorrow more than ever, there are still dates in contemporary history, that of 1 November 1954 above all else, which cannot be commemorated with the restored freedom and dignity instilling in every Algeria a feeling of gratitude to this generation who, by being unreservedly devoted to the chained motherland, sacrificed their lives and their youth for the resurrection of their State and the dignity of its people.



Uprightness

“Ben M’hidi was an example of moral uprightiness and national commitment. He was an unequalled example through his abnegation, his modesty and his sense of responsibility. He was not the only one to stand out through this irreproachable morality, God chose the November generation and invested him in the mission of liberation, to take into account the entire history of Algeria, (...) and to rise above the political fights, ideological conflicts, political manoeuvres and disputes which unfortunately shook the structure of the revolutionary national movement at the time.”

[Message from President Abdelaziz Bouteflika on the occasion of the 43rd anniversary of the death of Larbi Ben M’hidi. Algiers, 4 March 2000.]



SUMMARY



SEARCH



The M'zab Valley – World heritage



View of Béni Izguen.

A jewel of the traditional architecture, the M'zab Valley, which was the subject of protection and conservation measures at the national level through the creation, in particular, of a research and restoration workshop and is classed as one of the historic sites, has seen its prestige crowd through its inscription on the Unesco World Heritage List in 1982. It was in a desert and arid country, on the edges of the Sahara, 600 km to the south of Algiers, that the Ibadites, fleeing the Rostemid kingdom after the Tahert fire around 909 and after an early settlement in Sedrata (Ouargla), settled at the start of the 11th century in the M'zab, from the name of the river

which crosses this fossil valley. The choice of this valley is explained, above all, by the defence possibilities it offered to a community concerned about its security and determined to protect its identity. The needs of survival and adaptation to an inhospitable land forced the Ibadites to look after the soil and organise the area inspired by the principles of a very strict community conduct. Five ksour (fortified villages), El Ateuf, Bounoura, Béni Izguen, Mélika and Ghardaïa, established on rocky butresses, grouped together a sedentary and essentially urban population. Each of these small cities, surrounded by a rampart, is overlooked by a mosque whose



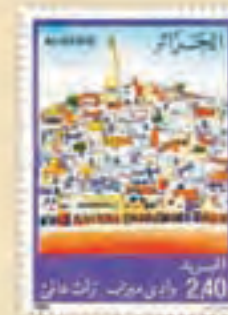
Enclosed spaces

For the Mozabites, the nation of patio – around which the house is arranged – is generalised as the domestic space is presented in a very precise order. This rationale gives off an image of consistency and rigour. Whilst the town is developed in accordance with a concentric layout where the centre is occupied by the mosque, a strategic element of the city around which everyday life is harmonised, the house also gravitates around the centre, i.e. the courtyard. Connecting to the street through a chicane entrance called sqifa, the Mozabite home is designed to preserve the intimacy of the household and to protect it from unwanted looks. The house is hence a sacred and intimate place. It is also an introverted, ordered space, obeying social standards such as discretion, domestic chores, etc. In this very conservative society, the open/closed dichotomy is very present since it is found in the houses centred on themselves, closed on the outside, but open to the sky through the patio. It is the vital centre of the house from which the division of the spaces and functions is done. The central opening enables the air to circulate and ensures the lighting. An opening to the sky has a more than symbolic value : it enables total communion with God.



4 9 8

- ❶ 0,80
- ❷ Map of the Pentapolis
- ❸ 13/12/1984
- ❹ 37 x 26
- ❺ 14 1/2
- ❻ 300.000
- ❼ 03/11/1988
- ❽ K. Krim
- ❾ Harrison & Sons



4 9 9

- ❶ 2,40 Architecture
- ❷ 13/12/1984
- ❸ 26 x 37
- ❹ 14 1/2
- ❺ 300.000
- ❻ 03/11/1988
- ❼ K. Krim
- ❾ Harrison & Sons



1984

1982-1991

...

minaret serves as a spiritual and secular centre. Around this building, so essential to community life, are houses arranged in concentric circles as far as the city wall. Each house is a cubic cell, illustrating an egalitarian social organisation, based on the respect of the family structure whose intimacy and autonomy it endeavours to protect. This region where these refugees decided to settle has no spring, the wadi only flows from sporadically once or twice a year and the groundwater is 40 metres, sometimes 100 metres, from the surface. All the efforts of the community had to be devoted to tasks related to agriculture : creation of the oasis, domestication of the water through dams or hillside reservoirs, boring and irrigation wells. The constructions were designed on the sole criterion of efficiency. The elements of support points, the walls and covers were arranged without conventional or preconceived formalism.

The use of local materials, combined with the simplicity of the shapes and of the manual techniques marked by savings and rigour make the slightest wall a lesson in modern architecture. Everything is at human scale; the ramparts are within range of the voice of the muezzin, the arch is the height of the palm tree, the coating of the wall sculpted by the hand of the mason.

Each construction element is subordinate to the actions of everyday life. The streets are very similar to corridors; often covered with arches, they offer pedestrians shade and cool.

The M'zab thus realises in the most spontaneous way the task which modern urbanism, often unsuccessfully, assigns to it: the beautiful and the functional, which are no longer two paradoxical criteria, or difficult to reconcile, are combined in these constructions which exactly embrace the rhythms of life.



Ghardaia's market square.

M'zab cemeteries

The M'zab cemeteries are located outside the towns, but are organised by their authorities, in accordance with the layout of their area. Being real necropolises, the cemeteries stretch over large areas and practically surround the city. In addition to tombs, each cemetery has at least one m'çalla (prayer area). Some even have a small mosque comprised of small prayer rooms.



SUMMARY



SEARCH





Mosque of Sidi Brahim, El Ateuf (Ghardaïa)

M'zab architecture

The architecture of the Ibadites, the inhabitants of the M'Zab, is characterised by the respect of the natural context and the perfect adaptation to the desert climate. The habitat stays cool despite very high temperatures. Ghardaïa is 1,000 years old, just like its four sisters – el-Atteuf, Bounoura, Ben Izgen, Melika – who today form the Mzab pentapolis. These are five distinct cities, in the Middle Age, registered as World Heritage by UNESCO in 1982.

In his book “Le Mzab une leçon d'architecture” (the Mzab: a lesson in architecture), the French architect and researcher André Ravéreau wrote: "What strikes the observer, here, is the general unity of character. There are no two gestures, whether building a dam, a mosque, a house, etc. The builders have reduced and refined all the reasons of influences or prestige and chosen egalitarian solutions – no palace in the M'Zab, they found themselves faced with only the problems of defence and the environment.”



**ALGERIENNE DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC AND PEOPLE
MINISTRY OF THE POST AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY
AND COMMUNICATIONS**



Encyclopædia of postage stamp of Algeria

NEW EDITION



VOLUME II



SUMMARY



SEARCH





Beach of Moscarda, Marsat Ben M'hidi, Tlemcen



SUMMARY



SEARCH





SUMMARY



SEARCH



1985

1982-1991



5 0 0

- 1 0,80 Coffee pot
- 2 24/01/1985
- 3 25 x 30,4
- 4 11 1/4
- 5 300.000
- 6 22/03/1990
- 7 M. Temmam
- 8 Courvoisier



5 0 1

- 1 2,00 Cup
- 2 24/01/1985
- 3 30,4 x 25
- 4 11 1/4
- 5 300.000
- 6 22/03/1990
- 7 M. Temmam
- 8 Courvoisier



5 0 2

- 1 2,40 Incense burner
- 2 24/01/1985
- 3 25 x 30,4
- 4 11 1/4
- 5 300.000
- 6 22/03/1990
- 7 M. Temmam
- 8 Courvoisier

Plating of the 18th and 19th centuries

In practically all Algerian towns and rural centres, the “rue des Siyyaghine” (street of the silver and goldsmiths) is part of the environment and represents a particular quarter with regards its shops, its craftsmen and the ambiance which reigns there. The shops are similar and take up a very small area. The silver and goldsmith works seated here, at the rhythm of the little hammer strikes and scrapings of the file. For a long time, in spite of the value of the objects he produced and the material he used, the silver and goldsmith used a rudimentary installation comprised of a foyer made up of several superimposed stones and a crucible in refractory earth to cast the gold and silver. As a mould, a cuttlefish bone enabled the jewellery to be cast in a single piece. The silver and goldsmith had a restricted range of tools: the hammer which, used skilfully, produced marvels, and the anvil. It is between the hammer and the anvil that the jewellery is created. The stiletto for outlining the patterns, the drill for piercing, the pincers, the file and the chisel finished off the work under the patient and precise conduct of the silver and goldsmith.

The usual objects found in the houses were the expression itself of refinement in town-dwelling society, whereas the utensils took on aspects of luxury finery which decorated the homes whilst delighting the guest to whom the most beautiful coffee and tea pots, the most beautiful cups and the most beautiful plates were exhibited.

The house, for its part, emitted the best scents of incense which burned in the incense burners to reveal a metal chiselled by the skilful and talented hands of experienced craftsmen.



An accomplished art of shaping metal.

Chiselling

The chiseller practices his art in the making of objects in bronze, gold and silver and jewellery. He uses metallic instruments, of highly diverse shapes, adapted to the designs. Chiselling is a commonly used technique in the decorative marking of metals. This technique uses no material.

The metal is simply picked up and struck perpendicular to the surface, using a chisel or a caulker to obtain the desired relief effect. The work is done cold, using small consecutive strikes. On bronze, chiselling is done using a burin and a needle.



SUMMARY



SEARCH



Fish



The bluefin tuna *Thunnus thynnus*

This powerful hunter is a great migratory fish widespread in the Mediterranean and on the east coast of the Atlantic. It is a pelagic fish, gregarious and a very good swimmer. Its diet is comprised of sardines and anchovies which it relentlessly chases. Its size exceeds 2 m and its weight can reach 500 kg ; its maximum age is 15. Very common in the Algerian waters, it is captured by rod, tunny net and accidentally in a drag-net.

The tuna is a fish of great value due to its oily red flesh which is very nourishing and greatly appreciated. Most of the catches is processed to be preserved.

The bream *Sparus aurata*

In Algeria : qadjoudj

This fish lives in the Mediterranean and in the east coasts of the Atlantic in the sea grass and sandy beds. Very common in Algeria on the coasts, it feeds on worms,



Tuna fishing

In the good season, tuna boats criss-cross our territorial waters for a fishing campaign that will last for two months. These 60 m boats then intervene with state-of-the-art techniques. They drag master lines of 150 km long, harnessed with large steel hooks which the animal sometimes succeeds in breaking. In their quest and the to-and-fro movement, the tuna boats are guided by satellites. The good fishing takes place particularly in the regions with many varieties. For 2007, the International Commission for the Conservation of Tuna has granted Algeria a licence for 600 tonnes.



Tuna being packaged in a fishmonger's.



5 0 3

- ❶ 0,50 *Thunnus thynnus* (bluefin tuna) or common tuna
- ❷ 21/02/1985
- ❸ 37,64 x 26,81
- ❹ 14 1/2
- ❺ 300.000
- ❻ 22/03/1990
- ❼ Printer
- ❽ Harrison & Sons



5 0 4

- ❶ 0,80 *Sparus auratus* (sea bream)
- ❷ 21/02/1985
- ❸ 37,64 x 26,81
- ❹ 14 1/2
- ❺ 300.000
- ❻ 22/03/1990
- ❼ Printer
- ❽ Harrison & Sons



5 0 5

- ❶ 2,40 *Epinephelus guaza* (brown or black grouper)
- ❷ 21/02/1985
- ❸ 37,64 x 26,81
- ❹ 14 1/2
- ❺ 300.000
- ❻ 22/03/1990
- ❼ Printer
- ❽ Harrison & Sons



5 0 6

- ❶ 2,80 *Mustelus mustelus* (smooth hound)
- ❷ 21/02/1985
- ❸ 37,64 x 26,81
- ❹ 14 1/2
- ❺ 300.000
- ❻ 22/03/1990
- ❼ Printer
- ❽ Harrison & Sons



1985

1982-1991

...

shellfish and mussels. Its produces in the winter. Its size varies from 0.25 to 0.60 m. It is caught using a trammel, a line, a drop line or a hoop net. Its edible flesh is greatly appreciated.

The brown or black grouper *Epinephelus guaza*

This fish lives on the rocky coasts at several hundreds of metres deep on gravelly beds or rocks. It is found in the Mediterranean and in the Atlantic. It leads an isolated sedentary life. Its size varies from 0.30 to 1m and its weight can reach 20 to 22 kg. It is caught by drag net or

using a drop line. In Algeria, it is highly sought after by lovers of underwater fishing. Its tasty flesh is greatly appreciated.

The Smooth hound *Mustelus mustelus*

In Algeria, it is known as a dogfish. It is found in the Mediterranean and in the Atlantic. In Algeria, it lives in the beds and the silty sand. It feeds on shellfish and crustaceans. Its back is olive grey, its belly whitish and it measures 1 to 1.50 m. It is caught by drag-net or using a drop line. Its edible flesh is greatly appreciated.



Grouper.



Sea bream.

A great migrant

At the end of spring and the start of autumn, a marine animal called tuna, starts to criss-cross our coasts. The movement of these schools of fish sometimes looks like an invasion. This tuna, commonly called the bluefin tuna, with a squat body weighing about a hundred kilos on average, is dark blue with lighter flanks and a silvery belly. The largest specimen was caught near the Strait of Gibraltar. It weighed 1,500 kg, was 4m long and its marking indicated that it came from Canada. This animal can live for 50 years. The south of Sardinia has, for a long time, been considered as the essential egg laying area of the Mediterranean tuna. It seems that it is from here that it makes it loop via Algeria. Only, some of our scientists suspect a new, enriching area for tuna and swordfish which are two great migratory species. The zone in question is that of Cape Bougarouni, between Jijel and Collo. As the tuna's behaviour varies depending on the seasons and on the configuration of the places, the fishing methods also vary. Depending on the case, it positions itself at various depths searching for clement temperatures and food.



SUMMARY



SEARCH



National sports games

The event which characterises this year 1985 is the taking place of the National Sports Games. Algiers is hosting the final phase of these games from 4 to 13 July.

A cultural action combining sports and leisure, the organisation of the National Sports Games is the sports dimension of the programme initiated upon the occasion of the 1st National Youth Festival and International Youth Year which takes place on the same date.

The celebration, each year, of this meeting only confirms the solid links woven between the generations of activities and moudjahidine and the upcoming generations of free and independent Algeria. Their symbolic value as well as their historic density reveal the recognition due to the sacrifices of the martyrs and evidence of the renewed confidence in the future of youth. The National Sports Games, which will extend throughout the national territory, aim to promote the playing of sports,

all disciplines combined, whilst, in parallel, evaluating the level, both quantitatively and qualitatively, of the sporting elite. With the first objective being to get all communes of the country participating, this large scale operation will aim to instil dynamism and energy in the depths of the minds and the structures which govern the Algerian sports movement.

After a general then sectoral evaluation concerning all the sports disciplines proposed, 7,000 athletes, both male and female, in the three age categories and 16 disciplines will participate in this great challenge. Coinciding with this event, the celebration of the independence and youth festivals is part of the spirit and the hymn to friendship, progress and peace. In this year 1985, Algeria has differentiated itself through the multicultural and sporting diversity of the activities undertaken in favour of youth.



- ❶ 0,80
- ❷ 28/03/1985
- ❸ 31,4 x 38,1
- ❹ 11 1/2 x 11 3/4
- ❺ 300.000
- ❻ 22/03/1990
- ❼ S. A. Bentounes
- ❽ Courvoisier



5 0 7

A breeding ground for talents

The National Sports Games are part of the sporting events initiated for youth in order to detect hidden or anonymous talents. This means organising elimination rounds at the local level (communal and wilaya competitions), then taking the best from each discipline at each wilaya level and gathering them for sports competitions at the national level. This principle also takes place in the cross-country disciplines where young talents have been discovered thanks to the Party and APC and the Ahmed-Klouch cross-country races which have taken place every year since 1974 in Chlef and in several age categories. It was also at the time of this cross-country race that, in the middle of the 1980s, the young Nouredine Morceli was discovered who was to become world champion and Olympic champion in the 1 500 m.



1985

1982-1991



508

- ❶ 0,80 Green areas
- ❷ 25/04/1985
- ❸ 36 x 26
- ❹ 13
- ❺ 300.000
- ❻ 22/03/1990
- ❼ K. Krim
- ❽ Cartor



509

- ❶ 1,40 Blue areas
- ❷ 25/04/1985
- ❸ 36 x 26
- ❹ 13
- ❺ 300.000
- ❻ 22/03/1990
- ❼ K. Krim
- ❽ Cartor

Environmental protection



Protecting the environment means protecting the human being. Very often, man forgets this truth by causing a lot of damage to nature whilst doing harm to himself.

Throughout the world, catastrophes suffered by the environment have been expensive and require considerable resources and programmes for its protection and preservation. With over 2 million km² and 1,200 km of coasts, Algeria has a wide variety of climates and vegetations, thereby constituting a natural heritage requiring

preservation and harmonious and consistent promotion. Water, forests and land have, for many years, been the subject of vast protection and promotion programmes by the State. This effort is continued today and increasingly includes concerns conformant to the economic and social necessities of the country. Hence the fight against the advancing of the desert is intensified. The green dam, a gigantic work (1,500 km long by 20 km wide) is still the masterpiece of the fight against desertification.

Algerian mounts

The Algerian mounts encompass the Tellian Atlas, to the north, which alone covers 7.7 million hectares, the Saharan Atlas, to the south, and the entire Tassili-Hoggar, in the far south. The massifs of each Atlas present specificities both ecologically and socio-economically. Here we find a diversity of countries, fauna, vegetations and climates. Real water towers of the hinterland, the mountains also contain mineral resources whereas they are home to a quarter of the country's population. These are also centres of ancient civilisations and symbols of the Algerian resistance. Today, we hope to integrate the mountains into the national economic system, since they constitute 11% of the usable agricultural land. They are imposed in the stakes of food security, urban growth and the revitalisation of rural areas.

Hence, they can no longer be considered simply an area of preservation and renovation of certain faunistic, floral and mineral resources, but also as resource production zones in various domains.



An unobstructed view.



SUMMARY



SEARCH



The re-wooding using fruit tree species and olive trees accompanies the promotion of the steppe to protect the soils, to encourage the promotion of forestry resources and to create new economic promotion zones.

Other than the soils and the forest, water, an element essential for life and work, is still an invaluable resource to be protected and promoted. Recovering, capturing and irrigation are the main focuses for developing our country's hydric resources to respond to the needs of agriculture, industrial activities and to the well-being of citizens.

Hence the small hydraulics and the construction of hillside reservoirs, dams and pumping stations are encouraged by the authorities to enable the lands to be protected and new surface areas to be promoted – a source of agricultural wealth and essential factors of food independence. Water and the land are more than ever the most precious resource for a developing society whose needs continually grow.

Environmental protection implies and demands a mobilisation of all the country's competences and institutions.



Beirut Park, Algiers.

Green areas

In some wilayas such as Batna, M'sila, El Oued and Bordj Bou Arréridj, the public gardens take up a good part of the area reserved for green areas. The latter are, however, almost absent in the towns of the South. Hence, the construction of three large regional botanical gardens has been initiated, within the framework of the Southern Fund, in Illizi, Djelfa and Laghouat. On the other hand, the national law no. 90-30 of 10 December 1990 encourages the communal elected representatives to classify these spaces called upon to become unstopppable, inalienable and indefeasible communal assets and must not be the subject of any private appropriation. The instruction also invites the elected assemblies to draw up an exhaustive inventory of the green areas and to place them on the consistency list of goods and securities belonging to the commune or conceded. But the major project in this domain undoubtedly remains that of the development of the zone of the Great Winds into a great leisure and relaxation countryside park at the confluence of the Sahel and the Mitidja, on the outskirts of Algiers.

Within the framework of projects of this type, is found, for the east of the country, in El Tarf, the Brabtia aquarium, and for the west, in the metropolis of Oran, the Murdjadio leisure park.



1985

1982-1991



5 1 0

- ① 0,20
- ② 30/05/1985
- ③ 17,8 x 22,3
- ④ 12 3/4 x 13 1/2
- ⑤ 300.000
- ⑥ 22/03/1990
- ⑦ S. A. Bentounes
- ⑧ Enschede



5 1 1

- ① 0,80
- ② 30/05/1985
- ③ 17,8 x 22,3
- ④ 12 3/4 x 13 1/2
- ⑤ 300.000
- ⑥ 22/03/1990
- ⑦ S. A. Bentounes
- ⑧ Enschede



5 1 2

- ① 2,40
- ② 30/05/1985
- ③ 17,8 x 22,3
- ④ 12 3/4 x 13 1/2
- ⑤ 300.000
- ⑥ 22/03/1990
- ⑦ S. A. Bentounes
- ⑧ Enschede



5 1 2 A

- ① 5,00
- ② 30/05/1985
- ⑤ 450.000
- ⑥ 22/03/1990

The Casbah of Algiers



The terraces of the Casbah have overlooked the sea for centuries.

A centre of history and civilisation, the Casbah of Algiers was and remains, centuries after its construction, the concrete symbol of harmony between an architectural art, a lifestyle and the Muslim values.

Founded during the second half of the 10th century by Bologhine Ibn Ziri, Algiers was called El Djazaïr due to the islets found along it and which, connected to the mainland, currently form the Admiralty jetty. In the middle of the 17th century, a hundred thousand inhabitants lived in this city composed of several quarters. Each quarter had its own souk, mosque, fountains, palaces and its highly functional homes, adapted to the local ways and customs and to the Mediterranean climate.

Very beautiful mosques such as Djamaâ Djedid, Djamaâ El Kebir, Sidi Abderrahmane covered the city, thus attesting to the commitment to Islamic values.

A place of residence and an industrial centre, the Casbah was organised into relatively autonomous quarters and specialised in the production of goods and services required for the everyday life of the inhabitants. Each trade corporation was placed under the patronage of a saint whose feast day was celebrated with communal rejoicing. This framework and this organisation of social life gave to the Casbah a unit of human fabric in symbiosis with the economic, religious and cultural practices of the population.

Algiers disembowled

As of 1932, the land administration decided to raze the Marine quarter, thus moving 18 000 people, most of whom moved back to the Upper Casbah. A long time beforehand, in 1832, the Ministry of War started to extend and align the streets of the lower town to enable the circulation of 2 and 4 wheel carts. These works led to the demolition of several buildings. The strategic objective was to develop arteries which enable the port to be accessed from the streets Bab-Azoun, Bab El-Oued and the Marine, in the interest of the colonial administration and its economy.

Rue Sidi Driss Hamidouche, Casbah, Algiers.



SUMMARY



SEARCH



Pedestrian streets, interior galleries, lighting of the houses and public places coherently and pleasantly overlapped without colliding with man in this city where art and religion where the frameworks of society.

During the liberation war, its architecture, its physical structure, the historic commitment of its sons to freedom and Muslim ethics made the Casbah a centre of fighting and wild resistance to the colonial forces.

Political organisation, mobilisation of the masses, refuelling, manufacturing of bombs, routing of weapons, secret caches, printing of leaflets and many other revolutionary actions had their centre in the Casbah of Algiers.

Faced with this impregnable citadel and its material and human organisation, the occupation forces met with scathing setbacks.

Today a national historic heritage, the Casbah has been the subject of studies and major restructuring and development programmes to protect it from the wearing of time. A renovation of its urban fabric and a redevelopment of its homes and historic and cultural sites are currently being carried out for the Casbah by the public authorities.

This vast plan will enable this heritage of an inestimable cultural and historic wealth to be protected and this convincing evidence of the specific genius of the Algerian people to be promoted.



Faith and urbanity

“Since the Middle Ages, the Casbah was and has remained a Berber-Muslim city comparable in its layout to other Magh-reb medinas. The three dimensions of town-dwelling life (spiritual, socio-educational and economic) are projected over the distribution of its structures in space. The religious practice is seen in the urban area of the Casbah through the number and the geographic distribution of its places of worship. These were so close together in the tight framework of the Casbah that the residents did not have to go more than two hundred metres from their homes to find a “masjid”, a mosque. On the eve of the colonisation, Algeria had 159 mosques. The most modest ones were in the popular quarters which were as humble as them. The most grandiose and often the most spacious ones were found on the edge of the city. Hence, the Casbah was surrounded by seven famous mosques. These were geographically and historically major peripherals. Downstream, in the area surrounding the port and the trader’s district, there were three mosques, including the oldest one (Djamaâ El Kébir, built in 1096, Djamaâ Djedid (1660) and Djamaâ Ketchaoua (1612-1613)”.

[Paul Guion, “La Casbah d’Alger”, Published in 1999. Support texts by Youcef Necib and Larbi Icheboudène.]



1985

1982-1991



5 1 3

- ❶ 1,00
- ❷ 26/06/1985
- ❸ 27 x 39
- ❹ 14
- ❺ 300.000
- ❻ 22/03/1990
- ❼ K. Krim
- ❽ Heraclio

40th anniversary of the UN

In its resolution 40/20 of 1985, the General Assembly of the United Nations (UN) emphasised the framework of the cooperation with the Organisation of African Unity (OAU). This resolution emphasises: Noting further the Declaration on the Economic Situation in Africa and Africa's Priority Programme for Economic Recovery 1986-1990, annexed thereto, adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organisation of African Unity and its twenty-first session, which was devoted mainly to the critical economic situation in Africa (...)

◆ Gravely concerned about the serious and deteriorating economic situation in Africa, in particular the effects of the prolonged drought, desertification and the adverse effects of the international economic environment on the African States ;

◆ Commends the continued efforts of the Organisation of African Unity to promote multilateral cooperation among African States and to find solutions to African problems of vital importance to the international community and notes with satisfaction the increased collaboration of various organisations of the United Nations system in support of those efforts ;

◆ Reaffirms the determination of the United Nations to work closely with the Organisation of African Unity towards the establishment of the new international economic order in accordance with the resolutions adopted by the General Assembly and, in that regard, to take full account of the Lagos Plan of Action for the Implementation of the Monrovia Strategy for the Economic Development of Africa and Africa's Priority Programme for Economic Recovery 1986-1990, adopted



Headquarters of the United Nations in New York.

by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organisation of African Unity at its twenty-first session, in the implementation of the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade ;

◆ Also calls upon all Member States, and regional and international organisations, in particular those of the United Nations system, to give their maximum support to Africa's Priority Programme for Economic Recovery 1986-1990."

Human Rights

On 10 December 1948, the 58 Member States of the General Assembly of the UN adopted the Universal Declaration of Human Rights in Paris. According to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights which all the States have a duty to apply, all human beings may take advantage of all the rights and all the freedoms declared by the UN, without any distinction, particularly of race, colour, gender, language, religion, political opinion or any other opinion, national or social origin, wealth, birth or any other situation. Furthermore, according to these declared rights, no distinction will be made based on the political, legal or international status of the country or of the territory from where a person comes, whether this country or territory is independent, under protection, non-autonomous or subject to a restriction of sovereignty in any form whatsoever.



SUMMARY



SEARCH



International Youth Year

Under the slogan “Participation, development, peace”, the year 1985 has been declared by the General Assembly of the United Nations International Youth Year.

It is evidence of the international community’s awareness of the situation of youth and recognises the major contribution which young people can make to shape and build the future of mankind.

Within the framework of this major international event, Algeria, just like other countries, plans to put in place a concrete programme of measures and activities in accordance with the national youth policy whose main objective is to better prepare young people for actively participating in all national development domains and for leading the organisations and local communities to reinforce their actions in view of better managing the problems of youth. The calendar of activities drawn up on this occasion more particularly concerns the sectors of education, vocational training, employment, culture, leisure, sports, specialised education, information as well as the National Service. The main activities organised through all wilayas are : national campaigns ; competitions and exhibitions in different domains (family, production, education, rural development, science and technology, international peace and understanding) ; National Youth Festival ; National sports games ; youth forums ; “Work and leisure” volunteering workshops ; youth tourism and trade sessions.

Carried out at all levels, the programme of activities for International Youth Year is addressed to the general public and particularly for young people. Thanks to this international event, each organising institution will work for a better knowledge of its action through the promotion of its results and must obtain a dynamic participation of young people by getting them involved in all the preparation and development phases of the programme.



5 1 4

- ❶ 0,80
- ❷ 05/07/1985
- ❸ 26 x 36
- ❹ 13
- ❺ 300.000
- ❻ 22/03/1990
- ❼ D. Haljel
- ❽ Cartor



5 1 5

- ❶ 1,40
- ❷ 05/07/1985
- ❸ 36 x 26
- ❹ 13
- ❺ 300.000
- ❻ 22/03/1990
- ❼ B. Harkat
- ❽ Cartor

Arab youth : stake and challenge

Out of a population estimated, in the year 2000, at 280 million inhabitants spread over the 22 member countries of the Arab League, 38% are under the age of 14. By 2020, the population of the Arab countries will exceed the threshold of 400 million individuals and will be concentrated in urban areas. Both an inestimable wealth and a political and economic stake, it requires all attention. The efforts in terms of education, schooling, employment, housing, healthcare and culture are enormous. This is a veritable challenge which Algeria intends to take up through its ambitious development plan in all domains of political, economic, social and cultural life.



1985

1982-1991



- ❶ 0,80
- ❷ 05/07/1985
- ❸ 26 x 36
- ❹ 13
- ❺ 300.000
- ❻ 22/03/1990
- ❼ S. A. Bentounes
- ❽ Cartor

5 1 6

1st National Youth Festival

The 1976 National Charter devoted an important chapter to the youth sector, focusing on the need to put in place all instruments and tools capable of encouraging the development of young Algerians and their training to be the executives of tomorrow's Algeria. A guarantee of the everlastingness of the Revolution, youth, a major segment of society, has always benefited from particular attention from the State. In 1975, the National Union of Algerian Youth (UNJA) was created, recognising the union of Algerian youth behind the enlightened management of the Council of the Revolution.

To celebrate the tenth anniversary of the creation of the UNJA and International Youth Year, the Ministry of Youth and Sports, in application of the guidelines of the National Liberation Front Party, is organising, in this year 1985, the 1st National Youth Festival.

The programme comprises cultural and artistic activities, scientific and technological-type activities, forums for young people on economic, social, cultural, tourist and historic themes, as well as sport activities as part of the 2nd National Sports Games.

This great assembly of Algerian youth targets several objectives : to increase the contacts between the youth of the different regions of the country, to promote the spirit of initiative of young people in order to ensure their cultural and sporting development and to fix firmly in them the principles of the Revolution and the cultural and social values characterising the Algerian people.

The kick-off is set for 5 July, the anniversary date of the regaining of independence and freedom. This is not by chance insofar as the supreme sacrifice of the martyrs of the Revolution had the noble objective of enabling their children and their descendents to enjoy freedom and live freely and happily. Likewise, young people are the vital force which maintain the Revolution and perpetuate the legacy of our martyrs.



The arms of youth

Algeria, because of what it has given, is entitled to expect that its children, whose sincerity is pure and ambition great, leave behind their torpor and adopt a new attitude which will delight friends and brothers and will warn adversaries and enemies. This is an attitude which will confirm that Algeria is fixed firmly in history, that its civilisation has been enhanced through the revival of cultures and that its future is assured, with the help of God, through the arms of its youth.”

*[Speech of President Abdelaziz Bouteflika
at the award ceremony for those who passed the baccalaureate. Algiers, 26 July 2000.]*



SUMMARY



SEARCH



25th anniversary of the Organisation of the Petroleum Exporting Countries

The Organisation of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC), created in Baghdad (Iraq) in September 1960, groups together, other than Algeria, twelve countries of Africa, Asia and Latin America. Its headquarters is in Vienna (Austria). The Organisation's objectives are : to coordinate and unify the petroleum policies of the member countries ; to stabilise the price of oil on the international markets and to defend the purchasing power of this material ; to ensure a flow of income to the producing Member States and a regular supply of oil for the consumer nations. The Organisation of the Petroleum Exporting Countries is a permanent intergovernmental institution. It has three managing bodies : the Conference of Ministers ; the Board of Governors ; the General Secretariat. The conference in which the ministers of the member countries responsible for petroleum issues participate is the supreme body of the Organisation. The Board of Governors, comprised of governors appointed

by the member countries, conducts the affairs of the Organisation and implements the decisions of the Conference. The secretary general is the legal representative of the Organisation. Appointed by the Conference of Ministers, he organises and manages the work of the Organisation. Since its creation in 1960, the Organisation of the Petroleum Exporting Countries has played an increasingly bigger role in the redefinition of the structure and the operating of the international petroleum market. Given the major hydrocarbons' reserves of the member countries of the Organisation, the latter will have a major role to play in the supply of the world market over the next decades. The Organisation of the Petroleum Exporting Countries, which is an example of an association of developing countries for the defence of the purchasing power of a strategic raw material, demonstrates its solidarity with the other third world countries, particularly through the actions of the OPEC Fund.



5 1 7

- ❶ 0,80
- ❷ 12/09/1985
- ❸ 26 x 36
- ❹ 13
- ❺ 300.000
- ❻ 22/03/1990
- ❼ According to photo
- ❽ PTT Périgueux

The OPEC year of quotas

In 1985, the countries, members of the Organisation of the Petroleum Exporting Countries, established an indexing policy for their oil production quotas on the amount of reserves declared by each member country. These quotas are fixed in accordance with criteria essentially based on the population rate of the member country and the volume of its oil reserves.

The OPEC quotas in the world production have fallen from over 50% in 1973, to less than 30% in 1985.

OPEC is essential on the world petroleum market.



1985

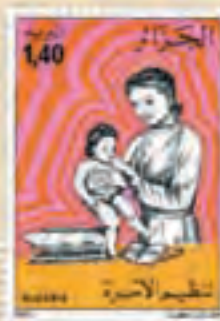
1982-1991

Family planning



518

- 1 0,80 Family planning
- 2 03/10/1985
- 3 27 x 39
- 4 14
- 5 300.000
- 6 22/03/1990
- 7 K. Krim
- 8 Heraclio



519

- 1 1,40 Combating infant mortality
- 2 03/10/1985
- 3 27 x 39
- 4 14
- 5 300.000
- 6 22/03/1990
- 7 K. Krim
- 8 Heraclio



520

- 1 1,70 Breastfeeding
- 2 03/10/1985
- 3 27 x 39
- 4 14
- 5 300.000
- 6 22/03/1990
- 7 K. Krim
- 8 Heraclio

The national programme to control demographic growth, adopted on 20 February 1983 and whose purpose is to regulate the excessive rate of population growth in order to improve the level of economic and social development, is initially intended for the family. The purpose of family planning is to enable families to decide on the number of children and the time of their birth. It therefore aims to encourage in families a considered and responsible behaviour with regards procreation. Family planning must contribute not only to balancing the Algerian family, but also to ensure it has the best quality of life. Family planning relies on integrated and complementary programmes, particularly comprised of the following sections: spacing out of births, combating infant mortality and promoting breastfeeding. The spacing out of births must enable maternal and infant health to be improved.

As it is proven that too many, close pregnancies multiply the risks of mortality and disease in the mother and child. It is therefore a factor of combating infant mortality whose level still remains high in Algeria and for which the Ministry of Public Health has put in place a programme which should reduce the current rate, estimated at 83%, down to 50% by 1990. The achievement of this objective depends on the development of preventative actions and on the promotion of breastfeeding, a factor essential to the good health of the newly-born. It reduces the dangers which threaten the newly-born in the first months of its life as the mother's milk is adapted to the nutritional needs of the baby and contains immunological elements which protect against infection. Family planning is therefore involved in the promotion of a healthy, balanced family.

A long-term action

The first National Family Planning Centre in Algeria was inaugurated at the Mustapha University Hospital Centre, in Algiers, in the year 1967. This centre groups together a team of doctors, midwives, social assistants and nurses. In 1969, two other centres were inaugurated in the wilayas of Oran and Constantine. A programme containing nine then eleven centres was put in place with the support of the WHO, as of the year 1974, then enlarged to 260 Family Planning Centres throughout the national territory at the start of the 1980s.



SUMMARY



SEARCH



Tourist sites



Mindful of the role played by tourism in economic and socio-cultural development, Algeria, in the aftermath of its independence, set about the development and the promotion of its welcoming and hospitality traditions. Endowed with a climate enabling the practice of tourism all year round, Algeria contains such diverse sites and a secular heritage that is so rich that its tourism satisfies the most eclectic interests and tastes.

Chetaïbi

A small fishing port 70 km to the west of Annaba, Chetaïbi has been called several names throughout

history. From Tacatua in Ancient Times to Chetaïbi after the independence, including Takouche in the times of the Arabs and Herbillon under the French domination in between, the pearl of the coast is undoubtedly the name which suits it best. Reputed for its superb fine sand beaches and its countless creeks where abundant marine flora and fauna live, this peaceful community is one of the ideal destinations for lovers of sea-side tourism. Its port was created in 1891, but the region was cited almost a century beforehand by the Arab historian Abou Obeïd El Bekri. Its small village, built in tiers, has kept its cachet of old, which makes the region an incomparable tourist stop over.



Tikjda

Being part of the Djurdjura National Park, Tikjda is a very beautiful site located 34 km from the small town of Bouira. It enjoys natural beauty and incomparable tourism. Perched at 1,600m altitude, Mount Tikjda offers magnificent panoramas: dense forests and small mountains for outdoor walks where tourists and patients taking cures often find the rest sought-out. The great gulfs of Africa can be found in this site, particularly the Boussoûl gulf which is regularly explored by local and foreign speleology teams.



5 2 1

- ❶ 0,80 Chetaïbi
- ❷ 24/10/1985
- ❸ 36 x 22
- ❹ 13
- ❺ 300.000
- ❻ 22/03/1990
- ❼ A. Kerbouche
- ❽ PTT Périgueux



5 2 2

- ❶ 2,00 El Meniaâ
- ❷ 24/10/1985
- ❸ 22 x 36
- ❹ 13
- ❺ 300.000
- ❻ 22/03/1990
- ❼ A. Kerbouche
- ❽ PTT Périgueux



5 2 3

- ❶ 2,40 Bou Noura
- ❷ 24/10/1985
- ❸ 36 x 22
- ❹ 13
- ❺ 300.000
- ❻ 22/03/1990
- ❼ A. Kerbouche
- ❽ PTT Périgueux



1985

1982-1991

...

El Meniaâ

Formerly El Goléa, El Meniaâ is located approximately 870km from Algiers, 270km from Ghardaïa and 370m above sea level. A highly prized tourist region, it is reputed for its old ksar, built on a rocky peak in the 9th century and its immense oasis of some 300,000 date palms. And that's not all – as its Saharan libraries are also one of the jealously guarded treasures. As for the tomb where the remains of Father de Foucauld, who died in 1929, lie in peace, it is also one of the places of pilgrimages of foreign tourists passing through El Meniaâ.

Bounoura

Bounoura or the light is one of the five cities forming the M'zab pentapolis. Founded in 1046, this city with a very characteristic urbanisation, since it was built in the form of a crescent, is located at the meeting point of the M'zab wadi and its confluents Azouil and N'tissa. Tourists passing through the region never fail to particularly visit the vestiges of the ksar, evidence of an age-old history. The valley has been classed a national historic monument by the Ministry of Culture since 1971 and a world monument by Unesco since 1982.



Chetaïbi beach (Annaba).

Intangible heritage

The ahellil of the Gourara has been declared by Unesco as one of the masterpieces of mankind's oral and intangible heritage each year honouring the most invaluable examples of this threatened heritage. The ahellil is a type of poetry and music emblematic of the Zenetes of Gourara, a region of the Algerian South-West. It is regularly performed during religious feasts. It symbolises the cohesion of the group in a difficult environment and conveys the values and the history of the Zenetes in a language today threatened with extinction. Poetry, song, music and dance at the same time, this polyphonic musical genre includes an instrumentalist (the flautist or the bengri player), a soloist and a choir which can contain about a hundred people, standing shoulder to shoulder and performing a gyratory movement. In general, a session, which can last an entire night, takes place in accordance with an unchangeable order. The first moment open to everyone, lemserreh, consists of short, known songs which last until the middle of the night. Then, the more experienced remain for aougrout which is continued until the morning star. The tra is finished with sunrise and only includes the real connoisseurs.



SUMMARY



SEARCH



Date grove

The palm tree is one of those plant species which has always inspired poets. A natural element of decoration or a nutritious tree because of its fruits, the palm tree dates back to the oldest of times. Chroniclers, historians, men of literature and painters mention them in laudatory terms in their works.

Its size, its high trunk, straight or in stacks, and the coolness and the shade it procures have made the palm tree the loyal and pleasant companion of man.

The palm tree has a large variety with a certain charm and has a real use for man. By swarming the great extent of the desert, it offers its date groves, its colours, its light rustling as a tree of peace for the inhabitants of the regions of the South. At its base, water and earth only make one entity to give birth to beautiful gardens.

In the Mediterranean regions, it borders the avenues and boulevards, decorates the parks and the gardens and gives the towns and village a presence and a note of cheerfulness, reminding the citizen of the softness so chanted by the poets.

The palm tree lives a long time when man protects it from the vicissitudes of time. It is, in fact, a significant and permanent resource for those who really want to give it certain attention. The palm tree is also a factor of ecological balance in the regions where it prospers, in the sense that it enables other species to perpetuate and man to carry out his agricultural activity.

Research is currently being carried out by the public authorities to protect and use this plant species. The fibres and the fruits of the palm tree are used in a lot of industries and craft activities.

But its main wealth is the date with 82 varieties, including the famous Deglet Nour, highly sought after on the international markets. A lot of effort has been put into developing our date groves and their profitability in favour of the national economy and of those who ensure this natural resource is promoted.

Majestic, proud, full of nourishing benefits and aesthetic virtues, the palm tree deserves even more care and respect from man.

The Ouled Saïd oasis

To the north of Timimoun, in Ouled Saïd, men and women have competed since Neolithic times to live in a pocket surrounded by dunes. The oasis which they created is of interest to the international organisations given its great biological diversity and its bodies of water.

The Mediterranean office Ramsar, looking after wetlands, has registered this site on a list of world importance. This classification, which comes just after that of the El Azrak oasis of Jordan, was supported by the powerful WWF, a universal NGO specialised in everything related to nature.



5 2 4

- ❶ 2,00
- Painting by N. Dinet
- ❷ 21/11/1985
- ❸ 31,4 x 38,1
- ❹ 11½ x 11¾
- ❺ 300.000
- ❻ 22/03/1990
- ❼ According to photo
- ❽ Courvoisier



5 2 5

- ❶ 3,00
- Painting by N. Dinet
- ❷ 21/11/1985
- ❸ 31,4 x 38,1
- ❹ 11½ x 11¾
- ❺ 300.000
- ❻ 22/03/1990
- ❼ According to photo
- ❽ Courvoisier



1985

1982-1991

Weaving



- ❶ 0,80 El Oued
- ❷ 19/12/1985
- ❸ 31,4 x 38,1
- ❹ 11 1/2 x 11 3/4
- ❺ 300.000
- ❻ 22/03/1990
- ❼ A. Kerbouche
- ❽ Courvoisier

5 2 6



- ❶ 1,40 Aurès
- ❷ 19/12/1985
- ❸ 31,4 x 38,1
- ❹ 11 1/2 x 11 3/4
- ❺ 300.000
- ❻ 22/03/1990
- ❼ A. Kerbouche
- ❽ Courvoisier

5 2 7

Given the place it occupies, weaving is considered to be the main domestic industry of rural life.

Just after the sheep have been sheared, women, after preparing the wool, do the weaving required for the needs of the family. Both clothes and rugs are made on a vertical loom (haute lisse – high warp).

All the fabrics used to make tents and those used for harnessing cattle are made on a horizontal loom (basse lisse - low warp). The weaves used for clothing are generally finer in those made by the settlers than those made by the nomads and only require a few raw materials.

Kabylie weaving

In Grande Kabylie, the fabrics are generally comprised of geometric patterns designed in very twisted fine white wool on a dark background: blue, green and dark brown. These highly decorative patterns are so fine that you would think they were embroidered. They are arranged in transversal bands.

In Petite Kabylie, the woven pieces have a white or red tone livened up with yellow and green notes which make the dark blue rings stand out. The principle of decorating fabrics is, more or less, the same as that of Grande Kabylie.

Soummam weaving, for its part, is characterised by the presence of two wide madder coloured red bands, separated by a narrower central band. They are divided into compartments by thin white lines and filled in with decoration made up of the repetition of the same pattern standing out in white against the red background.



Inspired patterns and decorations.

Fibres of all natures

The weaving of rugs is often associated with sheep's wool work. This perceived – and often substantiated – idea is supported thanks to this particularity that wool has of being easily dyed. The male or female weaver can therefore be easily creative by intertwining the different coloured threads. It is the breed of the sheep, the food and the climate which determine the quality of the wool.

The first shearing is the best and the professionals confirm that the neck wool is a label of quality. That said, even if the sheep's wool seems to be the material of weaving, par excellence, other elements are sometimes added. These include goat and camel hair. These two elements help to strengthen the section. However, these two materials seem impervious to dyeing. The use of camel hair is rare, but goat hair is used quite frequently, particularly when weaving tents. The use of cotton in the weaving of rugs is quite recent. It is increasingly used by way of a warp thread for making blankets. It is also appreciated for the assembling of heavy carpets for its solidity and its resistance to mites. Silk, however, is reserved for luxury rugs.



SUMMARY



SEARCH



South weaving

The composition of this weaving is very similar to the Kabylie fabrics. The white background of the woven piece is simply divided into coloured bands, perpendicular to the edges or, added to this division, another one in longitudinal zones made up of two wide red borders separated by the central band on a white background. In the Tinerkouk hangings, very dark, almost black, coloured rectangles stand out against the white centre. In the so-called doukala weaving of the oases of Touat and Gourara, wool and cotton are combined.

Aurès weaving

Unlike clothes, the geometric patterns of blankets, cushions and bags are more varied. They mainly include points, straight or broken lines, squares, triangles, etc. But it is the diamond that is the favourite design. Diamonds inscribed within each other, large diamonds subdivided into small diamonds. Single stripes or

composed of various widths are used to accentuate the division by bands of patterns coloured white, orange, brown, black, blue and green. Some weaves are mixed with wool from goat and/or camel hair.

M'zab weaving

Weaving, essentially a female activity in the M'zab, has made this region renowned. Diversified products such as the gandouras and shawls, but also the magnificent rugs – close shaven and thick, knotted or woven – from traditional weaving still exist. The geometric patterns which decorate these products are, in fact, similar to those of other regions. They are inspired by the shapes of usual objects – candlestick, reed, key – or recall animals – toad, scorpion. They make themselves conspicuous through their colours and the harmony of the compositions. Weaving gave rise to a major economic activity and it took up a considerable amount of time. The Mozabite women thus had to spend as much time on household chores as on looms.

Weaving loom

There are two sorts of looms: the vertical loom called haute lisse (high warp) and the horizontal loom called basse lisse (low warp). The first is used by sedentary populations. It is heavy and takes up a lot of space, but nevertheless enables large rugs to be made in a single panel. The warp threads are placed and kept taut. The second loom has the advantage of being transportable. It is mainly used by the nomads. It produces long, narrow bands which can be assembled to form quite large pieces.



5 2 8

- ❶ 2,40 M'zab
- ❷ 19/12/1985
- ❸ 31,4 x 38,1
- ❹ 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 11 $\frac{3}{4}$
- ❺ 300.000
- ❻ 22/03/1990
- ❼ A. Kerbouche
- ❽ Courvoisier



5 2 9

- ❶ 2,80 Soummam
- ❷ 19/12/1985
- ❸ 31,4 x 38,1
- ❹ 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 11 $\frac{3}{4}$
- ❺ 300.000
- ❻ 22/03/1990
- ❼ A. Kerbouche
- ❽ Courvoisier





Thermal source, hammam Bouhadjar

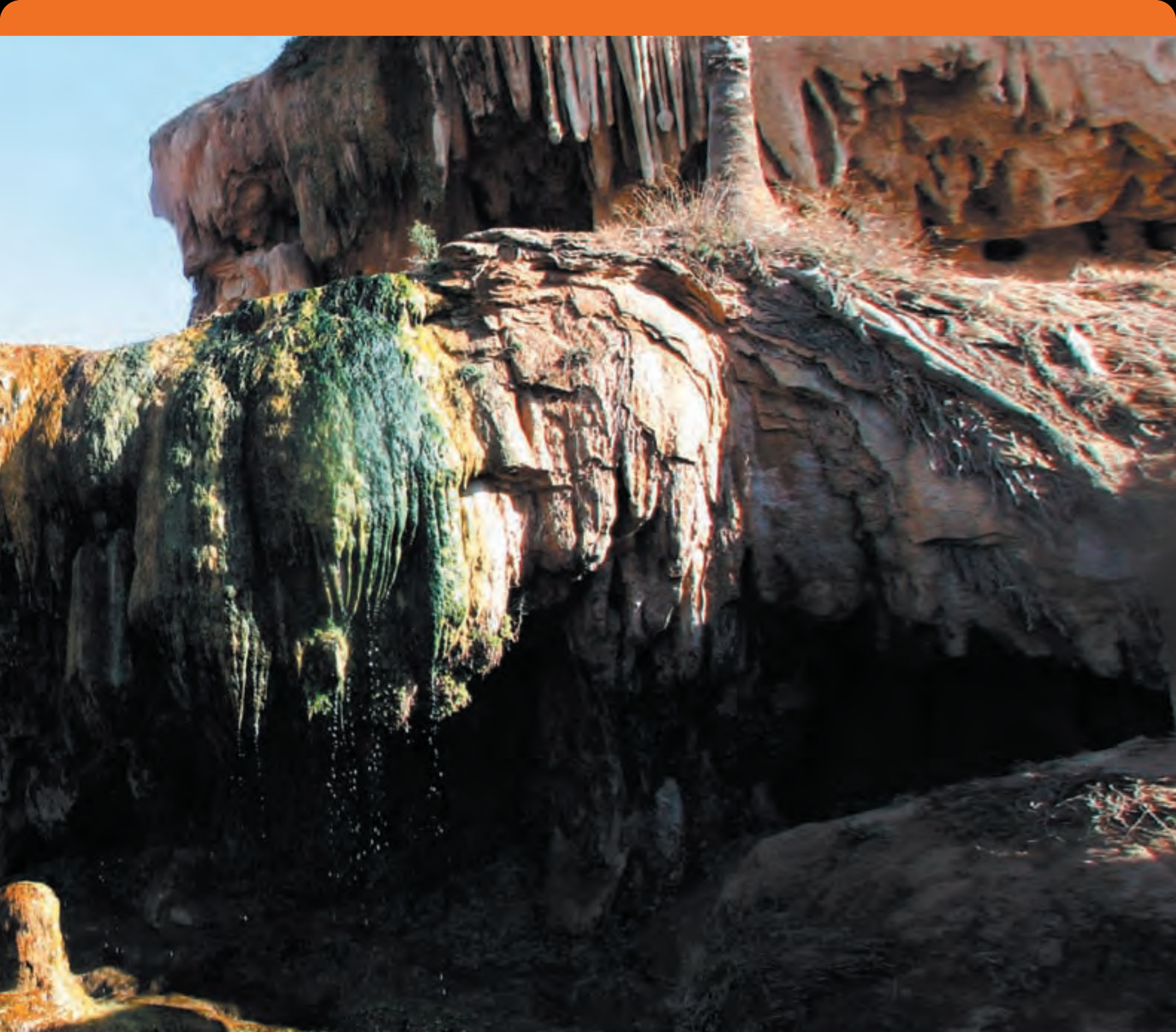


SUMMARY



SEARCH





SUMMARY



SEARCH



1986

1982-1991



530

- 1 0,80 *Felis margarita*
- 2 23/01/1986
- 3 34,7 x 25
- 4 11 1/4 x 11 3/4
- 5 300.000
- 6 08/11/1990
- 7 K. Krim
- 8 Courvoisier



531

- 1 1,00 *Felis caracal*
- 2 23/01/1986
- 3 34,7 x 25
- 4 11 1/4 x 11 3/4
- 5 300.000
- 6 08/11/1990
- 7 K. Krim
- 8 Courvoisier



532

- 1 2,00 *Felis silvestris*
- 2 23/01/1986
- 3 34,7 x 25
- 4 11 1/4 x 11 3/4
- 5 300.000
- 6 08/11/1990
- 7 K. Krim
- 8 Courvoisier



533

- 1 2,00 *Felis serval*
- 2 23/01/1986
- 3 25 x 34,7
- 4 11 1/4 x 11 3/4
- 5 300.000
- 6 08/11/1990
- 7 K. Krim
- 8 Courvoisier

Cats

Algeria has almost 90 species of mammals, 33 of which have become very rare and, since 1983, have been on the list of non-domestic species protected in Algeria. The four species belonging to the family Felidae (order of fissiped carnivores) have become so rare that only severe protection measures can still protect them from certain extinction. Their distribution in Algeria is currently the subject of research at the El Harrach National Institute of Agronomics, in Algiers.

The sand cat *Felis margarita*

This is a small cat with an enlarged face and wide ears. The fur is almost evenly a reddish chamois, then darker on the back. Blackish rings are clearly visible on the tail. This nocturnal species inhabits the Sahara. It hollows out holes near scrub growth. Its diet is essentially comprised of rodents, hares and birds.

The wild cat *Felis silvestris*

Larger than the sand cat, the wild cat is characterised by its grey or ochre fur comprised of vertical stripes and dark markings. The pale stomach, the legs and the tail have large dark bands. The wild cat lives in all regions of Algeria. It is very active at night and hides during the day in the long grasses, in crevices and in shrubs. Its varied diet is comprised of rodents, snakes, lizards, hares, insects and various fruit.

The caracal *Felis caracal*

This is a large cat with a robust shape, a flat head and long, narrow and pointed ears, ending in a brush of black hairs. The legs are long. The caracal lives in a desert



Successful domestication for an animal which adapts easily.

environment, in the mountains, in scrubs and in the forests. With nocturnal habits, the caracal is a very agile feline since it can catch birds when flying. It feeds on rodents, hares, birds and lizards.

The serval *Felis serval*

This is a large cat with very long legs and stretched out features, with a small head. It has large, oval, erect ears. Its tail is pointed. The fur is a chamois to yellowish, characterised by black stripes and spots. The underneath is whitish or light yellow.

The serval is a typically African species which is found in the forests, mountains, near swampy areas or bodies of water, as well as in the desert regions. It is a nocturnal species, but can sometimes be active in the day. The serval feeds on lizards, rodents, hares, birds, fish and plants.

An old friend of man

The expression wild cat remains greatly present in the popular language. It is assigned to wanderers and to people who love the open air. The North African wild cat (*Felis silvestris lybica*), also called booted cat or gloved cat, is the ancestor of domestic cats. Appearing 30 million years ago, its domestication dates back to 9500 BC. One of these species, the swamp cat (also called the jungle cat), revered by the pharaohs, was found mummified in the tombs of Ancient Egypt. The Greeks and the Romans, who considered it as an exotic and rare domestic animal, took it into their provinces. Unfortunately, this feline, which meowed in the Algerian swamps, has disappeared since the 19th century. The reintroduction of this so-called star species in our wetlands has not been excluded.



SUMMARY



SEARCH



Combating infant mortality

Millions of children die every year throughout the world. This phenomenon mostly affects the most deprived regions of the planet. The members of the international community have studied this problem within the institutions of the United Nations, such as Unicef, and have implemented numerous programmes aiming to stem the curse of infant mortality. In Algeria, the public authorities have drawn up a child protection programme through preventative, school hygiene, paediatrics development and obstetric medicine type public health programmes.

One of the most remarkable measures for combating infant mortality is the general vaccination of all children which is a determining element of the attenuation, if not the elimination, of infant mortality against the most dangerous diseases: tuberculosis, diphtheria, tetanus, whooping cough, poliomyelitis and measles. Regular campaigns are carried out and a programme by geographic region is outlined to obtain a satisfactory rate of preventative coverage. The second measure relates to the surveillance of growth. The PMI network (Mother and Child Protection Centres) continually sees a significant densification to respond to the needs of medical follow-up and continual protection of the child.

The third point concerns combating dehydration and hydric diseases which represent 50% of infant mortality. Hence Unicef is collaborating with the Algerian government to achieve the objective which the latter has set itself: "Vaccinating all Algerian children before 1990 and halving infant mortality."

In accordance with the health and social policy carried out by our country, this aspect will, in the future, require increasing human and material resources, capable of improving the degree of socio-economic development of the Algerian society and of the evolution of its population.



At the bedside of a sick child.



5 3 4

- ❶ 0,80 Oral rehydration therapy
- ❷ 13/02/1986
- ❸ 26 x 36
- ❹ 13
- ❺ 300.000
- ❻ 08/11/1990
- ❼ K. Krim
- ❽ Courvoisier



5 3 5

- ❶ 1,40 Breastfeeding
- ❷ 13/02/1986
- ❸ 26 x 36
- ❹ 13
- ❺ 300.000
- ❻ 08/11/1990
- ❼ K. Krim
- ❽ Courvoisier



5 3 6

- ❶ 1,70 Vaccination
- ❷ 13/02/1986
- ❸ 26 x 36
- ❹ 13
- ❺ 300.000
- ❻ 08/11/1990
- ❼ K. Krim
- ❽ Courvoisier

Demographic data

Infant mortality is statistical data enabling the quality of a country's obstetric and paediatric health care to be evaluated. Its calculation establishes the relationship between the number of children who died before the age of one over the total number of births of the same year. This statistic is expressed in % (per 1,000 births). Algeria is ranked as one of the countries which records between 10 and 30 deaths per 1,000 births.



1986

1982-1991



5 3 7

- ❶ 2,00
- ❷ 24/02/1986
- ❸ 23 x 30,6
- ❹ 12 1/4 x 12 1/2
- ❺ 300.000
- ❻ 08/11/1990
- ❼ S. A. Bentounes
- ❽ Courvoisier

30th anniversary of the General Union of Algerian Workers

24 February 1956 is a memorable date in the history of the national liberation fight and of the Algerian union movement. Eighteen days after the creation of the UGTA, its secretary general, the chahid Aïssat Idir, specified, on the occasion of a press conference, the reasons for the creation of the union organisation: “Our central union is born from the desire of Algerian workers to put an end to the exploitation exercised on them by the colonial authority and to replace it with a democratic and social regime. Furthermore, our revolution can only become a reality within the framework of a national and independent workers’ organisation.”

During the Soummam Congress, the National Liberation Front indicated that “the new body differs at all levels from those of other organisations, particularly the selection of the leadership, the leaders, a healthy orientation and solidarity in Algeria, North Africa and in the rest of the world”. At the national scale, the role of the UGTA consisted of raising the awareness of and mobilising the Algerian workers around the national cause by fully participating in its action in the political fight and organising strikes to paralyse the colonial economy. Internationally, the national union firmly committed to raising the international awareness of the Algerian question by defining the objectives and the political-social content of the Algerian Revolution with the world’s union

movements. Whilst requesting their moral and financial support, the UGTA reinforced friendship and extended its relations with the entire world’s union organisations by participating in numerous meetings, conferences and union and workers’ demonstrations.



Unionism and independence

“The political and social emancipation of our comrade workers is only possible in an independent Algeria. We gave a clear opinion well before 1954. Our national and international action framework is free unionism to which we are honoured to belong. Since my youth, I have continually activated in the ranks of the Algerian People’s Party and the MTLD.”

[Aïssat Idir, during his process in Algiers in January 1958, in front of the court of the occupation’s armed forces.]

Algerian unionists.



SUMMARY



SEARCH



National Charter

Adopted on 27 June 1976, after a long historic debate in the month of May of the same year, the National Charter gave the Revolution a long term strategy and recognised a period of intense efforts accomplished in the edification of an independent economy and of a society of progress, declaring socialism as an irreversible choice. After ten years of practical application, an evaluation was needed to promote the achievements and to draw lessons from the experience in the field. In a spirit of continuity and innovation, the National Charter was submitted to the people for enhancement. For six months, the attention of the popular masses focused on this draft through debates throughout the national territory and at all levels.

The completed and enhanced version was adopted by the extraordinary congress of the National Liberation Front Party which was held from 24 to 26 December 1985. On 16 January 1986, the Algerian people, in a consensual and responsible approach, came out en masse to vote and approved by 10,508,863 votes for and 181,063 votes against the new National Charter submitted to popular referendum. This historic text defines the requirements related to the legitimate aspirations of the masses and indicates the path to be followed in order to build, under the enlightened leadership of the National Liberation Front Party, a society of well-being and of promotion of man.



- ❶ 4,00
- ❷ 06/03/1986
- ❸ 22,7 x 33
- ❹ 11 1/2 x 11 3/4
- ❺ 300.000
- ❻ 08/11/1990
- ❼ K. Krim
- ❽ Courvoisier

538

Enhancement

“(...) the operation to enhance the National Charter (...) also aims to consolidate what has been achieved in the last decade and the need to fight against social evils born from the development process on the one hand, and which, on the other hand, remain linked to the after-effects of the cultural alienation and the intellectual under-development.”

[Extract from the 1976 National Charter.]

Innovaciones y adaptaciones

A semejanza de su antecesora, la Carta Nacional de 1986 se concibió como una declaración general de principios. Entre las innovaciones aportadas, la Carta se pronunciaba a favor del trabajo de las mujeres, al tiempo que preconizaba el establecimiento de reglas estrictas para proteger la maternidad y para garantizar la cohesión de la familia. Igualmente, la Carta Nacional prevé el apoyo a la pequeña y mediana empresa, ya sea pública o privada.

*An essential popular consultation
for major decisions.*



SUMMARY



SEARCH



1986

1982-1991



539

- ❶ 0,80
- ❷ 13/03/1986
- ❸ 27 x 32,75
- ❹ 13
- ❺ 300.000
- ❻ 08/11/1990
- ❼ S. A. Bentounes
- ❽ PTT Périgueux

National Day of Disabled People

The day of 14 March 1986, National Day of Disabled People, is placed under the theme of "The education of the disabled child".

To guarantee the schooling and training of disabled young people, means permitting them effective social integration. Hence the policy undertaken in favour of disabled people targets their progressive integration into society ; an integration dependent, however, on the need for continuity in the overall re-adaptation process.

In this sense, the school, which is the second stage in the life of a child, constitutes a right recognised by the country's fundamental texts.

Algeria has, in fact, developed a real integration policy for this fringe of society which started to be specified as of 1976, the year during which the National Charter and the Constitution were adopted and which also saw the promulgation of the Health Act.

On the other hand, the creation of the Secretariat of State for Social Affairs provided a new impetus to all the efforts to integrate disabled people.

In application of these principles and to respond to the pressing needs of this category of citizens, a large programme was adopted in their favour by the government in January 1983 then in March 1985.

Since then, all essential texts set forth for looking after this social category emphasise their right to live in dignity and to fully exercise their citizenship.

The Ministry of Social Welfare, responsible for the Protection and Promotion of specific categories has



Looking after disability from the first years of life.

implemented actions, in collaboration with the authorities and organisations concerned, in order to cover the needs of disabled young people in terms of education in the medium term. By guaranteeing education for disabled children, the State favours their adaptation and offers them, in the future, the same opportunities as any other Algerian citizen.

International convention for disabled people

On 30 March 2007, Algeria signed, at the headquarters of the United Nations, in New York, the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and its Protocol on Communications, adopted by the General Assembly of the UN on 13 December 2006. 80 countries did likewise, whereas the optional Protocol on Communications was only signed by 43 countries. 650 million disabled people, 2 million of whom in Algeria, now have an international convention which aims to protect them and guarantee all their rights and freedoms.



SUMMARY



SEARCH



Combating tuberculosis

Towards victory

The theme adopted by the Algerian Committee for the elimination of tuberculosis (CALT), as support of the fifth anti-tuberculosis stamp campaign, might appear somewhat triumphant. It is, however, realistic if we consider the actions and the progress accomplished over the last twenty years in Algeria in terms of combating tuberculosis.

The situation in 1962

In 1962, tuberculosis was a priority public health problem, due to the sufferings and deprivations suffered by the population during the seven years of the liberation war and due to the disorganisation of the health services which were badly distributed, badly adapted and badly supervised. The cases of contagious tuberculosis were at least 150 a year per 100,000 inhabitants, i.e. 1.5‰.

The actions accomplished from 1962 to 1985

1964-1966 – Putting in place of central anti-tuberculosis organisations in view of drawing up the epidemiological reports required for the establishment of the national anti-tuberculosis programme

June 1964 : Creation of the Central Tuberculosis Bureau.

December 64 : Resumption of activities and research works of the Algerian Pneumo-phthisiology Society.

May 1965 : Creation of the Algerian Committee for the elimination of tuberculosis, a public charitable organisation affiliated, in the same year, to the International Union Against Tuberculosis (IUAT).

February 1966 : First national tuberculosis seminar whose recommendations led to the formulation of the National Anti-tuberculosis Programme.

March 1966 : Setting up of the National Phthisiology Advisory Commission to supervise the application of the programme.

1967-1977 - Reinforcement of the application of the programme in the field

1968-1971 : National BCG Vaccination Campaign, undertaken and accomplished with success.

1969 : Creation of the Tuberculosis Laboratory, responsible for the training, re-training and control of microscopists. Publication of two regulatory tests making

the prevention, the diagnosis, the treatment and the surveillance of tuberculosis free and compulsory.

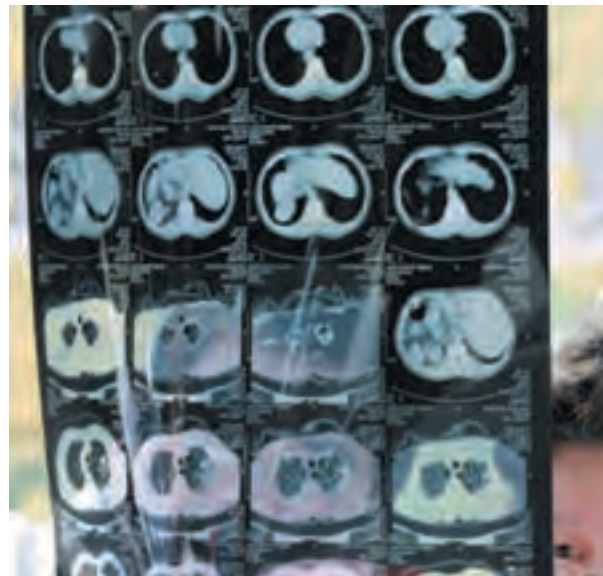
1969-1972-1977 : National anti-tuberculosis seminars which contributed to proposing the technical, operational and administrative measures required to improve the accomplishment of the programme's tasks in the field.

The observance of these measures was controlled by the annual supervision and evaluation seminars which were regularly held at the wilaya level as of 1976.

1978-1985 – Modernisation of the national anti-tuberculosis programme

◆ Integration of the BCG vaccination from birth in the extended vaccination programme with coverage of over 80%.

◆ Establishment and generalisation of short-term (6 months) chemotherapy treatments, reduction in the hospitalisation of patients thanks to the effectiveness of the short-term treatments.



Scanning the lungs.



540

- ❶ 0,80
- ❷ 17/04/1986
- ❸ 27 x 37,5
- ❹ 14 x 13
- ❺ 300.000
- ❻ 08/11/1990
- ❼ A. Kerbouche
- ❽ Enschede



1986

1982-1991



The situation in 1985

In twenty years, the situation has progressively improved both at the epidemiological level and at the organisational level.

At the epidemiological level

The cases of contagious tuberculosis are around 50 per 100,000 inhabitants, i.e. 3 times less than in 1962 and all people suffering from it are recognised and treated, which was not the case in 1962.

At the organisational level

- ◆ The bacteriological proof of pulmonary tuberculosis is, today, provided in over 80% of the cases.
- ◆ The recovery rate for tuberculosis is around 80% and the unsuccessful chemotherapy rate does not exceed 3%.

- ◆ The death rate is less than 2% and the rate for people who have abandoned treatment is no more than 9%.
- ◆ Finally, the vaccination at birth coverage rate is around 85%.

Towards victory

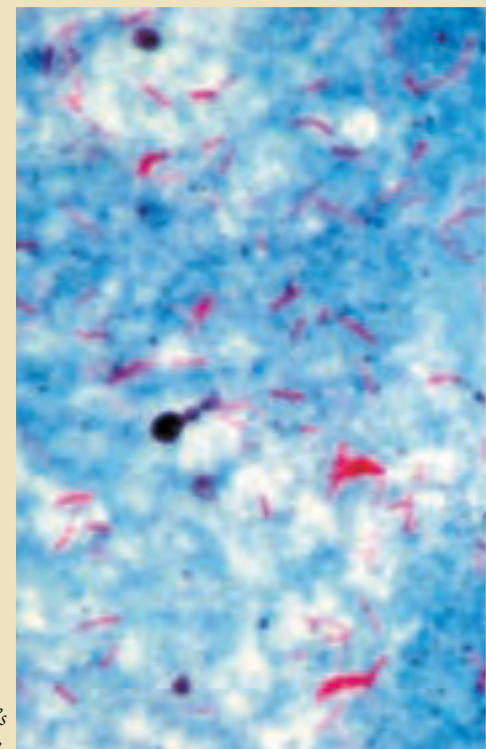
Hence, the theme adopted for the fifth anti-tuberculosis stamp campaign must not be interpreted as a statement of definitive victory. The actions undertaken and the results obtained since 1962 enable us to estimate that the disease is controlled and that victory is close, provided that the combating programme put in place twenty years ago is maintained and reinforced over the next decades.

A disease which killed

An infectious disease, tuberculosis is considered to be a social disease. This infection is linked to the penetration in the human body of a microbe, Koch's bacillus. Saliva is the vector of this germ. Hence, when the individual carrying Koch's bacillus speaks, sneezes or coughs, he can contaminate the people around him. The appearance and the circulation of the tuberculous infection are helped by the combination of certain factors, particularly the precariousness of the homes, their tininess, promiscuity, air pollution, dampness, lack of light, of aeration and of hygiene, malnutrition, etc.

During colonisation, the epidemiological situation got must worse in Algeria. Between 1955 and 1960, tuberculosis developed at a frightening rate, causing a high morbidity rate. Other than the large towns affected by this disease, the Saharan regions were not spared either. Fragile targets, children are often affected by this disease. According to the health figures of the time, 50% of tuberculous children under the age of 15 live in large towns, whereas 42% live in medium-sized towns. 20 to 30% of children, in this same age range, live in rural zones.

Mycobacterium tuberculosis or Koch's bacillus under the microscope.



SUMMARY



SEARCH



Football World Cup Mexico 1986

The 13th edition of the Football World Cup will be held from 31 May to 29 June 1986 in Mexico. The greatest football event, a four-year meeting looked forward to throughout the world, returns sixteen years later to the country which hosted it in 1970, which specialists consider to be the best and most spectacular World Cup in history. For almost a month, twenty-four national teams will compete for the prestigious trophy. Algeria will be present at this edition and will be one of the most looked forward to and formidable teams after its very honourable performances in the 1982 World Cup in Spain. These performances led the teams of the Federal Republic of Germany (FDR) and Austria to make use of an arrangement in order to eliminate Algeria, so much so that FIFA made a major modification to the rules: as of the 1986 World Cup, the last matches from the same pool must take place at the same time in order to avoid potential arrangements.

Algeria and Morocco, Africa's two representatives, will ensure they confirm the arrival of African football in general and Maghreb football in particular on the international football scene.

The organisation of this final phase of the World Cup was awarded to Colombia, but financial constraints forced the country to give it up. As this edition was promised to the American continent, the International Football Federation (FIFA) entrusted the organisation to Mexico upon its request.

In spite of the tight deadlines, the country of the Aztecs took up the challenge to be on time, relying on the passion of the Mexican people for football. Even the drama experienced by the country on 19 September 1985 with the earthquake which struck Mexico, causing tens of thousands of victims and major material damage, did not alter the enthusiasm of the Mexicans and their desire to succeed in organising this great football event.



Algeria-Brazil match. Mexico 1986.

The good performance of the Maghreb teams

The Football World Cup organised in Mexico in 1986 confirmed the arrival of African football. After its very honourable participation in 1982 in Spain, beating the FDR team, Algeria was present at the event, playing against Brazil which found it difficult to get the upper hand. Morocco, the second African representative, achieved the feat of being the first African and Arab team to qualify for the quarter finals. It was eliminated at this stage by the FDR, the unfortunate finalist of the event.

Algeria-Spain match.



- ❶ 2,00
- ❷ 24/04/1986
- ❸ 23 x 32,5
- ❹ 13 3/4
- ❺ 400.000
- ❻ 08/11/1990
- ❼ S. A. Bentounes
- ❽ Heraclio

5 4 1



- ❶ 2,40
- ❷ 24/04/1986
- ❸ 23 x 32,5
- ❹ 13 3/4
- ❺ 400.000
- ❻ 08/11/1990
- ❼ S. A. Bentounes
- ❽ Heraclio

5 4 2



1986

1982-1991

Inner courtyards of traditional Algiers' residences



- 1 0,80 Dar Aziza Bent Ed-Dey
- 2 15/05/1986
- 3 25 x 30,4
- 4 11¹/₄
- 5 300.000
- 6 08/11/1990
- 7 A. Kerbouche
- 8 Courvoisier

5 4 3



- 1 2,40 Dar El Hamra
- 2 15/05/1986
- 3 25 x 30,4
- 4 11¹/₄
- 5 300.000
- 6 08/11/1990
- 7 A. Kerbouche
- 8 Courvoisier

5 4 4



- 1 3,00 Dar Mustapha Pacha
- 2 15/05/1986
- 3 25 x 30,4
- 4 11¹/₄
- 5 300.000
- 6 08/11/1990
- 7 A. Kerbouche
- 8 Courvoisier

5 4 5

Places of light and coolness, the inner courtyards of traditional Algiers' residences reveal, alone, an art of living and constructing. Through their architecture and the nobility of the materials used, they fully attest to the refinement of the Muslim decorative art whilst responding to the functional necessities of everyday life.

These are places of calm, space and comfort in complete harmony with the lines and volumes of these wonderful homes of which they are a central element.

These inner courtyards are accessed through a long hallway (sqifa) edged with marble benches. A chicane passageway leads into a square courtyard (ouast eddar) surrounded by four galleries whose arches fall upon marble columns. The rooms, located under the courtyard's galleries, are very wide and quite shallow.

The middle of the courtyard often has a fountain with

a basin. The wider apartments on the levels project out as support ledges above the street. The palaces are covered with terraces which are used as outbuildings. The palace often has a private bath.

Dar El Hamra

This palace was built by dey Hussein. An inscription relates that, on 8 July 1830, General de Bourmont visited the dey the day before at the Citadel (Casbah).

Its arched courtyard, its first floor gallery embellished with twisted columns and lancets, the woodwork of its rooms, its living room, its walls incrustated with stucco, its inscriptions, its ceramics and its gold-leaf decorated ceilings are evidence of a refined art.



Inside of an M'zab house.



SUMMARY



SEARCH



Dar Aziza Bent Eddey

This palace was built in honour of the daughter of the dey, the wife of the bey of Constantine, being part of the Jénina. Its elegant architecture, its worked marbles, its sculpted plasters and wood, as well as its golden inscriptions produce a seducing effect.

Dar Mustapha Pacha

This palace was built in the year 1214 of Hegira by Mustapha Pacha. The dey, who resided in the Jénina, went there on Fridays after the prayer of the d'hor.



Palace patio, Bastion 23.

The Raïs Palace

Representing one of the ultimate proofs of the continuity of the ancient city, sloping down to the sea, before the destruction, in the colonial era, of the Marine quarter, the Raïs Palace (Bastion 23) was built in the 16th century. Its history starts with the construction of bordj Ezzoubia in 1576 by the dey Ramdan Pacha to reinforce the defence of this side from the maritime access to the medina of El Djazaïr. It has been successively called Qaâ Essour (base of the rampart), Sebaâ Tebaren (the seven taverns), Topanet Arnaout, due to the artillery rooms built by the raïs Mami Arnaout, and, finally, Bastion 23, further to the construction of the city's ramparts under French domination. Bastion 23 is comprised of three palaces and of six douérate (fishermen's houses). An integral part of the medina, the Raïs Palace is, however, removed from its initial environment, following the various restructuring works made to the Casbah during the colonial occupation. In 1909, Bastion 23 was classed a historic monument, which was renewed on 20 December 1967 by the public authorities. In 1991, the medina (Casbah) was classed national heritage, then world heritage by Unesco in December 1992.

The monument was restored between 1986 and 1996. Since 1994, it has been home to the National Centre of Arts and Culture.



1986

1982-1991



- ❶ 0,80
- ❷ 26/06/1986
- ❸ 26 x 36
- ❹ 13
- ❺ 300.000
- ❻ 08/11/1990
- ❼ K. Krim
- ❽ Cartor

5 4 6

Blood and Blood Products

In his resolution WPR/RC37.R15 the Regional Committee, for the Western Pacific on his 37th session underlined : «Having considered the report of the Regional Director on blood and blood products ; recalling resolution WHA28.72 on blood and blood products ; recognizing the shortage of technical staff, supplies and equipment in a number of countries in the field of blood transfusion ; aware of the increasing demand for blood and blood products in the Region, including the collection of human plasma by plasmapheresis ; expressing concern that blood and blood products may constitute a risk for the transmission of certain diseases.

(...) urges Member States :

- ◆ to make every effort to develop and improve their blood transfusion services at all levels as a governmental responsibility ;
- ◆ to take measures to protect the health of blood donors and recipients using suitable methods ;
- ◆ to intensify efforts to improve manufacturing practices for blood and blood products, with particular reference to the Requirements for the collection, processing and quality control of human blood and blood products, as formulated by the WHO Expert Committee on Biological Standardization in 1978 as an annex to its report;
- ◆ to observe the ethical principles pertaining to blood donation and transfusion.

Requests the Regional Director to provide technical support to Member States in their efforts to improve the national blood transfusion services, with special emphasis on :

- ◆ the introduction of screening of blood donors and donated blood ;
- ◆ the establishment of a quality assurance programme for blood transfusion and blood products in the Region.



How to donate blood ?

Blood donation obeys a certain number of conditions, linked to the age and state of health of the donor. The donor must not be aged over 65. Above this age, the arteries, which lose their suppleness, find it more difficult to adapt after blood has been taken. To donate blood, you have to be in good health.

Donation must be done in total security for the donor and must not incur any infectious or immunological risk for the recipient. The aptitude to the donation of blood, platelets or plasma of the donation's candidate is checked so as to ensure the good health of the heart and blood vessels and the absence of rhythm disorders, coronary insufficiency, severe hypertension, cardiac diseases, anaemia, asthma or allergies.



SUMMARY



SEARCH



Wireless network of the South

Before 1975, the only links serving the south of the country were realised using radio-electric systems. Barely reliable and difficult to maintain, they only enabled a limited number of telephonic and telegraphic channels. To achieve this objective, in 1974 the authority decided to put in place the first phase of a network of satellite telecommunications ground stations. The 15 existing stations enable the capitals of the wilayas and daïras to benefit from good quality television and telephonic and telegraphic circuits. This decision was dictated by the more advantageous realisation costs and timeframes of the ground stations compared to the other possible systems. Furthermore, the satellite telecommunications are better suited than the other systems to the specific conditions of the Sahara. The wireless bundle of the South not only makes use of the most advanced techniques known, but has also benefited from developments which make it a system particularly adapted to the Saharan conditions. The focus has been put on the reliability and security aspects, as well as on the need to simplify and reduce the maintenance needs. This major telecommunications work will greatly contribute to the economic development of the Algerian South. It is, through its design, capable of ensuring, in addition to the telephony and telegraphy, the television broadcasting. It serves the towns of Béchar, Abadla, Béni Abbès, Timimoun, Adrar, Reggane, Aoulef, In Salah, El Goléa and Ghardaïa. These towns are also each given at least two link means with the north of the



Telecommunications pylon in the South.

country: the ground stations and the wireless bundle. The junction with the north of the country is done from Béchar and from Ghardaïa using existing and future means. With this network using the wireless bundles, the towns of the south of the country will benefit from a quality of service the same as that of the north.

Gustav Hertz

Born in 1887, the German physicist Gustav Hertz received the Nobel Prize for Physics in 1925 for his works on the impact electrons have on atoms. It was in collaboration with the American physicist James Franck that Hertz carried out these works and gave the first demonstration of the quantum theory of the German physicist Max Planck. Hertz was a professor of experimental physics at the University of Halle from 1925 to 1927 and at the Technische Hochschule of Berlin from 1928 to 1935, the year when he became director of the Siemens research laboratory in Berlin. In 1945, he visited the USSR to continue his research work in the atomic domain. Here he received the Stalin Prize in 1951. Gustav Hertz died in 1975.



5 4 7

- ❶ 0,60
- ❷ 03/07/1986
- ❸ 28,8 x 37,5
- ❹ 13
- ❺ 300.000
- ❻ 08/11/1990
- ❼ K. Krim
- ❽ Setelipaino



1986

1982-1991

Doors of Algerian mosques



548

- ❶ 2,00 Sidi Okba
- ❷ 25/09/1986
- ❸ 33 x 48,5
- ❹ 11¾ x 11½
- ❺ 300.000
- ❻ 08/11/1990
- ❼ M. Temmam
- ❽ Courvoisier



549

- ❶ 2,40 Sidi Boumediène
- ❷ 25/09/1986
- ❸ 33 x 48,5
- ❹ 11¾ x 11½
- ❺ 300.000
- ❻ 08/11/1990
- ❼ M. Temmam
- ❽ Courvoisier

Door of the Sidi Boumediène mosque – Tlemcen

It was in 1339 (739 of Hegira) that Sultan Abou Al Hassan built the El Eubbad mosque as an annex to the tomb of Sidi Boumediène, thereby showing his piety for the great Andalusian mystic.

The porch of this mosque is prestigious. A large arcade in the shape of a horseshoe, exceeding 7 metres tall and 3 metres wide surrounds the door. In the rectangle which straddles it, arabesques in white, brown, green and yellow tiles are intertwined, above a strip of mosaics which has an inscription by way of a dedication: "Praise be to the one God. The building of this mosque was ordered by our master the sultan, God's servant, Ali, son of our seignior the Sultan Abou Saïd Othman, son of..., etc., may God strengthen him and give him His help – in the year 739 (1339)." Dominating the epigraphic band is a frieze of 5 roses, whose centre is an octagonal star and which are attached to each other by chevrons placed on four vertical bands. About 2 metres from the ground, the inner sides of the porch are decorated with arabesques. A heavy wood door, with two leaves, covered in bronze plates, separates the hall from the oratory of this venerable mosque.

Door of the Sidi Okba Ibn Nafaâ mosque – Biskra

In the exact place where Sidi Okba Ibn Nafaâ fell in a heroic battle, around 683 AD, a mosque was built whose archaic decor reveals the very old Berber tradition. Some



Door of the Grand Mosque of Tlemcen.

350 years after the inhumation of the Muslim hero, his mausoleum was to receive remarkable enhancements, particularly the wonderful cedar wood entry door. The two swing-doors which compose it are reinforced by three sculpted cross bars and enhanced with rows of copper-headed nails. This door's frame and the pediment which crowns it are sculpted with superimposed and varied patterns whose style is related to Fatimid art. This is the oldest specimen of wooden works which can be listed in Algeria.

Mihrab

"(...) The only remarkable part in this temple with no altar or sanctuary is an empty niche, the mihrab, which is hollowed in the wall of the back of the room and specifies the qibla. As modest as this architectural pattern is, it becomes the central point around which an entire decoration is organised, the core from where beauty shines out."

[Georges Marçais, "L'Art musulman" Paris, PUF, 1991.]



SUMMARY



SEARCH



International Year of Peace



In 1981, the General Assembly of the United Nations invited the Economic and Social Council to study the possibility of declaring, as soon as possible, an International Year of Peace.

On 16 November 1982, the General Assembly accepted the recommendation of the Council, recommending associating the International Year of Peace with the 40th anniversary of the United Nations and to declare it on 24 October 1985 on the occasion of United Nations Day. By making 1986 International Year of Peace, the General Assembly noted that it was necessary to “specify a determined period during which the Organisation and its Member States would devote their efforts to the promotion of ideals of peace, as testimony to their will to serve peace through all possible means”.

In 1983, the General Assembly invited all States, all organisations of the United Nations and the interested

non-governmental organisations to collaborate with the Secretary General of the United Nations in view of achieving the objectives of the International Year of Peace. It asked the Secretary General to create a fund of voluntary contributions for the Year’s programme.

In 1984, the General Assembly asked the Member States to present precise proposals concerning the actions which they and the United Nations could undertake to celebrate the International Year of Peace. The General Assembly emphasised that it was important to coordinate the preparations for the International Year of Peace, the World Disarmament Campaign, the International Youth Year (1985), the United Nations Decade for Women, as well as the celebration of the 40th anniversary of the United Nations. The General Assembly asked all peoples to collaborate with the United Nations to carry out a resolute action to protect peace and the future of mankind.

War is not natural

In 1986, an international group of scientific experts meeting in Seville, Spain, drafted, in the form of five proposals, a manifesto on violence. These scientists fundamentally objected to the pseudo-scientific theories based on the principle that war is inherent to the nature of man.

The Seville manifesto was adopted then circulated at the time of the General Conference of Unesco, in its 25th session, on 16 November 1989.



5 5 0

- ❶ 2,40
- ❷ 16/10/1986
- ❸ 34,5 x 25,6
- ❹ 13 1/2 x 14
- ❺ 300.000
- ❻ 08/11/1990
- ❼ K. Krim
- ❽ Österreichische - Druckerei



1986

1982-1991

Folkloric dances



5 5 1

- 1 0,80 Kabyle
- 2 20/11/1986
- 3 34,7 x 42
- 4 13 1/2 x 13 3/4
- 5 300.000
- 6 08/11/1990
- 7 S. A. Bentounes
- 8 Enschede



5 5 2

- 1 2,40 Ouled Naïl
- 2 20/11/1986
- 3 34,7 x 42
- 4 13 1/2 x 13 3/4
- 5 400.000
- 6 08/11/1990
- 7 S. A. Bentounes
- 8 Enschede



5 5 3

- 1 2,80 The sebiba
- 2 20/11/1986
- 3 34,7 x 42
- 4 13 1/2 x 13 3/4
- 5 300.000
- 6 08/11/1990
- 7 S. A. Bentounes
- 8 Enschede



Crossing time and ages, today popular dances are one of the essential components of the Algerian cultural heritage.

Evidence, par excellence, of the art of living of men and of their traditions, the popular dances concretely and intensively express the joys, the pains, the values, the beliefs and the lifestyles of human societies.

In our country, depending on the regions and the eras, this union of the movement of the body and music which is popular dance undisputedly symbolises man's relationship with the group, the family, nature and the fundamental daily acts of exercise.

Hence, the rhythms, the gestures, the costumes and the colours of our popular dances have sent us a living message on the way of being and acting of our ancestors.

In groups, in pairs or individuals, the Algerian popular dances present a multitude of figures and bodily expressions whose variety goes hand in hand with the diversity

of our folklore and the density of our musical background. In these dances are found all the values of Algerian society which are all themes which characterise these dances whose aesthetic value is only equalled by the shimmering and happy harmony in which the costumes, the music and the colours are combined.

Through the simplicity of their gestures, the cheerfulness of their movements, the cleanness of the instruments, the richness of the melody, the Algerian popular dances represent delightful frescos of a rare quality for all those who consider dance to be both a natural and cultural movement of man. Today, in order to preserve and enrich this cultural heritage, the public authorities have implemented a series of measures aiming to protect this important element of our cultural identity. The festivals, the competitions, the exchanges and the meetings have all become opportunities to promote the popular dances of Algeria and to make them known.

Rich and varied dances

Called of Algiers, kabyle, zendali, chaoui, allaoui, of Tlemcen, of the Ouled Naïl, of Solo, of burnous, of the Tuareg, of reguibet or of qarqabou, each of the Algerian folkloric dances, with its specificity, contributes its share to the richness of the national cultural heritage. The dance of Algiers is a dance of women to classical or popular music. The dancers, clothed in rich traditional costumes and adorned with jewellery, showcase the elegance and the harmony of the movement, made with small light steps and modest tilts.

The dance of the Tuareg is a warrior dance which expresses the bravery of the men of Tassili. The dancers, armed with swords and shields engage in a war game.



SUMMARY



SEARCH



Flora

Narcissus

Narcissus tazetta

This is a lively, bulbous plant which can reach over 35 cm tall, has a more or less compressed stem and long basal, flat leaves of a bluish green colour. Its flowers, growing out of a persistent membranous husk, comprise a long-tube perianth, six whitish or yellow divisions and a bright yellow corona. From the family Amaryllidaceae, the narcissus is indigenous to the Mediterranean regions where it is often grown for its fragrant and ornamental qualities. Its blooming varies from December to April. It is very abundant around Algiers, particularly in the west.

Iris Iris unguicularis

The purple iris, with white spots marked with yellow and dark purple, is one of the most beautiful flowers of winter and the start of spring in Algeria.

This is a rhizome plant, forming very dense tufts. Its flowers, growing out of green husks, are characterised by a long-tube perianth and petals unguled lengthwise. From the family Iridaceae, the iris is very common in the Algiers-Constantine Tell. Its rhizome can be used in perfumery.

Caper Capparis spinosa

The caper is a small spiny Mediterranean bush which seems insignificant until its flowers develop into large creamy petals around a bundle of purplish stamens, revealing an exceptional, but unfortunately very fleeting, beauty. Its spread out braches, which can reach over 1 metre long, have bluish green persistent leaves, somewhat fleshy and oval in shape. Its stalked, solitary and axillary flowers only open up at the end of the spring or at the start of the summer. From the family Capparidaceae, the caper is common in Algeria. Its floral buds or capers are used as a condiment.

Gladiolus Gladiolus segetum

The gladiolus is a springtime plant, decorating with its magnificent flowered spikes vast extents of corn and crop fields. This is a bulbous tubercular plant. Its stem, sometimes reaching over 80cm long, has long, pointed and sheating flowers towards its base. Its flowers, in the shape of ears, are not many and are more or less directed on the same side. They are distinguished by their bright pink perianth and their irregular petals. From the family Iridaceae, the gladiolus is common in the Tell and the High Plateaus.



Identifying species

To identify species, a new nomenclature has been created. It relies on the cytological observations, i.e. those dealing with the cells and chromosomes of plants. Hence, some developed countries have been able to collect thousands of species of their wild flora and have placed them in modern botanical conservatories with painstaking monitoring. In Algeria, we are considering adopting the same approach. Two plant protection types will be done side by side. The first protection will be in situ, i.e. looked after by the national parks and the reserves, whereas the second one, ex situ, will consist of about fifteen botanical gardens. The latter are planned in different regions of the country and will be supported by a national botanical conservatory and regional conservatories. Finally, owing to the ability to patent the living and the merchandising of genetic resources and the living in general, Algeria thinks it is better to preserve its rich range of genetic resources and to use them for food security, local know-how and sustainable development.



5 5 4

- ❶ 0,80 *Narcissus tazetta* (narcissus)
- ❷ 18/12/1986
- ❸ 23 x 32,5
- ❹ 13 3/4
- ❺ 400.000
- ❻ 08/11/1990
- ❼ K. Krim
- ❽ Heraclio



5 5 5

- ❶ 1,40 *Iris unguicularis* (iris)
- ❷ 18/12/1986
- ❸ 23 x 32,5
- ❹ 13 3/4
- ❺ 400.000
- ❻ 08/11/1990
- ❼ K. Krim
- ❽ Heraclio



5 5 6

- ❶ 2,40 *Capparis spinosa* (caper)
- ❷ 18/12/1986
- ❸ 23 x 32,5
- ❹ 13 3/4
- ❺ 400.000
- ❻ 08/11/1990
- ❼ K. Krim
- ❽ Heraclio



5 5 7

- ❶ 2,80 *Gladiolus segetum* (gladiolus)
- ❷ 18/12/1986
- ❸ 23 x 32,5
- ❹ 13 3/4
- ❺ 400.000
- ❻ 08/11/1990
- ❼ K. Krim
- ❽ Heraclio





SUMMARY



SEARCH



Ténès coast



SUMMARY



SEARCH



1987

1982-1991



- 1 2,00 The blind
- 2 29/01/1987
- 3 31,4 x 38,1
- 4 11 1/2 x 11 3/4
- 5 300.000
- 6 17/10/1991
- 7 M. Issiakhem
- 8 Courvoisier

5 5 8



- 1 5,00 Red
- 2 29/01/1987
- 3 38,1 x 31,4
- 4 11 1/2 x 11 3/4
- 5 300.000
- 6 17/10/1991
- 7 M. Issiakhem
- 8 Courvoisier

5 5 9

Works of art from national museums

M'hamed Issiakhem was born in June 1928 near Azeffoun, in Grande Kabylie. He spent the first part of his childhood in Relizane and, in 1943, still a child, his left arm was amputated after the accidental handling of a grenade. This drama, during which he lost three members of his family, would affect him for long years afterwards and would indirectly decide on his future.

As of 1947, he took courses at the Society of Fine Arts of Algiers, then, up until 1951, those of the Ecole nationale des beaux-arts of Algiers in the company of Mesli and Louail. From 1951 to 1953, was what can be called the Parisian period of Issiakhem. Over these years, he frequented the Legueult studio. He was then attracted by the raw art of Jean Dubuffet, but also by abstract art.

The landscaped kept at the National Museum of Fine Arts is evidence of this leaning. The visual experience gained in this period would remain primordial.

In 1962, he obtained a grant from the Casa Velasquez of Madrid, but decided to return to Algeria. As of 1963, he started his national and international career and participated in all the large exhibitions of Algerian art abroad and in the artistic life of our country.

A founding member of the National Union of Visual Arts, he worked as a press designer and made bank notes, posters as well as postage stamps. In 1973, he obtained the gold medal from the Algiers International Fair and,



M'hamed Issiakhem.

in 1980, he received the first Gold Simba of Rome, the Unesco award for African art. In 1982 and 1984, M'hamed Issiakhem organised two retrospectives of his work. He died in December 1985 after a long illness. Throughout his career, M'hamed Issiakhem expressed, as a priority, the pain and the suffering of human beings. His entire work is proof of the critical eye, sometimes loaded with a certain amount of bitterness, which he cast on the human condition. This lucidity would be maintained by his personal pain which he projected up until his last works.

The Museum of Fine Arts

It was in 1927 that the idea of a National Museum of Fine Arts was launched by the Society of Algerian Artists and Orientalists.

The works started in 1928 and were completed in 1930. The inauguration took place on 5 May of the same year. Recovering the works of art from the Municipal Museum of Fine Arts of Algiers, located on the site of the current-day Es-Safir hotel, the Museum of Fine Arts of Algiers became the National Museum in 1985. It houses art collections dating back to the 14th century and a collection of miniatures and illuminations by Mohamed Racim.



SUMMARY



SEARCH



Aurès jewellery

A mountainous massif, located to the north-east of Algeria, the Aurès holds a popular art of incomparable richness, inherited from ancestral traditions. Other than weaving, pottery or wood-thread weaving (making of objects with ropes), the region is also recognised for its traditional jewellery, an art which discloses the taste for refinement and coquetry of the women of the Aurès. Furthermore, tradition has set down that women wear at least two bracelets, a pair of earrings and akhelkhal, bracelets worn on the ankles.

This “treasure” is bequeathed from mother to daughter. Made of silver, the Aurès jewellery remains of a great originality, even if, over time, some jewellers, concerned about creation, have tended to modernise their shapes.

Timcherreft (temple dress)

The temple dress is a type of earring which the women wear on the outer ear. With time, the reduction in the size of this jewellery has enabled it to be worn in the ear lobe.

Amuqyas (bracelet)

This bracelet is undoubtedly the most commonly worn jewellery by the women of the Aurès. By wearing at least two or else several, these bracelets, usually decorated in filigree with small patterns and punctuated with little balls of glass, are the basis of the Aurès women’s finery.

Khelala (buckle)

The buckle, whose most usual shape is a worked triangle, is usually worn on its own in the middle of the chest, but the women of the Aurès also wear them in pairs. Fixed at shoulder level, they are then called khelala ketfia.

Guerran (chest dress)

The chest dress is made up of two buckles decorated with red glass and silver balls to which several small chains are connected. This finery of a great beauty brings out the beauty of the traditional m’lahfa.

Chaoui jewellery

Aurassian jewellery can be full, hollow or decorated. It is never enamelled, which differentiates it totally from Kabylie jewellery. Even through this jewellery has kept its ancient purity, jewellers are falling into line on women’s fashion, abandoning silver, letting it dazzle with gold. Of various shapes and compositions, this jewellery assumes a great simplicity.

The refined shape of these objects of decoration as well as their filigree and worked design showcase the identity of the jewellery of this region.

Aurassian bead dress.



5 6 0

- ❶ 1,00 Temple finery
- ❷ 26/02/1987
- ❸ 25,6 x 36,2
- ❹ 11³/₄
- ❺ 300.000
- ❻ 17/10/1991
- ❼ T. Boukeroui
- ❽ Courvoisier



5 6 1

- ❶ 1,80 Bracelets
- ❷ 26/02/1987
- ❸ 25,6 x 36,2
- ❹ 11³/₄
- ❺ 300.000
- ❻ 17/10/1991
- ❼ T. Boukeroui
- ❽ Courvoisier



5 6 2

- ❶ 2,90 Buckles
- ❷ 26/02/1987
- ❸ 25,6 x 36,2
- ❹ 11³/₄
- ❺ 300.000
- ❻ 17/10/1991
- ❼ T. Boukeroui
- ❽ Courvoisier



5 6 3

- ❶ 3,30 Chest finery
- ❷ 26/02/1987
- ❸ 36,2 x 25,6
- ❹ 11³/₄
- ❺ 300.000
- ❻ 17/10/1991
- ❼ T. Boukeroui
- ❽ Courvoisier



1987

1982-1991

Cave drawings of the Atlas



- 1,00 Aïn Naga
- 26/03/1987
- 38,1 x 31,4
- 11 1/2 x 11 3/4
- 300.000
- 17/10/1991
- M. D. Chaker
- Courvoisier

5 6 4



- 2,90 Boualem ram
- 26/03/1987
- 38,1 x 31,4
- 11 1/2 x 11 3/4
- 300.000
- 17/10/1991
- M. D. Chaker
- Courvoisier

5 6 5



- 3,30 Zaccar
- 26/03/1987
- 38,1 x 31,4
- 11 1/2 x 11 3/4
- 300.000
- 17/10/1991
- M. D. Chaker
- Courvoisier

5 6 6



Located in the regions of great concentration of cave art of the Sahara Atlas which are the djebel Amour and the mounts of Ouled Naïl, these three cave drawings are among the masterpieces of Maghreb prehistoric art. They belong to the period of the hartebeest or ancient buffalo (8000-6000 BC). Of a naturalist style and of huge dimensions, these drawings are among the most beautiful and oldest works of Maghreb cave art.

Boualem drawing

Becoming famous in the world of cave art specialists, the drawing, known as Béliet de Boualem, is found in the commune of Boualem, located half-way between El Bayadh and Aflou. Engraved on a vertical gravely wall, the figure shows a ram that is 1.50 metres high. The animal is traced in a relative profile, limbs attached two by two. The wavy lines show the hair. The eye is painstakingly outlined, whereas the head, with the embossed muzzle on top of which is a spheroid, is extended by a pendant of fringed cheek, dented on one of the edges. It is decorated with curved twigs which could be feathers or branches. A part of the neck is polished, with the lack of hair in this place making one think of shearing time. The ram is adorned with a collar decorated with a stripe to which a festooned line is attached which empha-

ses the shoulder and the back. As for the ornaments and attributes it wears, this confirms that not only was this animal domesticated but also that it could have been the subject of a cult.

Aïn Naga cave drawing

This drawing which local legend calls Amoureux timides (Shy Lovers) is located in a rock irregularity, forming a right angle with two walls. The figure shows a couple in a very chaste attitude.

The heads and the limbs of the couple are traced in profile, with the torsos full face. The man, 1.20 metres tall, wears a head-dress with a tuft thrown forward and hair behind the nape. The head, with a rounded cranium, has a prominent and pointed nose under which are fine lines which seem to represent a moustache. On his back he wears a quiver, from which arrows emerge. The woman has a less prominent profile, marked by a somewhat prominent nasal protuberance, the forehead is high and a curved line goes from the projection of the nose to the neck. The hair is abundant, carefully arranged and kept behind the head with a sort of slide. This figure is engraved using deep lines in the rock in an elaborate technique of the hartebeest period. In places, you get the impression that the surface of the drawings has been polished.



SUMMARY



SEARCH



Zaccar drawing

Located inside a wall which is part of two rocks, this drawing forms an arch belonging to the site of Dir Eddegaouen, not far from the village of Zaccar, near Djelfa. It represents an ancient hartebeest of 76.50cm, crushed by a lion. The outline of the hartebeest is of an exceptional quality. The slightest physical details of the animal, perfectly rendered, show the mastery of the drawer and his knowledge of anatomy.

The outline of the lion is more cursory. It is a lot smaller than its victim. It measures 80 cm with the tail (in broken lines).

But we recognise a male lion with its massive head, the mane revealed emphasising its victory.

The claws of the paws are still bent.

The ends of the front leg and of the tail, dotted, have not been given their final polishing. The figure is superimposed right in the middle by a dotted drawing, more recent than this one, showing an ostrich.



Invaluable information on the fauna and flora of this era.

Cave drawings or paintings

Cave drawings are part of the art of rocky walls. They are called cave drawings when they are drawn on open-air rocks. On the other hand, the parietal drawings decorate the rock shelters and grottos and are either lit up by daylight, or located in the darkness when the grottos are more or less deep.

In general, the cave drawings are divided into four categories : human, feminine, asexual figures, very rarely masculine ; signs, often geometric; animal images , particularly the horse and bison; undetermined outlines that are difficult to understand. They date back to Neolithic times, i.e. back to 5000 BC.

A drawing is different from a painting insofar as it is drawn into hollows or stands out using a pointed object.



1987

1982-1991



- ❶ 1,00
- ❷ 07/04/1987
- ❸ 25 x 30,4
- ❹ 11 1/4
- ❺ 300.000
- ❻ 17/10/1991
- ❼ INSP
- ❽ Courvoisier

5 6 7

Vaccination

Vaccines play an essential role in the protection against numerous serious and fatal diseases. Each year, vaccines save thousands of lives in the world. This year, the celebration of World Health Day has been placed under the theme of child vaccination. Children have rights including – essentially – the right to health. Since independence, poliomyelitis has ravaged in Algeria to endemic-epidemic status.

200 to 300 annual cases were reported in the period from 1963 to 1969. The application of the laws making vaccinations against tuberculosis, diphtheria, tetanus, whooping cough and poliomyelitis compulsory and free has had an obviously impact on the reduction of the incidence of poliomyelitis.

Massive national vaccination campaigns are organised throughout the national territory against poliomyelitis with the use, for the first time, of the anti-polio oral vaccine and the integration of the latter in the vaccination calendar.

In addition to the reporting of any suspected case, directives for the intensified surveillance of the programme to combat poliomyelitis are constantly circulated.

The average morbidity rate recorded a reduction of 59% between the years 1960 and 1970 and a reduction of 60% between the years 1970 to 1980.

Demographic growth has meant that the representative percentages of age ranges corresponding to children remain extremely important.

Those under the age of 5 represent 16.5% of the population. Juvenile mortality from the age of 1 to 4 has seen a much more remarkable decline. Likewise, with regards infant mortality, which is higher and more problematic, the action has related to the exogenous causes of the mortality.

A certain number of actions targeting better food and nutrition, the respect of the vaccination calendar and a better diarrhoea prevention policy seem to be its main source.



Treating health as an indicator of development.

A fund to fight tuberculosis

The World Fund to fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria was founded to finance the fight against these three diseases which cause the death of over 6 million people every year. The Fund has contributed to detecting 5 million new cases of infectious tuberculosis, to treating 3 million people using the internationally approved DOTS treatment strategy and to quadrupling the number of treatments to combat tuberculosis with multi-resistant bacilli, i.e. more than 24,000 new treatments.

However, almost 2 million people continue to die from tuberculosis each year, in spite of the availability of quite cheap and effective treatments in almost 95% of recorded cases.



SUMMARY



SEARCH



Volunteering

One of the noble traditions of Algerian society, volunteering is, without contest, one of the productive and tangible expressions of solidarity between the members of the national community. In fact, this movement's origin is in the history of the social practices of the Algerian people.

Hence, and since independence, volunteering has continually affirmed itself as an active and mobilising element of the national life affecting all fringes of society. After being dominated by the farming activity, it has, over the years, extended to all sectors of national activity: public utility works, re-wooding, redevelopment and a lot of other tasks of national, regional and local interest.

Volunteering remains an act of faith and of commitment to the Algerian society for the well-being, the progress and the promotion of its members.



- ❶ 1,00
- ❷ 23/04/1987
- ❸ 26 x 36
- ❹ 10 1/4
- ❺ 300.000
- ❻ 17/10/1991
- ❼ K. Krim
- ❽ BA printing office

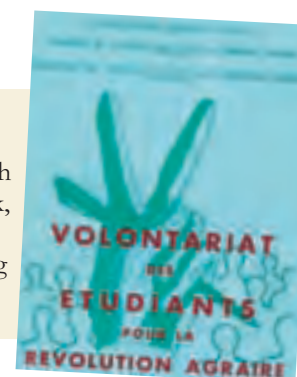
5 6 8

Pioneers of 1972

The first volunteering action for the Agrarian Revolution was that of the students and teachers of the Institute of Geography of the University of Algiers. In May 1972, they went to the wilaya of El Asnam, chosen as an experimentation zone, to determine the cartography of the communal and national lands, habous and public goods. They were followed by sociology students, then by the teachers of the Faculty of Law and Economic Sciences of Algiers. Organised initially into committees, the movement reached its culminating point with the reception by the late President Boumediène of 60 volunteers on the same day and the organisation of a debate at the Exhibition Hall with a thousand of them. Secondary school pupils also committed to the front with the Clubs of the Agrarian Revolution. Furthermore, an entire national literacy programme was drawn up. The objective was to teach 1,100,000 citizens to read and write. For its application, most of the strategy of the public powers was based on the intervention in student volunteering which was extended to the 1980s. The triggering element was the first four-year plan of 1970-1973.

From volunteering to charitable work

The particularly activist consonance of volunteering has almost disappeared with time to become the definition of a legal status under which people undertake work, most often of a non-remunerated humanitarian, social, sports or cultural vocation. We can also speak about charitable work, but in this case the possibility of receiving payment for the services rendered is permitted.



1987

1982-1991



569

- ❶ 1,00
- ❷ 21/05/1987
- ❸ 26 x 36
- ❹ 13
- ❺ 300.000
- ❻ 17/10/1991
- ❼ B. Yelles
- ❽ Cartor

3rd General Population and Housing Census



Demographic data is essential in all development efforts.

Ten years after the February 1977 census, the 3rd General Population and Housing Census was a significant moment in national life. This was practically a large scale operation for which the public authorities accorded major interest and considerable resources.

Given its extent, the density of the data collected and the volume and content of the information processed, this action will enable all operators, regardless of their level of responsibility and intervention, to better identify the different and many changes of the economic and social landscape of the nation.

As an accurate and recent measurement of the significant parameters of the Algerian society, in the plurality of their aspects and their variations in time and space, the census and its results are a source of education and statistical information whose relevance and reliability will not fail to guarantee the validity of the forecasts and of the

development policies to be carried out in the future at the national, regional, local and sectoral levels. Hence, for the State, the local authorities, the companies and all national institutions, the results of the census are already deemed invaluable for the forecasting, estimating, analysing, studying and research activities related to domains as varied as the employment per sector, the status of housing, household consumption, the demographic structure, the movements of the population, the expansion of towns and rural areas, the level of education and schooling and the density of the infrastructures. Mobilising a considerable human potential, the third general population and housing census is part of the regular actions carried out by the public authorities aiming to assess the progress achieved by the country and to measure the road to be travelled in all domains of the promotion and well-being of the citizen.

World demographic explosion excluded

The world's population was estimated at 5 billion inhabitants in the 1987 census, whereas at the start of the 1950s, the number of inhabitants of this planet was 2.5 billion. In other words, this figure has doubled in less than 35 years. According to a study carried out by the United Nations, the hypothesis of a planetary demographic explosion seems excluded, since more time will be needed for the number of inhabitants of the globe to double again. In a majority, the European countries are moving towards a reduction of their population.



SUMMARY



SEARCH



25th anniversary of the independence

In the life of nations, 25 years can represent a very modest amount of time, but with regards the progress made and the stages overcome in the battle against ignorance, hunger, disease and dependence, the work accomplished by independent Algeria under the leadership of the National Liberation Front Party can appear colossal.

25 is the age of the young people born in 1962 who, today, attend the universities, the research centres, work in the factories, finally everything that Algeria has achieved in 25 years.

Restoration of the State, political and administrative structures, the industrial machine, basic infrastructures, social infrastructures and others have marked out the path covered, enriched with experiences and practices which have constantly sharpened the maturity of vision and understanding of the future.

Whether at the political, economic, cultural or social level, there have been many profound changes in the Algerian

society and economy, of which the youth and the dynamics are the major assets to take up the challenges of our era and to ensure the future in the continuity of its principles and its values.

25 is the age of the majority, but also of maturity for Algeria which had made a way for itself amongst nations thanks to the constancy of its decisions.

It is also, at the international level, the support for just causes and the contribution to the emergence of a new order within the international community by committing to the new channels of dialogue, collaboration and cooperation.

25 years is an entire experience of a society which works and aspires to well-being, to an ideal of peace, justice and freedom, now and forever – an ideal for which the martyrs sacrificed their lives. It is towards this ideal that Algeria is continuing to work to be the order of the day of history and its sons.

Second birth

“Independence day was an unprecedented day and the coronation of the distance covered by a people who rose up against humiliation and contempt, against tyranny, injustice and arrogance. This day was a second birth and the fruit of a maintained action of entire generations of activists and moudjahidine, as well as the result of the efforts put in over time, without any respite, to achieve the objective which the Algeria people set themselves. Independence day conveys more than one meaning. It is the sincere expression of a cast-iron desire, of an unshakeable position and of a relentless determination to regain what was lost one day in July 1830.”

[Speech by President Abdelaziz Bouteflika on the occasion of the celebration of the 40th anniversary of the independence. Algiers, 4 July 2002.]



- ❶ 1,00
- ❷ 05/07/1987
- ❸ 22,7 x 33
- ❹ 11 1/2 x 11 3/4
- ❺ 300.000
- ❻ 17/10/1991
- ❼ K. Krim
- ❽ Courvoisier

570



571

- ❶ 5,00 Perforated block
- ❷ 05/07/1987
- ❸ 31,4 x 38,1
- ❹ 11 1/2 x 11 3/4
- ❺ 75.000
- ❻ 17/10/1991
- ❼ F. Tolba
- ❽ Courvoisier



1987

1982-1991



5 7 2

- ❶ 1,80
- ❷ 05/07/1987
- ❸ 48,5 x 38,1
- ❹ 11³/₄ x 11¹/₂
- ❺ 300.000
- ❻ 17/10/1991
- ❼ S. A. Bentounes
- ❽ Courvoisier

25th anniversary of the postage stamp

The twenty-fifth anniversary of the Algerian postage stamp coincides with the celebration of the 25th anniversary of the independence for an obvious reason: the regaining of Algeria's independence also included the reappropriation of its institutions, one of the most important of which was the postal authority. Whilst it is accepted that the first authentically Algerian stamp was the 1+9 issued on 1 November 1962, which this issue illustrates, we must also understand that the first postage stamps surcharged "Algerian State" were issued in the aftermath of the independence.

Apart from the utility of the postage stamp for postal franking, the Algerian postage stamp is also an inseparable element of the world philatelic movement.

As the collection postage stamps are sold at a considerable value, we should also distinguish in this framework the real ones from the forgeries and all the variations of forged stamps. We must, in fact, differentiate the forgeries designed to deceive the post office and the forgeries designed to deceive the collectors.

The forgeries designed to deceive the post office are called "forgery for use". They are the work of forgers who put them illegally in the postal circuit causing minimum damage to the State. The low face value, the means of making them and the short timeframes for selling off these stamps do not enable them to make major earnings. Large value collection stamps have also been reproduced.

The fact remains that experienced philatelists and experts have means which enable them to quickly ascertain the real ones from the forgeries, or almost. There are, in fact, forged stamps including those made by the forgers Fournier or Sperati which have deceived the most seasoned philatelists. Since then, some forged stamps have become as valuable as the real ones. Whilst for a collector it is good, before purchasing a high value stamp, to get an opinion from an expert in philately, a Fournier or a Sperati is sought after precisely because it is a forgery.



The El Eulma Post Office (Sétif).

Almost 600 stamps in 25 years

From 5 July 1962, independence day, when Algeria affixed the cachet EA for Etat algérien (Algerian State) on 10 French stamps – 5 "Wheat sheaves", 1 "Reaper", 1 "Marianne", 1 "Gorges of Kerrata", 1 "Tlemcen – Grand Mosque" and 1 "Médéa – Ancient gates of Lodi" – to 5 July 1987 which sees the issue of the stamp for the "25th anniversary of the Algerian postage stamp", illustrated with the view under the magnifying glass of the first stamp of independent Algeria, the famous "1+9" under the theme of the "8th anniversary of the Algerian Revolution" issued on 1 November 1962, the Algerian Post and Telecom-munications Authority will have issued almost 600 stamps under themes as rich as they are varied.



SUMMARY



SEARCH



Amateur Theatre Festival

A coastal town of the Algerian West, known for its archaeological heritage and its highly intensive fishing port, Mostaganem, which was an opulent city in the past, today still has the traces of this pomp through its picturesque districts and its historic vestiges. Mostaganem owes its name to a Roman port dating back to Ancient Times, Murustaga, built in the 11th century. Youssouf Ibn Tachfin, founder of the Almoravid dynasty, would be the builder, around 1082, of Bordj El Mahel, the ancient citadel of the town, today transformed into a prison, whereas the construction of the Great Mosque of Mostaganem, in 1342, is attributed to the Merinid Sultan Abou Al Hassan Ali Ibn Abi Saïd. The Spanish invaded the town in 1505, whereas the sovereigns of Tlemcen and Tunis surrendered before the aggressor. Then, in 1516, the Turks arrived. In July 1833, Desmichels managed to occupy Mostaganem after a bitter resistance of Emir Abdelkader. A town of culture, it offers Algeria artists and authors of memorable talent, such as Sidi Lakhdar Ben Khrouf, Hadj Moulay Benkrizi, Cheikh Bouras, Ould Abderrahmane Abdelkader called Kaki, Moulay Belhamissi, Maâzouz Bouadjadj, Mohamed Chouikh and many more besides. The Amateur Theatre Festival was born upon the initiative of the mourned Abdelhalim Mostefa, called Si Djillali, and his companions in 1967, although one of his sires was the great Kaki.

Aware of the civilising message which could be passed on to the people through the theatre, but above all overwhelmed by an immense passion for the stage, the initiators, thanks to full commitment, managed to give Algerian dramatic art in general and Mostaganem dramatic art in particular its most wonderful letters of nobility. Since then, this event, which has succeeded in improving from year to year, has ended up becoming a space of emulation and exchange for all lovers of the 4th art.



The Theatre of Oran.



5 7 3

- ❶ 1,00 Theatre stage
- ❷ 20/07/1987
- ❸ 33 x 25
- ❹ 11½ x 11¾
- ❺ 300.000
- ❻ 17/10/1991
- ❼ K. Krim
- ❽ Courvoisier



5 7 4

- ❶ 1,80 City of Mostaganem
- ❷ 20/07/1987
- ❸ 33 x 25
- ❹ 11½ x 11¾
- ❺ 300.000
- ❻ 17/10/1991
- ❼ K. Krim
- ❽ Courvoisier

The GAT on the footsteps of Brecht

Created in 1971 by young leaders of the Theatre and Culture troop, only a short amount of time after its disappearance, the Groupe d'action théâtrale (GAT – Theatrical action group) played a major role in raising the awareness of pupils, students and rural inhabitants on issues related to the earth and to the poor peasantry, highlighted by the Agrarian Revolution. Among the group performed plays are “La Terre à ceux qui la travaillent” (the earth to those who work it) performed in 1971 and “Hat yeddek” (give your hand), put together and performed in 1974. Alongside other amateur or professional troops, such as the Theatre Group 70, the avant-garde Theatre of Oran, the Theatre Workers’ troop, etc., the GAT registered its theatrical action on the footsteps of the Brecht commitment.



1987

1982-1991



575

- 1,00 Discus thrower
- 06/08/1987
- 36 x 26
- 13
- 300.000
- 17/10/1991
- K. Krim
- PTT Périgueux



576

- 2,90 Tennis
- 06/08/1987
- 26 x 36
- 13
- 300.000
- 17/10/1991
- K. Krim
- PTT Périgueux



577

- 3,30 Handball
- 06/08/1987
- 36 x 26
- 13
- 300.000
- 17/10/1991
- K. Krim
- PTT Périgueux

Mediterranean Games Latakia 1987

The idea of the Mediterranean Games, launched during the London Olympics in 1948, by the president of the Egyptian National Olympic Committee, was immediately adopted. The first games started three years later, in 1951, in Alexandria. Then the Mediterranean flame was successively sent to Barcelona in 1955, Beirut in 1959, Naples in 1963, Tunis in 1967, Izmir in 1971, Algiers in 1975, Split in 1979, Casablanca in 1983.

From 11 to 25 September 1987, Latakia will bring together the Mediterranean sporting elite.

To go through its lines, the sporting youth of seventeen Mediterranean countries will, once again, meet up, marked by friendship and fraternity and Latakia will, for two weeks, be the capital of the Mediterranean Basin.

5,000 athletes will compete in the 18 disciplines on the programme. Latakia will hence celebrate the 10th anniversary of the holding of the Mediterranean Games which will certainly not fail to give their contribution to improving the level of all participants.



The Syrian Ghada Shouaa.

Syria, the eighth Arab host of the Mediterranean Games

By organising the Mediterranean Games of 1987 in Latakia, the main port city of the country, Syria became the sixth of the eight Arab countries of the Mediterranean to host the games after Egypt (Alexandria, 1951), Lebanon (Beirut, 1959), Tunisia (Tunis, 1967 and 2001), Algeria (Algiers, 1975) and Morocco (Casablanca, 1983). Only Libya and Palestine have not yet, up until 2007, hosted these games.



SUMMARY



SEARCH



Birds

The Red Flamingo

Phoenicopterus ruber roseus

From the family Phoenicopteridae, this bird is easily recognisable by its great silhouette, its pink white plumage, with red and black on the wings, its greatly hooked beak and its very long legs and neck. This is a sociable bird frequenting lakes, swamps, bogs and rarely dams. It gets its food thanks to its beak which enables it to sift the bottom of boggy areas. In Algeria, as in the other countries of the Mediterranean Basin where the species is protected, this bird is the subject of regular census operations and particular studies. It is a regular winter bird in Algeria as in the other countries of Maghreb. It remains that its nesting is not yet proven for Algeria.

The Purple Swamphen

Porphyrio porphyrio

From the family Rallidae, the purple swamphen, slightly larger than the moorhen, with an average length of 48 cm, has a dark purplish blue plumage. As in the wetlands of Algeria in the last century, its numbers have considerably reduced further to excessive hunting. The purple swamphen is a typical bird of the swamps and bogs. Very fearful, it is rarely discovered. This is a species which feeds on seeds, insects and molluscs taken from the water or in the vegetation. The purple swamphen builds a nest on the ground or floating, made up of the leaves of aquatic plants. It lays 2 to 5 eggs and the young leave the nest as soon as they hatch. The purple swamphen has been on the list of protected species in Algeria since 1983.



Protected bird species

No less than 120 bird species live in the Algerian wetlands. These milieus are home to, in addition to the settling and summer migratory species, hundreds of thousands of winter birds belonging mostly to the families Anatidae (ducks and geese), Rallidae (Eurasian coots), as well as to the group of limicolous birds or small waders.

A large number of water bird species that are protected or threatened with extinction depend totally on the wetlands in Algeria. To do this, since 1982, Algeria has been a signatory country of the Ramsar convention on the protection of wetlands of international importance, particularly those which are the habitats of water birds, and proposes, this year, Lakes Tonga and Oubeira, in the region of El Kala, for inscription on this list.



578

- ❶ 1,00 *Phoenicopterus ruber roseus* (pink flamingo)
- ❷ 15/10/1987
- ❸ 26,9 x 35,89
- ❹ 13 1/2
- ❺ 300.000
- ❻ 17/10/1991
- ❼ S. A. Bentounes
- ❽ Enschede



579

- ❶ 1,80 *Porphyrio porphyrio* (purple swamphen)
- ❷ 15/10/1987
- ❸ 26,9 x 35,89
- ❹ 13 1/2
- ❺ 300.000
- ❻ 17/10/1991
- ❼ S. A. Bentounes
- ❽ Enschede



580

- ❶ 2,50 *Elanus caeruleus* (black-winged kite)
- ❷ 15/10/1987
- ❸ 26,9 x 35,89
- ❹ 13 1/2
- ❺ 300.000
- ❻ 17/10/1991
- ❼ S. A. Bentounes
- ❽ Enschede



581

- ❶ 2,90 *Milvus milvus* (red kite)
- ❷ 15/10/1987
- ❸ 26,9 x 35,89
- ❹ 13 1/2
- ❺ 300.000
- ❻ 17/10/1991
- ❼ S. A. Bentounes
- ❽ Enschede



1987

1982-1991

...

The Red Kite *Milvus milvus*

An excellent glider, the red kite, a species belonging to the family Accipitridae, has a forked tail and its average length is 60 cm with a wingspan which can reach 1,50 metres. It has a white head. The top of the body is brown and reddish, whereas the underneath is reddish with black stripes. The beak is dark with a black end and the legs are yellow. This species nests in the trees and frequents the mountain areas and plains with disseminated trees. A rare species in these last few years, the red kite has been on the list of non-domestic protected animal species in Algeria since 1983.



The Black-winged Kite *Elanus caeruleus*

Protected by Algerian law since 1983, this small bird of prey from the family Accipitridae has an average length of 32 cm. It has a grey and white plumage and is easily recognisable by its black shoulders and its quite short, forked and whitish coloured tail.

In this species, the iris is red. The black-winged kite frequents the open countryside near wetlands. Like the lesser kestrel, it flies on the spot when it hunts rodents and large insects.



Migration

Pink flamingos are also being born in Algeria. This discovery was just uncovered in 2007 by Prof. Semraoui from the Wetlands Research Laboratory of the University of Annaba. Up until then, the various international organisations and experienced ornithology specialists always believed that this graceful beast simply made a stop over in Algeria. The discovery is the fruit of constant surveillance of the movement of migratory birds, continual supervision of the sites and the raising of the awareness of riverside residents so as not to disrupt these beings in reproduction phase. The effort put in by an entire team on several sites of the east of the country has paid off since the researchers have just discovered that the pink flamingos are reproducing and nesting at Sebkhet El Zemoul, a salt lake located in the commune of Ouled Zouaï, to the west of the wilaya of Oum El Bouaghi, on the road connecting Aïn M'lila to Batna. Hence, international experts have travelled to the sites to observe 4,000 chicks of this species. On the occasion, and for the first time in history, 200 pink flamingos were ringed with the base reference "Born in Algeria".



SUMMARY



SEARCH



Agriculture

A driving force of the national economy, agriculture in Algeria had seen significant modifications of the Agrarian structures since 1973.

The State's contribution is considerable in the farm support mechanism. The rural world represents 60% of the total population and agriculture alone occupies a quarter of the working population.

A new reorganisation, encompassing incentive provisions for financing, loans, price, taxation, agricultural insurances and trade, has been adopted.

The promotion of the lands of the symbolic dinar, open to societies with non-resident capitals, particularly in the Grand South, offers access to farming on a large scale.

Committed to the framework of the Agrarian Revolution, 6,000 agricultural cooperatives were submitted to nationalisation and land demarcation measures.

Algeria is managing to improve the nutritional situation of the population which has doubled since 1965. The change in the average consumption of the Algerian since 1968 tends to increase in terms of quantity and a more careful balance of quality. The nutritional situation of the production in general has recorded a favourable development with regards the downwards trends of the main nutritional deficiencies. The sector's results concerning the agricultural added value per active farm are 1,912 dollars, compared to 503 dollars in 1962. The agricultural added value per hectare of area used by agriculture is more than 90 dollars compared to its 1962 level (25.2 dollars). The yields per hectare are around +1% for the cereals (wheat and barely) and dates, +0.8% for the garden vegetables, 1.7% of which for tomatoes, 2.4% for dry onions and 1.4% for potatoes.

The Mitidja

The Mitidja is a fertile plain of 1,400 km² to the south of Algiers. It has been promoted to be one of the richest and most fertile agricultural regions of Algeria. After independence, agriculture, focused in the colonial era on exporting to the mainland (grapes and citrus fruits), was re-converted into arboriculture and dairy farming. Other than its recognised agricultural vocation, the Mitidja has seen the installation of industries – mainly focused on the agro-food industry – in Boufarik, El Affroun, Rouiba and Dar El Beïda.



582

- ❶ 1,00 Dam
- ❷ 26/11/1987
- ❸ 36 x 26
- ❹ 10 1/4
- ❺ 300.000
- ❻ 17/10/1991
- ❼ A. Kerbouche
- ❽ BA printing office



583

- ❶ 1,00 Promoting lands
- ❷ 26/11/1987
- ❸ 36 x 26
- ❹ 10 1/4
- ❺ 300.000
- ❻ 17/10/1991
- ❼ K. Krim
- ❽ BA printing office



584

- ❶ 1,00 Dune fixing
- ❷ 26/11/1987
- ❸ 26 x 36
- ❹ 10 1/4
- ❺ 300.000
- ❻ 17/10/1991
- ❼ K. Krim
- ❽ BA printing office



585

- ❶ 1,00 National production
- ❷ 26/11/1987
- ❸ 26 x 36
- ❹ 10 1/4
- ❺ 300.000
- ❻ 17/10/1991
- ❼ A. Kerbouche
- ❽ BA printing office



1987

1982-1991



586

- ❶ 1,00
- ❷ 07/12/1987
- ❸ 26 x 36
- ❹ 10 1/4
- ❺ 300.000
- ❻ 17/10/1991
- ❼ T. Boukeroui
- ❽ BA printing office

African Telecommunications Day

In rural areas, the geographic dispersion is combined with the low telephone penetration rates. The topographic conditions – mountains, archipelagos, deserts, road infrastructures and insufficient energy resources – amplify the difficulties. Two phenomena have, however, acted to improve this situation : initially, the state's desire to offer everyone the same service, a factor of economic development and national unity, then the spectacular technological progresses of the last twenty years which have made the realisation of performing, reliable and more economic materials possible. Given the similarity of the problems posed by the rural telecommunications to the entire continent, the difficulties on a regional basis also have to be dealt with, hence the interest of harmonising the efforts of the African countries.

Furthermore, the interdependent relationships of many factors – loans, technology, supervision, organisation, exploitation and training – require, given the extent and the complexity of the problems posed, the implementation of an integrated solution which in all cases exceeds the financial resources or the technical capacities of African countries when they act alone.

It is in this context of increasing awareness of the problems that the Pan-African Telecommunications Committee (Panaftel), comprised of representatives of the AUO, the AEC, the ADB, the PATU and the ITU, has carried out efforts aiming to make the objectives of the

Arusha Declaration a reality. This stipulates: “(...) Enabling everyone to have easy access to the telephone as of the start of the next century and, in a timely manner, to the other services which telecommunications can provide”. We will also point out the launch, this year, of the feasibility study of the Rascom (Regional African Satellite Communication System) project aiming to satisfy the priority needs of the African continent.



The ICT by all and for all

“The generalised use of these technologies is more pressing than ever in Africa, a continent whose leaders have set themselves priority objectives to support the process of democratisation, to improve the political and economic governance and to give a boost to intra-regional trade. In spite of this urgency, African is still faced with the imperative of its material and human capacities, thus enabling it to make the most of the extraordinary possibilities offered by the new information and communication technologies. The dense fabric of the information society is being woven at great speed. All peoples of the world must become its craftsmen and its beneficiaries.”

*[Extract from the speech by
Mr Abdelaziz Bouteflika,
2nd phase of the WSIS in Tunis, 2005.]*



SUMMARY



SEARCH



Communication infrastructures

Algeria has a well meshed and asphalted road network over a hundred thousand linear kilometres. As for the railway network, this covers four thousand kilometres. These communication infrastructures are mostly located along the coast and serve the main towns. They are sometimes timeworn and, above all, remain insufficient compared to the ever-increasing needs both of automobile traffic and of the economic activity. The east-west traffic, which uses the axis located to the north, is starting to experience congestion. To attend to this state of affairs, within the framework of the five year 1980-1984 plan, it was decided to start the works of an East-West motorway. The targeted objective is to make the circulation more fluid for the users of the road and to give it the means of the Maghreb economic construction and, by extension, to favour the development of relations between Maghreb and Europe. This, hence, means completing the realisation of the transport infrastructure projects scheduled since the end of the 1970s.

Large projects are designed and some works scheduled for the realisation, the renewal or the modernisation of this sector. This is the case of the 55km railway line Bordj Bou-Arréridj-M'sila and the 68km line Aïn M'lila-Oum El Bouaghi. A consistent package has been allocated to these infrastructure projects which are considered to be priorities. The sectoral programme shows the firm desire of the public authorities to open up the region of

the High Plateaus thanks to a series of urban freeways linking the medium and small sized towns to the railway network. Furthermore, the merchandise lines will enable the activity of the Bir El Ater plant to be developed, as well as the Elma Labiod cement works, the Bellara phosphoric acid plant and many other economic activities besides.



Hopper near Algiers.

The first train

In Algeria, the first railway networks, realised by the French administration, were part of the framework of the Napoleon III plan which, through these constructions, intended to exploit the far-ming and mining resources of colonised Algeria. The first section built was Algiers-Blida over a distance of 51km, opened in 1862, for the transportation of agricultural produce from Mitidja to the Port of Algiers.

Marshalling yard, Algiers.



587

- ❶ 2,90 Roadway constructions
- ❷ 17/12/1987
- ❸ 36 x 26
- ❹ 10 1/4
- ❺ 300.000
- ❻ 17/10/1991
- ❼ A. Kerbouche
- ❽ BA printing office



588

- ❶ 3,30 Railway transport to the High Plateaus
- ❷ 17/12/1987
- ❸ 36 x 26
- ❹ 10 1/4
- ❺ 300.000
- ❻ 17/10/1991
- ❼ A. Kerbouche
- ❽ BA printing office



1987

1982-1991



589

- 1,00
- Houari-Boumediène
UST, Algiers
- 24/12/1987
- 36 x 26
- 10 1/4
- 300.000
- 17/10/1991
- K. Krim
- BA printing office



590

- 2,50 UST Oran
- 24/12/1987
- 36 x 26
- 10 1/4
- 300.000
- 17/10/1991
- K. Krim
- BA printing office



591

- 2,90
- University of Constantine
- 24/12/1987
- 36 x 26
- 10 1/4
- 300.000
- 17/10/1991
- K. Krim
- BA printing office



592

- 3,30 USI Emir Abdelkader,
Constantine
- 24/12/1987
- 26 x 36
- 10 1/4
- 300.000
- 17/10/1991
- K. Krim
- BA printing office

Algerian universities

The Houari-Boumediène University of Science and Technology (USTHB), to the east of Algiers, is part of this desire to development knowledge. With its ever-increasing numbers of students, the USTHB is particularly characterised by its scientific and technical potential reputed to be the highest in the country.

Created in 1974, five kilometres from the Houari-Boumediène international airport, the USTHB is undisputedly the pride of the commune of Bab Ezzouar where it is located. Its prestige is not only linked to its size, but also to its contribution to the generalised passing down of knowledge. The Mentouri University of Constantine, designed by the Brazilian architect Oscar Neimeyer, is the other pride of Algeria. Since 1971, it has welcomed Algerian and foreign students distributed over the different campuses. Loyal to its reputation of a cultural and religious city, Constantine is home to the University of Islamic Sciences. It was inaugurated in 1984 at the same

time as the Grand Mosque Emir Abdelkader, a magnificent architectural monument, whose sites it shares.

To overcome a void in terms of technical education in the west of the country, the University of Science and Technology of Oran was created. This university was built in accordance with the needs and means of the time. From 1975 to January 1979, the education was ensured in the premises of the Ecole normale supérieure d'enseignement polytechnique (ENSEP). The start of the second term of 1978-1979 started in the premises of the Institut de génie civil et de génie mécanique of Oran (IGCMO), initially designed solely to accept students from these two disciplines.

In order to avoid the travelling of students to the universities of the centre and east of the country, other disciplines have been accepted in this university. These disciplines are: electronics, electrical engineering, marine engineering, architecture and optometry.

The bridges of knowledge

Algeria has placed the education centre at the very centre of its priorities. Taking inspiration from the philosophic thought of the Brazilian Darcy Ribeiro and from his concept of an open university, Oscar Niemeyer designed the University of Constantine. The architect, who was able to bend concrete to his aesthetic requirements, overcame the space of disciplinary obstacles. Just like the city of bridges, the university was built in accordance with a rationale enabling a footbridge to be established between the different faculties.

On 29 March 1968, President Houari Boumediène placed down the first stone of this great architectural work. The construction of this project was entrusted to the national company ECOTEC. Located in Aïn El Bey, at the exit of the city, and stretching over an area of 544 660 m², the Mentouri University of Constantine welcomed its first students in 1971.



SUMMARY



SEARCH



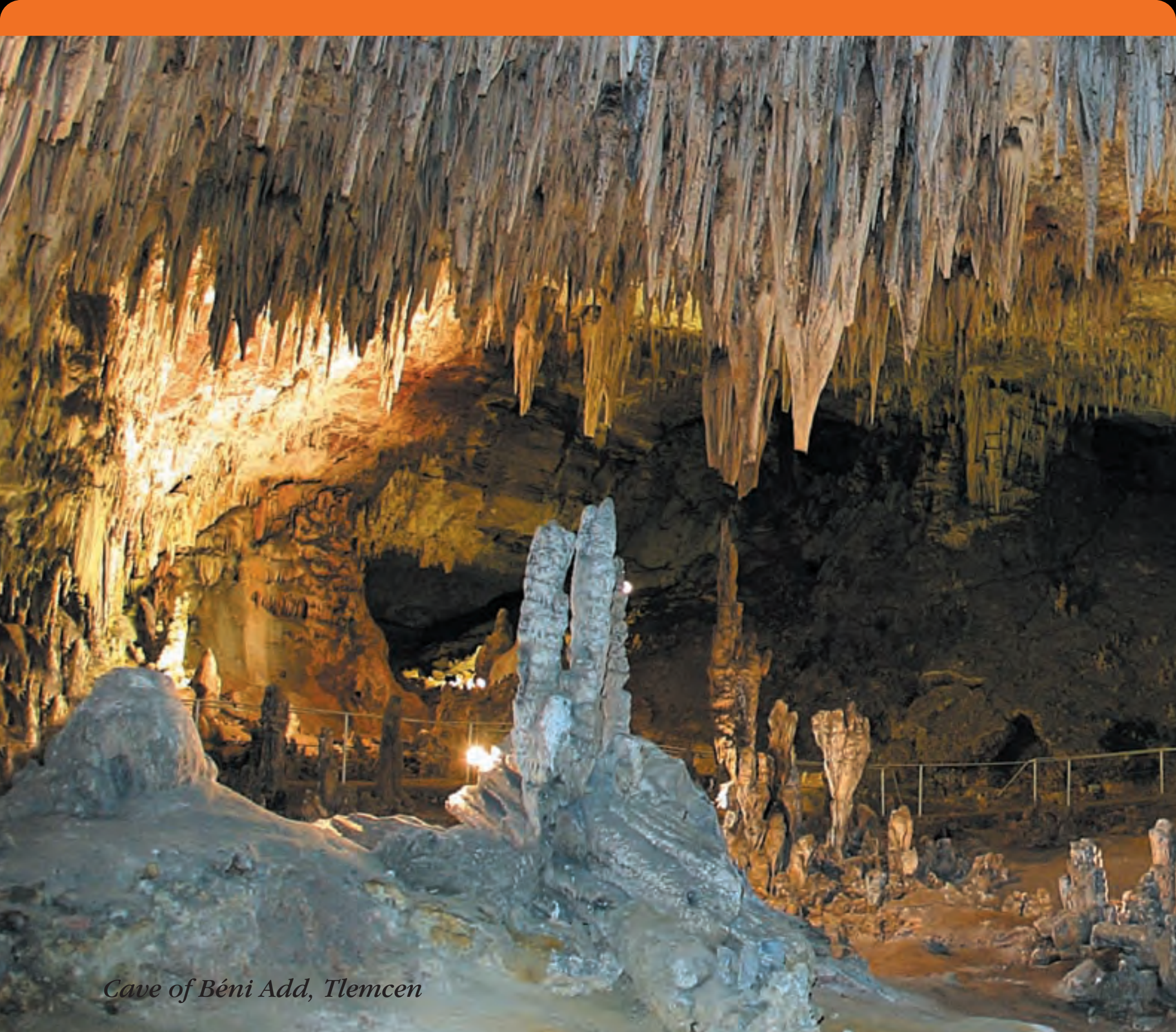


From 2,000 at the time of independence to 1,000,000 today

From 1962 to 2007, in the space of 45 years only, the Algerian University made a gigantic leap forward which places it in the very top ranks in the world: from little more than 2,000 students at the time of independence, concentrated in the sole University of Algiers, their number has increased to 1,000,000 enrolled students and might exceed 1,500,000 by 2009. In terms of student infrastructures, today there are 60 higher education establishments, including 27 universities. In 2004, a five-year plan to develop and extend the academic network was launched, whose objective was to create 500,000 pedagogic places and 12 new university centres.

The budget assigned to the education and scientific research sector represents about 6% of the State's operating budget and 1.4% of GDP. The Higher Education Act of April 1999 gives to the higher education establishments the status of public establishments of a scientific, cultural and professional nature, a legal entity with financial autonomy. .





Cave of Béni Add, Tlemcen



SUMMARY



SEARCH





SUMMARY



SEARCH



1988

1982-1991



593

- ❶ 1,00
- ❷ 26/01/1988
- ❸ 36 x 26
- ❹ 10 1/4
- ❺ 300.000
- ❻ 11/06/1992
- ❼ K. Krim
- ❽ BA printing office

10th anniversary of the International Fund for Agricultural Development

The International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) finances projects designed for the most deprived layers of the rural population of developing countries : small farmers, fisherman, pastors as well as land-less rural inhabitants. These projects help these categories increase their production of food products and their earnings. The IFAD was founded in December 1977. In its first nine years of operating, it invested in 188 projects in 88 countries with a total of 2.3 billion dollars. At the same time it mobilised over 9 billion dollars of additional resources through co-financing with other institutions and also thanks to the aid of the beneficiary governments themselves. The projects financed up until today are shown, at full yield, by production equivalent to 23 million tonnes of wheat, i.e. over 20% of the food imported in the developing countries, from which over 15 million families, i.e. some 83 million individuals, will

benefit. To deal with the problems of the poor rural inhabitants, the IFAD has adopted a few very specific methods : analysis of the situations and needs of the populations before considering the appropriate financing solutions ; involvement of the beneficiaries in the design and execution of the projects, particularly the costs of running the project ; maximum encouragement of private initiative, the IFAD endeavours to provide them with the services (loans, opinions on agricultural matters, marketing, etc.) which they need ; help in the creation of independent institutions responsible for granting loans, carrying out research works and ensuring training corresponding directly to the needs of the small farmer ; commitment and maintenance of active dialogues with the governments – donors and beneficiaries – in terms of the direct and indirect financing policy, so that the incentives needed are granted to the poor rural inhabitants.

Combating malnutrition

Under-nourishment affects hundreds of millions of people throughout the world. The largest number of people suffering from chronic malnutrition is found in Asia, but it is in Sub-Saharan Africa that the phenomenon of famine achieves serious proportions. In 19 of the 46 countries located in Sub-Saharan Africa, the average energy deficiency is 300 kilocalories per person per day. In Asia, however, only three of the 19 countries report as large a deficiency, according to the estimates of the FAO.



The meetings of the FAO highlight the food imbalance in the world.



SUMMARY



SEARCH



Autonomy of the public company

The autonomy of the company is a central element of the economic reform carried out by the Algerian public authorities. This vast movement to reorganise the national economy relies on the distinction and consistent breakdown between the attributes of the State as the public authority and its prerogatives in its capacity as the main shareholder or owner of the public companies making up the national economic fabric. By making the company more responsible for the carrying out of its objectives and by leaving it the initiative in terms of management, the autonomy of the company essentially aims to release the creative and productive capacities of the company from any interference and administrative constraint. In this vision of boosting public companies, a legal and judicial framework has been put in place to

offer all the conditions of success to the new entities and particularly for the redevelopment and the establishment of an appropriate environment capable of responding to the new expectations of the companies and to their obligations. Hence, the legal forms, the economic functions, the relations with planning, the responsibilities towards the State and the national community have been the subject of several laws adopted by the National Popular Assembly and are now part of the fundamental references for all the economic public companies.

This clarification of the missions and statutes will, in future, be the favoured grounds of the company's actions designed to improve the use of the human and material resources it has, but also its contribution to the economic and social development of the country.



Birth of the Shareholder State

The application of the law no. 88-01 of 12 January 1988 creating the corporate governance act commits Algeria to a process of adjusting and restructuring the national economy.

Henceforth, state-controlled companies are autonomous at the financial level.

Created within this framework, the Stake-holding Fund is responsible, as a fiduciary agent of the State, for the financial investments and stake-holdings in the capital of state-controlled companies in order to generate profits.



- ❶ 1,00
- ❷ 25/02/1988
- ❸ 26 x 36
- ❹ 10 1/4
- ❺ 300.000
- ❻ 11/06/1992
- ❼ T. Boukeroui
- ❽ BA printing office

594



1988

1982-1991



- ❶ 1,00
- ❷ 08/03/1988
- ❸ 26 x 36
- ❹ 10 1/4
- ❺ 300.000
- ❻ 11/06/1992
- ❼ K. Krim
- ❽ BA printing office

595

International Women's Day

On 8 March each year, International Women's Day is celebrated throughout the world. In Algeria, the occasion is made the most of to measure the progress made, and to draw up reports in the domain of women's rights and their political, social, cultural and economic emancipation. The commemoration of this day dates back to the end of the 19th century in the United States and in Europe where demonstrations which highlighted the fight of women to obtain better working conditions and recognition of their fundamental rights, such as the right to vote, were organised. Several versions have been put forward as to the exact original of this day, the most widespread being that, on 8 March 1857 in New York, women textile workers protested against their poor working conditions and started strikes to demand more quality with men and better salaries.

Other versions, cited in United Nations publications, uphold that International Women's Day is more linked to a demonstration in favour of the voting right for women organised by the National Committee of Women of the American Socialist Party. Initially known as Women's Day, this demonstration took place on 28 February 1909 and was celebrated annually in the United States on the last Sunday of February up until 1913. Another version relates that the famous German socialist leader, Clara Zetkin, presented a resolution during the 2nd International

Conference of Socialist Women of 1910 in Copenhagen, Denmark, for the fights carried out by women throughout the world to be recognised. The first International Women's Day was therefore celebrated on 19 March the following year in Austria, Denmark, Germany and Switzerland. In 1977, i.e. two years after the celebration of International Women's Year, the United Nations adopted a resolution in favour of a day for women's rights. 8 March was therefore the date selected.



They are present in all economic and social sectors of the country.

Security women

For a long time considered as a domain reserved for men, the Algerian security services are increasingly opening up to women. From the army to the police, including the gendarmerie in between, today women no longer hesitate about joining the security forces to make a career in them, shattering the taboos and taking up the challenges. Whilst the Algerian police force showed the example at the start of the 1970s, through the graduation of the first female police officers, the gendarmerie stood out in 2005 with the graduation of the very first women officers. This honours both these institutions and Algerian women.



Women up to the missions.



SUMMARY



SEARCH



75th anniversary of the Arab Scout Movement

Just like the rest of the Arab world, Algeria is commemorating the 75th anniversary of the creation of the Arab Scout Movement this year. Founded jointly in the Lebanon and in Syria in the year 1912, the Scout Movement was developed immediately in Palestine, Egypt and then Iraq. In 1924, the scout movement was placed under the Arab aegis. It became part of the World Organisation of the Scout Movement (WOSM) in 1954. An independent educational organisation, the Arab Scout Movement mainly relies on the educational principle put in place by Baden-Powell, whilst respecting the traditional values of the Arab social environment. The Arab Scout Movement is offering its members, throughout the year 1988, participation in national and international camps in nature and charitable and humanitarian activities.

Comprised of several representative bodies of Arab scouting and national delegates, the movement has the mission of promoting its principles both nationally and internationally and the spirit of belonging and fraternity between the members, as well as the application of the recommendations made by the congress.

The Arab Scout Movement, whose main strength is unity and integrity, will contribute to the design of programmes and projects in favour of youth, and to the development and cooperation with other international organisations. The first international congress of Arab Scouts took place in Syria in the year 1954. The event, which brought together about forty Arab delegations, was placed under the theme of “Promoting the development tools of the Scout Movement in the Arab countries”.



Mohamed Bouras in a scout uniform.

Two years later, the second congress, which brought together the members of Arab scouting in Cairo, saw the creation of the first Arab Scouts Bureau. The creation of the scout movement in Algeria dates back to the middle of the 1930s. It is represented by the Algerian Muslim Scouts (SMA) Foundation, initiated by the chahid fighter Mohamed Bouras.

Determination and values

The Algerian Muslim Scouts, this “organisation which tests and challenges have strengthened in its determination to move forward without ever deviating from its course has remained strongly committed to its values”.

[Message from President Abdelaziz Bouteflika at the 9th National Congress of the Algerian Muslim Scouts. Algiers, 30 November 2005.]

Headquarters of the Organisation of Algerian Muslim Scouts in Algiers



596

- ❶ 2,00
- ❷ 07/04/1988
- ❸ 26 x 36
- ❹ 10 1/4
- ❺ 300.000
- ❻ 11/06/1992
- ❼ T. Boukeroui
- ❽ BA printing office



1988

1982-1991



- ❶ 1,00 Hammam Bou-Hanifa
- ❷ 14/07/1988
- ❸ 26 x 36
- ❹ 10 1/4
- ❺ 300.000
- ❻ 11/06/1992
- ❼ T. Boukeroui
- ❽ BA printing office

597



- ❶ 2,90 Hammam Chellala
- ❷ 14/07/1988
- ❸ 36 x 26
- ❹ 10 1/4
- ❺ 300.000
- ❻ 11/06/1992
- ❼ T. Boukeroui
- ❽ BA printing office

598



- ❶ 3,30 Hammam Righa
Aïn Tolba
- ❷ 14/07/1988
- ❸ 36 x 26
- ❹ 10 1/4
- ❺ 300.000
- ❻ 11/06/1992
- ❼ T. Boukeroui
- ❽ BA printing office

599

Health resort

Surrounded by mountains, the Hammam Bou-Hanifa spa, close to Mascara, is the centre of about fifteen hot bicarbonate, chloride and radioactive springs. Its warm to hiot waters are all indicated to treat rheumatism, neurological diseases, as well as digestive and metabolic problems. The Hammam Chellala or Meskhoutine spa, near Guelma, is characterised by about ten high output springs (500 litres a second).

Its temperature, 95°C, makes it one of the hottest springs in the world with those of Iceland. Its bicarbonate, chloride, arsenic and radioactive waters release hydrogen

sulphide and are recommended for rheumatoid and respiratory diseases. Its 500 metres wide and eight metres high waterfalls have inspired the legend of the “honeymoon” “laârayess”.

At one hundred kilometres from the west of Algiers, in a verdant setting appreciated for its climatic qualities, is the Hammam Righa spa. Its great hotel was destroyed by the 1980 earthquake. After this catastrophe, some springs, such as Aïn Tolba, disappeared. Those which remain functional have a total output of 54 m³/hour. Their waters have a temperature of 54 degrees.

Roman baths

Behind the name “roman baths” which are found everywhere in Algeria, hides an entire spa history. During the Punic period, three small steles were erected at Hammam Meskhoutine. In Caesarean Mauretania, eight cities were built around springs, including the three spas indicated above. Later on, the Arabs and the Turks took up again with these springs without, however, making them part of their everyday life. In Algiers, between the 15th and the 19th centuries, the waters captured, heated and stored were used to operate more than 50 hammams.

Thermal waters in Zelfana.



Spa treatments

Spa treatments are a group of means implemented to exploit the therapeutic virtues of mineral waters. Thermal water is a warm mineral water. Crenotherapy, practiced during thermal cures, is the therapeutic use of thermal water near the mineral spring itself, which avoids the alternatives which sometimes occur very quickly as soon as the water is transported. The thermal waters are theoretically distinguished by their thermality, i.e. their temperature, their radioactivity and their chemical composition. The hyperthermal waters are the hottest and most radioactive, whereas the hypothermal waters are the coldest and the least radioactive.



SUMMARY



SEARCH



Olympic Games Seoul 1988



Scene of the Seoul Olympic Games opening ceremony.

Seoul, the capital of South Korea, will, from 17 September to 2 October 1988, host the 24th edition of the Olympic Games, placed this year under the theme of peace and reconciliation between peoples. Seoul, which was selected in September 1981 by the International Olympic Committee (IOC) after beating its joint candidate Nagoya (Japan) at the end of the vote counting, has used all human and material means to guarantee the success of these Olympic Games. The gigantic Olympic stadium of Seoul as well as the Olympic village have been redeveloped to receive the 100,000 expected spectators in the best conditions. The Seoul Olympic Games this year are recording a participation record with 159 States. There are 8,391 participants, 2,194 women and

6,197 men, who have qualified for the disciplines. 237 events, broken down into 25 disciplines, are part of this edition's programme. The athletics section, present in all editions, will have 42 events (18 women's and 24 men's), whereas table tennis, a new discipline in the Olympic Games programme, has been added for the first time and tennis is returning after an absence of 64 years. Basking in the glow of its success at the Los Angeles Olympic Games (USA), two bronze medals won by Zaoui Mohamed and Moussa Mustapha in boxing, Algeria, which is getting ready to take part in these Seoul Olympics, will attempt to consolidate its position. An international sports competition, the Olympic Games have been organised every four years since 1896.

Emotion

The opening ceremony of the Seoul Games was a moment particularly full of emotions with the entrance of the flame into the stadium carried by the Korean Sohn Kee-chung (76 years old), the winner of the marathon of the 1936 Berlin games as a Japanese athlete.

In 1936, Sohn was forced to enrol under a Japanese name, as Korea was occupied by Japan at the time.



600

- ❶ 2,90
- ❷ 21/07/1988
- ❸ 26 x 36
- ❹ 10 1/4
- ❺ 300.000
- ❻ 11/06/1992
- ❼ S. A. Bentounes
- ❽ BA printing office



1988

1982-1991



- ❶ 2,90
- ❷ 08/09/1988
- ❸ 26 x 36
- ❹ 10 1/4
- ❺ 300.000
- ❻ 11/06/1992
- ❼ K. Krim
- ❽ BA printing office

601

International Literacy Day

In 1962, the year of independence, 85% of the Algerian people were illiterate (5,600,000 out of a population of 9,000,000 inhabitants). Since then, knowing that the fundamental basis of the cultural transformation resides in the fight against illiteracy and the generalisation of education, the political leadership of the country made it its major concern. Hence, the illiteracy rate has been able to be successively reduced from 85% in the aftermath of the independence to 75% in 1966, to come down to 57.7% in 1977. The fight undertaken against illiteracy is wide scale insofar as it affects all citizens concerned without distinction of gender and age. It is essentially based on each citizen's right for knowledge.

This is a difficult mission that requires major resources, particularly accommodation capacities, a trained human resource and appropriate educational methods.

With regards the schooling of children born after the independence, the objective consists of extending the duration of basic public instruction through the mandatory education then to go onto a qualitative stage so as to link the schooling orientation to the employment sector which must itself fall in line with the country's ever-increasing needs in terms of a qualified workforce. This requires the concentration of efforts on scientific and technological education.

Combating illiteracy

The illiteracy rate in Algeria is estimated at 26.5%. The phenomenon, which concerns approximately 7 million Algerians, is dealt with through a national literacy strategy put in place in 2005 with the objective of halving the current number by 2015. In the academic year 2003-2004, the number of people enrolled within the framework of the literacy programme was 138,974, 78.80% of whom were women. Almost 14% of the total number enrolled are aged between 10 and 19, whereas over 80% are aged between 20 and 59. The people concerned have been taught by 5,515 teachers.

*Education, a right
for everyone of all ages.*



A day for the knowledge

The International Literacy Day, on 8 September 1988, is being celebrated for the twenty-third consecutive time. This day was established by Unesco in 1966 upon the proposal of the World Congress of Ministers of Education which was held in Tehran in 1965 in view of eliminating illiteracy in the world.

Every year, 8 September is an opportunity to draw up reports and reward the deserving efforts of institutions or individuals that work for this cause.



SUMMARY



SEARCH



Protection of the magot monkey

Algeria has created ten national parks classed as of 1983 in order to preserve the representative samples of the large variety of landscapes, forests, plants and animals which are native to the Algerian ecosystem. The magot monkey, a threatened species, is concerned by this measure. Each year, hundreds of baby magots are seized by customs throughout the world. These animals suffer traumatism affecting their behaviour therefore, as these seizures can last more than 20 days during which the monkeys wait in a one metre squared cage. The major problem is that it is difficult to have them looked after by the organisations which rarely have space for these animals. This is especially the case given that these animals reproduce well in capacity, which means that the zoological parks which have groups of magots already have a lot of them. Furthermore, most of the time, these are lone animals and are therefore difficult to reintroduce into a group. In general, they are euthanised.

A protection plan has been drawn up by specialists who propose :

- ◆ carrying out a real information campaign on the magot monkey to raise the public's awareness ;
- ◆ making these animals and their lifestyle known in educational institutions through educational lessons, by teaching the pupils to respect them and protect them ;
- ◆ making the laws concerning them stricter and punishing any traffic of these animals very severely ;
- ◆ drawing up an eco-tourism programme enabling funds to be raised ;
- ◆ strictly prohibiting the sale of these animals ;
- ◆ putting in place teams specialised in the protection of magot monkeys. As for reintroduction, this consists of a territoriality declared a "natural reserve" where the monkeys would be protected against poaching by people, controlling the protection domain of the species and the biology of the magot monkeys.

Threatened mountain crest monkeys

Concentrated in the Djurdjura with a total of 600 individuals, the populations of the mountain crest monkeys, compared to those of the forest, are the most threatened with extinction. Their resources are barely abundant and dispersed over greatly reduced sites which cannot support a large animal load. This explains their fragmentation into small unstable groups varying from 10 to 30 individuals from one day to the next. The ageing is very pronounced in them and the percentage of females amongst the young individuals is particularly low.



602

- 1 0,50 *Macaca sylvanus*
- 2 15/09/1988
- 3 36 x 26
- 4 10 1/4
- 5 400.000
- 6 11/06/1992
- 7 A. Kerbouche
- 8 BA printing office



603

- 1 0,90 *Macaca sylvanus*
- 2 15/09/1988
- 3 36 x 26
- 4 10 1/4
- 5 400.000
- 6 11/06/1992
- 7 A. Kerbouche
- 8 BA printing office



604

- 1 1,00 *Macaca sylvanus*
- 2 15/09/1988
- 3 26 x 36
- 4 10 1/4
- 5 400.000
- 6 11/06/1992
- 7 A. Kerbouche
- 8 BA printing office



605

- 1 1,80 *Macaca sylvanus*
- 2 15/09/1988
- 3 26 x 36
- 4 10 1/4
- 5 400.000
- 6 11/06/1992
- 7 A. Kerbouche
- 8 BA printing office



1988

1982-1991



- ❶ 2,90
- ❷ 13/10/1988
- ❸ 26 x 36
- ❹ 10 1/4
- ❺ 300.000
- ❻ 11/06/1992
- ❼ T. Boukeroui
- ❽ BA printing office

606

40th anniversary of the World Health Organisation

“Health for all, all for health”

The deputy Secretary General of the United Nations declared in the first World Health Assembly in 1948 : “The WHO has a pioneer mission and an essential role. It will probably be the most universal international action organisation which has ever existed in the history of the world. On day, the Organisation will embrace the entire universal city of free men in a powerful and effective network of protection against disease, suffering and death.” The WHO then had 55 member countries, 27 of which were developing countries. Today, 166 Member States represent almost all the planet’s territories. The Organisation fulfils the essential function of orientation and coordination of the international health action which its constitution forces on it. The 166 Member States are unanimous in wanting to collaborate on the path of health for everyone, by applying a strategy which relies on four pillars :

- ◆ the political desire to improve health in order to enable individuals to lead an economically productive and socially enhancing life ;
- ◆ the appropriate, scientifically founded, socially acceptable and financially affordable technology ;
- ◆ the intersectoral cooperation between the health sector and the other socio-economic and cultural sectors ;
- ◆ the participation of individuals and communities in the process of implementing directives, measures and health promotion and protection means. Knowledge and experience in the domain of health sciences enable healthcare to be offered to the entire world’s inhabitants. Equity and social justice mean that health progress has to be within the reach of everyone. Health for all and all for health.

[According to the editorial of the Director General of the WHO : “World Health Forum”, vol. 9, no. 1.]



The General Assembly of the WHO takes up the health challenges affecting mankind.

Total vaccination

In the spirit of the “Polio Plus” campaign carried out by the Rotary Club International, the General Assembly of the World Health Organisation (WHO), decided, on 13 May 1988, to launch an appeal to eradicate the main diseases for which there is a vaccine. In the year 1988, 60% of the planet’s children were vaccinated against poliomyelitis, diphtheria, whooping cough, tetanus, measles and tuberculosis before their first birthday.



SUMMARY



SEARCH



Combating apartheid



Martin Luther King, a Black civil rights activist in the United States.

Apartheid, which in Afrikaans means “separate development of races”, is simply a system of discrimination and racial segregation which the government of South Africa has officially practiced since 1948. This system removes the majority of the population – the Black South Africans – from all political activities of the country by applying a whole arsenal of laws and repressive regulations on them. Aware of the seriousness of this problem, in 1952 twelve Member States of the United Nations presented a report

in which they exposed the multiple and numerous breaches of human rights which the apartheid system implies for over 80% of the population of South Africa. Since then, this practice, described as a “crime against humanity” has been regularly denounced by the entire international community within the framework of the United Nations system. Hence, all of its bodies (General Assembly, Security Council, subsidiary bodies and specialised institution) have agreed on measures designed to



Thabo Mbeki

A South African politician, Thabo Mvuyelwa Mbeki was born on 18 June 1942. Joining the ranks of the ANC (African National Congress) at the age of 14, he represented it before foreign governments as of 1967. Appointed Head of the Department of Information as of 1984 and of the Department of Foreign Affairs in 1989, in 1994 he occupied one of the two posts of the vice-presidency of Nelson Mandela, with Frederik de Klerk. When de Klerk resigned in 1996, he became the sole vice-president of South Africa. He was elected President of the Republic in 1999 and re-elected in 2004 with a parliamentary majority.



- ❶ 2,50
- ❷ 17/11/1988
- ❸ 30 x 26
- ❹ 10 1/4
- ❺ 300.000
- ❻ 11/06/1992
- ❼ K. Krim
- ❽ BA printing office

607



SUMMARY



SEARCH



1988

1982-1991

...

combat apartheid. Other than the many resolutions it has adopted on this question, the General Assembly has on several occasions drawn the attention of the Security Council to what it has described as a threat for international peace and security and has recommended that it take appropriate measures, including the application of global and mandatory sanctions to force the South African government to dismantle the apartheid system. In 1962, a special anti-apartheid committee was created in the United Nations to “monitor the evolution of the racial policy of the South African government”. Since 1965, the General Assembly of the United Nations has created several special funds designed to come to the help of the victims of apartheid, such as the putting in place of the Anti-Apartheid Centre called up to gather as much information as possible on the harmful consequences of this heinous and discriminatory system by definition. In 1978, a International Convention on the Elimination and Repression of the Crime of Apartheid was adopted by the General Assembly and opened up for

the signature of the Member States (over 80 States have ratified it up until now). Upon the instigation of the special anti-apartheid committee, a declaration, which was also adopted to reconfirm the commitment of the governments and peoples of the entire world to take measures to eliminate apartheid, led to the declaration by the General Assembly of the United Nations of an International Anti-Apartheid Year (March 1978 - March 1979). Since then, several international campaigns and conferences have been organised to condemn apartheid and demand that a world system of global and mandatory sanctions are applied by the entire international community to force South Africa to dismantle the apartheid system. The celebrations of the 25th anniversary of the creation of the AUO and of the United Nations special anti-apartheid council offered a new opportunity to the African peoples and to the entire international community to show their solidarity and their relentless support for the people of South Africa in their fight against apartheid.



Nelson Mandela at the UN tribune in June 1990.



SUMMARY



SEARCH



The 6th FLN Congress

Upon the report of the bureau of the National Preparation Commission for the 6th FLN Congress and in accordance with the provisions of the articles of association of the party, the President of the Republic, Secretary General of the National Liberation Front Party, has set the holding of the 6th Congress for 27 and 28 November 1988. This Congress is part of a specific framework imprinted with the grandiose challenges which demand boldness in thought and in action, whilst remaining loyal to the principles of the Revolution.

The 6th Congress takes place particularly after the holding of the regional conferences of the delegates of the activist base of the party and the sessions of the national councils of the mass organisations, as well as the professional, scientific and cultural unions which have expressed, after long and fruitful discussions, the need to initiate profound and all-encompassing reforms. These are reforms which the Central Committee of the Party has highlighted by calling for favouring the lively forces of society in view of an effective participation of the youth in the edification of the country within the framework of the new organisation and of the provisions of the National Charter, with the objectives being to consolidate the democracy, to adapt the organic forms and to develop action methods.

Furthermore, this 6th Congress is being held at a time when the Algerian people have expressed themselves through a massive “yes” to the referendum of 3 November on the constitutional revision and which has ratified the major changes on the executive. This is an important phase which calls for a clear vision of the future and a spirit of renewal which enable the lively forces of the nation, particularly a youth with legitimate aspirations, to contribute to the national expansion.



Self-criticism and adaptation of the Algerian political system.



608

- ❶ 1,00
- ❷ 27/11/1988
- ❸ 26 x 36
- ❹ 10 1/4
- ❺ 300.000
- ❻ 11/06/1992
- ❼ Dessin ANEP
- ❽ BA printing office

Listening to the people

Making the changes and corrections to the conduct of affairs of State when the situation makes this necessary, whilst listening to the demands of the populations was confirmed on the occasion of the holding of the 6th congress of the FLN. This congress will be a prelude to the large changes which will take place in 1989 with the referendum on the new Constitution.



1988

1982-1991



609

- 1,00 Hillside reservoirs
- 22/12/1988
- 36 x 26
- 10 1/4
- 300.000
- 11/06/1992
- K. Krim
- BA printing office



610

- 1,00 New organisation of the agricultural domains
- 22/12/1988
- 36 x 26
- 10 1/4
- 300.000
- 11/06/1992
- T. Boukeroui
- BA printing office

Agriculture

The earth has always been an inexhaustible and generous resource in the history of our country. Even today it is still, in spite of the intensive development of other sources and forms of wealth, an immense potential of resources and of the future. Agriculture benefits from a major interest expressed by measures which encourage production and investment. The food self-sufficiency, which is among the conditions of the economic independence, is at the centre of all the domestic efforts and is a sizable stake externally. Other than the development of hydraulics, sciences and techniques in agriculture, the protection of farming land and the promotion of lands are the subject of vast incentive and encouragement programmes to improve the agricultural potential and respond to the needs of the economy and of society. The rural world and the agricultural activity are increasingly affected by promotion programmes, so as to return to the earth its place and its rank in the national development



Farming techniques are tested in Algeria, particularly greenhouse growing.

progress and the consolidation of the nation's economic independence.

The National Agricultural Development Plan

The National Agricultural Development Plan (PNDA) was put in place in September 2000 and was extended in June 2002 to the rural dimension. The PNDA is an instrument which ensures the country food security, rural development and the conservation of its natural resources. It has set itself the main objectives of breaking away from the risky vision of "food self-sufficiency" to become part of a rationale of "food security" and moving towards a minimum production threshold for the basic products. In 2006, the results of the application of the PNDA are significant: 348,000 farms have benefited from the State's support and almost a million jobs have been created, whereas the actions undertaken for the extension of the usable farming land have ended up in the promotion of some 488,000ha.



Seeking performances

The agricultural policies which have been implemented since independence are characterised by the lack of continuity. The 1960s were marked by the experience of self-management and a policy of the partial re-conversion of the productive machine. The 1970s were a period of heavy institutional intervention from the State in the management of the sector alongside the Agrarian Reform. The 1980s are making ruptures and are attempting to ensure a transition towards the market economy in order to improve the performances of agriculture.



SUMMARY



SEARCH





Deglet nour organic

In Algeria, very few chemical and synthetic products are consumed; of the 8.2 million hectares of useful farming land, less than 6% make use of fertilisers and pesticides. This does not, however, indicate that agriculture in Algeria is organic agriculture even if this form of agriculture is an income-generating niche for the agricultural sector in Algeria. Furthermore, so-called “organic” dates are exported by Algeria.

A company exports Deglet Nour dates controlled and certified as compliant with the Organic Agriculture regulation “EEC no. 2092/91 amended” by the international control and certification body “Ecocert International”. The zones where these dates are grown are natural zones which have not known any industrial activity, located about forty kilometres to the south-west of the wilaya of Biskra in small villages of a few hundred inhabitants. The production is done in units clearly separated from any other plot of land by clay stone walls, one and a half metres high. Natural maturing on the tree of the clusters and meticulous sorting of the dates complete the process to offer dates resulting from organic farming.





SUMMARY



SEARCH





Sidi Boutchent lake, Tissemsilt



SUMMARY



SEARCH



1989

1982-1991



6 1 1

- ❶ 1,00
- ❷ 26/01/1989
- ❸ 20,8 x 25,3
- ❹ 12 1/4 x 13 1/2
- ❺ 300.000
- ❻ 11/11/1993
- ❼ K. Krim
- ❽ Enschede



6 1 1 A

- ❶ 5,00 Book of stamps of 5 TP wiht 1,00
- ❷ 26/01/1989
- ❸ 1.000.000
- ❹ 11/11/1993
- ❼ K. Krim
- ❽ Enschede

Constantine



Constantine has been continually inhabited since Ancient Times. The first name given to it was Sarim Batim. This was at the time when the Carthaginians established a trading outpost there. In the 3rd century BC, it was the oriental capital of the kingdom of the Massaesydes. A century later, Massinissa, the first king to have unified the Numidian Berbers, made it the capital of the kingdom under the name of Cirta. The town would remain for many years the hub of trading life in North Africa and would arouse the fear and respect of the Carthaginians who were chased away from it, but also the Romans who aspired to occupy it.

Upon Massinissa's death, the kingdom suffered turbulence and ended up crumbling, which opened up the path to the Romans to attempt to conquer and annex Numidia and Cirta along with it. Jugurtha resisted and regained the city in the year 112 BC, after a five-month siege. However, the Romans succeeded a few decades later, in the

year 46 BC, under the reign of Julius Caesar. In the 2nd century, Cirta was the heart of a group of cities and agglomerations called Republica IV Coloniarum Cirtensium, and then became the capital of Northern Numidia. In 311, the local populations revolted against the power of Rome, which led Emperor Maxence to destroy it. Emperor Constantine I had it rebuilt in 312 and gave it his name to become Constantine, just as he gave his name to Constantinople (current-day Istanbul).

Then transferred to the hands of the Vandals and the Byzantines, it was conquered by the Arabs, the bearers of Islam, in the 7th century and, after that, underwent a huge cultural development.

In the 16th century, the Ottomans besieged the city and made it the capital of Eastern Beylik. Salah Bey built Djamaâ El Kettani and the Sidi El Kettani madrasa, as well as the Sidi Lakhdar madrasa and the beautiful palace El Blat which became his residence.

The resistance of Ahmed Bey

Ahmed Bey was the last Governor of Constantine before the French colonisation. Under his reign, numerous reforms were undertaken. El Hadj Amed led the Algerian resistance against the French occupation in the east of the country from 1830 to 1848. On 21 November 1836, a contingent of the French army of 8,700 soldiers set down on the borders of the city. The enemy artillery undertook two assaults by the bridge which failed in front of the El Kantara gate. The colonial troops had to fight on withdrawing, leaving behind their weapons, luggage and wounded.



SUMMARY



SEARCH



Views of Algeria before 1830

Djamaâ Djedid

The Djamaâ Djedid mosque was built in 1660 on the site of the Bou Annan madrasa. This was the largest mosque of El Djazaïr at a time when each corporation and each quarter had their own small mosque. Following the official mosque layout decreed by the Zirid king Abou Abdallah Mohamed II (1505-1512), it was built in the shape of a cross, just like a lot of Turkish mosques which wanted to stand out from other styles. This was the mosque of the Turkish militia dispatched by the Ottoman Empire to serve the Regency of Algiers. Dedicated to worship in accordance with the Hanefite rite which was common for the Turks, this mosque was built by the fishermen according to the Anatolian architectural style of the mosques of Istanbul: a layout in the shape of Latin crosses, an oval-shaped cupola ending in a point and surrounded by four smaller cupolas. Of a pure whiteness, just like the houses and buildings of Algiers, its minaret is square-shaped and its initial height was some 40 m, but it was reduced to 27 m with the construction, by the French coloniser, of the Boulevard of the Republic, current-day Che Guevara. Since 1853, it was on this minaret that the clock of Algiers was hung, before which it was in the palace of the Djenina. The minbar of Djamaâ Djedid is of Italian style, in sculpted marble. For several centuries, the imams and the faithful took turns to use a precious manuscript of the Koran which, today, is kept at the National Museum of Antiquities.

Arch of the Admiralty

Djamaâ Djedid looks over one of the gates of the old fortress, Bab El B'har (gate of the sea), which led to the Admiralty, previously famous for its arch when the goods of the Christian traders, submitted to customs duties, entered. This was the gate of the foreign sailors and guests. As for the indigenous populations coming from Mitidja and Kabylie, their access gate was Bab Azzoun, to the south of the city, which owes its name to Azzoun, sentenced to death by the Regency and executed by impalement on a hook fixed on top of the gate.



The Arch of the Admiralty of Algiers is evidence of the antiquity of the port.

Algiers seen by Leo the African

“This is a vast city which has at least 40,000 homes. Its walls are superb and very solid, built of large stones. There are very beautiful residences and well organised markets here and each trade finds the specific site assigned to it. There are also many caravansaries and hammams. Its most beautiful constructions include a magnificent mosque built at the edge of the sea which opens onto a beautiful square held on the side of the wall itself against which the waves smash. Around Algiers is also a large number of gardens and orchards.”

[Hassan Al Wazzan, “Description of Africa”, written in 1526.]



6 1 2

- ❶ 2,50 Algiers
Djamaâ El Djadid
- ❷ 23/02/1989
- ❸ 32 x 22
- ❹ 14
- ❺ 15.150.000
- ❻ 30/04/2007
- ❼ D'après photo
- ❽ BA printing office



6 1 3

- ❶ 2,90 Algiers
View of the Faubourg
Bab Azzoun
- ❷ 23/02/1989
- ❸ 32 x 22
- ❹ 14
- ❺ 12.050.000
- ❻ 30/04/2007
- ❼ D'après photo
- ❽ BA printing office



6 1 4

- ❶ 5,00 Algiers - Arch
of the Admiralty
- ❷ 23/02/1989
- ❸ 32 x 22
- ❹ 14
- ❺ 41.000.000
- ❻ 30/04/2007
- ❼ D'après photo
- ❽ BA printing office



1989

1982-1991



615

- 1,00 Habitat
- 09/03/1989
- 39 x 22,7
- 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 11 $\frac{3}{4}$
- 300.000
- 11/11/1993
- A. Kerbouche
- Courvoisier



616

- 1,00 Tourism
- 09/03/1989
- 39 x 22,7
- 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 11 $\frac{3}{4}$
- 300.000
- 11/11/1993
- A. Kerbouche
- Courvoisier



617

- 1,00 Culture
- 09/03/1989
- 22,7 x 39
- 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 11 $\frac{3}{4}$
- 300.000
- 11/11/1993
- A. Kerbouche
- Courvoisier



618

- 1,00 Telecommunications
- 09/03/1989
- 39 x 22,7
- 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 11 $\frac{3}{4}$
- 300.000
- 11/11/1993
- A. Kerbouche
- Courvoisier

National constructions

Algeria has devoted intensive efforts to the housing and construction sector with new constructions of a modern appearance or related to heritage whilst responding to the socio-economic requirements of the time.

These are also many signs of prosperity, development and renovation.

The end of the 1970s saw the start of a massive construction of housing thanks to the creation of new urban housing areas (ZHUN) on the outskirts of towns and cities. Each municipality had to put 200 plots of land up for sale every year. Hence, villages went from a population of 1,000 to 5,000 inhabitants in less than eight years.

The 1980 decade started with the considerable expansion of this housing policy.

One of the oldest hotels of Algeria, the Red Oasis of Timimoun, has just undergone conservation and restoration works to act as a cultural centre. With its bell-shaped koubbas, its bas-reliefs with geometric patterns and its small, cool rooms, it was inaugurated in 1921 by the Duchess of Luxembourg and André Citroën during a trans-Saharan car rally called the “Black Crossing”.

In 1984, Algiers built a vast Palais de la Culture, in line with its civilisational heritage. Dedicated to culture, this infrastructure which opens onto the Annasser plain, in Kouba, remains a favourite place for organising shows and national or foreign premiers in the domain of arts, science and culture, meetings and thematic conferences, as well as high level exhibitions in a worthy setting of the Algerian capital.



Entrance of the Palais de la Culture.

The Grand Mosque of Algiers

Among the great achievements made by Algeria is the construction of Algeria's largest mosque which would also become no less the third largest mosque in the world after the Mecca and Medina mosques. Built opposite the sea, it has a 300 m minaret thus becoming the tallest in the world. This mosque has six storeys and can accommodate up to 120,000 faithful.



SUMMARY



SEARCH



Development of the South



Regional equilibrium is the grounds of all economic or social initiatives in Algeria.

Giving the regions of the South the means to ensure their economic, social and cultural development is part of the policy initiated by the public authorities in the dawn of the 1980s. One year ago, the wilaya of Ouargla was given an Ecole normale supérieure. The new high school, specialised in the training of teachers, has the mission of filling a deficit in terms of supervision at secondary school level. 139 students enrolled at the opening of the 1987-1988 academic year for a course of four years of studies in order to obtain a degree in exact sciences in the disciplines of physics, chemistry and mathematics. The richness of the oasis regions and the potential they represent in terms of agricultural production are an undeniable fact. In the climate of the desert, a single tree can defy the sun. This is the date palm. Date palm cultivation, generally comprised of small family farms, enables not only the production of dates, but also the

installation of other crops by creating a microclimate. Arboriculture and market gardening, designed exclusively for local consumption, are the living examples which enable us to believe in a possibility of everlasting crops in the Saharan regions. The use of the Albian groundwater has enabled the development of cereal crop growing in the region of Adrar. Of a depth which can exceed several hundreds of metres, the ground water stretches as far as In Amenas, going through In Salah, and progressively subsides towards the north. The oil and gas exploitation is one of the main priorities of the Algerian authorities. Hassi R'mel, the centre of gas production, is an invaluable purveyor of resources. The deposit was discovered in 1956 and is the largest deposit of natural gas of the African continent. It was as of the year 1976 that Algeria started to develop its Hassi R'mel gas processing infrastructures.

Regional balance

Ensuring the balance between the north and south of the country has always been one of the concerns of the Algerian State. As of the first years of independence, the Oases Development Plan was one of its objectives. A few years later, this plan was reinforced with a vast campaign to promote the lands. In the end of the 1980s, the debate was boosted more than ever. To reduce the socio-economic imbalances of these regions, great development projects have been initiated.



Gas plant in the South.



6 1 9

- ❶ 1,00
Saharan agriculture
- ❷ 20/04/1989
- ❸ 36 x 26
- ❹ 13
- ❺ 300.000
- ❻ 11/11/1993
- ❼ M. Bouslah
- ❽ Cartor



6 2 0

- ❶ 1,80
Ecole normale supérieure
of Ouargla
- ❷ 20/04/1989
- ❸ 36 x 26
- ❹ 13
- ❺ 300.000
- ❻ 11/11/1993
- ❼ M. Bouslah
- ❽ Cartor



6 2 1

- ❶ 2,50 Hassi R'mel - Gas plant
- ❷ 20/04/1989
- ❸ 26 x 36
- ❹ 13
- ❺ 300.000
- ❻ 11/11/1993
- ❼ M. Bouslah
- ❽ Cartor



1989

1982-1991



- 1 2,90 Es-Sénia - Oran
- 2 27/04/1989
- 3 35 x 25
- 4 10 1/4
- 5 300.000
- 6 11/11/1993
- 7 S. A. Bentounes
- 8 BA printing office

6 2 2



- 1 3,30 Tébessa
- 2 27/04/1989
- 3 35 x 25
- 4 10 1/4
- 5 300.000
- 6 11/11/1993
- 7 M. Bouslah
- 8 BA printing office

6 2 3



- 1 5,00 Tamanrasset
- 2 27/04/1989
- 3 25 x 35
- 4 10 1/4
- 5 300.000
- 6 11/11/1993
- 7 S. A. Bentounes
- 8 BA printing office

6 2 4

Algeria's Airports

A privileged instrument of development and trade, air transport has an important place in the Algerian transport system. In the short and medium term, the major concern is to make the airport infrastructures profitable and to renovate them. The geographic context, the development of the industrial zones or even the transit make certain regions of the country, particularly the South, dependent to a certain extent on the use of planes. In the North, the development of airports is focused in general on the improvement and the reinforcement of international air links. The achievements made in terms of infrastructures have generated remarkable changes enabling Algeria to have performing airport infrastructures. An integral part of the State's public domain, the airports distributed over the entire national territory benefited, on 18 April 1989 further to decree no 89-50, from a new classification. The latter took into account

the installation as well as the even distribution of airports throughout the vast national territory, whether or not open to public air traffic, their characteristics and their ability to deal with the use of various air services.

The Oran-Es-Sénia international airport is classed in the first category. It can be used in any circumstance. It is used by large capacity aircrafts – long and medium haul – designed for international and national air services. It must have all the infrastructures and safety equipment required for its technical and commercial use.

The internal airports of Tébessa and Tamanrasset are placed in the second category. They have the same requirements as Oran, apart from a service restricted to medium-capacity aircrafts.

In 1987, the airport system was comprised of 30 airports open to public air traffic, including 11 which are open to international traffic.

An airport terminal worthy of the capital

The construction of the new terminal of the Houari-Boumediène international airport enables Algiers to fall in line with the airports of the great capitals. The works, which started in 1987. It was during the Council of Ministers of 24 December 2002, presided over by Abdelaziz Bouteflika, President of the Republic, that the decision was made to resume the project on the State's own funds. The works were then accelerated to be completed at the end of the first half of 2006. The new terminal was officially inaugurated on 5 July 2006 by Abdelaziz Bouteflika, upon the occasion of the 44th anniversary of the independence. It is fitted with ultramodern equipment in accordance with international standards: telescopic corridors, automatic check-in counters, baggage handling systems, escalators, lifts, as well as a sophisticated security system. Henceforth, the international airport of Algiers enables traffic of 6 million passengers a year.



SUMMARY



SEARCH



20th anniversary of the National Service

The national popular army has contributed to the achievement of a great many socio-economic projects through the National Service which was established in 1969 and the young conscripts who are part of it.

On the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the creation of the National Service, the young conscripts can legitimately feel proud of what they have achieved in the realisation of numerous projects, the most significant of which are : the green dam to combat desertification and promote land ; the construction in favour of the populations of the deprived zones ; the communication channels: roads, airports and railways ; dams and small and medium sized hydraulic works.

The works continue and are pursued throughout the national territory with the active participation of young people from the National Service to turn the planned projects into reality.

The National Service can be rightly considered as a great training school where, in addition to military training, men benefit from professional and civilian training, giving them the opportunity to live in a community and to get to know each other better, thereby reinforcing the feeling of national solidarity.

The National Service thus enables all Algerian men to prepare for fulfilling the sacred duty of defending the country, whilst participating in the actions targeting the development and expansion of our society.



- ❶ 2,00
- ❷ 11/05/1989
- ❸ 26 x 36
- ❹ 13
- ❺ 300.000
- ❻ 11/11/1993
- ❼ K. Sadoun
- ❽ Cartor

6 2 5

Defending the homeland

As part of the rationale of their elders who fought for the sovereignty of the country, Algerians decided to adopt compulsory National Service in order to establish an army capable of defending their homeland and of contributing to the national edification work. All male Algerians in good health are considered as soldiers.

The conscripts must service within the army for 18 months. Those who wish to enrol to serve their country can enrol on a specific register and start a professional career.

Independence

“My intention is thus to state that our National Popular Army is at the centre of our preoccupations and at the forefront of our emergencies since it relates to our independence and Algerian youth.

My message addressed to all Algerian men and women is more particularly addressed to our djounoud, to all deputy officers and officers of the ANP who must find in it the mark of our affection and of our gratitude, as well as proof of everything they do for the protection and prestige of their country, thus following the heroic example of their elders in the National Liberation Army.”

[Speech by President Abdelaziz Bouteflika on the occasion of Independence and Youth Day. Algiers, 3 July 2005.]



1989

1982-1991

Combating locusts



- ❶ 1,00
- ❷ 01/06/1989
- ❸ 35 x 25
- ❹ 10 1/4
- ❺ 300.000
- ❻ 11/11/1993
- ❼ K. Krim
- ❽ BA printing office

626

In 1988, Algeria saw the most intensive locust activity of the last thirty years. This veritable invasion of the desert locust required the mobilisation of considerable human, material and financial resources to treat an area of over 2 million hectares of swarms and larval bands. Up until the end of the year 1987, we were not expecting an invasion of such an extent.

Depending on the seasons, the infiltrations came from one or another riverside country of the south. By taking certain corridors, the larval activity progressed from Tindouf as far as the northern districts with a summer respite.

The combating device has been deployed in the Saharan region since the start of February to make a barrier against the plague and reduce this infiltration in the High Plateaus, the Tell and the bordering countries.

To this end, the hunt of the ground-based combat teams used 40 light vehicles and 60 trucks fitted with treatment apparatus. Grouped into intervention pools, the rural inhabitants were made use of and wore 1 600 atomisers.

This battle was supported by 47 aircraft. On the occasion, over 3,000 litres of chemical products were sprayed with quite effective results. The 2 000 people, including 500 senior technicians, who participated in it were really hot before seeing this biological storm pass.



Swarm of crickets attacking the vegetation.

Unforesteable invasion

Up until the end of the year 1987, an invasions of such an extent was not foreseeable. The information on this subject, coming from countries or regional or international organisations, were not sufficiently accurate, or even straight-out absent. This was due to the lack of the surveillance system put in place in some neighbouring countries of the south during the summer and autumn of 1987 and at the start of the year 1988, leading the FAO to circulate, as of December 1987, reassuring but erroneous information to the Maghreb countries on the locust situation in Mauritania, whereas the north of this country was seeing an intense activity.

A dangerous insect

As some believe, the cricket is not a grasshopper. When crickets are in a gregarious phase, i.e. when they reproduce in very large numbers and disproportionately to the available food resources, they become very harmful locusts as they are capable of ravaging the entire vegetation they find along their path. Other than the physical transformation in the gregarious phase – the cricket goes from green to brown –, it travels to all areas where it can find crops to feed on. The most dangerous species are the migratory crickets and the desert locusts. These crickets form swarms of several hundreds of million and are capable of travelling at a rate of 100 km a day.



SUMMARY



SEARCH



International Children's Day

It was on 20 November 1959 that the General Assembly of the United Nations declared the Declaration of the Rights of the Child and that Unicef celebrated in Geneva (Switzerland) the first International Children's Day.

This day is today organised in increasingly numerous countries, including Algeria, for some years already. Does this mean that the rights of the child would be considered respected if only one day a year? No. The importance of this commemoration consists of reminding certain truths all too often concealed by everyday life.

First of all, the birth of a child is also, but above all, that of a childhood. This childhood can only exist, be developed and flourished in a permanent climate of love and affection within a family. Without a family, the child alone or in an institution looks without seeing, listens without hearing, grows up without developing and becomes an adult without going through childhood which it will live in crumbs throughout its entire life.

This is why the right to have a family, whether the original one or a replacement, is a primordial right, a vital right recognised by the Charter on the Rights of the Child. It is also the main objective of Algerian charitable organisations such as the charitable Childhood and Foster Family Association which works to enable these children to find well-being in a family.

Secondly, the happiness which parents may have been deprived of in their own wasted childhood can perhaps be instilled in their own children by acting to ensure that childhood can be enjoyed by all children throughout the world.

Thirdly, and finally, tomorrow's leader must keep in mind that tomorrow, rightly, he will have been today's child and that everything must be thought out and planned from this base so that, in turn, as a citizen of the world, he works to reduce misery and human distress and ensures with others that, regardless of colour or country, childhood is not wasted.

International Convention on the Rights of the Child

The International Day of the Rights of the Child is the anniversary date of the signature of the International Convention on the Rights of the Child ratified on 20 November 1989 by 191 countries.

This day is the privileged moment to remember the many injustices committed against children in the world.

The International Convention on the Rights of the Child confirms, through 54 articles, that a child has the right to be educated, cared for and protected, regardless of the place in the world where it is born.



6 2 7

- ❶ 1,00 + 0,30
- ❷ 01/06/1989
- ❸ 29 x 43
- ❹ 10 1/4
- ❺ 400.000
- ❻ 11/11/1993
- ❼ Baya
- ❽ BA printing office



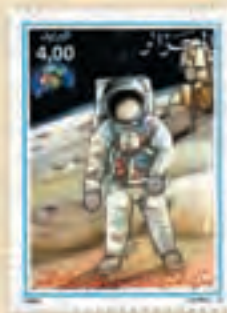
1989

1982-1991



- 1 2,90
- 2 21/07/1989
- 3 36 x 26
- 4 13
- 5 300.000
- 6 11/11/1993
- 7 T. Boukeroui
- 8 Cartor

6 2 8



- 1 4,00
- 2 21/07/1989
- 3 26 x 36
- 4 13
- 5 300.000
- 6 11/11/1993
- 7 T. Boukeroui
- 8 Cartor

6 2 9

20th anniversary of the first man on the Moon



Image of the Apollo XI mission which revolutionised the perception of space.

Twenty years ago, man took his first steps on the Moon and the whole of mankind made a giant step in the conquest of space. For man, space has always been a constant interest in his never-failing quest to master the elements of nature in which the Moon was the first star to add to the myths and cultures of all human civilisations. On this twentieth anniversary, we must grant a moment of meditation to measure what these first steps on the Moon have cost in effort and in ingeniousness for man who has thus succeeded in capitalising on years of scientific progress and technological innovations. Still today, space is a considerable challenge for science and mankind and, for this purpose, is the subject of colossal research and exploration programmes.

Neither failures, losses of human lives, nor the rarity of financial resources have, to date, set back man in his march towards the conquest of space.

In two decades, the conquest of space has overcome new stages and the objective remains for man to be able to make long stays here in similar conditions to life on Earth. Analyses, examinations, scientific experiments carried out on the new space stations constantly provide data on a daily basis to the research centres to push forward science and enable man to forge his spatial destiny.

The outlooks which are opening up today for the mastery of space are full of promises and will certainly contribute to rethinking the borders of man and of his knowledge.

Returning to reconquer the Moon

Conquered in 1969, then abandoned in 1972, the Moon has continually marvelled mankind to the extent that, today, we are very seriously considering returning there and settling there. Moon reconquest and colonisation projects have been updated again within the large space agencies and the meeting with our satellite will probably take place during the next decade. Discovering the strange lunar world and learning about "extraterrestrial" life will make this unprecedented undertaking one of the most passionate adventures of the 21st century.

Edwin Eugene Aldrin walks on the Moon.



SUMMARY



SEARCH



Centenary of the Inter-Parliamentary Union

The Inter-Parliamentary Union, founded in 1889 and whose headquarters is in Geneva, is a world organisation which brings together parliamentarians in a common action aiming to guarantee that their respective States fully contribute to the reinforcement and development of representative institution as well as the establishment of peace in the world and cooperation between peoples, particularly by supporting the objectives of the United Nations. On this day, 112 of the 145 legislative assemblies of the world's sovereign States are represented in the Union which, furthermore, includes the European Parliament as an associate member. It brings together parliamentarians comprised of national groups, in order to objectively study political, economic, social and cultural problems of an international scope. The members of the Union send its resolutions to the respective assemblies and governments and encourage their implementation. The Union operates with the following bodies :

the Inter-Parliamentary Conference, the Inter-Parliamentary Council, the Executive Committee, the five Study Commissions and, finally, the Secretariat. It is financed by its own resources. It also organises, at the international or regional scale, specialised meetings dealing with questions related to international security, economic development and social affairs, as well as international symposiums on the operating of the parliamentary institutions. The Inter-Parliamentary Union works closely with the United Nations and its specialised institutions. In 1976, the Union adopted a "Procedure for the examination and treatment of communications concerning violations affecting the human rights of parliamentarians", applicable to members of the Parliaments which are or have been the subject of arbitration measures during their term in office, whether the Parliament is in session, on holidays or even dissolved further to unconstitutional or exceptional measures.



The IPU's Nobel Peace Prizes

The Inter-Parliamentary Union has seen some of its members honoured with the Nobel Peace Prize. Frédéric Passy (France) in 1901 along with Henry Dunant (founder of the International Red Cross), Albert Gobat (Switzerland) in 1902, William Randal Cremer (United Kingdom) in 1903, Frederic Bajer (Denmark) in 1908, Auguste Marie François Beernaert (Belgium) in 1909, Henri La Fontaine (Belgium) in 1913, Christian Lange (Norway) in 1921 and Ferdinand Buisson (France) in 1927 have received the prestigious prize awarded by the Stockholm institute.



630

- ❶ 2,90
- ❷ 04/09/1989
- ❸ 35 x 25
- ❹ 10 1/4
- ❺ 300.000
- ❻ 11/11/1993
- ❼ K. Krim
- ❽ BA printing office



1989

1982-1991

National Production



6 3 1

- 1 2,00
- 2 21/09/1989
- 3 38,1 x 48,46
- 4 11 1/2 x 11 3/4
- 5 300.000
- 6 11/11/1993
- 7 A. Kerbouche
- 8 Courvoisier



6 3 2

- 1 3,00
- 2 21/09/1989
- 3 38,1 x 48,46
- 4 11 1/2 x 11 3/4
- 5 300.000
- 6 11/11/1993
- 7 A. Kerbouche
- 8 Courvoisier



6 3 3

- 1 5,00
- 2 21/09/1989
- 3 38,1 x 48,46
- 4 11 1/2 x 11 3/4
- 5 300.000
- 6 11/11/1993
- 7 A. Kerbouche
- 8 Courvoisier

Even today, the earth is still, in spite of the intensive development of other sources and forms of wealth, an immense potential of resources and of the future. Agriculture benefits from a major interest expressed by measures which encourage production and investment. The food self-sufficiency, which is among the conditions of the economic independence, is at the centre of all the domestic efforts and is a sizable stake externally.

Whilst Algeria, traditionally an exporter of fruit and vegetables, has seen its usable agricultural land per capita reduce by 60% since 1962 and whilst the climate conditions which the country experiences have contributed to hollowing out the difference between a limited supply and strong demand for a decade, the consumption of fresh

vegetables has almost doubled. Potatoes and tomatoes are still the favourite products of Algerians, making up almost 50% of the consumption of fresh vegetables.

Other than the development of hydraulics, sciences and techniques in agriculture, the protection of farming land and the promotion of lands are the subject of vast incentive and encouragement programmes to improve the agricultural potential and respond to the needs of the economy and of society. The rural world and the agricultural activity are affected by promotion programmes, so as to return to the earth its rank in the national development progress and the consolidation of the nation's economic independence. The challenge of this sector for the year 2000 is deemed difficult, but not impossible.

The Tomato

In the spring, both Adrar and the entire Touat region celebrate the annual tomato festival.

Since 1971, the fellahs have been delighted about the first successful experiment of the intensive growing of tomatoes in the region. The organisers of this socio-economic and cultural event make the tomato a symbol of prosperity for Adrar which, during these festivities, becomes an essential trading post for the population of the South as well as for the local traders and farmers who showcase their know-how.



Agriculture in transition

The agricultural policies which have been implemented since independence are characterised by the lack of continuity. The 1960s were marked by the experience of self-management and a policy of the partial re-conversion of the productive machine. The 1970s were a period of heavy institutional intervention from the State in the management of the sector alongside the Agrarian Reform. The 1980s are making ruptures and are attempting to ensure a transition towards the market economy in order to improve the performances of agriculture.



SUMMARY



SEARCH



Fish

The Common Bonito *Sarda sarda*

This fish swims fast and lives on the banks in the warm regions of the Atlantic and in the Mediterranean. Its size varies from 40 to 60 cm with an average weight of 5 kg. Almost fusiform, its back and the top of its flanks are a bluish green with parallel strips of a dark blue, whereas the underneath of its flanks and its belly are silvery. It is easily caught on light lines.

The john dory *Zeus faber*

This is a slow and solitary fish. It is found between 60 and 200 m deep. Its average size varies between 30 and 60 cm and its weight can reach 9 kg. Its squat, high and largely compressed body is a brownish



grey with distinct, characteristic round markings on the flanks. Its mouth is large and very protrac-tile. Its flesh is of a rare quality.

The Black Spot Sea Bream *Pagellus bogaraveo*

This is a gregarious species which is found around reefs along the coasts, in rocks covered with algae. It is widespread in the Mediterranean. Oval in shape, its size is 35 cm on average. Its back and sides are greyish silver in colour, whereas its fins are reddish. Caught with lines, this fish has a tasty flesh.

The Swordfish *Xiphias gladius*

This is a rostrum fish preferring temperate regions. Usually a solitary fish, it is sometimes found in pairs. Its average size varies between 2 and 3 m and can reach 6 m with a weight of 780 kg. Its back is a metallic purple or bronze. Its flanks are dark, fading to a dull white on the belly. The fins are dark with a silvery brightness. The swordfish is considered by fishermen to be the most presti-gious fish of sporting fishing.

Swordfish fishing

For swordfish fishing in Algeria, different techniques are used such as surface long line or the floating long line, the drift-line or even the gillnet or drift-net.

These methods are used for catching swordfish, tuna and for sharks for depths ranging from 60 to 200 m. There is also the large fishhook hand line technique generally practiced in all sites for depths up to 120 m. Every year, some 600 tonnes of this marine species are caught.



634

- ❶ 1,00 *Sarda sarda*
(common bonito)
- ❷ 26/10/1989
- ❸ 36 x 26
- ❹ 13
- ❺ 300.000
- ❻ 11/11/1993
- ❼ S. A. Bentounes
- ❽ Enschede



635

- ❶ 1,80 *Zeus faber*
(john dory)
- ❷ 26/10/1989
- ❸ 36 x 26
- ❹ 13
- ❺ 300.000
- ❻ 11/11/1993
- ❼ S. A. Bentounes
- ❽ Enschede



636

- ❶ 2,90 *Pagellus bogaraveo*
(black spot sea bream)
- ❷ 26/10/1989
- ❸ 36 x 26
- ❹ 13
- ❺ 300.000
- ❻ 11/11/1993
- ❼ S. A. Bentounes
- ❽ Enschede



637

- ❶ 3,30 *Xiphias gladius*
(swordfish)
- ❷ 26/10/1989
- ❸ 36 x 26
- ❹ 13
- ❺ 300.000
- ❻ 11/11/1993
- ❼ S. A. Bentounes
- ❽ Enschede



1989

1982-1991



638

- ❶ 1,00
- ❷ 1/11/1989
- ❸ 26 x 36
- ❹ 13
- ❺ 300.000
- ❻ 11/11/1993
- ❼ K. Krim
- ❽ Cartor

35th anniversary of the Revolution

Algeria is commemorating the 35th anniversary of the start of the Revolution. Dedicated to all of Algeria's martyrs who enabled the current generations to fully benefit from independence and freedom, this day will be marked by numerous cultural events throughout the entire national territory. The Algeria of the 1980s signals and persists on the path of development in all sectors of activity. In the domain of education, the country has made several education reforms, particularly the project to reform the Algerian education system.

The cooperation with the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) was developed after the creation in 1982 of the High Commission for New Energies. A member of the (IAEA) since 1963, Algeria continues to benefit from financing for the acquisition of equipment and the training of hundreds of researchers and technicians in the domain of nuclear energy. In the last few years, the Algerian navy has received two traditional Romeo class submarines, 3 Koni class anti-submarine frigates, 3 missile launchers, with the last two major units to be imported being the two Kilo class submarines in 1987 and 1988. After eight years of war against the occupier, causing major human losses, Algeria is considered by the countries of the third world as a symbol and reference of the fight for the self-determination of peoples.

On 1 November 1989, Algeria, which recalls the memory of its martyrs, is starting a new cycle by initiating a positive political and economic transformation process. By demonstrating its desire to establish, on the international scene, the free-trade area in the Mediterranean then in Europe, Algeria has finally defeated the colonial episode.



*Reconstruction of a heroic crossing of the Morice electrified line.
National Museum of the Moudjabid, Algiers.*

1940

“Everything started with the dominos argument which exasperated Arezki and which Sliman, his young brother, had, once again, explained immediately :

◆ This war is the salvation of the unfortunate. When everything burns, when everything is destroyed, when the storm, the avalanche and the hurricane have carried away or engulfed everything, the earth will once again be virgin. Everything will be questioned. It will just be like in dominos : a new distribution will be made.

◆ And you will be a beggar as before, said Arezki.

◆ No, my brother, we've suffered enough, it's time for the poor to be fortunate.
We were in 1940”.

[Extract from “Le Sommeil du juste”
(the sleep of the Just) by Mouloud Mammeri, Ed. Plon, Paris, 1955.]



SUMMARY



SEARCH



25th anniversary of the African Development Bank

In the 1980s, most African countries adopted rigorous structural adjustment and monetary deregulation programmes. The expectation was that by deregulating the market forces and by making the private sector the driving force for growth whilst the State assumed a constructive facilitation role, the continent would be put on the path of new, stable and long-term growth. Since its creation, the African Development Bank has had to work in quite a difficult economic situation and has greatly deserved being Africa's great multilateral institution.

The Bank was created in 1963 by 33 African nations in Khartoum (Sudan) during the Conference of the African Ministers of Finance which approved the text of the agreement creating the African Development Bank (ADB), which entered in force on 10 September 1964.

The founders wanted this multilateral bank to be independent. Algeria, a founding member, initially held 1.16% of this institution's registered capital.

Its activities started off very slowly: the loan approvals only represented 21 million dollars a year on average during the period from 1970 to 1972. The "concessional" branch of the Group – the African Development Fund (or ADF) – entered into activity in 1973, thanks to a donation of 82 million dollars from 13 non-regional members and from the ADB. The Fund, with a separate board, gave 50% of the votes to the non-regional members.

But in the meantime, in the 1970s, the Bank saw its paid up capital barely increase, and it finally accepted members from outside the region in 1982, restricting them, however, to one third of the seats in the Board of Governors. The loan approvals then abruptly increased.



The ADB, an essential instrument for combating poverty.

Financial exclusion

Between two and third billion people throughout the world have no access to financial services, estimates the United Nations (UN). The situation is particularly alarming in the developing countries in which average income is generally less than 1 dollar a day per person.

Most developing countries are located in Africa where, often, over 90% of the population are excluded from the official financial system. Throughout the continent, half the population, about 300 million people, live in extreme poverty and less than 4% have a bank account.



- ❶ 1,00
- ❷ 16/11/1989
- ❸ 25 x 35
- ❹ 10 1/4
- ❺ 300.000
- ❻ 11/11/1993
- ❼ T. Boukeroui
- ❽ Cartor

639



1989

1982-1991



640

- ❶ 1,00 *Boletus satanas*
(devi's bolete)
- ❷ 14/12/1989
- ❸ 26 x 36
- ❹ 13
- ❺ 300.000
- ❻ 11/11/1993
- ❼ K. Krim
- ❽ Cartor



641

- ❶ 1,80 *Psalliota xanthoderma*
(yellow stainer cap)
- ❷ 14/12/1989
- ❸ 26 x 36
- ❹ 13
- ❺ 300.000
- ❻ 11/11/1993
- ❼ K. Krim
- ❽ Cartor

Mushrooms

The Devil's Bolete *Boletus satanas*

The Devil's Bolete or Satan's Bolete or even Satanic Boletus is a species of mushrooms with a whitish to greenish grey cap. With an unpleasant odour, its silhouette is short and squat, whereas its flesh is mostly white.

This bolete is not very common as it is only found on calcareous or neutral soils. Premature, it appears from the end of the spring and disappears in autumn. Its cap is enormous, compact and fleshy. The stalk remains short and squat for a long time compared to the cap. It is yellow on top, red in the middle and yellowish on the bottom. Its surface is marked by a lovely network of fine red, pink or white veins and becomes blue when touched. This is the only really poisonous bolete, but it only causes gastroenteritis for people unaccustomed to eating it. A piece of flesh swallowed raw is a powerful emetic.

The Agaricus or the Yellow Stainer Cap *Psalliota xanthoderma*

This species is common in some locations. It is found in spring and autumn in the forests or on their edges, in parks and in gardens. The cap is white, somewhat dirty, shiny and has no scales. It spontaneously yellows, even exposed to the heat. The base is bulbous at the bottom, white and brownish. The ring is ample and comes off in a circle.

The flesh is thick, white, often lemon yellow in the bulb. It releases an odour characteristic of this species and of its group which looks like iodine, phenol or ink. A species to be thrown away, its barely tasty flesh can cause stomach upsets and rarely intestinal problems.



Yellow Stainer Cap.

Edible and poisonous mushrooms

There are thousands of species of mushrooms. A lot are edible, but not necessarily good! The most appreciated ones are the morel, cep, porcini or chanterelle mushrooms. In spite of their worrying names, some mushrooms, such as the "trumpet of death", are flavoursome.

Some species are poisonous. People get poisoned by eating them. Others are fatal. This is the case of the death-cup. Some mushrooms contain a dangerous substance which disappears when they are cooked. This is why morel mushrooms have to be cooked well. Others are immediately edible when picked, but become toxic a few days later. Mushrooms do not have roots, leaves or flowers. Unlike plants, they have no chlorophyll and absorb their food in the soil, dead wood, leaves, etc. They are of all shapes and sizes. The best known mushrooms, which are found in meadows and woods, have a shape which is similar to an umbrella. These are the "cap mushrooms" which include the ceps, amanitas or even the morel mushrooms. But there are exceptions to this shape. Truffles, for example, form entirely underground "balls". There are also much smaller, even microscopic mushrooms.



SUMMARY



SEARCH



The Parasol Mushroom *Lepiota procera*

This mushroom is commonly found in summer or autumn in the forests, woods and copses, particularly on the more or less acidic soils. This is a svelte mushroom which, in its youth, looks very much like a drumstick, as there is a large rounded bulb at the bottom of its long stalk. The still closed cap is almost spherical, its colour is brown or greyish brown and its is covered with numerous scaly plates. The stalk, for its part, is very long but spindly.

The ring is ample, fringed on the edge and is of a very complicated structure. It is mobile around the stalk. The flesh is thin, tender in the cap and fibrous in the stalk. This is an excellent edible mushroom, highly sought after almost everywhere, but is better eaten when young.



Parasol Mushroom.

The Saffron Milk Cup *Lactarius deliciosus*

The group of red milk lactarii (edible lactarii) is very difficult to identify, as not only are these mushrooms strictly linked to trees with pines (pine trees, spruces, etc.) but their milk, instead of being white when they flow from the lamina or wounded flesh, is, overall, red in colour. They all tend to be stained green or can even, when old, be totally covered in a dirty green.

Two species most known for a long time are found. One is the saffron milk cup whose milk when flowing is carrot red or vermillion and the other, the blood lactarius, is red wine-coloured.

These two species are more or less sought after edible mushrooms, with the blood lactarius being a lot more delicate than the other.



6 4 2

- ❶ 2,90 *Lepiota procera*
(parasol mush room)
- ❷ 14/12/1989
- ❸ 26 x 36
- ❹ 13
- ❺ 300.000
- ❻ 11/11/1993
- ❼ K. Krim
- ❽ Cartor



6 4 3

- ❶ 3,30 *Lactarius deliciosus*
(saffron milk cup)
- ❷ 14/12/1989
- ❸ 26 x 36
- ❹ 13
- ❺ 300.000
- ❻ 11/11/1993
- ❼ K. Krim
- ❽ Cartor





SUMMARY



SEARCH





Fantasia



SUMMARY



SEARCH



1990

1982-1991



644

- ❶ 1,00
- ❷ 18/01/1990
- ❸ 25 x 35
- ❹ 11 1/2
- ❺ 300.000
- ❻ 10/11/1994
- ❼ A. Kerbouche
- ❽ BA printing office

10th anniversary of the Pan-African Postal Union

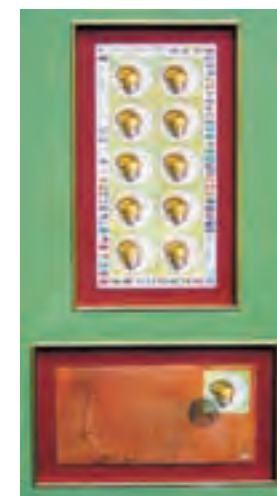
It was in January 1980 that the Convention of the Pan-African Postal Union was signed by 38 member countries of the African Union Organisation (AUO) during the conference of the Heads of Government of the Member States which was held in Arusha, in the United Republic of Tanzania. This specialised institution of the AUO in the domain of postal services was created in accordance with the principles and objectives of the AUO Charter, particularly its resolution creating a Pan-African Postal Union (PAPU) such as approved by the 14th session of the Conference of Heads of State and Government. The main objectives of the PAPU are the following :

- ◆ to maintain and enlarge the cooperation between the Member States in order to improve and rationalise the use of postal services ;

- ◆ to harmonise the tariff structure between the Member States in view of establishing tariffs that are compatible with a good quality service ;

- ◆ to encourage the creation in Africa of infrastructures responsible for training and research in terms of postal services.

The PAPU operates with the following bodies : the Plenipotentiary Conference, the Board of Directors and the General Secretariat. In the four-year programme adopted during the 2nd ordinary session of the Plenipotentiary Conference which was held in Yaoundé (Cameroon) from 24 to 28 May 1988, it was decided to merge the PAPU and the PATU (Pan-African Telecommunications Union), and also to set up a quick, reliable and integrated routing system.



Commemorative stamp issued in South Africa.

Improving services in Africa

Among other objectives of the Pan-African Postal Union (PAPU) such as assigned in article 5 of its convention: "To maintain and enlarge the cooperation between the Member States in order to improve and rationalise the use of postal services. One of the actions undertaken in this domain is the periodic circulation to all African postal authorities of mail routing tables as well as their updating to take account of the development of the communication networks as well as the periodic checks on the mail routing timeframes and circulation of the results of these checks in view of the adoption of corrective measures which are imposed."



SUMMARY



SEARCH



Rational use of energy

In Algeria, as in a lot of countries throughout the world, particular attention is given to the rational use of energy. In 1982, the national organisations defined a national energy consumption model whose guidelines aimed to promote the least harmful energy resources and also to preserve and better use energy in general.

At present, the final energy in Algeria is sensibly consumed in equal shares between the three main sectors which are industry, transport and tertiary, added to households.

The consumption trends during this decade reveal a very strong upwards trend. From 8,500 thousands of oil equivalent tonnes in 1980, the final energy consumption increased to 14,000 thousands of oil equivalent tonnes in 1987, i.e. an average increase of 7% during this period. Given this rapid increase, the State decided as of 1985 to create a National Agency for the Promotion and Rationalisation of the Use of Energy (APRUE).

Algeria is the first Member State of the Organisation of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) to have created an agency whose main mission consists of saving energy in all sectors of the economic activity and of initiating actions rationalising its use.



Energy is expensive.

The future will be solar

Algeria has one of the highest solar deposits in the world and hopes to develop the use of solar energy on a large scale. With this objective, in the 1990s, the country initiated experimentation projects in the region of the South to, a few years later, put in place an ambitious rural photovoltaic solar electrification programme. This programme was realised by Sonelgaz after a brilliant study provided by the Electricity and Gas Research and Development Centre.

Photovoltaic panels for producing electricity.



6 4 5

- ❶ 1,00
- ❷ 22/02/1990
- ❸ 25 x 35
- ❹ 10 1/4
- ❺ 300.000
- ❻ 10/11/1994
- ❼ K. Krim
- ❽ BA printing office



1990

1982-1991



6 4 6

- ❶ 3,00
- ❷ 02/03/1990
- ❸ 25,73 x 41,1
- ❹ 11½ x 11¾
- ❺ 300.000
- ❻ 10/11/1994
- ❼ S. A. Bentounes
- ❽ Courvoisier

17th African Cup of Nations Algeria 1990

This year 1990, Algeria is hosting the 17th edition of the African Cup of Nations (ACN). Bringing together the jewel of African football every two years, the African Cup of Nations is, without any doubt, a major event in African sporting life of which it is one of the oldest competitions organised at the continental scale.

Particularly prized, it draws its success from the fact that it concerns a discipline qualified and recognised as the sport of kings in Africa, i.e. football, which is still very popular and is the source of all sporting legends in the African countries.

But other than the sporting and competitive dimension, the African Cup of Nations is also the time and the place of a large gathering of African youth who find in it the opportunity to resume and reaffirm the links of friendship and solidarity between all the members of the great family of African football.

It is also the ideal framework for measuring the development of the technical level, of the training and of the

performances of continental football which, on this occasion, will use its bases to appreciate the work accomplished by its organisations and to outline its outlooks. Mindful of meeting all the conditions of success, our country has implemented an organisation and logistics worthy of the interest it gives to African sport and which conform to international standards when this relates to large sporting events.

Sports, accommodation, transport and media coverage infrastructures have been the subject of a thorough preparation by the organisations concerned so that the Algerian edition of this 17th ACN is the celebration of African sport and football.

Whilst the eight nations present at this event are getting ready to offer spectators and TV watchers a quality event where the feat and emulation will compete in a spirit of fair-play and fraternity, it is, however, certain that the great winner of this 17th edition of the African Cup of Nations will be African sport in general and football in particular.



First continental trophy for Algeria

The 1990 African Cup of Nations, organised in Algeria, was highlighted with two particularities. This was the last edition with eight teams participating since the next edition would have twelve nations competing.

Furthermore, Algeria's team won its first major trophy since independence after a heart-stopping final against Nigeria (1-0). It also won the title of best player of the tournament awarded to Rabah Madjer, as well as that of the best striker awarded to Djamel Menad.



SUMMARY



SEARCH



Professions

In his relationship with nature, man has always been able to master and use its resources to respond to the many needs of his existence. Hence, all actions essential for the satisfaction of his domestic, social and cultural needs have diversified over time and offered him a range of professions organised into homogenous groups or families of professions.

Each profession family is characterised by the production of a good or of a service entering within a utility hierarchy for man, depending on the eras and the spaces given.

Each civilisation has explored and used new knowledge to organise them into professions or trades in order to improve the uses in everyday life. Hence, the disappearance or appearance of professions has been ascertained in accordance with socio-cultural conditions and geographic and climatic data of a country, but also with its evolution in creation and technological knowledge. Today, some professions point out arts and crafts as a survival of social history, whereas others, more contemporary ones,

have undergone the contribution of sciences. At present, in spite of the industrial scale, entire families of professions persist and are developed. This dynamic has brought to the forefront the services which absorb and concentrate very large workforces to respond to the needs of modern societies. But whether for feeding, building, producing construction materials, using the natural resources of the sea, repairing or maintaining machines and apparatus essential to his domestic life or to his economic activity, man conserves, invents and develops professions often combining tradition and modernity and individual use with group use depending on his own genius. Whilst work is a source of wealth, the professions are its means par excellence in all societies and economies.

In Algeria, considerable effort has been put into and colossal sums have been devoted to training citizens in all professions which our society needs, thus enabling the progress which is required for improving the living conditions and well-being of the community.



Ceramic work, a craft that requires accuracy.

Lampara fishing

Lampara fishing is very old. Appeared in Algeria in the 19th century, it is practiced throughout the western Mediterranean. Night fishing, it consists of attracting the fish through the use of a lamp, which then group together close to the craft.

They are collected and then picked up using the net or using a non-sliding tow-net. This technique is often using for catching sardines and anchovies.



647

- ❶ 2,00 Craftsman
- ❷ 03/05/1990
- ❸ 30,6 x 23
- ❹ 12 1/2 x 12 3/4
- ❺ 300.000
- ❻ 10/11/1994
- ❼ A. Kerbouche
- ❽ Courvoisier



648

- ❶ 2,90 Mechanic
- ❷ 03/05/1990
- ❸ 30,6 x 23
- ❹ 12 1/2 x 12 3/4
- ❺ 300.000
- ❻ 10/11/1994
- ❼ A. Kerbouche
- ❽ Courvoisier



649

- ❶ 3,30 Fisherman
- ❷ 03/05/1990
- ❸ 30,6 x 23
- ❹ 12 1/2 x 12 3/4
- ❺ 300.000
- ❻ 10/11/1994
- ❼ A. Kerbouche
- ❽ Courvoisier



1990

1982-1991



650

- 1 2,90 Footballer
- 2 17/05/1990
- 3 26 x 36
- 4 13
- 5 300.000
- 6 10/11/1994
- 7 S. A. Bentounes
- 8 Cartor



651

- 1 5,00 Cup
- 2 17/05/1990
- 3 26 x 36
- 4 13
- 5 300.000
- 6 10/11/1994
- 7 S. A. Bentounes
- 8 Cartor

Football World Cup Italy 1990

Since 1930, the date of its first edition, the Football World Cup has continued to be the most watched sports event in the world, by imposing itself as a major phenomenon among contemporary cultural actions.

In 60 years, the World Cup has crossed the borders and has established football as the most prized sports discipline in the world by taking on the highly significant title of the sport of kings. Through its show, its colours, its emotions, the World Cup trophy so prized by all football teams and players is today raised to the rank of an industry with multiple stakes.

The eleven-a-side game has changed its practice and its audience over time thanks to the development of media and telecommunications in the world. It is a hit and remains the source of glory and pride for all countries who participate in the final phase every four years. This is a final phase which everyone painstakingly prepares for and for which the organising country develops treasures of imagination and financial and human resources to make each edition a total celebration.

From the first World Cup, in Uruguay in 1930, upon the initiative of Jules Rimet, up until the 14th edition which will take place in June 1990 in Italy, the holding country of three world titles and organiser for the second time, football has always rivalled, if not exceeded, the largest sporting events in the world thanks to the communion of



Opening ceremony of the World Cup.

language which it enables between peoples and nations. Only a few scientific or political grand premiers can equal or transcend the impact and intensity which this sport procures for a few weeks for hundreds of thousands of spectators and millions of people watching it on TV who will live around the 52 matches scheduled for the final phase.

To this end, the World Cup, in its 14th edition in Italy, will be the first large-scale sporting event of the 1990s which are starting this year.

Germany, the reunified world champion

The 1990 Football World Cup, organised in Italy, was exceptional for Germany. This country participated as a reunified Germany after the fall of the Berlin Wall the year before. It won the World Cup for the third time in its history and after losing in the final in the previous two editions. Franz Beckenbauer became, on the occasion, the first outstanding player of a World Cup to win this trophy as captain.



SUMMARY



SEARCH



Rural electrification

Electricity undisputedly occupies a place of choice among the factors of development and progress of the contemporary world.

In our country, the electrification and electric production and distribution network enlargement effort has been considerable since independence.

Major investments have been devoted to it to bring electricity to everywhere where industrial, economic and social needs demand it. Men, techniques and financial resources have been permanently and increasingly mobilised to accelerate the country's electric network and to enable entire regions to benefit from all the conveniences and utilities procured by electric energy. The social and cultural consequences, as well as the opportunities offered by a supported electrification policy do not have to be

spelt out. In this respect, the changes in the lifestyles and communication methods of citizens, towns and villages are at more than satisfactory levels. In spite of the progress made, the country's electrification must accomplish, in the coming years, new performances to follow the evolution of the national demand and the increase in the country's industrial and domestic needs. Whether these are production means, transport networks, distribution networks, connection to the new customer base or technical studies, the public authorities will initiate vast programmes to promote this invaluable energy which is electricity. This is a desire which will continue to be made a reality throughout the national territory, contributing to the promotion and well-being of citizens.



Electrification, a support to development.



652

- ❶ 2,00
- ❷ 21/06/1990
- ❸ 36 x 26
- ❹ 13
- ❺ 300.000
- ❻ 10/11/1994
- ❼ K. Krim
- ❽ Cartor

Solar energy in perspective

Since the start of the 1990s, Algeria, which has a very high solar potential, has initiated a major project devoted to rural photovoltaic solar electrification in the remote regions of the Far-South. Initiated by the National Electricity and Gas Company, Sonelgaz, in collaboration with the Electricity and Gas Research and Development Centre, this project has provided electricity to twenty or so small communities located in the wilayas of Tamanrasset, Adrar, Tindouf and Illizi.



1990

1982-1991

Youth



6 5 3

- 1 2,00
- 2 05/07/1990
- 3 38,89 x 28,42
- 4 13
- 5 300.000
- 6 10/11/1994
- 7 K. Krim
- 8 Enschede



6 5 4

- 1 3,00
- 2 05/07/1990
- 3 28,42 x 38,89
- 4 13
- 5 300.000
- 6 10/11/1994
- 7 K. Krim
- 8 Enschede



The youth are a wealth for the country.

On 5 July 1990, the 28th anniversary of the independence and also Algerian Youth Day is celebrated. Alongside workers, farmers and djounoud (soldiers), the Algerian youth occupies a preponderant place in the ranks of the lively social forces of the country – forces committed to the reconstruction of an Algeria bruised by seven long years of war. Just like the youth of the November 1954 generation who put in a great amount of effort and made sacrifices for the liberation of the country, the Algerian youth of today, ever loyal to the ideals of their glorious ancestors, exclude all individualism to extol, even promote, the virtues of solidarity, of impartiality and of abnegation in favour of the economic, social and cultural development of Algeria. Mindful of the important human potential which this important fringe of society represents, the public authorities have undertaken various

actions aiming to offer them the paths for a life more in harmony with the aspirations of the youth, particularly the policy of social integration, employment and the promotion of youth. Released from all the prejudices of a bygone social order, the latter is confirmed by its enthusiastic and efficient participation in the construction of a better future. The dynamic role of Algerian youth is not negligible. It is particularly illustrated through the major achievements made within the framework of the National Service which has become a tradition which no young person instilled with the superior values of the nation can shy away from. Aware, furthermore, of their obligation to the Revolution and the sacrifice of the chouchada fighters, this youth has made itself worthy of continuing the march of the Revolution of November, by taking the path of the evolution and redevelopment of the country.

Youth employment

Within the framework of the youth support and coaching strategy, Algeria, in the 1990s, put in place development mechanisms as well as systems to create and assist employment in favour of young unemployed persons. These mechanisms became a reality through the creation of organisations such as the National Youth Employment Support Agency, the National Micro-credit Management Agency and the National Employment Agency, so as to facilitate the financing procedures and the administrative processes of the young promoters. Thanks to these mechanisms, Algeria recorded a reduction in the unemployment rate of 30% in 1999 and of 15.3% in 2005.



SUMMARY



SEARCH



Summit of the Arab Maghreb Union Algiers 1990



The AMU summit in Algiers enabled the irreversibility of the Maghreb unity option to be strengthened.

«◆ Having faith in the solid links that unite the people of the Arab Maghreb and that are founded on a communal history, religion and language ;
 ◆ Responding to the profound and firm aspirations of these people and their leaders to establish a Union that further reinforces these existing ties between them and advances the possibility of reuniting all possible means to orient ourselves towards a greater integration ;
 ◆ Conscious of the effects that would result from such an integration and the possibility of an Arab Maghreb Union that could attain a certain significance that would permit it to contribute effectively to a global balance, to consolidate peaceful relations at the centre of the international community and to consolidate international peace and security ;
 ◆ Considering that the traditions of the Arab Maghreb Union (AMU) necessitate tangible realisations and the setting up of common regulations which would concretise an effective solidarity between its members and increase their economic and social development ;

◆ Expressing their sincere determination to work towards an Arab Maghreb Union which would be an avenue for the realisation of complete Arab unity and a point of departure for a larger union, encompassing other Arab and African states (...).»

[Foreword of the treaty establishing the Arab Maghreb Union.]



6 5 5

- ❶ 1,00 Flags
- ❷ 21/07/1990
- ❸ 25 x 36,5
- ❹ 13 1/4 x 15 3/4
- ❺ 300.000
- ❻ 10/11/1994
- ❼ K. Krim
- ❽ Enschede

Maghreb traffic

At the end of the Council of the Presidency of the Arab Maghreb Union, meeting in its second session on 23 July 1990 in Algiers, the resolution on the principles and rules of establishing a Maghreb Customs Union was adopted. The Council also completed the signature of a series of conventions concerning the land transportation of passengers and goods and the transit, the encouragement of investments and the non-taxation between the countries of the AMU.



1990

1982-1991



6 5 6

- ❶ 2,00
- ❷ 14/09/1990
- ❸ 36 x 32
- ❹ 13
- ❺ 300.000
- ❻ 10/11/1994
- ❼ K. Krim
- ❽ Cartor

30th anniversary of OPEC

Since its creation in 1960 in Baghdad, Iraq, upon the initiative of several countries and further to a decision made by the petroleum companies – which have the right to exploit petroleum resources – to reduce the price of crude for exporting (and hence the revenues of the countries holding these resources), OPEC has continued, up until today, the date of the celebration of its 30th anniversary, to ensure the coordination of the petroleum policies of its members in order to protect their interests, whilst avoiding too major price fluctuations that are harmful for the international community.

The OPEC is registered with the UN and, hence, adheres to the United Nations Charter. After the nationalisation of petroleum exploitation, OPEC fixed the sale price of crude between 1970 and the middle of the 1980s. Then these prices were free and depended on the supply and demand on the international market.

Today, OPEC meets in an ordinary session twice a year, fixes a price objective and decides on the adjustment of production (reduction or increase) depending on the market conditions.

This was the case in the month of August this year when, in Vienna, the Ministers of Petroleum of the member countries unanimously came out with a decision to increase the production of crude oil in order to compensate for the effects of the defection of Iraqi and Kuwaiti petroleum on the petroleum market.

Faced with a strategy of the oil cartel which is improved from year to year, the large oil consuming countries are attempting to diversify their supplies and also better control their energy expenditure, even finding substitution energies or else moving towards the offshore extraction of oil which is only profitable beyond a high threshold of the prices of crude.



OPEC's decisions are decisive for the world's future energy outlooks.

OPEC, the figures of the future

Even in the next few years, oil will continue to be the number one energy source of the world's population. Demand will reach 89.3 million b/d in 2010 and 107.3 million b/d in 2020.

According to experts, the Organisation of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) which owns more than 75% of the world's petroleum resources, will continue to play a fundamental role in the world's energy sector. OPEC should produce 36 million b/d of crude in 2010, i.e. 40.2% of the world's supply and 52.1 million in 2010, i.e. 48.6%. The use of gas, of which the member countries have major deposits, should also increase. It should double in the next twenty years. The use of gas alongside other energy resources should increase from 23% in 2010 to 25% in 2020.



SUMMARY



SEARCH



World Savings Day

Promoting savings

World Savings Day is the culminating point of the annual activity of savings funds. No other day lends itself better to attempting to familiarise all the categories of the population with the idea of savings, making them aware of the economic importance and the ethical value of the spirit of savings and convincing them of its absolute necessity. Our existence is dependent upon savings which are one of the channels through which we are ensured of prospering. This is the great merit which is to be given to the men who met up in Milan in 1924 upon the occasion of the 1st International Congress of Savings Funds at the end of which it was decided to introduce the custom of celebrating on 31 October each year a date devoted to the promotion of savings in the world.

Their resolution was thus formulated: "The 1st International Congress on Savings expresses the wish that, as a synthetic affirmation of this ideal and of its common purposes, as an occasion of propaganda and in commemoration of the first world meeting of savings institutions, the closing day of this congress is, everywhere possible, declared World Savings Day. This day will not be a day of idleness. This day will be a day of work where the actions of everyone will be inspired by the ideal of savings. A day devoted to the circulation of this idea through example, word and image." It is both a success and a new starting point to relentlessly launch the promotion of savings with the Caisse nationale d'épargne et de prévoyance (CNEP), created on 1 August 1964, in order to capitalise on the savings of Algerians with its double network (postal network and branch network).



- ❶ 1,00 Promoting savings
- ❷ 31/10/1990
- ❸ 25 x 35
- ❹ 11 1/2 x 11 3/4
- ❺ 300.000
- ❻ 10/11/1994
- ❼ K. Krim
- ❽ BA printing office

657

Bond loans

Savings are the part of the individual's income after consumption and are the part which is not immediately destroyed. Savings can be a bank deposit, a hording (savings which do not produce income) or an investment.

The modern financial methods enable various savings possibilities whether by deposits or investments (in production means, property, etc.).

Economists feel that individual savings as investment driving forces particularly through bond loans are used by certain large organisations in Algeria for major calls for funds.



The CNEP is the main driving force of savings in Algeria.



1990

1982-1991



- ❶ 3,00
- ❷ 08/11/1990
- ❸ 35 x 25
- ❹ 10 1/4
- ❺ 300.000
- ❻ 10/11/1994
- ❼ K. Krim
- ❽ BA printing office

658

Victory of the Namibian people

On 21 March 1990, the Sovereign State of Namibia was finally recognised by resolution 435 of the Security Council and the 1988 agreements (Geneva, Brazzaville and New York) after a long fight led by the South West Africa People's Organisation (SWAPO), the independent movement founded in 1950. The leader of the movement, Sam Daniel Shafiishuna Nujoma, took his oath as President of the Republic of Namibia under the eyes of the Secretary General of the United Nations, the president of South Africa and Nelson Mandela who had just been released from prison. South Africa had managed Namibia since the start of the year 1950 and governed

the country in accordance with the segregationist laws and principles of apartheid. Sam Nujoma, who led the armed fight for independence, finally ensured that the United Nations recognised the SWAPO as the sole legitimate representative of South West African, re-baptised Namibia in 1968 – the year when the UN put an end to the South African mandate. The Namibian people had relentlessly fought for their independence since the discovery of what was called Transgariiep by the British and German explorers between 1836 and 1884. In 1904 already, the Hereros indigenous population rose up against the German occupier which responded with genocide.

Sam Nujoma

Sam Nujoma is considered to be the father of the Namibian nation. Born on 12 May 1929 in Ongandjera, this labourer's son was fired upon during the great demonstration organised in 1959 by the South West Africa National Union (SWANU) to protest against the expulsion of mixed-race Namibians from a residential district when the country was dominated by the white South-African minority. In 1962, he created the South West Africa People's Organisation (SWAPO), recognised by the AUO in 1968 and by the UN in 1973 as the representative of the Namibian people. After more than 20 years of fighting, he led Namibia to independence in 1989 and was elected its first president in 1990.

Sam Nujoma, President of Namibia, during Independence Day celebrations.



Namibia

Namibia is located in southern Africa, in the Southern hemisphere, under the tropic of Capricorn. The country, which stretches over 824 269 km², is located on the edge of the Atlantic Ocean, between South Africa and Angola. To the east is Botswana. The most commonly spoken language is Afrikaans, inherited from the South African occupation. English is also used there. Namibia is a country of contrasts which includes the oldest desert in the world, mountains, thick forests and waterways. The Namib Desert goes as far as the Atlantic from where rises a cold front from the Antarctic.



SUMMARY



SEARCH



Poultry animals

The home of poultry animals is often multipurpose and houses different animal species: chickens, turkeys, rabbits, etc. For rural people, the economic imperatives prevail. Polyculture is generally practiced to meet immediate needs in terms of food. This does not mean that the principle of trade is excluded. The breeding of poultry animals can be lucrative. The chickens that supply meat and eggs are the cheapest. Generally feeding on kitchen waste, their water requirements are minimum: 5ml/kg/day. On this point, rabbits are the most demanding, but do not however require particular attention either. A doe can

be fertilised throughout the year, from the age of 10 months, with an average of 6 offspring per litter. About 25 rabbits can be obtained each year per doe. The mother prepares for the arrival of the little ones by building its nest from the down it tears from its stomach to release its teats. Rabbit flesh is very nourishing. With a low fat and cholesterol content, it is rich in proteins, vitamins and mineral salts. Whilst the rabbit is a great breeder, the turkey takes its time. The largest of the poultry birds is quite fragile : its development is slow and it only reaches adult age after three years.



Ancient animals

Domestication supported the starts of agriculture, enabled the Neolithic revolution and has been an essential factor of human development. The cock and the chicken appeared as farm animals 4,000 years ago. The domestic rabbit, which is the result of the wild rabbit, became part of poultry animals a little more than 1,000 years ago. Finally, the turkey, which had just been discovered in the New World by the first American colonists, was imported to Europe at the start of the 16th century.



- ❶ 1,00 Duck
- ❷ 29/11/1990
- ❸ 26 x 36
- ❹ 13
- ❺ 300.000
- ❻ 10/11/1994
- ❼ K. Krim
- ❽ Cartor

6 5 9



- ❶ 2,00 Rabbit
- ❷ 29/11/1990
- ❸ 36 x 26
- ❹ 13
- ❺ 300.000
- ❻ 10/11/1994
- ❼ K. Krim
- ❽ Cartor

6 6 0



- ❶ 2,90 Turkey
- ❷ 29/11/1990
- ❸ 26 x 36
- ❹ 13
- ❺ 300.000
- ❻ 10/11/1994
- ❼ K. Krim
- ❽ Cartor

6 6 1



- ❶ 3,30 Rooster
- ❷ 29/11/1990
- ❸ 36 x 26
- ❹ 13
- ❺ 300.000
- ❻ 10/11/1994
- ❼ K. Krim
- ❽ Cartor

6 6 2



1990

1982-1991



663

- ❶ 1,00 + 0,30
- ❷ 09/12/1990
- ❸ 34 x 48
- ❹ 11 1/4
- ❺ 300.000
- ❻ 10/11/1994
- ❼ A. Kerbouche
- ❽ BA printing office

3rd anniversary of the start of the Intifada



Rejection of colonisation and aspiration to peace and freedom.

On 9 December 1990, Algeria celebrated the third anniversary of the start of the Intifada, as tribute to the courage and to the heroic resistance of the Palestinian people against the occupation of its territories by Israel. The origin of the Intifada dates back to the end of the year 1987 when four Palestinians were killed after being run over by a truck driven by an Israeli. The Palestinian population reacted to a premeditated crime, an act of vengeance from members of the family of an Israeli stabbed two days beforehand. On the day of the funerals of the four martyrs, the young Palestinians, irritated, got caught in an Israeli military position in Djabaliya, in response to

the shots fired by the soldiers. Three days later, whereas the Israelis were still far from suspecting the extent of the popular uprising, the Intifada spread to the entire Gaza Strip and to the doors of the West Bank, before extending to all the occupied territories. The Palestinian revolt caused major economic losses for Israel, and it enabled the unification of all the persuasions and confessions forming the national entity of Palestine. In November 1988, the National Palestinian Council, bringing together all factions, was held in Algiers where, for the first time, the creation of a Palestinian State with El Qods as its capital was declared.

Love from Palestine

“Your eyes are a thorn in my heart
Painful yet adorable
I shield it from the wind
And stab it deep through the night
Through pain
Its wound illuminates the darkness
Transforms my present into future
Dearer than my soul
And I shall forget, as our eyes meet
That once we were together behind the gate.”

[Mahmoud Darwich.]

Palestinian children during the Intifada.



SUMMARY



SEARCH



30th anniversary of 11 December 1960

Algeria is commemorating the 30th anniversary of the popular demonstrations of 11 December 1960. As every year, this day is devoted to the remembrance of the memory of the martyrs who died that day, throughout the national territory, under the weapons of the colonial forces for having demonstrated in the street their full commitment to the cause of the independence.

Greatly followed by the Algerian population, the demonstrations of 11 December 1960 remain a living symbol of the determination of the people to regain their freedom. It was also an action – highly significant and heavy with consequences – of support for the National Liberation Front (FLN) and for its political and diplomatic wing the Provisional Government of the Algerian Republic (GPRA).

The popular demonstration came about in response to the visit to Algeria of General de Gaulle, felt to be a sharp provocation by the Algerians who, that day, had responded to the general strike appeal launched by the FLN.

Popular gatherings took place in the public places almost everywhere in Algeria. In Algiers, a massive popular gathering formed on the Place du Champ-de-Manœuvre (current-day 1-May) and the demonstrators, joined together and mobilised behind the national flag, started to march by proclaiming Tahya Djazaïr ! (long live Algeria). Very quickly, the demonstration spread to all quarters of the capital. Faced with the extent of the popular mobilisation, the colonial army fired on the demonstrators, causing hundreds of victims. Further to these bloody events of 11 December 1960, the UN voted on a motion on



Image of the demonstrations of 11 December 1960 in Belouizdad (formerly Belcourt), Algiers.

the 20th of the same month, officially recognising the representation of the GPRA on the international scene. For this 30th anniversary of 11 December 1960, cultural events and literary meetings as well as artistic exhibitions are initiated throughout the national territory. Tributes to the martyrs and remembrance ceremonies at the foot of the commemorative cenotaphs are organised in all towns of Algeria.

Mohamed Belouizdad

The events of 11 December 1960 were triggered in the Belcourt quarter, re-baptised Belouizdad as tribute to Mohamed Belouizdad, a great activist of the national cause. Born on 3 November 1924 in Algiers, in 1943 he joined the ranks of the Algerian People's Party (PPA) and contributed to the publication of secret publications of this party, particularly the newsletter El Watan (the homeland) whose first edition was published in January 1944. Sought after by the colonial police, he took refuge in Constantine where he organised the federation of the PPA after the events of 8 May 1945. In 1947, he became a member of the bureau of the Movement for the Triumph of Democratic Freedoms (MTLD), created after the PPA was dissolved by the colonial authority. One year later, he created and presided over the Special Organisation (OS), responsible for preparing for the armed fight. An illness took him away from his brothers in arms on 14 January 1952 at the age of 28.



6 6 4

- ❶ 1,00
- ❷ 11/12/1990
- ❸ 25 x 36,5
- ❹ 11¼ x 11¾
- ❺ 300.000
- ❻ 10/11/1994
- ❼ K. Krim
- ❽ Enschede



1990

1982-1991



665

- ❶ 1,00
- ❷ 20/12/1990
- ❸ 34 x 40
- ❹ 10 1/4
- ❺ 300.000
- ❻ 10/11/1994
- ❼ A. Kerbouche
- ❽ BA printing office

Combating respiratory diseases

Breathe well to live better, this is the slogan adopted by the Algerian Committee to Combat Tuberculosis and Respiratory Diseases (CALT-MR) for the themes of consideration and health education of the sixth anti-tuberculosis stamp campaign. The CALT-MR did not feel it appropriate to select a theme restricted to combating tuberculosis given the progress accomplished in Algeria for over a quarter of a century, reasonably allowing it to believe that the disease is controlled or in the process of being (...) This is why the CALT-MR has, for a few years now, extended its action to combating all respiratory diseases other than tuberculosis, most often related to the atmospheric environment and some of which are of a major seriousness for the individual and for the community. Indeed, the lungs are not only the organ responsible for the gaseous exchanges essential for living, but also remarkable filters responsible for purifying the air breathed from all the dangers which may pollute it.

This organ, which offers an exchange surface of approximately 80m², is in permanent contact on this entire area with ambient air which is very often polluted, particularly in an urban environment where the major causes of pollution are induced by domestic and industrial combustion furnaces as well as by running cars.

(...) To these pollutants are added aerosols which are harmful due to their propelling gas composed of chlorofluorocarbon atoms, an agent responsible for the partial destruction of the o-zone layer which protects life on our planet. (...) It is to enable everyone to consider the dangers of an atmospheric environment that is



The lung, an organ of gaseous exchanges and a filter of the surrounding air

unclean for the community and the need for everyone to contribute to preventing or at least not aggravating the pollution of the atmosphere around us that the Algerian Committee to Combat Tuberculosis and Respiratory Diseases has chosen this year the slogan "Breathe well to live better" as the theme of the sixth anti-tuberculosis stamp campaign (CTAT 1990).

[D. Larbaoui, Secretary General of the CALT-MR.]

The flu vaccine

The flu vaccine enables frequent epidemics of flu in the winter to be prevented and the most vulnerable people, particularly the elderly, to be protected. It is vaccinated in September and October for the regions of the Northern Hemisphere, i.e. at the start of the autumn corresponding to the start of the epidemic season. Each year, in the month of February, the World Health Organisation (WHO), issues recommendations on the composition of the flu vaccine for the year in question, following the study of strains circulating at that time. In the next six months, the vaccine is developed and manufactured to be ready in September. The effectiveness of the vaccine depends on the compatibility between the strains it contains and those actually present during the epidemic season, as well as the immune status of the person vaccinated. As the immune system of elderly people is less effective, this makes them sometimes more receptive to the vaccination.



SUMMARY



SEARCH





Asthma in Algeria

According to a study carried out in 2005, 8.5% of children in Algeria suffer from asthma and 4% of the population suffers from this disease. Smoking is one of the main causes of children's asthma. Children of a smoker father are three times more predisposed and five times more when both parents smoke.

Continued awareness-raising on passive smoking is necessary.

Other factors may, also, be the cause of this disease such as dust and household pets which may cause allergies developing into asthma. However, it is incorrect to believe that asthmatic children are unable to do sport or that this disease can be a major handicap in life. National Asthma Day is celebrated on 8 June each year.





SUMMARY



SEARCH



Fort of Santa Cruz, Oran



SUMMARY



SEARCH



1991

1982-1991



666

- ❶ 1,00
- ❷ 23/02/1991
- ❸ 29 x 36
- ❹ 14
- ❺ 300.000
- ❻ 09/11/1995
- ❼ K. Krim
- ❽ BA printing office

2nd anniversary of the 1989 Constitution

The 1989 Constitution, the third since the regaining of independence, was approved by referendum on 23 February of the same year. It introduces fundamental changes in the political system by recognising multipartism and the freedom of association and expression. It signals the end of the one-party socialist State. It defines the terms and conditions of organising and of exercising the state power on the basis of a universally accepted principles : the separation of the legislative, executive and judicial powers.

This Constitution symbolises Algeria's will to continue the edification of a democratic State which keeps the motto "By the people and for the people" as an

institutional base. In the foreword, it reads : "Having fought and still fighting for freedom and democracy, the Algerian people, by this Constitution, decided to build constitutional institutions based on the participation of any Algerian, man and woman, in the management of public affairs and on the ability to achieve social justice, equality and freedom for all." In it, Algeria confirms its commitment to the fundamental rights of citizens and to human rights.

The adoption of this Constitution has enabled the creation of numerous political parties, associations, private newspapers and has enabled the initiation of an institutional process based on multipartism.

The Arab language

Article 3 of the Algerian Constitution states: "The Arab language is the national and official language of the State." It is on this basis that, on 16 January 1991, the law generalising the use of the Arab language was promulgated. The purpose of this law is to set down the "general rules for the use, promotion and protection of the Arab language in the different domains of national life". In article 2, it is specified that "the Arab language is an integral part of the authentic national personality and a constant of the nation" and that "its use expresses a respect of sovereignty".



SUMMARY



SEARCH



Views of Algeria before 1830

Koléa

The city of Koléa, located on the southern slope of the Sahel, experienced a major migratory flow after the fall of Grenada. The Andalusian families, chased from Spain, let themselves be seduced by the invigorating climate and the beneficial water of the queen of the Sahel. This population mixed with the indigenous peoples, never to leave again. The city was officially founded in 1550 under the reign of the dey Hassan Ben Khayr-Eddine. Overlooking the Mitidja, the blessed city has attracted Muslim pilgrims since the 16th century. Koléa owes its religious vocation to Sidi Embarek. The story of the Muslim scholar is intermingled with that of a rich Turkish landowner called Ismail. It was the latter who, it is said, discovered the gifts of this man blessed by God before giving him all his goods including the famous Bou Ismaïl "haouch" (hamlet). The patron saint is buried in the city which opened up its arms to him and his remembrance continues to mark the spiritual life of its inhabitants.

Constantine

The city of Constantine is adorned with the most beautiful architectural monuments of the time of Salah Bey. This bey, who reigned over the Beylik of the East from 1771 to 1792, undertook a vast urbanisation campaign. It was in this spirit of modernisation and improvement that the Sidi El Kettani mosque was built in 1776. Designed for prayer and Koranic initiation, this place of worship was to have a madrasa annexed to it. This madrasa was designed for higher education, open to all young people from the province. The city of sciences saw, in 1789, a new madrasa built near to the Sidi Lakhdar mosque. In 1792, on the remains of a Roman bridge, Salah Bey had the famous El Kantara bridge built. Spanning a ravine of 120 m in depth, this architectural work marked the birth of the city of bridges. The urbanisation works undertaken by Salah Bey enabled major extensions to be made to the city. Outside the walls of the Casbah, new quarters and a new history were born.



Koléa at the start of the 20th century.

Koléa in the 19th century

"Near the city, the wild laurel grows in great quantity and reaches imposing heights. (...) All Arabs, of all positions and conditions, have taken the habit of meeting up in cafes which for them are their theatre, concert hall, celebration room and where they share times of conviviality."

[J.-R. Morell, in "Algeria", published in 1854.]



667

- ❶ 1,50 Koléa
- ❷ 21/03/1991
- ❸ 31,5 x 21
- ❹ 14
- ❺ 56.500.000
- ❻ 30/04/2007
- ❼ According to photo
- ❽ BA printing office



668

- ❶ 4,20 Constantine
- ❷ 21/03/1991
- ❸ 31,5 x 21
- ❹ 14
- ❺ 8.900.000
- ❻ 30/04/2007
- ❼ According to photo
- ❽ BA printing office



1991

1982-1991

Airmail



- 1 10,00 Béjaïa
- 2 25/04/1991
- 3 36 x 36
- 4 14
- 5 4.050.000
- 6 30/04/2007
- 7 T. Boukeroui
- 8 BA printing office

669



- 1 20,00 Annaba
- 2 25/04/1991
- 3 36 x 36
- 4 14
- 5 8.400.000
- 6 30/04/2007
- 7 T. Boukeroui
- 8 BA printing office

670



View of Annaba.

In the current economic context, succeeding in the international economic competition requires having state-of-the-art information technologies and services. The post office has always been present and listened to needs by proposing offers for the routing of occasional or regular post, sending out parcels or even the development of its customer base through marketing campaigns, with the first objective being to consolidate its place as a favoured partner by offering a complete range of services. For the routing of its mail, the Algerian post office uses all means and channels of land and air transport. The national air work and transport company, Air Algérie, is responsible, in accordance with the National Economic and Social Development Plan and with the provisions of the law no. 64-166 of 8 June 1964, for ensuring, amongst others, the regular and non-regular public transport of people, luggage, post, as well as the freight-related activity. Air Algérie's fleet includes 43 craft for transporting

passengers and two for freight and post. It ensures daily links over length of 13,000 km of the national network, divided into 3 zones : north-north, north-south and south-south. For its international routes, the trend is dominated by a major flow towards France then Europe (Europe 1 and Europe 2), Maghreb and the Middle East and, finally, Africa. The total freight traffic value is estimated at 30,000 tonnes. Air Algérie has ensured almost 26,000 tonnes of postal traffic this year. Created in the same way as 19 other State airports, by decree of 1 April 1982 and confirmed in their classification by the executive decree no89-50 of 18 April 1989, the airports of Béjaïa and Annaba have had regular international traffic since they were opened. The new status of these airports dictates a new equipment plan which must respond to material and security requirements. The infrastructural part is managed by the extension of the renovation works of the runways and of the taxiways.

Saint Augustine in Annaba

(...) you welcome a work and the harvest of its majesty which has formed the intelligence of Europe and which, undisputedly, has been the great luminary of the western world as observed rightly by Cardinal Newman and by Maurice Blondel also, of revealing in their writings that the Algerian philosopher, regardless of the contribution of his predecessors, remains the initiator and the leader of catholic thought, and of Christian philosophy. (...) even closer to us, the Florentine Giovanni Papini, (...) the famous historian with the story of Christ, and author of an admirable biography of Saint Augustine with this affirmation, that the bishop of Hippo, current-day Annaba... is the first romantic of the west, the first modern man..."

[In a speech by President Abdelaziz Bouteflika at the international conference on "The Confessions of Saint Augustine", Algiers, 2 May 2002.]



SUMMARY



SEARCH



Flowers

Wild jasmine *Jasminum fruticans*

The wild jasmine or ligneous jasmine is part of the family Oleaceae. This shrub is 2 m tall, is a native of the Mediterranean Basin and Asia, and blooms as of the start of summer. It symbolises grace and elegance. The jasmine family, known particularly for its white or yellow flowers which freely release a sweet smell, are divided into 200 species. Its name, which derives from the word *yasmin* is a mix of Arabic and Persian. A native of India, the white jasmine has been known as a scented plant, whereas wild jasmine or winter jasmine was introduced from China in 1844.

Carnation *Dianthus crinitus*

In Algeria, there are at least five species of carnations: the *Dianthus serrulatus*, the *Dipsacus sylvestris*, the *Dianthus balbisii*, the *Dipcadi serotinum* and the *Dianthus crinitus*. This herbaceous, lively plant, with a pronounced scent, which prefers exposure to the sun and flourishes throughout summer, belongs to the family Caryophyllaceae.

The name which means "Flower of Jupiter" in Greek is only a tribute paid to the beauty of the plant. Widespread since Ancient Times, it is presumed to be a native to the edges of the Mediterranean. The Portuguese revolutionaries adopted it as a symbol. The genus includes close to 300 species and the ornamental varieties grown are countless.

Cyclamen *Cyclamen africanum*

As attractive as the carnation, the cyclamen was already greatly appreciated in Roman Times for its flowers, its scent and its discretion. It made its entry into the Royal courtyards to become a collection plant in the 19th century and inspired the romantic trend. In Algeria, this flower, a symbol of sensual pleasure, is represented by an endemic and relatively rare species: the *Cyclamen africanum*. Its indented 10 cm wide flowers blooms 25 mm dark pink flowers in autumn, with the scent of violet. In the world, the cyclamen has 22 species.



Bouquet of cyclamens.

Jasmine

Algeria is one of the main purveyors of jasmine essence for the perfumery industry. In 1969, a three-year production designed for perfumery, i.e. 450 kg of jasmine essence and 250kg of benzene, was sold to Yugoslavia, thus bringing to an end the purchasing monopoly exercised by the towns of Marseille and its neighbour Grasse over this market. Thereafter, about twenty purchasers, including the USA and Japan have been interested in the Algerian production of jasmine operated in the Mitidja, Annaba and Telagh. To obtain one kg of absolute jasmine essence, about seven million flowers have to be collected.



671

- ❶ 2,00 *Jasminum fruticans* (wild jasmine)
- ❷ 23/05/1991
- ❸ 26 x 36
- ❹ 13
- ❺ 300.000
- ❻ 09/11/1995
- ❼ K. Krim
- ❽ Cartor



672

- ❶ 4,00 *Dianthus crinitus* (carnation)
- ❷ 23/05/1991
- ❸ 26 x 36
- ❹ 13
- ❺ 300.000
- ❻ 09/11/1995
- ❼ K. Krim
- ❽ Cartor



673

- ❶ 5,00 *Cyclamen africanum* (cyclamen)
- ❷ 23/05/1991
- ❸ 26 x 36
- ❹ 13
- ❺ 300.000
- ❻ 09/11/1995
- ❼ K. Krim
- ❽ Cartor



1991

1982-1991



674

- 1 3,00 Trip to the country
- 2 01/06/1991
- 3 36 x 26
- 4 13
- 5 300.000
- 6 09/11/1995
- 7 M. Medrar
- 8 Cartor



675

- 1 4,00 Childrens games
- 2 01/06/1991
- 3 36 x 26
- 4 13
- 5 300.000
- 6 09/11/1995
- 7 O. Bounab
- 8 Cartor

Children's drawings

Children's drawings are both messages of hope and of pain sent to the adult world. Each drawing is a speech act. It tells a story and, through hesitant graphic shapes and touches of bright or darker colours, sends an access code to the world of childhood. Celebrated on 1 June every year by way of commemoration of the anniversary of the adoption by the United Nations of the Convention on the Rights of the Child in 1989, International Children's Day often gives the opportunity to little ones to explain their world in images.

In Algeria, children freely apply themselves to this "dawning" exercise of art because they can express through lines and colours their own approach to life and subtly express in their own language their hopes and expectations in a world without hindrance where dreaming is allowed and constant playing is vital.

The Convention on the Rights of the Child forces the Signatory States to take provisions to ensure that the child is considered as a free person who has the right of expression and whose rights must be respected. In Algeria, effort has been put in to ensure that children freely



Children's drawings reveal creative talents and diverse expressions.

develop and fully benefit from the right to education and protection within their family, but also within society in all domains of life. A favoured position is given to all children without any discrimination.

Children has also got rights

Ratified by Algeria on 19 December 1992, the International Convention on the Rights of the Child entered into force on 16 May 1993. Through this ratification, Algeria committed to raise children in the spirit of the ideals declared in the United Nations Charter, i.e. a spirit of peace, dignity, tolerance, freedom, equality and solidarity.

At the African level, the presidential decree n° 03-242 ratifying the African Charter on the Rights and Well-being of the African Child was published on 8 July 2003 in the 41st edition of the Official Journal of the Algerian Republic (JORA).

Solidarity and sharing

The Algerian Red Crescent regularly organises programmes designed to help the most underprivileged and disabled people throughout the year. These programmes include donations in kind, the supply of equipment and medical assistance. Children whose families do not have the necessary funds for their schooling benefit from annual programmes which provide school material to underprivileged school children. Holiday camps are organised in the summer for the underprivileged children, whose families are victims of conflicts. In the holy month of Ramadan, the Algerian Red Crescent provides meals to the most underprivileged and visits needy children during the week of the Eid El Fitr feasts.



SUMMARY



SEARCH



3rd anniversary of the Maghreb Summit of Zeralda

On 10 June 1988, the summit of Heads of State of Algeria, Libya, Mauritania, Morocco and Tunisia was held in Zéralda (east of Algiers), declaring one year later that of Marrakech, on 17 February 1989, which prepared the first legal grounds of the Arab Maghreb Union (AMU). The creation of the AMU responds to the desire to reinforce the links of fraternity which bind the Member Countries and their peoples; to make progress and ensure the prosperity of societies which comprise them and to defend their rights; to contribute to the preservation of peace based on justice and equality; to continue a common policy in different domains; and to work

progressively to achieve the free circulation of persons, services, goods and capitals. The AMU is comprised of the Council of Heads of State, the Council of Ministers of Foreign Affairs, a Supervisory Committee, a Court of Justice composed of ten members (two per country) that has jurisdiction for the disputes between parties from the member countries, an Advisory Chamber composed of 30 delegates per country as well as four specialised Ministerial Commissions.

Its secretariat is not fixed and follows the presidency which annually transfers from one Head of State to another.

Decisive projects

The decisive projects implemented by Algeria, particularly the construction of the East-West motorway, are one of the priorities which Algeria gives to Maghreb development. The countries of the Arab Maghreb Union are working, in this context, on the construction of the Maghreb motorway and the development of a priority trans-Maghreb transport network.



- ❶ 1,00
- ❷ 10/06/1991
- ❸ 29 x 36
- ❹ 14
- ❺ 300.000
- ❻ 09/11/1995
- ❼ K. Krim
- ❽ BA printing office

676

A trans-Maghreb high speed train

The Maghreb Railway Technical Com-mission (CTFM), whose headquarters is in Algiers, has examined the feasibility of a Maghreb high speed train. The project, whose study cost amounts to 4 million euros, must enable an interoperability between the Maghreb countries.

The trans-Maghreb high speed train is a new stage in the Maghreb development process which will benefit growth and the populations of the region. The decisive projects implemented by Algeria, particularly the construction of the East-West motorway, are one of the priorities which Algeria gives to Maghreb development. The countries of the Arab Maghreb Union are working, in this context, on the construction of the Maghreb motorway and the development of priority trans-Maghreb transport network which must be connected to the trans-European network.



1991

1982-1991



677

- ❶ 3,00
- ❷ 28/07/1991
- ❸ 39 x 27
- ❹ 14 1/4 x 13 1/4
- ❺ 300.000
- ❻ 09/11/1995
- ❼ K. Krim
- ❽ Enschede

40th anniversary of the International Convention on Refugees

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights stipulates in its article 14-1 : “Everyone has the right to seek and to enjoy in other countries asylum from persecution.”

The United Nations Convention on the Status of Refugees – shortened as the Geneva Convention – was adopted on 28 July 1951 by a conference of heads of state on the status of refugees and stateless persons convened by the United Nations, in application of resolution 429 (V) of the General Assembly dated 14 December 1950.

To ensure the application of the convention which, to date, has been signed by over 140 States, a specialised agency was created to protect refugees and find a sustainable solution to their problems.

This is the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (HCR) whose origin dates back to the creation of the Intergovernmental Committee for Refugees (ICR) during the 1938 Evian Conference.

10 million refugees

The number of refugees in the world today is more than 10 million and that of stateless people is estimated at about 25.8 million, according to the UNHCR. Underprivileged continents, consumed by conflicts and poverty, Africa and Asia alone total 9.2 million refugees and 18.1 million stateless people at the end of 2005.



The tragedy of Afghan refugees.

The oldest refugees

Algeria, which has been home to the Sahrawi people since 1976, makes them the oldest refugees in the world. In 2007, in the Tindouf camps, there were almost 160,000 refugees. Thanks to the assistance of their Algerian brothers and to donations from non-governmental organisations which, from the Port of Oran, route provisions and educational material by road, the Sahrawi refugees live in decent conditions whilst preparing for the construction of their country after the self-determination referendum.

Cyclically, groups of volunteer doctors, from throughout the world, visit the camps in order to examine the refugees thoroughly and to ensure them international medical coverage.



SUMMARY



SEARCH



Post and Telecommunications

The Post and Telecommunications Authority has a two-fold mission. It is initially responsible for the transportation and distribution of information throughout the national territory and for ensuring the necessary interfaces to enable international correspondence. Then, in its capacity as a public body, it is responsible for offering the best service to all users, on all parts of the national territory.

Post and Telecommunications therefore have an essential role to play in the life of the State by constituting a privileged means in the application of its administrative decentralisation and land planning policy.

It is worth remembering that whilst the infrastructure inherited from the colonial era was enough to drain the wealth of the north of the country, in no way did it respond to the requirements of a State in the midst of a huge construction phase, preoccupied by economic development and concerned about improving the living conditions of its citizens.

Hence, the decision was taken to provide the country with a modern telecommunications network, making use of the very latest techniques and particularly aiming to generalise the installation of the automatic telephone, even in the smallest communities.

Specialised lines enable the use of telex and computer links to be extended to the different economic centres of the country. The postal network is extended and modernised by serving all remote rural communities, introducing the post code in addresses, soon enabling electronic mail sorting to ensure greater speed and more reliable security of the mail, as well as commissioning the fax and the EMS service to offer new modern services to the users. With regards Algeria's policy in terms of regional equilibrium, the Post and Telecommunications Authority provides its assistance through investments designed to ensure that all citizens have the same quality of life based, amongst others, on a consistent development of communication means.

Algérie Télécom

Algérie Télécom is a joint stock company created in August 2000 further to the restructuring of the Post and Telecom-munications sector which particularly separates the postal activities and those of telecommunications. Officially becoming operational as of 1 January 2003, the new company is committed to the world of information technologies with the stated ambition to have a high level of technical, economic and social performance in order to maintain, in a sustainable manner, its leading position in its domain in Algeria, particularly since the national market has become competitive.

Headquarters of Algérie Télécom in Algiers.



678

- ❶ 1,50 World Post Day de la poste
- ❷ 10/10/1991
- ❸ 35 x 25
- ❹ 14
- ❺ 300.000
- ❻ 09/11/1995
- ❼ K. Krim
- ❽ BA printing office



679

- ❶ 4,20 6th World Exhibition and Forum
- ❷ 10/10/1991
- ❸ 25 x 35
- ❹ 14
- ❺ 300.000
- ❻ 09/11/1995
- ❼ K. Krim
- ❽ BA printing office



1991

1982-1991



- ❶ 2,00 *Zerynthia rumina*
- ❷ 21/11/1991
- ❸ 38,1 x 31,4
- ❹ 11½ x 11¾
- ❺ 300.000
- ❻ 09/11/1995
- ❼ K. Krim
- ❽ Courvoisier

680



- ❶ 4,00 *Melitaea didyma*
- ❷ 21/11/1991
- ❸ 38,1 x 31,4
- ❹ 11½ x 11¾
- ❺ 300.000
- ❻ 09/11/1995
- ❼ K. Krim
- ❽ Courvoisier

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Butterflies

Zerynthia rumina

The species *Zerynthia rumina*, also called proserpine in French, Spanish festoon in English and arlequin in Spanish, is a butterfly that is 23mm wide and is found in North Africa and South-West Europe. There is a sub-species specific to Algeria, Morocco and Tunisia called *Zerynthia rumina africana*. Its flying period ranges from February to July, but the butterflies of this species mainly fly in April-May. They can be found plundering on their favourite plant, the aristolochia, among the debris and the scree. But they can also fly about at 1,200m altitude, where they fly early from the month of February. The Spanish Festoon flutters around the aristolochia, this nourishing plant of the caterpillar, from the mesophilic prairies and the fallow lands of hillsides as far as the edges and clearings of open forests. It is even found on the outskirts of residential areas. Its presence is proof both of the biological quality of the places, as its larva does not resist phytosanitary products, and of the absence of fatal overgrazing of its plant through the effect of clipping. Intensive ground clearance is also very harmful as the aristolochia loves the shade.

Melitaea didyma

Commonly called Spotted Fritillary, the *Melitaea didyma* has a distribution ranging from North Africa to Russia and the north of China, going through Europe. 18 to 21mm in size, it is found in the prairies, plundering particularly on the plantains, linariae and speedwells. The insect can fly up to 2,500m altitude. Its flying period ranges from May to September and its reproduction can go up to three generations.



Beyond beauty, natural driving forces and factors of equilibrium.

The moths

With over two hundred thousand species listed, half of the butterflies are what are called moths. Very little is still known about the biology of these very small butterflies, but most of them are only there for the decoration of the places. Butterflies are above all else caterpillars, predators of vegetation which create havoc in crops. At this stage, they are a danger for man.



SUMMARY



SEARCH

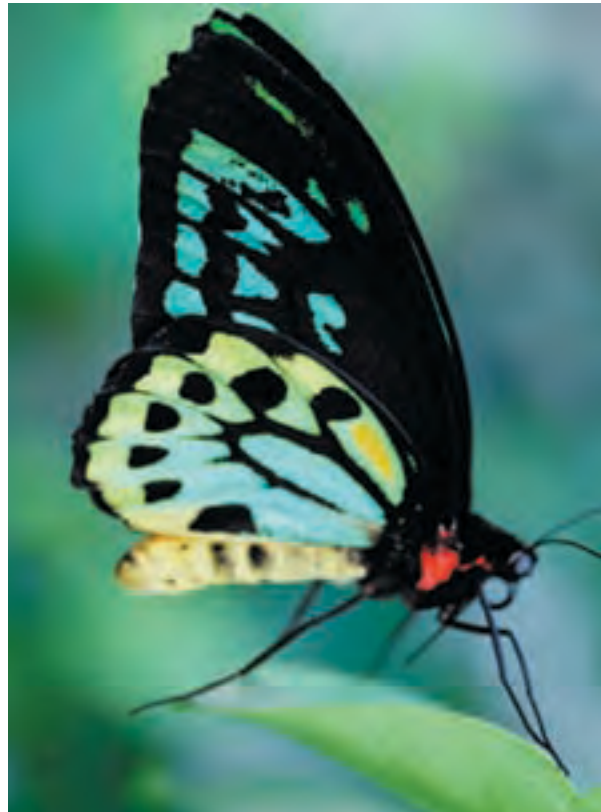


Vanessa atalanta

The Red Admiral, this large common butterfly which scientists call *Vanessa atalanta*, reaches up to 60mm in size. The species migrates in autumn to North Africa to hibernate and generate then returns in the spring to Europe. These migrators and excellent flyers cross hundreds of hills at 2,500m altitude in a few days. This species loves plundering in meadows, gardens and waste grounds. Its favourite plants are the nettle which plays home to its caterpillar and the officinal pellitory. This butterfly is greatly attracted by ripe and even rotting fruits.

Nymphalis polychloros

Nymphalis polychloros or the Large Tortoiseshell signals its presence in North Africa, Europe, Asia and as far as the Himalayas. This species also colonises the Mediterranean islands and occasionally migrates to the Scandinavian countries. The male is 25 to 32mm in size. The flying period ranges from June to July. The host plants are elms, willows and thymes. Whilst the large tortoiseshell is particularly found at altitudes, it does however avoid arid regions. The sub-species *Erythromelas* is, for its part, native to Algeria, Morocco and Tunisia.



Large turtle (Nymphalis polychloros).

Telling day from night

Over 160,000 species of butterflies have been listed throughout the world. Some fly in the day and others at night. But there are several differences between the daytime butterflies and the night-time butterflies. Their antennae are not the same shape. In the diurnal ones, they are fine and end in a club or in a ball, whereas in the nocturnal ones, they are wide, in the form of a double comb or a feather. The daytime butterflies generally have fine and longlineal abdomens – or “stomachs” – and bodies, whereas the night-time butterflies are often squat and hairy. The wings of the diurnal butterflies are often brightly coloured, unlike the nocturnal ones whose wings are duller browns or greys. When not flying, the daytime butterflies simply shut their wings vertically, just like a book is closed. The night-time butterflies, however, fold them horizontally on their back. Finally, all butterflies start their life in the form of a larva called a caterpillar which has no wings or antennae. After several changes, this caterpillar becomes a pupa or nymph and transforms into an adult butterfly through a phenomenon called metamorphosis. In the daytime butterflies, the pupa stays in the open air, stuck to a branch, whereas in the nocturnal ones, it is surrounded and protected by a silk cocoon woven by the caterpillar.



6 8 2

- ❶ 6,00 *Vanessa atalanta*
- ❷ 21/11/1991
- ❸ 38,1 x 31,4
- ❹ 11½ x 11¾
- ❺ 300.000
- ❻ 09/11/1995
- ❼ K. Krim
- ❽ Courvoisier



6 8 3

- ❶ 7,00
Nymphalis polychloros
- ❷ 21/11/1991
- ❸ 38,1 x 31,4
- ❹ 11½ x 11¾
- ❺ 300.000
- ❻ 09/11/1995
- ❼ K. Krim
- ❽ Courvoisier



1991

1982-1991



684

- ❶ 3,00 Pendants
- ❷ 19/12/1991
- ❸ 25,56 x 36,23
- ❹ 11 3/4
- ❺ 300.000
- ❻ 09/11/1995
- ❼ T. Boukeroui
- ❽ Courvoisier



685

- ❶ 4,00 Breastplate
- ❷ 19/12/1991
- ❸ 25,56 x 36,23
- ❹ 11 3/4
- ❺ 300.000
- ❻ 09/11/1995
- ❼ T. Boukeroui
- ❽ Courvoisier

Jewellery of the South – Tuareg

The jewellery of the Algerian Sahara can be classified, from a style point of view, into two large groups. The first one, that of the Hoggar-Tassili, is connected to the traditions of Targui jewellery which greatly exceeds the geographic boundaries of Algeria and infiltrates the territories of Mali and Niger. The second one, that of the Saharan Oases (Gourara, Touat, Tidiklet), belongs to the style of the Mauritanian and Moroccan jewellery. Today, the geographic boundaries of wearing the different Saharan jewellery correspond less and less to the places where they are created and made. Everything is worn by everyone: consumers and particularly jewellers can recognise the origin. The stylistic difference results above all from the manufacturing techniques. Hence, the Tuareg jeweller particularly uses the moulding technique, with incision and punching (hollowed out or embossed), whereas the jeweller of the Saharan Oases makes more use

of three-dimensional, filigree or granulated enamel decoration. These two technical particularities are found in the different types of Saharan jewellery. The large pectoral pendants “tera” (singular: “teraout”), jewellery that is particularly appreciated by the Targui women, are embossed. They consist of an assembly in several flat triangular plates, coated with a plate of ordinary metal, which gives them a certain thickness. The teraout, the masterpiece of wedding finery, is worn suspended from the neck and attached to a leather thong. The pendants of the same type but fitted with a hook are worn as jewellery for the temples and hang upon the hair. There are several types of bracelets: “sambarou”, which are of large sizes, incised and comprise a large bulge in the middle; “issoghan”, in the shape of a thick ring, but hollow inside and decorated with twisted and enamelled threads; finally, different models of bracelets moulded in a solid ring, whose

The Agadez cross

The Agadez cross is one of the pieces of jewellery which most characterise the Tuareg. Several theories explain the origin of the Agadez cross. The Tuareg relate that the engravings edging the Agadez cross symbolise the constellations and that the well in its centre is the point where the herds take water. They associate this jewellery to the stars to guide the herds, one of their most precious assets, in the desert, and to water, a so-rare vital element in the vast extents of the Sahara. The Tuareg group together their jewellery under the name of teneghelt which recalls the manufacturing process. These pieces of silver jewellery are made by forger craftsmen in an earthen-mould designed from a model in wax, and are fired after recovering the heated wax.

This shape is then covered with clay then fired once again in a furnace stirred up by the leather bellows. Liquefied, the wax which escapes through one end releases a mould made of hollow terra cotta in which the silver is poured. The cross is then filed, polished and engraved. The Agadez cross is comprised of a suspended ring. The diamond-shaped part symbolises the “udum” (the face). The points on the left and right are called “ijiran” (the shoulders). The central motif is a circle in the centre of a fluted ring, “chatt n'tawt” (the eye of the chameleon).



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ends finish in a cube or a ball. The “tissek” rings, highly appreciated by the women of the Sahara, are distinguished by the variety of the models in terms of size, shape and the manufacturing techniques. Those in the form of twisted solid rings or with circular bulges and are also worn as pendants are, in general, moulded. Those with a setting in the shape of a box, sometimes very large in size, are flat and decorated with incisions, filigree or granulated enamel. Whilst these different types of jewellery are purely decorative objects, there are others whose function is essentially utilitarian. This is the case of a pendant in the shape of a key (“assarou n’swoul”; veil key). Originally a padlock key, it keeps the piece of cloth thrown on top of the shoulder in place. This piece of jewellery, which can have a very complex shape, is most often decorated with incisions.

[Source: National Museum of Bardo.]



Targui silver pendant.



Targui silver necklace inset with wood.



6 8 6

- ❶ 5,00 Veil key
- ❷ 19/12/1991
- ❸ 25,56 x 36,23
- ❹ 11³/₄
- ❺ 300.000
- ❻ 09/11/1995
- ❼ T. Boukeroui
- ❽ Courvoisier



6 8 7

- ❶ 7,00 Bracelets and rings
- ❷ 19/12/1991
- ❸ 36,23 x 25,56
- ❹ 11³/₄
- ❺ 300.000
- ❻ 09/11/1995
- ❼ T. Boukeroui
- ❽ Courvoisier



1992-2001

The great transition

During the period 1992-2001, Algeria is going through a transitional period in its long and rich history. The 1990s mark the recognition of the opening up of the political and economic fields. The new Constitution, voted in one year earlier, had just established multipartism as an irreversible political model. This opening up gave birth to dozens of parties, proof of the strong desire of Algerians to fully contribute to laying down the foundations of a solid democratic structure, whose unshakeable base would enable it, in a decade, to resist the destabilisation attempts which the country had to face up to with courage.

On 29 June 1992, Algeria lost one of the great figures of the Revolution, the moudjahid Mohamed Boudiaf, appointed on 16 January of the same year as President of the High Committee of State. The late Mohamed Boudiaf who advocated tolerance was one of the founders of the revolutionary FLN. Boudiaf responded once again to the call of the homeland. The ensuing fight to save the Republic and the triumph to which the entire society committed itself body and soul restored the entire meaning of the unalienable republican principles on which the Algerian State has been founded since its independence. The institutional vacuum is overcome and the legislative structure complete a few years later by the establishment of the Council of the Nation.

At the same time, Algeria adopted a new industrial and trade policy which put the country's resources to the service of its development. The archaic management systems are abandoned in favour of a viable economic model. The new changes then offered serious partnership possibilities, with the Algerian market being even more attractive for investors given that it had the major advantage offered by its invaluable natural resources. The election of Mr Abdelaziz Bouteflika to the presidency of the Republic in 1999 was accompanied by an economic vision of the future which was an additional reason for the sustained interest of national and foreign investors in view of an active participation in the country's development programmes.



1992

14 january. Creation of the High Committee of State.
29 June. Death of President Mohamed Boudiaf.

1993

12 june. National Open Air Day for 10,000 children in the Forest of Bâinem.

1994

30 january. Liamine Zeroual is appointed Head of State.
18 may. Creation of the National Transition Council.

1995

6 april. Birth of the Algerian Federation on the Protection of Archaeological Heritage (FAPPA).
22 july. Noureddine Morceli wins the gold medal in the 1,500m in Gothenburg, Sweden.
16 november. Liamine Zeroual is elected president.

1996

24 february. Inauguration of the Algeria section of the Maghreb-Europe Pipeline.
1 september. Algiers hosts the 8th Congress of the Pan-African Youth Movement (PYM).

1997

20 april. Inauguration of the first scientific city in Algeria, Sidi Abdallah.
17 october. Opening, in France, of the archives on the repression of 17 October 1961.

1998

4 january. Establishment of the 1st Council of the Nation in Algeria.
16 august. Inauguration of a solar village in Tamanrasset by the Minister of Energy and Mines.

1999

15 april. Election of Mr Abdelaziz Bouteflika to the presidency of the Republic.
16 september. Referendum on peace and civil concord.

2000

13 may. The President of the Republic establishes the National Commission on the Education System Reform.
12 december. Peace Agreement between Eritrea and Ethiopia in Algiers.

2001

19 december. Signature of the Association Agreement between the European Union and Algeria.
26 april. President Abdelaziz Bouteflika presents his economic recovery programme.

Timimoun



SUMMARY



SEARCH





SUMMARY



SEARCH



1992

1992-2001

International Women's Day



- ❶ 1,50 Algerian women in history
- ❷ 08/03/1992
- ❸ 25 x 35
- ❹ 14
- ❺ 300.000
- ❻ 14/11/1996
- ❼ T. Boukeroui
- ❽ BA printing office

688

On 8 March 1857, women demonstrated and went on strike in New York to demand that the working day be reduced to ten hours and to claim equality with men. On 8 March 1910 in Copenhagen, an International Conference of Socialist Women from all countries established this day as the basis for protesting for women to have the right to vote. In 1918, German women were the first to obtain the right to vote. French women had to wait until 1944 to obtain this right, whereas Swiss women, lagging behind, had to wait until 1971. Algerian women, already in the vanguard during the national liberation war, did not have to go out in the streets to claim the right to vote. Because of the sacrifices they made and their commitment to the Revolution, once

independence was won, they established themselves as an active and essential part of society. Their participation in the first Algerian elections, as well as during the self determination referendum, thus posed no form of dispute. From this point of view, Algeria was able to elevate the position it gave to women and its modernist version of the role they were to play in the building of the Algerian nation.

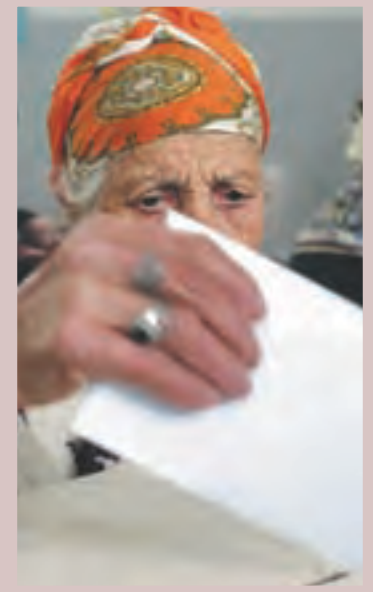
Every year, to commemorate this day, Algerian women reaffirm their determination to continue on this path towards full and complete participation in the country's social, economic and political life.

8 March only became International Women's Day in the United Nations' official calendar in 1975.



Women's voting rights

In Algeria in the 1950s, where 4% of women were literate, the majority were employed without qualification in agriculture and arts and crafts, in planning in the family arena, in domesticity and rarely in industry. Hence, salaried female employment practically did not exist. Women were excluded from the public sphere and had no other conceivable status than that of wife and mother. In principle, women's voting rights were recognised in 1947, but the terms and conditions of exercising this right were only specified in 1958, within the framework of the late seduction operations of the colonial authority. Algerian women gained the right to vote at the same time as the country regained its independence.



A remarkable evolution

The evolution of the situation of women in Algeria materialised through several aspects, including those of education and the working world. In 1992, the rate of female workers in relation to the working population was 8.2%. Women set themselves apart through their presence in all domains, including literature. This year, Malika Mokeddem publishes "Le Siècle des sauterelles", Leïla Rezoug "Apprivoiser l'insolence", Hafsa Zinai-Koudil "Le Passé décomposé".



SUMMARY



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Views of Algeria before 1830



View of Algiers around 1830.

Algiers

Before 1830, the low city of Algiers was the beating heart of the capital. Trade regularly took place there thanks to the proximity of the port. It was also from this side of the city that the Turkish administration set itself up. The most spectacular palaces sat side by side. The Palace of Mustapha Pacha became part of the rationale of the era – one of total sumptuousness. Built in 1797 for his family, it occupies an area of 709 metres squared and, so it is said, contains over 500,000 pieces of valuable old earthenware. The house opens up onto a s'qifa (atrium) of nests, bird baths and fountains decorating its centre and the carved cedar wood ceilings reveal an intense taste for refinement. At the top of the palace, there is a fountain, El Aïn El Hamra, and the immense gardens full of the most beautiful flowers and the best scents. In 1805,

Dey Ahmed confiscated the Palace of Pacha and declared it the property of the Janissaries (members of a group of elite, highly loyal supporters). Mustapha Pacha died in the same year. His palace survived him and housed Dar Essouf Palace before the French administration set up its National Library there in 1862.

Oran

The city of Oran, in the same era, experienced a turbulent history with a succession of earthquakes and Spanish invasions. In 1790, General Mohamed El Kébir sacked it and gave the order to build a mosque in honour of Hassan Pacha, the dey of Algiers. Six years later, the mosque lay among the ruins. It was built by the Turks with money coming from buying Spanish prisoners after they finally left the region. Up to 1830, the beys made Oran their capital to the detriment of Mascara.

The Coptan-Raïs residence

Among the last great buildings of the Turkish era is the Coptan-Raïs residence. Built in 1826, just before the conquest of Algiers, this building, as its name indicates, housed the Admiral and his family.

The beauty of this residence resides not only in its sumptuous ablutions fountains but also in its arches made with Roman stones. Above the residence are the famous Ali Baba fountain and the house of the Oukil-el-Hardj, Minister of Shipping.



689

- ❶ 6,20 View of the Mustapha Pacha valley
- ❷ 22/04/1992
- ❸ 30,5 x 21
- ❹ 14
- ❺ 14.800.000
- ❻ 30/04/2007
- ❼ According to photo
- ❽ BA printing office



690

- ❶ 7,50 The Door of Oran
- ❷ 22/04/1992
- ❸ 30,5 x 21
- ❹ 14
- ❺ 5.850.000
- ❻ 30/04/2007
- ❼ According to photo
- ❽ BA printing office



1992

1992-2001



691

- 1,50 *Gazella dorcas*
- 13/05/1992
- 39 x 30,35
- 13 1/2 x 13 3/4
- 300.000
- 14/11/1996
- K. Krim
- Enschede



692

- 6,20 *Gazella cuvieri*
- 13/05/1992
- 39 x 30,35
- 13 1/2 x 13 3/4
- 300.000
- 14/11/1996
- K. Krim
- Enschede



693

- 8,60 *Gazella dama*
- 13/05/1992
- 39 x 30,35
- 13 1/2 x 13 3/4
- 300.000
- 14/11/1996
- K. Krim
- Enschede

Gazelles – Protected species

Algeria has almost 90 species of mammals, 33 of which have become very rare and, since 1983, have been on the list of non-domestic species protected by law. Among these mammals, a few gazelles manage to survive, but are constantly poached.

Dorcas Gazelle *Gazella dorcas*

Description : The coat is a pale beige sandy colour, with thin reddish stripes mostly under the flanks, and the tail and the forehead have darker markings. The massive horns, ringed along almost their entire length, bow outwards initially but start turning inwards in the middle.

Habitat : The Dorcas Gazelle frequents the sub-desert and desert regions with herbaceous and bushy vegetation, adventures into the stone deserts and is sometimes found in the sand deserts.

Geographic range : There are two sub-species in Algeria: the *Gazella dorcas massaeyla*, found from the south of the Tellian Atlas, and the *Gazella dorcas asiris* which is mostly found in the Sahara.

Diet : Herbaceous plants and the leaves of bushes are consumed, as are succulent plants.

Cuvier's Gazelle *Gazella cuvieri*

Description : This gazelle has a dark greyish brown coloured coat, with very dark greyish brown stripes on the flanks. It has a large black nose. The highly curled horns are parallel at the base and then bow outwards. Their ends are pointed.

Habitat : This animal lives in the sandy and stony plains.



Dorcas Gazelle.

Geographic range : This species is endemic to Maghreb. Its range is fragmentary : it moves between the southern piedmont of the Tellian Atlas and the start of the desert. It can be particularly found in the Margueb (M'sila) reserve in the Nememchas mounts and in the Aurès.

Diet : Herbaceous plants such as the *Cynodon dactylon* during the winter period. This species makes do with the leaves of bushes (*Zyzyphus lotus*) in the dry season. It mainly feeds on buds and tender leaves.

The smallest Saharan bovid

Gazella dorcas is the smallest Saharan bovid. It is only 65cm tall and weighs 20 kilos at the most. It is active in daytime, apart from in the very hot hours when it likes to rest in the shade. The dorcas gazelles run very fast and can reach speeds of up to 80km/hour. When they are frightened, they flee outside the range they feel is of danger to them. They can go without water for very long periods, finding water in the plants. In the north of the Sahara, some gazelles can completely go without water.



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Dama Gazelle

Gazella dama

Description : This gazelle's coat is a white and chestnut brown: the chestnut brown colour is found around the neck, the back and part of the outside of its limbs, the rump and the haunch; its belly is white. The horns are lyre-shaped, curving upward and forward.

Habitat : The dama gazelle is a desert species of the Sahel-Sahara. It makes seasonal migrations, leading it

deep into the Sahel. It loves the steppes, the sub-deserts and the deserts.

Geographic range : Perhaps only a few of this species still exist in Algeria. They are located in the west of the Sahara, in the south of Hoggar and the north of Tindouf. Only the sub-species *Gazella dama dama* survives in Algeria.

Diet : Frugal, its diet is mainly comprised of acacia leaves and tree and bush leaves. Herbaceous plants are not despised.



h.l.:The El Kala National Park is the largest national park of the north of Algeria. h.r.:The Chréa National Park stretches over an area of 26,587ha. d.l.:The Chrea National Park contains the Chiffa gorges. d.r.:The El Kala National Park, wilaya of El Tarf (in the Algerian East).

Eleven national parks

Algeria has eleven national parks. Eight of them are placed under the authority of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development. The National Park of djebel Aïssa is under the authority of the Ministry of Territorial Development and the Environment. The remaining two protected areas, both located in the central Sahara, are under the aegis of the Ministry of Culture. The Offices of the national parks of the Ahaggar (450,000km²) and of Tassili N'Ajjer (80,000km²) are highly sensitive areas and of great importance for the conservation and restoration of wild Saharan hoofed animals and large carnivores such as the cheetah and the panther.



1992

1992-2001



694

- ❶ 1,50 View of Algiers
- ❷ 20/05/1992
- ❸ 18 x 21,5
- ❹ 13 1/2 x 14
- ❺ 300.000
- ❻ 30/04/2007
- ❼ K. Krim
- ❽ BA printing office



694A

- ❶ 9,00 View of Algiers
Book of stamps of 10Ps with 1,50
- ❷ 20/05/1992
- ❸ 18 x 21,5
- ❹ 58.500
- ❺ 30/04/2007
- ❼ K. Krim
- ❽ BA printing office

View of Algiers

At the start of the 10th century, Central Maghreb's sovereignty was Ziri Ibn Manad and the capital was Achir, in the South East of Médéa.

In the second half of the 10th century, Bologhine, Ziri's son, founded three new cities: Miliana, Médéa and El Djazaïr.

Algiers was then called Djazaïr Béni Mezghena, Djazaïr, because of the islands dotted all around it and which, connected to the land, actually form the Admiralty jetty. Over the next centuries, Arab travellers and geographers describe the activities of El Djazaïr as a trading city and prosperous port, which traded with all Mediterranean countries. In the 16th century, El Djazaïr became a major metropolis of the Turkish Regency, independent, in fact on the "Sublime-Porte". It then became a port and a fortified city. Its centre was built by Khayr-Eddine Barberousse and was reinforced by his successors. This centre was entered through five doors: Bab Dzira, Bab L'bhar, Bab El Oued, Bab Azzoun and, finally, Bab Djedid. Marked by the relief and weather conditions, Algiers is an extended city, set apart by its history. The Kasbah, an architectural masterpiece, is a world heritage site, whose renovation and preservation remain a constant worry. Its monuments are invaluable proof of the Muslim civilisation from which modern Algeria draws its roots. Becoming a political, economic and administrative capital, given its privileged position, Algiers is the mirror



Miliana.

of the country. Indeed, foreign visitors, when docking at the port, greatly appreciate the eye-catching panorama which is characterised by the white colour of the buildings. With a major infrastructure, Algiers is also the centre for several cultural, trade and sport events which enables it to contribute towards strengthening the traditional friendly and fraternal links.

The Emir's capital

Emir Abdelkader arrived at Miliana in April 1835 and made it his caliph's headquarters. The Emir, warmly welcomed by the local population, fortified the city by building several military-type works, including a weapons factory.

He entrusted the administration of the city to Mahieddine Esseghir up until 1837, then to Ben Allel Ould Sidi Embarek who had 10,440 fighters.

The Treaty of Tafna guaranteed him possession of this city which became a major place for the resistance against the colonialism. The Emir organised a conclave in Boukhachoufa in 1839 to reinforce the unity of Algerians.

The city of Miliana during colonisation.



SUMMARY



SEARCH



The Olympic Games – Barcelona 1992

A lot of the world's geopolitical events took place in the few years preceding the huge meeting of 25th Olympic Games in Barcelona, in 1992. These changes had an impact on the Olympic Games. In the years after 1988, apartheid was abolished in South Africa, enabling this country to participate once again in the Olympic Games for the first time since 1960. Then, there was the fall of the Berlin wall and the reunification of West and East Germany, as well as North and South Yemen. The USSR was divided into fifteen different countries. Hence, the independent teams of Estonia and Latvia made their first appearance after their participation in 1936 and Lithuania enrolled its first team since 1928. The other former Soviet republics participated as a “unified team”, even though each winner was honoured with the raising of the flag of

their own republic. With the exception of Palestine, still with no national Olympics committee, 169 nations found themselves in the family of the games. The wonderful images of the Barcelona Games are illustrated by the victory of the British athlete, Linford Christie, who, at 32, became the oldest champion in history over 100 metres, the mastery of the Byelorussian Vitaly Scherbo, winning the gymnastics competition with a total of six medals, not forgetting the supremacy of the Dream Team which illuminated the basket ball tournament. The domination of the Hungarian Kristina Egerszegi, triple Olympic swimming champion, also set out the Barcelona Olympic Games. For Algeria, the victory of the Algerian Hassiba Boulmerka over 1,500 metres gave our country its first Olympic title.



- ❶ 6,20 Athletics
- ❷ 24/06/1992
- ❸ 35 x 25
- ❹ 14
- ❺ 300.000
- ❻ 14/11/1996
- ❼ K. Krim
- ❽ BA printing office

695

Hassiba Boulmerka flies towards victory

Upon her return to Algiers, Hassiba Boulmerka, who had just won a fabulous victory in the women's 1,500m during the 1991 World Athletic Championships in Tokyo, was given a national heroine's welcome. The Algerian world champion represented a model for Arabic women wishing to get out of their restraints. During the 1,500m final in the 1992 Barcelona Olympic Games, the Russian Lyudmila Rogacheva set a pace that was infernal to the other competitors, moving away from all of them, apart from Hassiba Boulmerka. 200m from the finishing line, the Algerian overtook the Russian, flying towards victory.

Hassiba Boulmerka was then to become one of first people to be elected to the International Olympic Committee's Athletes' Commission.



The first Black African to win a medal

Born on 21 March 1972 in Bokoji, Ethiopia, Derartu Tulu marked the Barcelona Olympic Games by becoming the first black African athlete to win an Olympic medal. Whereas the favourites for the 10,000 metres' final were the South Africa Elena Meyer and the British Liz McCoglan, Tulu created the surprise with a breathtaking finish, opening up a new page in the history of the Olympic Games.



1992

1992-2001



696

- ❶ 5,00 Flags
- ❷ 05/07/1992
- ❸ 25 x 35
- ❹ 14
- ❺ 300.000
- ❻ 14/11/1996
- ❼ T. Boukeroui
- ❽ BA printing office

30th anniversary of the independence

The 30th anniversary of the independence and of Youth Day saw Algeria enter into a new era on the institutional, political, economic and social plans. After three years of intensive construction works devoted to putting industrial and economic structures in place, as well as the establishment of social welfare, education and health systems, it was natural that the progress made by the country, combined with the changes experienced throughout the world, would lead to major changes in the way in which Algeria would continue its path and its trajectory towards the development and promotion of its resources. The material progress, the improvement of the level of health and education, the raising of the socio-cultural aspirations have enabled, after thirty years of independence, new needs to be generated in the sense of a greater desire of the national institution to take its destiny more into its own hands and to better contribute to the creation of wealth and the increased mobilisation of its potentials. This change in Algerian society, both politically and institutionally, has meant the emergence of pluralism and the reinforcement of its expression with the creation of parties and their active participation in public and political life through numerous elections. Economically, the new focus recognises the desire to build a market economy, combining both the performance in the creation of value and the preoccupation of social justice in order to meet the conditions of a dynamic integration into the world's market and the prerequisites to the equilibrium and cohesion of the Algerian society. However, the changes observed have also led to difficulties due to the many new challenges arising within Algerian society.



Summer 1962 in Algiers, Algeria is independent.

This is why the 30th anniversary has been marked by major economic, social and institutional adjustments with which the national institution has had to deal, by making all kinds of sacrifices to maintain its cohesion and its movement towards progress and the emancipation of all the components of society.

Neither adversity, insecurity nor the international context and its hazards for Algeria have been able to call into question the thirty years of sovereignty and independence and even less question its determination to continue to build a future for all its children, with dignity and progress.

On the road to a market economy

Algeria started on the road to a market economy as of 1988, the date when the reforms were started. Since then, a series of laws aiming to reform the State companies, now subject to the provisions of the Code of Commerce, were promulgated. The reforms initiated by Algeria concern the transformation of the method of regulating the economy. Previously totally regulated by the State, the economy started a progressive deregulation through a series of texts concerning the goods and services market, the monetary and financial markets or labour relations. In 1991, a law was adopted which aimed to reduce the State's monopoly over foreign trade. Algeria hence went from a controlled model, essentially State-run, to a market economy model.



SUMMARY



SEARCH



Medicinal plants

Musky bugle *Ajuga iva L.*

In Arabic : chengoura

This is a lively plant, with herbaceous stems, 5 to 15cm tall, is thick, densely leaved, covered with soft hair and linear, long, opposite leaves, with full or tooth-like lobes (2 to 4 teeth). Its flowers, generally shorter than the leaves, are pink, white or yellowish with a larger end lobe, either in pairs or in singles. They appear almost from the base, from March to August. The seeds are oblong-shaped, with a very large and finely reticulated hilum. It is very frequent in the stony and dry areas of the coastal region and in sparse fields. The bugle has a bitter and resinous taste as well as a strong scent which is similar to musk. It plays a big role in popular medicine as a diuretic, diaphoretic remedy and is used to fight rheumatism and arthritic ailments. It is a tonic and antispasmodic.



Evergreen buckthorn *Rhamnus alaternus L.*

In Arabic : m'lilès

This is a tree that is 1 to 5 metres tall, with evergreen, gleaming, oval-shaped, tough leaves that often have serrated or toothed edges with thick prominent median veins, with three veins at the base and stipules at the base of the petiole. Its flowers, deprived of petals, grow in small auxiliary bunches. Its fruit is dark red then black when ripe, of the size of a pea and contains four nuclei. It is common in the Tell scrub growth. The alaterne is a plant known for its regular use in traditional medicine. Its leaves are astringent and its berries pass for purgatives. The bark of the trunk or the roots recommended for treating jaundice.



Eucalyptus branches.

Return to traditional remedies

Most of the plants in danger and threatened in Algeria have medicinal properties. Demand for herbal remedies, for its part, is continually increasing. A lot of rural communities rely almost exclusively on these plants as treatments. Even the urban population uses these remedies given their effectiveness, on the one hand, and the expense of pharmaceutical products, on the other hand. Herbalists are having increasing difficulty in satisfying this demand. In parallel, the needs of a large international market are posing serious threats to the local flora and the ecosystems.



697

- 1 1,50 *Ajuga iva L.*
(musky bugle)
- 2 23/09/1992
- 3 25 x 35
- 4 14
- 5 300.000
- 6 14/11/1996
- 7 K. Krim
- 8 BA printing office



698

- 1 5,10 *Rhamnus alaternus L.*
(evergreen buckthorn)
- 2 23/09/1992
- 3 25 x 35
- 4 14
- 5 300.000
- 6 14/11/1996
- 7 K. Krim
- 8 BA printing office



699

- 1 6,20 *Sylibum marianum L.*
(blessed milkthistle)
- 2 23/09/1992
- 3 25 x 35
- 4 14
- 5 300.000
- 6 14/11/1996
- 7 K. Krim
- 8 BA printing office



700

- 1 8,60 *Lavandula stoechas L.*
(topped lavender)
- 2 23/09/1992
- 3 25 x 35
- 4 14
- 5 300.000
- 6 14/11/1996
- 7 K. Krim
- 8 BA printing office



1992

1992-2001

...

Blessed Milkthistle

Silybum marianum L.

In Arabic : chouk boutli

This is a powerful plant, with 30 to 150cm branching, furrowed and non-winged stems, with green leaves, spattered with white. Its radicals are very large, sinuous, toothed and more or less spiny. Its capitulae are singular, terminal, 4 to 8cm in diameter, red and crimson. This is a biannual, nitrophilous plant found in uncultivated areas. The Blessed Milkthistle is used in traditional medicine. It has cholagogue and choleric properties.



Thyme leaves are used in infusions, inhalations and decoctions against some illnesses.

Topped Lavender

Lavandula stoechas L.

In Arabic : halhal

This is a 30 to 60cm tall low rounded perennial shrub with quadrangular stems whose rolled edges resemble rosemary. Its inflorescence is a dense, compact and square thyse, on top of which are large violet-coloured bracts. It gives off highly aromatic bouquets from the month of February. It is extensively found on the coast and in the Tell. Whilst topped lavender is popular for its culinary use, it is particularly distinguished as an antiseptic with the same properties as lavender.

It is a bactericide, tonic, antispasmodic, stimulant, sudorific, stomachic and a diuretic. The flower infusion is sought after for treating respiratory problems, bad stomachs and migraines. As an external treatment, it can be used for wounds and burns.



Acacia engraving.

A rich and varied flora

Algeria has 314 quite rare plant species, 30 rare species, 330 very rare species and 600 endemic species, 64 of which are typically Saharan. Among them, 226 species threatened with extinction are protected by the law. The Saharan region, which stretches over the majority of Algeria, is a desert region. In the north of the country, cedars, pine trees, heather, shrubs and several species of oak trees, such as the cork-oak and the zen oak, are found. The High Plateaus are covered with alfa, a plant also called esparto which can be used for making ropes or espadrilles. The Saharan Atlas, for its part, is planted with cypress trees, cashew trees, palm trees and shrubs. In the Sahara, mainly acacias, mixed in places with wild olive trees, grow.

Algeria has hundreds of plant species.



SUMMARY



SEARCH



Post and Telecommunications

The Constitution of the International Telecommunications Union (ITU) of 22 December 1992, fully recognises that each State has a sovereign right to regulate its telecommunications.

The Member States are duty bound to comply with the provisions of the ITU Constitution, the convention and the administrative regulations in all the telecommunications offices and stations set up and run by them and which ensure international services or which may cause interferences harmful to the radio-communication services of other countries, except with regards the services which are outside these obligations.

The Member States are also duty bound to take the measures required to impose the observation of the provisions of the ITU Constitution on the companies authorised by them to set up and run telecommunications and which ensure international services or run stations which may cause interferences harmful to the radio-communication services of other countries.

In terms of radio-communications, the ITU, whilst keeping in mind the specific concerns of the developing countries, has the mission of ensuring the rational, fair, efficient and economic use of the range of radio-electric frequencies by all the radio-communication services, including those who use the orbit of geostationary satellites or other objects, while making limitless studies

as to the range of frequencies and by adopting recommendations on radio-communications. The operating of the radio-communications sector is ensured by international and regional radio-communications conferences, the Radio-communications Regulation Committee, the radio-telecommunications assemblies, study commissions, the advisory radio-communications group and the Radio-communications Bureau.



In Algeria, the post code is represented by five numerical characters.

The post code

The birth of the post code dates back to the start of the 1960s, a period during which the traffic of mail experienced strong growth, whereas sorting remained manual and caused the postal officers to become snowed under with work. The United States, Germany, Great Britain then France are the first countries to have introduced this encoding which would be a decisive step before the automation of the mail sorting by machines in order to smooth out the traffic and simplify the work of the sorters. In Algeria, the post code is represented by five numerical characters where the first two represent the wilaya and the next three the delivery region.

For the specific case of the capital, the first two digits represent the wilaya, the next one the wilaya's office and the last two indicate the administrative constituency of the wilaya.



7 0 1

- ❶ 1,50 Modernisation of the post office
- ❷ 10/10/1992
- ❸ 25 x 35
- ❹ 14
- ❺ 300.000
- ❻ 14/11/1996
- ❼ T. Boukeroui
- ❽ BA printing office



1992

1992-2001



702

- ❶ 2,00 Portrait
- ❷ 01/11/1992
- ❸ 38,1 x 48,5
- ❹ 113/4 x 111/2
- ❺ 300.000
- ❻ 14/11/1996
- ❼ S. A. Bentounes
- ❽ Courvoisier



703

- ❶ 8,60 Portrait
- ❷ 01/11/1992
- ❸ 38,1 x 48,5
- ❹ 113/4 x 111/2
- ❺ 300.000
- ❻ 14/11/1996
- ❼ S. A. Bentounes
- ❽ Courvoisier

Tribute to President Mohamed Boudiaf (1919-1992)

Born on 23 June 1919 in M'sila, Mohamed Boudiaf came from a modest family. After studies in his town of birth, he worked in administration in several communities of the High Plateaus and very early on committed to the national movement of whom he soon became one of the leaders. In turn, leader of the Algerian People's Party (PPA) and the Special Organisation (OS) in the wilayas of the East, he actively participated in preparing for the start of the Revolution. He founded the CRUA (Revolutionary Committee for Unity and Action). At the end of the Meeting of 22, on the hills of Algiers, he became the holder of card no. 1 of the National Liberation Front (FLN) and was responsible for the coordination of the Revolution. Two years later, on 22 October 1956, he was arrested at the same time as his four companions, Ahmed Ben Bella, Mohamed Khider, Hocine Ait Ahmed and Mostefa Lacheraf, at the end of the stopping and boarding of the plane which was taking them from Morocco to Tunis where a conference of Maghreb States was to have been held.

In 1958, he was appointed Minister of State, vice president in the first and second Provisional Government of the Algerian Republic (GPRA). In 1962, he participated in the session of the National Council of the Algerian Revolution which he left due to disagreement. In September 1962, he founded the Socialist Revolution Party (PRS) and its newspaper, "El Djarida". He was arrested in 1963, then released. He then settled in Morocco, in Kenitra. He kept in contact with his country to which he refused to return after the establishment of democracy in 1989, feeling that it was not set up on healthy bases. After the resignation of President Chadli Bendjedid on 11 January 1992, he responded to the appeal

calling for him to return to contribute to saving civil peace and to set up the authority of the State and preside over the Supreme Committee of State, set up on 4 January 1992. He returned to the country on 16 January 1992 and took his oath with the members of the HCE on the same day. Mr Mohamed Boudiaf is the author of two works : "Où va l'Algérie ?" (1964) and "La Préparation du 1^{er} Novembre 1954" (1976).



The Special Organisation (OS)

In February 1947, members of the MTLD (Manifeste pour le triomphe des libertés démocratiques – Movement for the triumph of democratic freedoms) founded the Special Organisation (OS). The event was the prelude to a complete upheaval of the Algerian National Movement. The OS was an integral part of the MTLD on which it depended, but, from the start, it had the vocation of setting itself apart both due to the requirements of secrecy and the methods and measure of action. Its members were rigorously selected and trained for military uses. The OS considered that the real stake was at the armed fight level for the total recovery of national independence. After the discovery of numerous networks by the colonial police, the members of the OS continued to act in secrecy, whereas numerous leaders joined the maquis resistance.



SUMMARY



SEARCH



Old currencies

The Numid currency

Mostly designed in silver, bronze and lead, the Numid currency lacked any writing, apart from on rare coins. It is characterised by informative drawings and others of a lesser meaning. On one of the sides either effigies or animals are generally seen. A few coins include the “Kingdom of Massinissa” legend on the back.

The Almoravid currency

In the Islamic era, Arabic money in Africa was, initially, of a design similar to Byzantine style through the choice of the metal, shapes or engraving. Under the reign of Abdelmalek Ben Merouane (685-705), significant changes were made to the currency, particularly the Arabisation of the characters. Thereafter, every nation adopted styles specific to their own currency. The same happened with the Almoravids who undertook the minting of a large number of gold coins whose style was set apart by elegant Kufi characters. The coins, called “dinars”, were characterised by a regular, high quality mint.

The Zianid currency

Due to the geographic position of its capital Tlemcen, the Zianid Kingdom played an important role in the economic life of this region.

Its monetary system was exactly the same as its Almohad predecessor or its Hafsid and Merinid contemporaries.

Although each State had its own currency, it is difficult, in the majority of cases, to recognise the currency of each of them due to a very large similarity of shapes, sizes, texts and also the lack of dates. As for the minted coins, they were similar to those of the Almohad era, i.e. the dinar, the dirham as well as their units.

The currency of Emir Abdelkader

As Head of State, Emir Abdelkader (1807-1883) set about establishing the Mint in its capital Tagdempt. For this purpose, he established, from different metals, several coins known under the names of Mohammadia and Nesfia.

The origins of the dinar

The word dinar derives from the Latin word Denarius which means gold coin and originally designates a Roman coin with a value of ten. As used as a synonym of Solidus, the Byzantine currency known by the Arabs before Islam. After the conquest of Syria, the Arabs, who did not have their own currency, continued initially to use the Byzantine Solidus in their trade transactions. Then, they minted imitations. It was only under the reign of the Caliph Abdul-Malik Ibn Marwan, in year 77 of Hegira, that the first Arab-type dinar, purely epigraphical - removing any figurative representation -, was minted. Nowadays, the dinar means the metal dinar coins (nickel, copper, etc.) or notes, with no relation to the classical Arab monetary unit. In Algeria, the dinar has been the country's currency since 1964.



704

- 1 1,50 Numid currency
2nd century BC
- 2 16/12/1992
- 3 45,5 x 26
- 4 11¹/₄ x 11³/₄
- 5 300.000
- 6 14/11/1996
- 7 S. A. Bentounes
- 8 Courvoisier



705

- 1 2,00 Zianid dinar
14th century
- 2 16/12/1992
- 3 45,5 x 26
- 4 11¹/₄ x 11³/₄
- 5 300.000
- 6 14/11/1996
- 7 S. A. Bentounes
- 8 Courvoisier



706

- 1 5,10 Almoravid dinar
11th century
- 2 16/12/1992
- 3 45,5 x 26
- 4 11¹/₄ x 11³/₄
- 5 300.000
- 6 14/11/1996
- 7 S. A. Bentounes
- 8 Courvoisier



707

- 1 6,20 Mohammadia
Emir Abdelkader
19th century
- 2 16/12/1992
- 3 45,5 x 26
- 4 11¹/₄ x 11³/₄
- 5 300.000
- 6 14/11/1996
- 7 S. A. Bentounes
- 8 Courvoisier



1992

1992-2001



708

- 1,50
- Hippocampus hippocampus*
- 23/12/1992
- 35 x 25
- 14
- 300.000
- 14/11/1996
- A. Kerbouche
- BA printing office



709

- 2,70
- Caretta caretta caretta*
- 23/12/1992
- 35 x 25
- 14
- 300.000
- 14/11/1996
- A. Kerbouche
- Imprimerie BA



710

- 6,20 *Muraena helena*
- 23/12/1992
- 35 x 25
- 12 x 12
- 300.000
- 14/11/1996
- A. Kerbouche
- BA printing office



711

- 7,5 *Palinurus elephas*
- 23/12/1992
- 35 x 25
- 14
- 300.000
- 14/11/1996
- A. Kerbouche
- BA printing office

Aquatic fauna

The seahorse

Hippocampus hippocampus

Description : Horizontal head, resembling that of a horse, which is extended by a vertical body, ending in a prehensile tail. Size up to 15 cm.

Colouring : Brownish or blackish, rarely with white markings. Some seahorses are lighter, others more reddish. The backbone is greyish.

Habitat : The seahorse prefers the sandy beds at 0 to 30 metres deep that are rich with organic waste.

The turtle

Caretta caretta caretta

Description : A flat, heart-shaped carapace. Quite a long, very large head with two pairs of prefrontal plates and a powerful horny beak; five pairs of lateral plates. The front pair adjoins the pre-central plate.

Colouring : The upper part is a reddish brown with light markings; pale yellow breast-plate with spattered orange markings.

Habitat : Often lives in deep water, but is also seen near river beds. May make migrations over large distances to laying areas or sources of food.

Diet : Predominantly a carnivore, the turtle eats molluscs, crustaceans, fish and jellyfish. - Eggs considered as a treat; tasty flesh; shell and scales sought after.



Carnivorous fish

The term carnivore can designate both the large predators such as sharks and very small, barely visible fish. All have a meat diet, but their role and their prey are different. A toxicological study on mice and chicks was carried out with 178 fish specimens, belonging to 26 species. 75% of these specimens are atoxic. In the other 25%, the toxic specimens belong to four families of carnivorous fish with a high trophic level: Carangidae, Lutjanidae, Serranidae and Sphyraenidae. The percentages of toxic fish for man amount to 55% in the *Caranx latus* and 33% in the *Caranx bartholomaei* and *Caranx lugubris*. The small sized carnivorous fish belonging to the different species of Serranidae also have shown toxicity.

Red piranhas, one of the most dangerous species.



SUMMARY



SEARCH



The moray eel *Muraena helena*

Description : Long, muscular, powerful body, relatively high and flattened at the back. Short, solid head with a convex profile; front and rear tubular nostrils. Long, pointed and conical teeth, in a single row with two fangs and on the vomer. Its size may vary between 60 to 130cm at most. Reproduces in summer.

Colouring : Very variable, usually chocolate brown, with yellow or white marbling. Branchial opening and buccal commissure, edged in black. However, its fins are edged in a light colour.

Habitat : The moray eel is found in the bedrocks, often hidden in the crevasses of coastal waters.

Diet : The moray eel is a carnivore, a nocturnal predator of crustaceans and small fish. – White, oily flesh, always sought after.



Moray eel.

Spiny lobster *Palinuris elephas*

Description : Sub-cylindrical carapace, larger in its posterior part, not bulbous, with a large surface area covered with numerous spines whose strongest are organised in longitudinal rows. The front edge of the carapace has two strong triangular-shaped frontal horns. Usual size from 20 to 40cm with a maximum of 50cm.

Colouring : Generally brownish red to brownish purple background colour; dark abdomen.

Habitat : The lobster lives in rarely sandy bedrocks, generally from 10 to 70m.



A marine turtle in the Mediterranean.





SUMMARY



SEARCH



Massif of Hoggar



SUMMARY



SEARCH



1993

1992-2001



7 1 2

- ❶ 3,00 Ears of corn
- ❷ 21/01/1993
- ❸ 17 x 19,5
- ❹ 13 1/2 x 14
- ❺ 10.800.000
- ❻ 30/04/2007
- ❼ M. Temmam
- ❽ BA printing office



7 1 3

- ❶ 4,00 Ears of corn
- ❷ 21/01/1993
- ❸ 17 x 19,5
- ❹ 13 1/2 x 14
- ❺ 10.600.000
- ❻ 30/04/2007
- ❼ M. Temmam
- ❽ BA printing office

Postage due labels



Two categories of wheat are grown in Algeria, durum wheat and soft wheat.

Wheat is an annual plant belonging to the Gramineae family. It is part of the group of monocotyledons (plants whose grain is whole). The roots of the wheat are fibrous, its stem high and generally hollow, intersected with nodes from which the leaves grow. The top of the stem bears a bunch of flowers which change into seeds, making an ear. This is a cereal which adapts to varied climates and soils. The wheat is grown in a temperate climate, with average humidity – its water requirements are not excessive –, in rich soil (silts, valley alluvia, clayey soils) and a well prepared soil, properly cleaned of its bad plants and enhanced with manure or other fertilizers. To leave the soil time to recover from one year to the next, a crop rotation system is practiced: triennial rotation.

With different needs, the various crops do not require the same basic elements from the soil. Two categories of wheat are grown in Algeria: durum wheat and, to a lesser extent, soft wheat. Due to its earliness, Algeria's soft wheat is highly sought after on the consumer markets. In some way, this is an early-season wheat which the flour industry seeks as soon as it appears as it is an invaluable support in the time between harvests, i.e. when stocks from the last harvest run out and the wheat in the soil has not yet been harvested. Other than its excellent quality – this wheat is very rich in gluten –, it is its earliness which gives it its real financial value. The irregularity of the climate and the extreme variations in the rain systems have a very big impact on cereal production.

Triennial rotation

The triennial rotation system consists, after the earth has been manured, of sowing wheat and rye in the first year and oats in the second year. In the third year, clover is sown here and potatoes are planted, whereas the rest is left fallow. The diffusion of this farming practice often accompanied many changes in the organisation of communities and a remodelling of the territorial districts. There is often a significant relationship between these transformations and the social and political changes. Triennial rotation, whilst it shakes up the pre-existing structures of the rural world with various degrees, is nevertheless a major element of transformation of rural territories and societies which has taken on different forms in space and in time, depending on the overall context into which it is put.



SUMMARY



SEARCH



Door knockers

Algerian traditional arts have a set of traits, values and shapes, giving them a specific character. Closely linked to the country's history, they are mainly utilitarian, but thanks to the richness of their ornamentation, they are also greatly appreciated decorative items.

This is the fruit of long traditions which man, in his relationship with nature, has been able to master in order to respond to the many needs of his existence. Driven by a concern to improve and satisfy his domestic, social and cultural needs, over time man has developed a range of jobs. To this end, casting is a tradition where shapes and volumes are harmonised. The casting artisans, thanks to perfect knowledge of the material used, have given their works the noblest of forms.

These works include the door knocker. Prepared using a bronze base and executed by the caster using fusion, then poured into a clay die, the knocker has an attractive aesthetic appearance, highly refined by geometric or floral decorative elements where the cultural Arabic-Berber influence is noticeable.

Mainly utilitarian given its function of alerting the presence of someone outside the home, the door knocker also provides information on the owner's belonging to a social group: it is given ornamental enhancements, set off with the incrustation of precious metals – a practice which was very widespread in the Ottoman period particularly.

Mechanisation and industry which have accelerated the standardised production of usual items have meant that,



Door knocker.

nowadays, numerous craft products are rarely made, leaving room for other items with the same function, but having undergone the contribution of science and technology.

Bronze

The bronze age dates back to the period of protohistory corresponding to the invention of metallurgy, particularly bronze, copper and tin alloys, designed for making tools, weapons, jewels and various objects. Bronze metallurgy was developed in the west of Asia during the 4th millennium BC and in the Ancient World (Europe, Africa, Asia) towards the end of the 3rd millennium. It was probably autonomously discovered in the east of Asia in 2000 BC. The lost technique of wax melting appeared around 3200 BC in Mesopotamia. The terracotta moulds used for this technique were broken to release the object. Bronze replaced arsenical copper in the Near East at the end of the 3rd millennium, probably due to the importing of tin from the Isles of Scilly, in Cornwall, known as the Cassiterite Islands by the Ants.



714

- ❶ 2,00 Door knocker of Algiers
- ❷ 17/02/1993
- ❸ 24 x 35
- ❹ 14
- ❺ 300.000
- ❻ 20/11/1997
- ❼ K. Krim
- ❽ BA printing office



715

- ❶ 5,60 Door knocker of Constantine
- ❷ 17/02/1993
- ❸ 24 x 35
- ❹ 14
- ❺ 300.000
- ❻ 20/11/1997
- ❼ K. Krim
- ❽ BA printing office



716

- ❶ 8,60 Door knocker of Tlemcen
- ❷ 17/02/1993
- ❸ 24 x 35
- ❹ 14
- ❺ 300.000
- ❻ 20/11/1997
- ❼ K. Krim
- ❽ BA printing office



1993

1992-2001



- ❶ 4,50 The Medlar Tree
- ❷ 17/03/1993
- ❸ 32,96 x 25
- ❹ 11½ x 11¾
- ❺ 300.000
- ❻ 20/11/1997
- ❼ S. A. Bentounes
- ❽ Courvoisier

717



- ❶ 8,60 The Quince Tree
- ❷ 17/03/1993
- ❸ 25 x 32,96
- ❹ 11½ x 11¾
- ❺ 300.000
- ❻ 20/11/1997
- ❼ S. A. Bentounes
- ❽ Courvoisier

718



- ❶ 11,00 The Apricot Tree
- ❷ 17/03/1993
- ❸ 25 x 32,96
- ❹ 11½ x 11¾
- ❺ 300.000
- ❻ 20/11/1997
- ❼ S. A. Bentounes
- ❽ Courvoisier

719

Fruit tree flowers

The Medlar Tree

A fruit tree from the Rosaceae family, the medlar is quite a large sized tree, 6 to 8 metres tall, with branches initially greatly organised in a candelabra form, changing, in adult state, to a rounded top with large, evergreen leaves. The flowers are arranged in random heads, crowning the weak branches and flower in winter.

Its propagation is mainly done by budding, from September to November, just like the orange tree. The sowing of stones is random as it only produces trees with small fruit. It is not demanding with regards the type of soil, but prefers well drained, substantial soils. It is particularly sensitive to the cold. Its pear-shaped or oblong-shaped fruits are the size of a plum and go from an orangey yellow colour to a light orangey colour when ripe. They contain 2 to 3 dark brown stones.

They only acquire all their qualities when fully ripe, i.e. from April to June. They are tasty and can be eaten raw.

The Quince Tree

This is a small, bushy tree from the Rosaceae family, is 4 to 5 metres tall and grown for its fruit, namely quinces. The quince tree is a fruit tree that has been grown for many, many years, with downy leaves and large single flowers which flower late in May. Its propagation is mostly done by layering or by budding. Dry cutting is possible. The quince tree resists the winter cold and the spring frost

well. It dreads the heat and drought of summer which slow down the growing of its fruit. It is happy in cool, light soil and fears chalky soils. Its fruits are harvested when fully ripe, when the down covering them can be removed by rubbing. Its produce is used in jam and sweet manufacturing (fruit jelly).



Medlar tree flowers.

Floral Semblems

Since the 18th century, over a hundred countries have their own floral emblem. The charm is seen in all varieties, just like the quince tree, renowned for being highly decorative due to the size of its flowers and their quite bright colours. The flowers of the medlar trees, present in some fifteen or so varieties in Algeria, are highly prized by insects. The flowering of the apricot tree, which occurs on different dates, depending on the irrigation systems and the origin of the rootstocks, depends on the same conditions with regards its density of flowers.



Apple tree flowers.



SUMMARY



SEARCH



The Apricot Tree

A fruit tree of the plum type (*Prunus armeniaca*), the apricot tree belongs to the Rosaceae family.

Originally from Asia, this tree reaches 4 to 6m tall, has reddish brown bark, and has spread out or straight branches, covered in oval-shape, smooth leaves and in a heart-shape.

Its propagation is done by budding. The rootstocks are obtained by sowing stones, layering or cuttings.

The apricot tree is a tree suited to dry and hot situations. It is very sensitive to the spring frost which often disturbs the flowering and fruit setting.

It dreads heavy and damp soils which cause root asphyxia. Light, warm and permeable soils suit it perfectly. It copes with slightly chalky soils.

The varieties of its fruits do not ripen at the same time, so their harvest ranges from the start of June to mid-August. Apricots are consumed either in fruit form, or made into jam, fruit syrups or nectar.



An apricot tree.



An orange tree.



Clematis covering a plum tree.

An inventory

Various inventory works have been undertaken in the last few decades by Algerian researchers on different parts of the national territory. The objective of these searches is to draw up an inventory of knowledge on the Algerian flora with a specific mention of the endemism of the Mediterranean region and other situations of rarity and limited area. The originality of the refuge areas and of the hot spots of diversity is particularly well illustrated in several regions of the north of the country. The Mediterranean mountain regions and the coastal humid regions are individualised as real floristic jewels where various biogeographic elements converge.

A large number of these hot spots are taken into account in protected areas of different levels, such as the national parks, the biosphere reserves or the sites protected within the framework of the internationally important convention on humid regions.



1993

1992-2001



7 2 0

- ❶ 2,00
- ❷ 03/04/1993
- ❸ 35 x 25
- ❹ 14
- ❺ 300.000
- ❻ 20/11/1997
- ❼ K. Krim
- ❽ BA printing office

20th anniversary of the National Coast Guard Department

Since independence, the maritime police and supervision functions were paid particular attention by the public authorities. In fact, the decree 63.403 of 12 October 1963, whilst enlarging the extent of territorial waters from 3 to 12 miles, set down the principle of monitoring any vessel navigating in this area in accordance with international usages.

The powers exercised by Algeria on the maritime zones falling under its sovereignty were delegated to several authorities (maritime police, customs, port authorities, fishing guards, etc.).

This organisation did not enable correct coverage of our maritime areas. Our maritime interests in the domains of maritime security and fishing were not protected.

It was from this finding that the National Coast Guard Department (SNGC) was created by the order 73/12 of 3 April 1973. This creation responded to the following concerns of the public authorities:

- ◆ saving on resources by assigning them to carrying out several missions at the same time;
- ◆ better coordination of maritime actions entrusted to a single authority;
- ◆ integrated solution to dealing with national defence issues;



In case of distress, ships at sea have radio-communication means.

- ◆ protection of the economy and of the safety of the maritime territory. The missions of the National Coast Guard Department are stipulated by its founding order and by numerous legislative texts published after its creation in 1973.

Algerian territorial waters

The Constitution stipulates in its article 12: “The sovereignty of the State is exercised on its territorial area, its air space and its waters. The State also exercises its sovereign right established by international law over each of the different areas of the maritime space within its remit.” The sovereignty is extended to the public maritime domain which corresponds, on the sea side, to the territorial waters, in accordance with the decree 63-403 of 12 October 1963 setting down the extent of its territorial waters to 12 nautical miles.

The National Coastguard Department enables complete coverage of the Algerian maritime space to be ensured.



SUMMARY



SEARCH



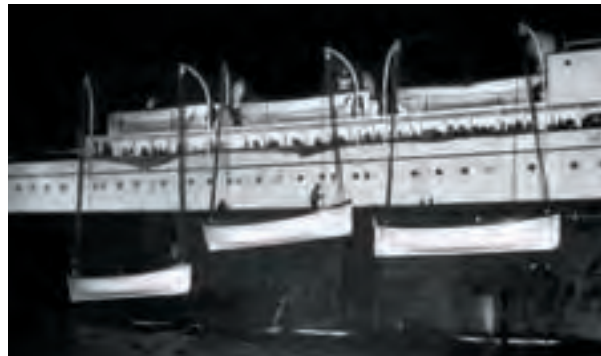
These are the Maritime Act (1976), the Fishing Act (1976), the Customs Act (1979) as well as the environmental protection act (1983). In parallel, Algeria ratified numerous maritime-related international conventions whose application is mostly entrusted to the SNGC.

The National Coast Guard Department therefore exercises complex and diversified missions at sea.

Within this framework and in terms of general policy, the coast guards are responsible for looking for and reporting crimes and offences committed on board vessels.

Within the domain of special policies, the SNGC is responsible for ensuring the respect and application of the regulations in terms of customs, fishing, maritime navigation, beaconing and underwater cables, supervision of the territorial waters as well as protection of the public maritime domain. The SNGC is also in charge of the sea rescue of vessels in distress, as well as nautical investigations. It is also involved in military-type exercises and activities which take place along with the naval forces, of which it is a component. Given appropriate human and material means, the National Coast Guard Department is organised so as to ensure full coverage of our national maritime space. It has a maritime station fitted with

surveillance and intervention resources in each Algerian port. Falling within the remit of maritime divisions, these maritime stations are located in Algiers, Oran and Annaba respectively. At the national level, the SNGC has a central administration whose head office is the Admiralty in Algiers.



The Titanic's lifeboats.

Sea rescue

In 1988, the International Maritime Organisation (IMO) adopted, in collaboration with the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) and the International Hydrographic Organisation (IHO) and with the assistance of Member States of the international programme Sarsat-Cospas, the putting in place of the radio-communication means required and defined those designed for vessel equipment. The Global Maritime Distress Safety System (GMDSS) was born. Until the shipwreck of the Titanic, the ship owners could charter their vessels without worrying about safety. The lessons learned from this shipwreck will be the origins of the current regulation in terms of safety. The numerous imperfections of radiotelegraphy (Morse) are at the origin of the creation of the GMDSS in 1988. In case of distress, ships at sea have radio-communication methods to get in contact with the land-based authorities responsible for rescue operations.

2005 in Nantes, international symposium on the maritime security measures.



1993

1992-2001

Traditions and heritage



- 1 2,00 Grain wheel
- 2 19/05/1993
- 3 25 x 35
- 4 14
- 5 300.000
- 6 20/11/1997
- 7 K. Krim
- 8 BA printing office

7 2 1



- 1 5,60 Grain silo
- 2 19/05/1993
- 3 25 x 35
- 4 14
- 5 300.000
- 6 20/11/1997
- 7 K. Krim
- 8 BA printing office

7 2 2



- 1 8,60 Oil press
- 2 19/05/1993
- 3 25 x 35
- 4 14
- 5 300.000
- 6 20/11/1997
- 7 K. Krim
- 8 BA printing office

7 2 3

Among the vast amount of traditions bequeathed by history and time to Algerian society, the working methods and processes are an integral part of the heritage which has been continuously passed down from generation to generation. To respond to the needs of man and of the community, an entire range of traditional techniques and machines were implemented in accordance with the goods and services that are essential to the development of economic and social life through the ages. Whether these are domestic, social or cultural needs, men have had to use their ingenuity to improve the use and enlargement of the natural resources they have, in close collaboration with the scientific knowledge of the era.

Hence, man's first essential need, namely food, has generated equipment, tools and methods which have various and multiple forms and uses. So, since distant times, man, in particular in Algeria, a country known for its cereal traditions, has had to produce and preserve the grain essential to his consumption of flour and bread and that of his livestock.

This is why the grain wheel, made up of two stone disks with a central opening through which the grain to be ground is poured and a side handle, still exists in the regions and villages of Algeria.

This traditional technique of grinding the wheat and then separating the flour and the bran will have been the first used before the arrival of mills. But once the crop



The olive harvest is still celebrated in some regions of the country.

cutting period has ended, grinding the grain is a daily job to fulfil the needs of man who has felt the need to preserve, to store and to protect the invaluable cereals, the fruit of his labour, from losses caused by stress of weather and threats of any kind. For collective usage, he built above and under the soil grain silos whose architecture, layout and location responded as much as to



The olive harvest

The olive harvest is an ancestral activity still largely practiced today in Algeria where the olive is celebrated in certain regions of the country. Several varieties are ground, such as the akarma, the tavarkant, the achemlal, the tamalalt, the avoutafath, the azzerodj and the tailmaint.

The olives to be used for oil are collected after ripening which sees the fruits change from yellow green, brown then black. Ripe olives that have fallen to the ground due to wind or tree beating can be collected, but this has numerous disadvantages (fragile, spoiled fruit that is unsuitable for confection). The manual method is still used in Algeria as in a lot of other regions of the Mediterranean regions.

Traditional oil press.



SUMMARY



SEARCH



the functional necessities of everyday life as to the imperatives of protecting and preserving the cereals until the next crop cutting period. For everyday use, the multiple opening jars are widespread in our regions and enable the amounts of grain to be preserved conformant to rational management of family resources.

Above or under the ground, these silos still exist in our country, albeit for sometimes limited needs.

The olive tree is something else that is traditionally grown in Algeria. It has also brought about the creation of working techniques and tools as much as to preserve the olive as a fruit after processing as to use it as a raw material for producing oil whose uses were and still remain strongly anchored in place in the country's social traditions.

It is therefore not by chance that the oil press, comprised of wooden pieces and used collectively, is still widespread in the regions and villages where the olive tree remains a significant resource for men. The olive press often gives rise to parties, illustrating the solidarity between the entire community within the rural world.



The olive tree is firmly rooted in Algerian cultural and social traditions.

One of the oldest activities

Pottery is considered to be one of man's oldest activities. Throughout the ages, this practice has increasingly adapted to the needs of the moment, whether domestic, social or cultural. From the grain wheel, used to grind durum wheat or rye, to the oil press, used to extract the oil from olives, including the silo, used to preserve the wheat and other cereals, man has generated all sorts of equipment essential for everyday life, whilst making it a point of honour to preserve its aesthetic appearance.

*l : Traditional mortar.
r : Traditional grain wheel.*



1993

1992-2001



7 2 4

- ❶ 8,60 Royal Mausoleum of Mauretania – Tipaza
- ❷ 16/06/1993
- ❸ 35 x 25
- ❹ 14
- ❺ 300.000
- ❻ 20/11/1997
- ❼ K. Krim
- ❽ BA printing office



7 2 5

- ❶ 12,00 El Khroub Royal Mausoleum
- ❷ 16/06/1993
- ❸ 35 x 25
- ❹ 14
- ❺ 2.525.000
- ❻ 20/11/1997
- ❼ K. Krim
- ❽ BA printing office

Numidian monuments

El Khroub Royal Mausoleum

Two undoubtedly royal mausoleums still demonstrate today what Numidia was: the Medracen near Batna and the Soumaâ at Khroub. A few kilometres south east of Constantine, in El-Khroub, there are still surviving traces of a royal mausoleum built during the Numidian period. On a hill overlooking the current village, is a quadrangular construction of over 10m long, preserved over almost 6m in height, but whose total elevation was around 30m, according to the reconstruction proposed by Professor Friedrich Rakob, the architect who made plans of it between 1972 and 1975. All the architectural elements of this mausoleum are still preserved around the monument. We assume that it was used as sepulchre by Massinissa or by one of his immediate descendants – Micipsa perhaps – not far from its capital Cirta where it was highly visible.

Royal Mausoleum of Mauretania – Tipaza

With the Roman invasion, the last independent kings settled in Iol (Cherchell today), the capital of a kingdom which bore the name of Mauretania. This kingdom extended from the region of Setif to the Atlantic. The presence of the royal mausoleum which is built on a hill of coastal Sahel, about forty kilometres east of Cherchell, can only be explained by the proximity of a royal city.

Reproducing the Mausoleum of Medracen on a larger scale, the tomb wrongly called the Tomb of the Christian Woman was attributed, without proof, by numerous historians to Cleopatra Selene and her husband Juba II, the king of Numidia. Measuring 60m in diameter, this monument is comprised of an enormous cylinder with facets combed with a ring of terraces. Its boundary is decorated with 60 attractive columns, mounted with ionic capitals. The actual height of the building is 32m. Given its location at the top of a hill, it can be seen from afar, either from the sea, a marker for fisherman, or from the plain of Mitidja and from the heights of the Blidean Atlas.

[Source: Mounir Bouchenaki, in *Die Numider*.]

Cleopatra Selene, Queen of Mauretania

Daughter of the great Cleopatra and Anthony, Cleopatra was born in 40 AD. She was given the agnomen Selene, whereas her twin brother, Alexander, was called Helios. After Alexandria was taken by Octavius and her mother's suicide, Cleopatra was taken with her brother to Rome, where, under their names of Moon and Sun, the two children served Octavius's triumph (29 AD). The wife of Anthony, Octavia, adopted Cleopatra and gave her the same education and the same treatment as her own children. Anthony had made his daughter Queen of Cyrene, but Augustus gave her in marriage to Juba II, King of Mauretania. She had two children with him, Ptolemy, who succeeded his father, and a daughter, Drusilla, who married Antonius Felix, Governor of Judea.



SUMMARY



SEARCH



Airmail



The Jijelian coast.

The coastal region of Jijel is demarcated by the Soummam valley to the west and by the El Kébir wadi to the east. It covers the wilayas of Béjaïa and Jijel. The culminating point of the Massif des Babors reaches 2,004 metres. It is comprised of Jurassic and Liassic chalky layers (end of the Triassic) which take on various forms. The mountain often falls in a sheer drop into the sea and forms a very cut up coast line: this is the Jijelian coastal road, formed by capes and cliffs and comprising still unexplored caves and chasms. The city of Jijel is built on a point of earth which extends up to the north. The port is defended against the western winds by a peninsula. To the north west of this is quite a deep creek with a beach and whose opening is formed by a few rocks. This small port, Mers Chara, is used as a boatyard; the inhabitants of Jijel have, in the past, had the reputation of being

excellent builders as well as being very able seamen. Jijel is also characterised by its mountainous relief. The main mountain peaks are Tamezguida, Tababort, Seddat and Bouazza. Jijel's history is action-packed. Initially a Phoenician trading post, called Igilgili, it became Roman under Emperor Augustus then Arabic after the Muslim conquest. In the 13th century, Jijel was a major trading port. In the 16th century, it was the first capital of the Barbarossa who reigned as masters of the Mediterranean. An initial French expedition experienced a memorable defeat here in the 17th century, a time when the city was still under Turkish control. Jijel, which covers an area of 2,398.69km², has experienced a succession of new administrative divisions since its creation. During colonisation, it was under the control of both Béjaïa and Constantine. It was promoted to the rank of wilaya in 1974.



- ❶ 50,00 Jijel coastal road
- ❷ 22/09/1993
- ❸ 26 x 36
- ❹ 14
- ❺ 625.000
- ❻ 30/04/2007
- ❼ K. Krim
- ❽ BA printing office

7 2 6

The Jurassic Period

At the start of the Jurassic Period, two super-continents grouped together the majority of the emerged lands: Gondwanaland (South America and Africa) to the south of Laurasia (Asia, Europe and North America) to the north. South America and Africa separated from each other, leaving a narrow north-south sea between the two continents to join the great Equatorial sea of Tethys. North America, still linked to Greenland and to Western Europe at the start of the Jurassic Period, started to move further away from Gondwanaland and drift towards the west. Initially there was then an extension to the west of the Tethys and the opening of the Gulf of Mexico.



1993

1992-2001



7 2 7

- ❶ 2,00 The Port of Annaba
- ❷ 20/10/1993
- ❸ 35 x 25
- ❹ 14
- ❺ 300.000
- ❻ 20/11/1997
- ❼ K. Krim
- ❽ BA printing office



7 2 8

- ❶ 8,60 The Port of Arzew
- ❷ 20/10/1993
- ❸ 35 x 25
- ❹ 14
- ❺ 300.000
- ❻ 20/11/1997
- ❼ K. Krim
- ❽ BA printing office

Algeria's Ports

The Port of Arzew

Almost all international trade is done through maritime trade via eleven trading ports. The Algerian ports have this in common – that they ensure increasingly larger port traffic. In 1964, the CNAN, the Compagnie nationale algérienne de navigation (the Algerian national navigation company), was awarded the monopoly for the maritime transportation of goods, passengers and hydrocarbons. In the middle of the 1980s, the CNAN was subdivided into three companies and it was the SNTM/Hyproc, the Société nationale de transport maritime des hydrocarbures et produits chimiques (the National Company for the Maritime Transportation of Hydrocarbons and Chemical Products) which came into the game to establish itself in hydrocarbons transportation. From this time onwards, the activity of the trading port of Arzew would be linked to that of the new company. Nestled 41km north east of Oran, covering a total area of 24ha – 23ha of open ground and 1ha covered –, the port of Arzew is the first Algerian port that is specialised in the transportation of hydrocarbons.

The Port of Annaba

The Port of Annaba is one of Algeria's ten main trading ports. Covering a total area of 89ha – 82ha of open ground and 7ha open –, it is located at the intersection of major road and railway networks enabling it to

optimise its mission. Since 1988, the port has been managed by the Port Authority, a government controlled corporation. The young company ensures several functions including managing the public domain, carrying out policing and safety operations related to the navigation movements, as well as the handling, stevedoring and towing of vessels coming into and leaving the port's infrastructure.



The Port of Oran.

A powerful naval fleet

Algeria has forever been focussed on the sea. Already, Numidia, which had started the battle for its edification as a State on several fronts, particularly under the reign of Massinissa, had deployed all political, military and diplomatic means in view of succeeding in the territorial union. Massinissa built a powerful naval fleet in order to thwart the occupation and ensure the safety of the foreign trade routes. After that, the State of Numidia quickly imposed itself as a formidable power in the Mediterranean Basin, feared by Carthage and courted by Rome. Some Greek kingdoms were even proud to conclude alliances with the neighbour of the south, given that it ensured the safety of trade routes.



SUMMARY



SEARCH



View of Algiers (El-Bahdja)

Raised to the ground from the first years of French colonisation, the city of Algiers was redesigned and rebuilt just like certain french cities. The El Bahdja seafront is one of the first evidence of colonial territorial development. Designed by the architect and painter Frédéric Chassériau, in a style described as neoclassical, it was inaugurated by Napoleon III in 1865.

The long boulevard which runs along the sea is adorned with Mediterranean colours. The white facades, flanked with blue coloured door frames, give the city an identity it will keep forever. Over almost 1,500 metres are a series of arcade buildings housing the wilaya of Algiers, the Bank of Algeria, the head quarters of the APN (the National Popular Assembly), the Senate and the Essafir hotel. The seafront runs from Port-Saïd Square to the

west, running along the boulevard Zighout-Youcef and extends over the boulevard Che Guervara to the east. At the foot of it is Algiers station and, further to the north, are the harmonious buildings of the Admiralty, built on islets, from where the name El Djazaïr was taken. This is where Pedro Navarro built the Penon (the islet in front of the harbour) to threaten the City of Algiers. The improvement of this anchoring dates back to the 16th century. It was the dey Khayr-Eddine who, in 1529, after chasing away the Spanish, decided to link it to terra firma using a mass of natural blocks.

The seafront's boulevard overcame boundaries imposed on it and reconnected to the port by a system of impressive ramps. The city opened up to the world through its port which has been constantly extended.

The algerian national theater

Built in 1853, opposite the Bay of Algiers by Baron Frédéric Chassériau, the chief architect of the city of Algiers at the time and an artist and painter, the Algerian National Theatre has approximately a thousand seats over four floors. The acoustic quality and the artistic ambiance which make it stand out have enabled thousands of spectators to make the most of the performances of Rachid Ksentini, Mahieddine Bachetarzi, M'hamed Benguettaf, Rouiched, Slimane Benâïssa and so many other talented Algerian artists. The repertoire is very vast and ranges from opera to modern operetta, including symphonic concerts and choreographic performances in between.



Renowned architects

The urban chronicle of the city of Algiers is inseparable from certain names such as those of Chassériau, Voinot, Tondoire, Bucknall, Auguste Perret and a lot more besides who had to knock down sections of walls to build other ones. The architectural styles followed on from one another: the neoclassical gave way to the neomoorish style before the modern style so dear to Corbusier imposed itself in the 1920s.



7 2 9

- ❶ 2,00 View of Algiers (blue)
- ❷ 21/10/1993
- ❸ 18 x 21,5
- ❹ 13 1/2 x 14
- ❺ 400.000
- ❻ 30/04/2007
- ❼ K. Krim
- ❽ BA printing office



7 2 9 A

- ❶ 10,00 (5 PS with 2,00)
- ❷ 21/10/1993
- ❸ 18 x 21,5
- ❹ 13 1/2 x 14
- ❺ 91.000
- ❻ 30/04/2007
- ❼ K. Krim
- ❽ BA printing office



1993

1992-2001



- ❶ 2,00 *Chamaeleo vulgaris*
- ❷ 17/11/1993
- ❸ 25 x 35
- ❹ 14
- ❺ 300.000
- ❻ 20/11/1997
- ❼ K. Krim
- ❽ BA printing office

730



- ❶ 8,60 *Varanus griseus*
- ❷ 17/11/1993
- ❸ 35 x 25
- ❹ 14
- ❺ 300.000
- ❻ 20/11/1997
- ❼ S. A. Bentounes
- ❽ BA printing office

731

Reptiles



Nile crocodiles.

The common chameleon *Chamaeleo vulgaris*

The common chameleon is a tree-dwelling lacertilian and insectivore whose body is very flat sideways-on. Its head, which is very distinct from the rest of the body, bears a characteristic crest in the shape of a helmet on the back part. Its prominent eyes can move independently of each other. Its limbs are adapted to tree-dwelling: they form sorts of pincers, as the digits are opposable in two groups. The common chameleon lives in Maghreb, in Western Asia and in the Mediterranean islands.

It is remarkable because of its colour changes, enabling it to blend in with the environment, making it almost invisible.

Its movements are slow and its long protractile tongue – which can be stretched forwards – enables it to chase mostly insects.

The desert monitor *Varanus griseus*

This species of large lizard is located in the semi-arid and arid regions of the south of Maghreb. With an elongated and raised stoutness, the desert monitor is a carnivorous reptile that feeds on small mammals, birds and broods which it is very fond of. Its typical habitat is located in the Algerian Grand Reg where it loves to hide at night. With diurnal habits, it has no hesitation in attacking medium sized reptiles: vipers or quillfish or even fellow creatures from the same species. The size of the adult varies between 1m and 1.50m. For the female, sexual dimorphism is accentuated in the species given the different darker colour she has. The rarefaction of this great reptile is mainly due to poaching, to naturalisation as a souvenir for tourists or for culinary reasons (aggazeram) for the Touareg people.

The crocodile of Tassili

A species of crocodile, *Crocodylus niloticus* (the Nile crocodile), was reported in Algeria, in the Tassili N'Ajjer more precisely, in 1864. This crocodile is found in Egypt, Mauritania, Chad and the Sudan. In this animal, who can live for half a century, sexual maturity is reached at 12-15 years of age. The individuals then weigh 70kg and are 2m long. The crocodiles are monogamous and the couples formed last at least a year. Egg laying takes place five months after fertilisation and incubation lasts 10 to 13 weeks, depending on the temperature. The adults feed on mammals and fish or share larger prey.



Nile crocodile.



SUMMARY



SEARCH



Tourist sites

Tipaza was one of the most beautiful residential districts of the Mediterranean coast. Its ruins bear witness to its former splendour. The most important part of the archaeological park is comprised of Roman monuments and ruins, but it also reveals vestiges of the Punic period which dates from the 6th and 7th centuries BC.

The location of the Punic necropolis, outside the centre of the city, leads us to believe that the dimensions of the city, at this time, were large and that the Numidians found areas for setting down a complementary urban centre here, which became Caesarea, the capital of the Caesarean Mauretania. The monumental West Gate, called the Caesarea Gate, shows us the interest paid by Juba II to this city which experienced veritable splendour under his reign. As with all Roman cities, Tipaza has two main streets: the Decumanus Maximus and the Cardo. The Decumanus Maximus runs from the monumental West Gate and is a section of the road which connected Caesarea to Icosium. The Cardo is the perpendicular road which shares a corner with the Decumanus in the centre of the city. It runs down towards the sea.

This road, paved with slabs, provides an underground impression of the remarkable sewers and pipelines. From the Cardo, which overlooks the sea, the view is

extraordinarily beautiful. Following the Decumanus road to the east, still near the sea, a small path of stairs takes you into the oldest sector of Tipaza, spattered with labyrinths. Here you find a judicial basilica dating back to the 3rd century, where the magnificent mosaic of slaves was found, currently on display in Tipaza museum.

The forum, above the judicial basilica, has very well preserved all its paving stones, its annexes, its stable, its tribune and a temple.

[Source: "Guide Algérie".]



The courtyard of the Museum of Cherchell.

Archaeological discoveries in Cherchell

In 1842, at the time of the construction of two barracks in Cherchell, statues were uncovered. Further down, at two metres deep, the traces of an old temple and vast palaces surrounded by peristyles were found. The monument stands on a multitude of columns whose bases have remained intact: column tops covered with mosaic tiles. The river – today called Haken -, which supplied the water for the fountains of the ancient Caesarean, passed over a superb aqueduct, with colossal arches. In the current centre of Cherchell are six cisterns which collected the waters from the aqueduct and which were used as cellars by the colonial military administration.



The Roman aqueduct of Cherchell.



7 3 2

- ① 2,00 Tipaza
- ② 15/12/1993
- ③ 35 x 25
- ④ 14
- ⑤ 300.000
- ⑥ 20/11/1997
- ⑦ S. A. Bentounes
- ⑧ BA printing office



7 3 3

- ① 8,60 Kerzaz
- ② 15/12/1993
- ③ 35 x 25
- ④ 14
- ⑤ 300.000
- ⑥ 20/11/1997
- ⑦ K. Krim
- ⑧ BA printing office



1993

1992-2001



- ❶ 2,00
- ❷ 31/12/1993
- ❸ 25 x 35
- ❹ 14
- ❺ 400.000
- ❻ 20/11/1997
- ❼ S. A. Bentounes
- ❽ BA printing office

734



Sonatrach's 30th anniversary

Sonatrach was created by decree no. 63-491 of 31 December 1963 with an initial mission of transporting and marketing hydrocarbons. Sonatrach's missions were extended by decree no. 66-296 of 22 September 1966 to cover the research, production, transportation, transformation and marketing of hydrocarbons.

Even today, Sonatrach remains a public company whose missions and activities are focussed on the national interest. Its traditional mission is to manage and promote the national mining domain of hydrocarbons with two major objectives: to cover the nation's hydrocarbon requirements in the long term and to finance the nation's development by contributing foreign currency.

It also has a steering role in the Algerian economy to satisfy the national and international hydrocarbons' markets; to be a powerful industrial centre integrating all its businesses; to ensure the development, and hence the sustainability of the company; to participate in the recovery and redeployment of the national economy.

Today, 31 December 1993, Sonatrach is celebrating its 30th anniversary. It has been a long path whose milestone actions and accomplishments must be evaluated. This is a formidable human endeavour and tribute must be paid to all those who were involved in it at all levels.

These thirty years of building the nation's invaluable tool that Sonatrach has always been, are, in fact a collective



Sonatrach's headquarters in Algiers.

endeavour - something which is never highlighted enough. The women and men of Sonatrach may be proud of what they have done together.

Over these thirty years, Sonatrach has progressively ensured business lines which are specific to it; it has fully assumed its role as a company to serve the nation's development; it is prepared to actively occupy a deserved place on the world's scene. Tomorrow, it will be an international petroleum group.

Better knowledge of deposits

Better knowledge of the deposits thanks to the introduction of new prospecting techniques is enabling the discovery of smaller and smaller and deeper and deeper deposits, often in areas already explored without great success in the past, just like the Hassi Berkine basin, in the Algerian South.

The constant improvement of knowledge and forecasts had meant a significant increase in the success rate of exploration drilling, which on average has increased from 20% to more than 30% in the last 20 years.



SUMMARY



SEARCH



On 2 July 1992 Ali Kafi took over from President Mohamed Boudiaf as head of the Supreme Council of State established on 11 January 1992. A former moudjahid, he was born in 1928 in El-Harrouch in the Wilaya of Skikda.

A pupil of the Kettania Koranic school, also attended by Houari In 1953, he was elected teacher by his party in a free school in Skikda.

Contacted by the martyr Didouche Mourad on 1 November 1954, he became a political activist in Skikda then joined the Northern Constantine resistance within the ALN.

Under the orders of Zighoud Youcef, he participated in the offensives of August 1955. In August 1956, he was part of the zone 2 delegation in the Soummam Conference.

He then ran wilaya II from 1957 to 1959. Called to Tunis in May 1959, he was to become one of the ten (10) colonels who reorganised the managing bodies of the revolution (the G.P.R.A. and the C.N.R.A.). During the crisis in 1962, he found himself on the G.P.R.A. side.

Upon independence, he was appointed ambassador in several Arab countries and in Europe.





SUMMARY



SEARCH



Guelta of Tassili



SUMMARY



SEARCH



1994

1992-2001



735

- ❶ 2,00
- ❷ 18/02/1994
- ❸ 25 x 35
- ❹ 14
- ❺ 300.000
- ❻ 19/11/1998
- ❼ K. Krim
- ❽ BA printing office

National Chahid Day

A country which decides to make progress is a country which, necessarily, draws from its memory the strength and vigour to do so. Rich with a memory marked by a bloody fight with the coloniser, Algeria followed the path traced out by men and women who accepted to put their lives at stake to regain their freedom. One and a half million fighters were killed in action, but have not disappeared from the collective memory. Independent Algeria knows how to pay tribute to those who made a sacrifice for their country. Tombstones, commemorative plaques and sanctuaries are built through the national territory, symbolising the spiritual survival of those who chose the path of martyrdom to show the path of independence. In this recognition, neither the window of the chahid fighter who endured all kinds of suffering during the National Revolution, nor their children are forgotten. This is recognition by independent Algeria which helps to perpetuate the ideals of freedom and the spirit of loyalty, abnegation and courage which our brave martyrs demonstrated. A National Chahid Day was

recognised as a national day and celebrated for the first time on 18 February 1990. This day, marked upon the initiative of the children of chauhada fighters, aims to make a crossroads between the past and the present to remind young people of the sacrifices of their elders in order to take inspiration from them and to carry out other battles, those of development and progress.



Moudjahidine in the resistance.

Sanctuaries to the memory of martyrs

Maqam Echahid (sanctuary of the martyr), 92 metres high, was built in Algiers in the middle of the 1980s. It symbolises independent Algeria. The three parts of the monument evoke the three pillars of independent Algeria: agriculture, industry and culture. Other sanctuaries have been dedicated to the glorious martyrs of the Revolution, just like the Guelma memorial, built in 1986 on a hillock on the site of a French farm razed to give up its place to it. Two characteristic towers and two colossal statues of maquis resistance fighters complete the work. From the esplanade surrounding it, the park which is attached to it or the stairs which lead up to it, there is a feeling of peace. From its balcony, the clear view encompasses both the city in its main extent and the surrounding region in the diversity of its relief. The memorial houses the Museum of the Revolution.



A specific status for the children of chauhada fighters

It was upon the initiative of the National Organisation of Children of Chauhada, founded in 1989 to defend the moral interests of the chauhada heirs, that 18 February was selected as a date for the celebration of the National Chahid Day. The law of 14 September 1991 on the moudjahid and the chahid recognise the rights of this fringe of the population to whom the Algerian Republic reaffirms a specific status in society as tribute to the sacrifice of those who chose to die for Algeria's independence.



SUMMARY



SEARCH



Football World Cup USA 1994

After the Olympic Games, the Football World Cup is the world's largest sports event. Given the huge obsession for football over the five continents, the four-year meeting of the best national selections is anticipated and followed by billions of people throughout the world. Since its arrival in 1930 upon an idea by Jules Rimet – the first trophy designed, won in the end by Brazil in 1970, bore his name –, the Football World Cup has never ceased to gain popularity and reputation, even as far as to interest countries which, up to then, were barely, or even not at all, interested in what is commonly called the sport of kings. Hence the United States of America, whose popular sports are rather basketball, baseball and American football, applied for the organisation of the 1994 World Cup. The commission members of the Fédération internationale de football (FIFA) awarded them the World Cup, tempted by the financial spin-offs which this event would unfailingly generate in a country where marketing is a religion, but also by the prospect of popularising football playing in the United States. In addition to being organised for the first time in



Opening ceremony of the World Cup.

a country whose population is no amateur of football, the event will be historic, since this is the last time the World Cup will be played using the 24 teams' formula. The total capacity of the stadiums is the largest that has been offered up to now.

From 24 to 32 teams

In 1934, Italy organised and won the second World Cup during which 16 national teams battled it out against each other in a knock-out tournament. The formula remained the same for the next World Cup in France. Italy then became the first country to win the World Cup twice. After an interruption due to the Second World War, 13 countries participated in the fourth World Cup organised in 1950 in Brazil. From 1954 (in Switzerland) to 1978 (in Argentina), the final phase of the World Cup had 16 countries, then 24 from 1982 (in Spain) to 1994 (in the United States) and finally 32 since 1998 (in France).



Brazil wins the World Cup.

Referee colours

The 1994 World Cup marks a revolution within refereeing: the totally black strip, worn by referees for decades, is no longer compulsory. The three referees of a match are now authorised to wear a strip of any colour, provided that it is different from those worn by the two teams battling it out on the pitch, so that there is no confusion. It's the end of the "man in black", even if the expression is still used.



736

- ❶ 8,60
- ❷ 16/03/1994
- ❸ 35 x 25
- ❹ 14
- ❺ 300.000
- ❻ 19/11/1998
- ❼ S. A. Bentounes
- ❽ BA printing office



1994

1992-2001



- 1 5,60 *Orchis simia-lam*
- 2 20/04/1994
- 3 25 x 34,7
- 4 11¼ x 11¾
- 5 300.000
- 6 19/11/1998
- 7 S. A. Bentounes
- 8 Courvoisier

7 3 7



- 1 8,60 *Ophrys lutea-cavan*
- 2 20/04/1994
- 3 25 x 34,7
- 4 11¼ x 11¾
- 5 300.000
- 6 19/11/1998
- 7 S. A. Bentounes
- 8 Courvoisier

7 3 8



- 1 11,00 *Ophrys apifera-huds*
- 2 20/04/1994
- 3 25 x 34,7
- 4 11¼ x 11¾
- 5 300.000
- 6 19/11/1998
- 7 S. A. Bentounes
- 8 Courvoisier

7 3 9

Orchids

The orchids' family is represented in Algeria by about thirty all-terrestrial species. These are initially botanical curiosities, somewhat used in traditional medicine and capable of presenting a horticultural interest.

It should be pointed out that the entire orchids' family is threatened with disappearance from the planet either by man's hand or by natural phenomena (climate change, sterility). It is therefore absolutely necessary that protection and conservation measures are taken.

Monkey Orchid *Orchis simia-lam*

Quite rare on the coastal hills, it is also found in Southern Europe, Syria and Palestine. This species can grow up to 20 to 40cm tall and has large, thick leaves.

Features : its flowers open from the top-down, it has a very small bract, curled sepals and petals with spread out tips, a profoundly trilobed lip, is a light purplish blue, covered in darker papilla, median lobe divided into two long lobes bending forward and purplish pink like the side lobes. Between the two linear stripes of the median lobe is a small highly prominent tooth, and a hanging cylindrical spur, thickened at the end. Flowers in April-May, often in the company of the *Ophrys lutea-cav.*



Genetics has enabled the creation of new species of orchids.

A mythical flower

According to authors, the number of botanical species in the orchids' family varies from 25,000 to 30,000 not counting the 100,000 horticultural hybrids created since the development of efficient growing methods. In any event, these figures make it one of the largest families of flowering plants, having practically colonised all milieus, with the exception of deserts. This family is also particularly interesting as it seems to be one of the most recent on the evolution scale. In the 19th century, the study of the specific morphology of the orchid flowers and the relations which these plants entertain with insects, supported Charles Darwin's thoughts and partly enabled him to draw up his theory of evolution model.



SUMMARY



SEARCH



Bee Orchid

Ophrys apifera buds

Widespread around the Mediterranean, between 400 and 800m altitude, this species sometimes grows to 50cm tall.

Features : large light carmine or whitish, purplish blue sepals. Very small, triangular, horned and hairy petals of the same colour, a brown trilobed lip with very hairy side gibbositities, with small basal parts formed of two isolated markings. Basal bristle folds backwards, column with a long winding spout. Flowering and self-pollination in April-May, basic soils.

Yellow Bee Orchid

Ophrys lutea-cav

This is the most common of the species. It is found throughout Algeria on the hills and at the foot of the coastal mountains, between 50 and 300m altitude. This species can grow up to 15-25cm tall.

Features : green sepals, the upper part folding forwards, green, linear, rippled petals, curled forwards. Brown trilobed lip with large yellow borders, bilobed pattern, base of the lip has a pointed and hairy indentation. Flowers in March-April, basic soils. It is often found alongside the *Orchis simia-lam*.



The number of orchid species varies from 25,000 to 30,000 in the world.

The nurseryman's job

The nurseryman is responsible for preparing the soil, looking after the plants and coordinating the different crops whilst respecting the cycles of each plant. He produces and grows outdoor plants, particularly trees and shrubs whether fruit trees, foresters or ornamental ones. He ensures their development over several years. The nurseryman takes dry wood cuttings from the tree stumps in autumn and is responsible for protecting them and growing them until spring. He places some of these plants in greenhouses and others in pots or in containers. In the spring, he picks the cuttings again, feeds them (fertiliser, irrigation) and puts them in the shade protected from the weather hazards. He tracks down the parasites, trims, sprinkles with water, removes weeds, protects the seedlings and treats the plants against diseases. He is also the person responsible for shaping the shrubs and bushes, trimming them and grafting them.



1994

1992-2001



740

- 1 3,00 Ancient Tifinagh writings
- 2 18/05/1994
- 3 25 x 35
- 4 14
- 5 300.000
- 6 19/11/1998
- 7 K. Krim
- 8 BA printing office



741

- 1 10,00 The Tombstone of Abizar
- 2 18/05/1994
- 3 25 x 35
- 4 14
- 5 300.000
- 6 19/11/1998
- 7 K. Krim
- 8 BA printing office

Conservation of the historic heritage

The Hoggar Tifinagh engraved stone

This stone, kept in the Bardo Museum in Algiers, was collected during a dig carried out in 1932 by the French archaeologist M. Reygasse in the koudia of Hoggar. His study was published by G. Marcy in “La Revue africaine” (volume LXXX – 1937) pages 26-62. It is classified by the Bardo Museum as a Lybic engraving.

The Lybic epigraphy, whose origin remains obscure, only offers investigations a few written monuments of the ancient language spoken by the inhabitants of North Africa. The texts are engraved with a special alphabet which, over time, underwent serious modifications to lead to Tifinagh, the writing used by the Touareg.

The secret hidden by these engravings has often aroused the curiosity of researchers as these are the only traces left by the inhabitants of historic and prehistoric times.

The Tombstone of Abizar

This piece is the principal and famous tombstone of Abizar, a real example of Berber work in which no influence from Roman examples is found and which directly derives from the sculptures and cave drawings of the Tell and the Sahara.

It was discovered in 1859 in a location called Abizar, in Grande Kabylie, a few kilometres as the bird flies south east of Tizirt. 1.25m high and 1.10m wide at the top, it is presented in the form of a sandstone slab, with quite irregular contours, particularly on the right hand side.

This tombstone and the entire Abizar group is generally dated back to the age of the Numidian and Moorish kingdoms, but modern studies based on analysis and iconographic and stylistic comparison give a later date (5th - 7th century AD).



Stone exhibited at the Museum of Bardo in Algiers.

Tifinagh

The Berber language has a specific writing system consisting of a cuneiform alphabet. It is still difficult to accurately date the appearance and use of Tifinagh. Rarely used in long texts, the Tuareg Tifinagh is mainly used in the form of inscriptions on objects (jewels, rugs, etc.), for a short communication of information or for epitaphs. These inscriptions are called Lybic throughout North Africa. The oldest one is on the temple of the Berber king Massinissa (140 AD.) Most contemporary specialists agree that the attempts to derive Tifinagh from Egyptian hieroglyphics, South-Arabic alphabets, Greek, Iberian and Phœnician Punic have not yet been successful in providing decisive proof. Some go as far to confirm that the dating of Tifinagh poses a problem not yet resolved.



SUMMARY



SEARCH



Centenary of the International Olympic Committee

The International Olympic Committee was founded by the Congress of Paris (France) on 23 June 1894; it was entrusted with controlling and developing the modern Olympic Games. The committee is an association of international law with a legal status; its duration is open-ended and its head office is in Lausanne (Switzerland). A non-profit organisation, its mission is:

- ◆ to encourage the organisation and the development of sport and sports competitions;
- ◆ to guide and keep sport in the Olympic ideal by encouraging and strengthening friendship between athletes from all countries;
- ◆ to ensure the regular celebration of the Olympic Games;
- ◆ to make the Olympic Games ever more worthy of their glorious history and of the noble idea which inspired Baron Pierre de Coubertin and his collaborators to bring them to life again. The International Olympic Committee heads up the Olympic movement and holds all rights over the Olympic Games which are held every four years, in different countries, and include the Olympiad Games or

Summer Games and the Winter Olympics. The first Olympiad of modern times was held in Athens (Greece) in 1896. The Algerian Olympic Committee was founded on 18 October 1963. It was admitted to the International Olympic Committee on 27 January 1964. Algeria participated for the first time in the 18th Summer Olympics which took place from 10 to 25 October 1964 in Tokyo (Japan).



- ❶ 12,00 Olympic rings
- ❷ 23/06/1994
- ❸ 25 x 35
- ❹ 14
- ❺ 300.000
- ❻ 19/11/1998
- ❼ S. A. Bentounes
- ❽ BA printing office

742



An Algerian at the IOC

The International Olympic Committee (IOC) has an experienced Algerian within it, Mustapha Larfaoui. Born in Algiers on 27 November 1932, in 1988 he was elected president of the International Swimming Federation (FINA) after occupying several positions of responsibility in national and African sports bodies. A full member of the IOC since then, he has worked in several commissions: "Apartheid and Olympism" (1991-1992), "Olympic Movement" (1991-1999), "Evaluation of candidates for the 2000 Olympic Games" (1993), "Coordination of the 2000 Sydney Olympic Games" (1995-2000), "Women and Sport" (1996-2002), "IOC 2000", (1999), "Marketing" (2003) and "Evaluation of candidates for the 2012 Olympic Games" (2004).

The world's largest NGO

The International Olympic Committee is the largest and most important non-governmental organisation in the world. It is self-financed thanks to the royalties received from televised broadcasts and to sponsoring contracts; the Olympic Charter prohibits any public financing. It is comprised of 115 members that meet once a year.



1994

1992-2001



7 4 3

- ❶ 3,00
- ❷ 11/07/1994
- ❸ 25 x 35
- ❹ 14
- ❺ 300.000
- ❻ 19/11/1998
- ❼ K. Krim
- ❽ BA printing office

World Population Day

11 July every year is called World Population Day. The international conference on population and development which will meet in Cairo in September 1994, other than reporting on the progress made since Bucharest in 1974 and Mexico in 1985, will study the following six groups of questions which must be closely examined in the next decade: population growth and the evolution of demographic structures, particularly ageing and the regional diversity of this evolution; population policies and programmes and the mobilisation of resources for the developing countries; the relationships between the population, the environment and development issues; internal and international migrations and other population distribution changes; the links between the role and the condition of women and the demographic dynamic, particularly maternity during adolescence, maternal and children's health, education and employment; the family planning programmes, health and family welfare. In Algeria, in its 1992 working programme, the government emphasised: "The Algerian

population tripled between 1962 and 1992; this will double by 2025 and will be around 35 million inhabitants by 2000. This will mean a growth rate that is unable to sustain social demand in terms of health, education, water, nutrition and housing, and a number of job applications which will increase in proportion, already being over 240,000 a year. Furthermore, the extent of the country and urbanisation will require sturdy development of infrastructures: road and railway network, water supply, making cities and the environment healthier." The National Demographic Growth Control Programme (PNMCD), adopted in 1983 and revised in 1991, and the Programme to fight against child mortality (1983) have, up until now, been the government's two explicit means of intervention on the demographic variables. The creation, on 7 July 1992, of a Ministry of Health and Population, actively relieved by certain non-governmental organisations, including the Algerian Family Planning Association, shows the degree of concern the authorities have.

Family planning

The family planning programmes help millions of citizens by giving them reproductive healthcare which saves lives, avoids unwanted pregnancies and offers greater choices. The public authorities' commitment to financing family planning programmes is an essential element to ensure their success.

To put an end to the galloping demographics, the plea for family planning becomes a fundamental importance. Although the fertility levels are reducing in the country, demographic growth continues to pose a problem linked to a significant increase in needs.

Family planning provides a lot of advantages, the most important of which being the improvement of public health, the protection of the environment.



SUMMARY



SEARCH



View of Algiers



Place des Martyrs in Algiers.

Facing the blue expanse of the sea, Algiers unveils itself, allowing itself to be admired. Its mysteries, jealously guarded by the Casbah, rub shoulders with western architecture aiming to give the city a European stamp, directly imported from Paris. The seafront and, as an extension, the Algiers Grande Poste building, are there as if to weave links with the city's Moorish history. Dreamed up by the Governor General of Algiers, Charles Célestin Jonnart, appointed in 1903, the architecture was thought up as an initiative to bring the indigenous populations and the Europeans closer together but also as a way of showcasing the success of French colonisation. The architectural mix was a success, but the bringing together of the communities was only a delusion. The Casbah continued to house the authentic life style albeit stripped of its own, whereas the new districts neighbouring the port were the scene of a peaceful and smart western life. In his attempted Arabisation of public buildings, Governor Jonnart invented the neomoorish

style which would be the architectural mark of Algiers in the 1900s. The white city robbed, in millennium history, of its own, despite a half European, half Moorish stamp, refused however to adopt the colonisers and jealously kept buried in its memory the customs and traditions of yesteryear. The Casbah hid in its labyrinths its desires for freedom, finally letting them fly away freely, once the bell of colonisation tolled, from its superimposed terraces. Algiers, which was to become the symbol of colonial power, remained, in spite of the architectural dressing up attempts, fundamentally Algerian in its soul. Furthermore, the undertaking to bring the European and Moorish styles closer together only lasted until the 1920s; with the neomoorish style not being successful, in the end, in reconciling the European and Arabic-Islamic cultures. Different architectural styles were then tried out in the city which returned to its own styles, in 1962 - wonderful through its diversity and its majestic presence overlooking the sea.

The Port of Algiers

Around 1830, at the time of the colonial invasion, the port covered an area of 3.5 hectares with a 130 metres wide channel to the south. The start of the construction of the basin of the old port dates back to the 1830s. The completed basin included the north jetty, the current Khayr-Eddine great jetty, the south jetty (called the deep sea jetty), the ramps connecting the quays to the city, two types of dry dock, a station and railway tracks, with the latter being completed in 1865. The Agha basin was built from 1830 to 1914, whereas the Mustapha basin, separated from the Agha basin by the large Bologhine pier and a 100m channel, was built from 1914 to 1940.



7 4 4

- ❶ 3,00 View of Algiers (navy blue)
- ❷ 13/07/1994
- ❸ 18 x 21,5
- ❹ 13 1/2 x 14
- ❺ 44.900.000
- ❻ 30/04/2007
- ❼ K. Krim
- ❽ BA printing office



1994

1992-2001

Rocks



745

- 1 3,00 Eroded bedded sandstone
- 2 21/09/1994
- 3 25 x 35
- 4 14
- 5 300.000
- 6 19/11/1998
- 7 K. Krim
- 8 BA printing office



746

- 1 5,00 Cipolin marble
- 2 21/09/1994
- 3 25 x 35
- 4 14
- 5 300.000
- 6 19/11/1998
- 7 K. Krim
- 8 BA printing office



747

- 1 10,00 Turritella marl
- 2 21/09/1994
- 3 25 x 35
- 4 14
- 5 300.000
- 6 19/11/1998
- 7 K. Krim
- 8 BA printing office

Sandstone

A widespread detrital sedimentary rock, often presenting very clean bedding (beds: not very thick layers). Sandstone is the consolidated facies of sand. There are different sorts of sandstone either due to their cement or to their secondary minerals. This cement was deposited by seepage waters and may be siliceous, sometimes calcareous (effervescence in cold acids), dolomitic (effervescence in warm acids), ferruginous (brown or reddish), glaucaunious (green) or argillaceous. Sandstone can be used as an abrasive; some very porous sandstone is used as filters.

Marl

Mixed sedimentary rock comprised of a mix of limestone and clay. When the limestone content increases in

the argillaceous rocks, it successively becomes marly clay (15% limestone), marl, calcareous marl and marly limestone (70% limestone). The model shown contains Turritella which are gastropods which appeared in the Cretaceous period, the last period of the Mesozoic (140 million years ago).

Cipolin marble

A calcareous metamorphic rock, made up of entwined calcite crystals, often producing wonderful marbles. The latter are the result of a regional metamorphism from another sedimentary rock with a single component. The marbles are formed from calcites and dolomites. If the original sediments are formed of practically pure carbonates, the results of the metamorphism produce a white or coloured marble which can be used for decoration.



During the Cretaceous Period, large reptiles develop.

The Cretaceous Period

The Cretaceous Period represents the last period of the secondary era running from -135 to -65 million years, during which the particularly warm planetary climate enabled the massive development of plankton (shellfish beds), but also large aquatic and terrestrial reptiles. This period is often divided into Lower Cretaceous and Upper Cretaceous, with the limit being between the Albian stage and the Cenomanian stage. During the Cretaceous Period, the African continental plate broke away from Gondwanaland and shifted towards the north, subjecting the sediments of the Tethys to powerful compressive forces. At this time, the south of the Atlantic Ocean, newly created, became bigger, accentuating the separation between Africa and South America. Antarctica and Australia, still bound together, shifted towards the south and the west.



SUMMARY



SEARCH



Jewels of the Saharan Atlas



Handicraft authentically reflects the traditions of peoples and nations. It is the proof, par excellence, of history, as it is always the result of man's activities in a defined stage of his history and his evolution. This is why, and given the important place handicraft has in societies, its historical and civilisational role and its economic interest that the Ministerial Council of the Maghreb Arab Union in charge of Tourism and Craft recommended, during the meeting of 24, 25 and 26 October 1993, annually celebrating the Maghreb Craft Day on 16 October. To mark this event, as of 1994, the Algerian Post and Telecommunications Authority decided to issue a series of postage stamps showing jewels from the Saharan Atlas. The Saharan Atlas, a vast territory where nomadic and

sedentary populations rub shoulders, had all the advantages likely for developing the presence of a rich and prosperous jewellery industry. Given their intermittent movements, the jewellers themselves greatly contributed to the distribution of their jewels. But the jewellers decided to settle particularly in the large centres, such as El Bayadh, Djelfa and Boussaâda where the customer base was large and varied: city dwellers, women from the ksour and from the hamlets, as well as passing nomads. In these regions, women had a preference for headdresses, diadems ("mechbek", "haslilou"), earrings ("mcharaf", "khorsa"), clasps, head and neck pendants, as well as necklaces mostly made of coins ("cherka" and "chentouf").

The Nomads

The great nomadic civilisations contributed to the first internationalisation of trade: the Almoravid Saharan Berbers on the African gold road to Europe, the Mongols on the silk road between China and the Near East, etc. Other remarkable evolutions were made by nomads, such as the collection of wild cereals which enabled the settlement of certain peoples of the Fertile Crescent and played a major role in the appearance of agriculture. In the arid regions, the pace of the movements follows the variations of the precipitations.



7 4 8

- ❶ 3,00 Buckles
- ❷ 16/10/1994
- ❸ 25 x 35
- ❹ 14
- ❺ 300.000
- ❻ 19/11/1998
- ❼ T. Boukeroui
- ❽ BA printing office



7 4 9

- ❶ 5,00 Belt
- ❷ 16/10/1994
- ❸ 35 x 25
- ❹ 14
- ❺ 300.000
- ❻ 19/11/1998
- ❼ T. Boukeroui
- ❽ BA printing office



7 5 0

- ❶ 12,00 Bracelets
- ❷ 16/10/1994
- ❸ 35 x 25
- ❹ 14
- ❺ 300.000
- ❻ 19/11/1998
- ❼ T. Boukeroui
- ❽ BA printing office



1994

1992-2001



751

- ① 3,00
- ② 01/11/1994
- ③ 25 x 35
- ④ 14
- ⑤ 300.000
- ⑥ 19/11/1998
- ⑦ S. A. Bentounes
- ⑧ BA printing office

40th anniversary of the start of the Revolution

Forty years ago, on 1 November 1954, the Algerian people decided to take its destiny into its own hands, writing, through its determination to start a freedom fight, one of the most glorious pages of contemporary history. Hence men, guided by a sacred cause which the people had made its own, decided to put an end to over a century of colonialism by turning to armed action, the only way of ending the oppression and exploitation of a country and a people.

No one in the colonial camp or very few in the international community foresaw, forty years ago, the end of a freedom fight and of its consequences in Maghreb, in Africa, in the Arab world and in the third world in general. What had been for a long time considered as a simple rebellion which would be quickly and easily repressed transformed, thanks to the sacrifices and genius of a people and of the best of its sons, into a vast revolutionary combat, bringing hope, freedom, peace and justice. Algeria paid a heavy price for its independence, since over a tenth of its population became martyrs, not forgetting the invalids, those wounded at war, the widows and orphans of the terrible and no less bloody colonial war machine.

1 November became the expression of a change in the sense and orientation of history whose study and analysis of the consequences on the world today are far

from complete and are now part of the universal memory. Forty years later, the Algerian people commemorates this day which established a permanent breakaway from a colonial order in Algeria and in the world. Today, nothing can dispute the boost given by 1 November to the transformation of the nation and the landscape of the international community.



1955 in the Algerian maquis.



Decolonisation

The National Liberation War had many impacts on the rest of the world. In the aftermath of the start of the November 1954 Revolution, Tunisia and Morocco, French protectorates, regained their sovereignty in 1956. In Africa, independence was acquired peacefully. The 1958 French Constitution provided for the creation of a "French Community" which the colonies were free to join if they so desired. If they refused to join, they automatically gained their independence. This was the case of Guinea in 1958. Through this, all French African colonies became sovereign in 1960. At the same time, Belgium granted independence to its immense colony of the Congo.



SUMMARY



SEARCH



Insects

Ladybird

Ladybirds are brightly coloured, pretty hemispherical insects, whose design system most often consists of black spots on a red or yellow background or vice versa of light coloured spots on a darker or black background. Ladybirds are medium or small sized coleopterans, rarely growing more than 1cm long and barely even 1mm for the smallest types. In this family, the colour variations are such that, in the same species, the black pigment can totally overrun the elytrons, only revealing the red background with small elytral spots or disappear completely, leaving the elytrons totally red. Between these two extremes are all variations from one colour to another. The ladybird's antennae are formed of 11 segments. Their tarsus, comprised of 4 segments, seem only to have three, with the third, very small one, being hidden by the second. With the exception of a few species which are plant eaters, the larvae and the adults of ladybirds are predators of aphids, scale insects and mites.

Wood borers

There are about 16,000 species of wood borers distributed all over the globe, but they are most abundant in warm regions.

Their size varies greatly. They are mainly diurnal, very lively and easily fly towards the sun. Adults are found in the leaves of plants or trees in which their larvae develop, on trunks and on piles of timber.

Wood borers have a short head which is generally deep set in the prothorax. The antennae, also short, are threadlike or slightly indented and are formed by 11 segments. The tarsi are all pentamerous.

The larvae are weak-limbed, most often wasted. Plant eaters, they are developed in the wood of the most varied essences, at the root or in the stems of herbaceous plants. Some eat vegetable leaves.

The most dangerous wood borer in Algeria is the *Capnodis tenebrionis*. It is found in apricot trees, peach trees, plum trees and cherry trees.

Xylophagous insects

Xylophagous insects eat living, diseased or recently cut wood, called "fresh wood", by hollowing out tunnels in the sapwood, a secondary young peripheral wood, or in the heartwood – the core of the tree trunk -, a secondary older wood and therefore harder. Some, however, remain on the bark. To digest the cellulose, the anobiids, cerambycids and other buprestids have a cellulase, whereas others have symbionts (bacteria and mushrooms). Depending on the type of wood attacked, the larval cycle period can be longer or shorter. The household insects, such as the house longhorn beetles, eat the dry wood (frames, beams, furniture, etc.). It is the adults, termites for example, and particularly the larvae which are xylophagous (beetles, cerambycids, etc.)

A parasite insect, the aphidius, attacks an aphid.



7 5 2

- 1 3,00 Ladybird
- 2 16/11/1994
- 3 25 x 35
- 4 14
- 5 300.000
- 6 19/11/1998
- 7 S. A. Bentounes
- 8 BA printing office



7 5 3

- 1 12,00 Wood borer
- 2 16/11/1994
- 3 25 x 35
- 4 14
- 5 300.000
- 6 19/11/1998
- 7 S. A. Bentounes
- 8 BA printing office



1994

1992-2001

World AIDS Day



7 5 4

- ❶ 3,00
- ❷ 01/12/1994
- ❸ 35 x 25
- ❹ 14
- ❺ 300.000
- ❻ 19/11/1998
- ❼ D. E. Oulmane
- ❽ BA printing office

For about ten years now, a plague has been starting to take on worrying proportions for humanity. AIDS, as this is indeed what it is, is a fatal, transmitted disease with no treatment or vaccine, which today affects several millions of people throughout the world.

This disease affects more and more people every year in all continents, and our country has not escaped this phenomenon.

AIDS, which remains a threat for the reproduction of the human species, is in the process of questioning the existence and the notion of the family unit itself.

This year, the World Health Organisation (WHO) has decided to celebrate World AIDS Day on 1 December 1994, under the theme «AIDS: let's protect the family».

On this occasion, campaigns were carried out in Algeria to draw the citizens' attention to it and to call out to them on this vital subject. This means everyone being educated about this serious disease as today, the first means of defence against this plague remains information.



Awareness raising campaigns are organised every year throughout the world.

1983: discovery of AIDS

The AIDS virus (HIV) was discovered in 1983 by the team led by the French professor Luc Montagnier. In spite of the entire world's scientific efforts that were put into this disease to find out its secrets, it is still difficult to counter it. HIV attacks our immune defences, destroying the T lymphocytes which defend our body against infections. Deprived of part of these lymphocytes, our body can no longer fight opportunist diseases, which take advantage of the weak defences of the body to develop and sometimes cause death. Furthermore, the increasing mutations of the AIDS virus have made a lot of compounds, albeit promising during laboratory experiments, ineffective. But different advances have, nevertheless, enabled the disease to be pushed back.

Education on preventing AIDS

The poster is part of the vast panoply of educational materials used to prevent ADIS, both for children of school age and for the other categories of the population. As part of its education programme to prevent the disease, Algeria published a poster bearing the slogan «Stop AIDS». It is part of some 350 others sent from other countries in the world to the AIDS School Education Research Centre (ASERC), which is part of UNESCO.



SUMMARY



SEARCH



Folkloric dances



Folklore, which means "science of the people", plays an important role in the production, definition and representation of the collective identity.

Throughout Algeria, we set out to look for our roots which we find jealously guarded by inhabitants in all corners of the country, veritable living emblems of the nation and the last custodians of the national cultural identity and authenticity.

The eternal existence of a cultural nation is determined by the belonging to cultural ways and customs, with language, custom, architecture but also dances and songs at the top of the list. The traditional cultural expressions, in the form of music, dances, songs, craft products, drawings and models, stories, art, etc. all represent part of our culture and our history.

The emergence and the reinforcement of our nation, based on the sovereignty of the people, support a continual process of producing the collective memory. In this respect, the very rich Algerian folkloric dances are the translation of a process of passing down heritage and beautifying our popular cultures which, behind it, has centuries of history marked by an eternal quest for authenticity.

Algerian folkloric dances are demonstrated beyond their pure usage value and transcend the sole motivation of joy and happiness. They are the forging of the symbol of an entire people.

The Algerian cultural multiplicity is a diversity which, far from dividing the people, is its basic unit in that it represents an identity trait common to all Algerians.

The "ahellil"

Registered in 2005 with UNESCO as one of the masterpieces of mankind's oral and intangible heritage, the ahellil is a poetic and musical genre emblematic of the Zenetes of Gourara. This region of the Algerian South-West has a hundred or so oases populated with just over 50,000 originally Berber, Arabic and African inhabitants. The ahellil, more precisely located in the Berberophone region of Gourara, is regularly performed during religious feasts or pilgrimages, but also on the occasion of profane rejoicing such as marriages or local fairs. Closely linked to the lifestyle of the Zenetes, most of whose activities are associated with Oasis-based agriculture, the ahellil symbolises the group's cohesion in a difficult environment and conveys the values and the history of the Zenetes.



7 5 5

- ❶ 3,00 Traditional dance of Algiers
- ❷ 14/12/1994
- ❸ 25 x 35
- ❹ 14
- ❺ 300.000
- ❻ 19/11/1998
- ❼ S. A. Bentounes
- ❽ BA printing office



7 5 6

- ❶ 10,00 Traditional dance of Constantine
- ❷ 14/12/1994
- ❸ 25 x 35
- ❹ 14
- ❺ 300.000
- ❻ 19/11/1998
- ❼ S. A. Bentounes
- ❽ BA printing office



7 5 7

- ❶ 12,00 Alaloui traditional dance
- ❷ 14/12/1994
- ❸ 25 x 35
- ❹ 14
- ❺ 300.000
- ❻ 19/11/1998
- ❼ S. A. Bentounes
- ❽ BA printing office





SUMMARY



SEARCH



Assekrem, Hoggar



SUMMARY



SEARCH



1995

1992-2001



758

- ❶ 3,00 The Algerian South
- ❷ 25/01/1995
- ❸ 35 x 25
- ❹ 14
- ❺ 300.000
- ❻ 19/10/2000
- ❼ K. Krim
- ❽ BA printing office

20th anniversary of the World Tourism Organisation



A group of tourists in the Tassili N'Ajjer.

In 1995, the 20th anniversary of the creation of the World Tourism Organisation will be celebrated. This is the organisation which, in 1976, was appointed the agency for executing the United Nations Development Programme. The World Tourism Organisation, of which Algeria is member, is an inter-governmental organisation responsible for promoting and developing tourism throughout the world. Mindful of the role played by tourism in economic and socio-cultural development and its contribution to the friendship of our peoples, our country, immediately after its independence and particularly after the recent provisions on investment, set about developing its hosting and hospitality traditions. Other than a varied climate, enabling the practice of tourism throughout the year, nature has given Algeria an exceptional variety of sites and landscapes: Strange winters where holidaymakers bathe at Tipaza whereas others ski on Mount Chrea; stunning mountains of the Djurdjura,

Aurès and the Ouarsenis where the cedar tree presents ramblers with its coolness during the hottest periods of summer; then comes this Algeria, the most magical perhaps, of the South with a sea of dunes in El Oued, and in Bechar, its stony plateau in Ghardaïa and its lunar mountains in Tamanrasset. With its geographic and human contrasts, Algeria promises surprise. It offers the traveller a little round-the-world trip, making him discover Andalusian grace in Tlemcen, Swiss freshness in its Kabylie mountains and New Mexico in Hoggar. Independently of its natural beauties, Algeria also has archaeological vestiges of first class interest. This land of Islam, which has known many civilisations, as multiple as they are radiant, through the ages, has kept from each of them indelible traces placed side by side or which are intermingled with the great joy of tourists and researchers. Discovery and wonder are there for the traveller and tourist around the bend of each road and each track.

Laws to protect the sites

Tourism is governed by international conventions and laws to which tourist must conform, particularly with regards taking back souvenirs, prehistoric objects or other natural geological curiosities. The international legislation in force provides for very heavy sanctions for any collection on site, mouldings or interventions on the cave drawing walls, in the Algerian South.

On the other hand, the international agreements to protect species prohibit the importing of threatened or vulnerable species and of products manufactured from these species.

Archaeological site of Tipaza.



SUMMARY



SEARCH



Beekeeping

The bee, this so perfectly organised insect, has always captivated man who, since the dawn of time, has been able to make use of the fabulous and laborious work of this hymenopterous insect. Hence, man eventually succeeded in extracting a great many products from the beehive, such as honey, wax, royal jelly, pollen, venom, not forgetting the advantages of the bee in the domain of pollinating cultivated plants by enabling it to quantitatively and qualitatively increase agricultural efficiency.

In most regions of the world, the populations of wild bees and other insects have, in the last few years, become insufficient for the pollination of crops and are continuously reducing due to the use of insecticides, on the one hand and, on the other hand, methods of farming and growing crops on the land which have destroyed the places which offered shelter to the pollinating insects.

Hence, the only thing left is the bee whose breeding is controlled by man and who can ensure the pollination of crops. The bee-plant relationship, which is of considerable interest for the beekeeper and the farmer, deserves being reinforced because of the mutual benefits they draw from their activities.



Royal jelly

Royal jelly has many nutritional, energy and metabolic benefits. Amongst others, it increases resistance to the cold, stimulates the appetite and the physical mood and increases vitality in general. Royal jelly contains water (60 to 70%), carbohydrates among which are particularly found glucose (50%), fructose (30%), saccharose (10%) and, with regards trace elements, ribose, maltose, isomaltose, gentiobiose and melibiose, protids (proteins represented mostly by enzymes and amino acids) and lipids (4 to 5%) comprised of phenols, 0.3% of sterols (cholesterol, stigmasterol) and 85 to 99% of fatty acids. It also contains group B vitamins and mineral salts (potassium, sodium, magnesium, calcium, iron, copper, manganese, zinc, etc.).

Nectar plant species

The main nectar plant species in Algeria are the citrus fruits, sunflower and the numerous wild plants. The main nectar flow runs from February to May. Honeybees play an important role in the pollination of almond trees. The remote oases of the Algerian desert could be used for breeding thoroughbred strains. In Algeria, beekeeping offers undeniable development possibilities. Evidence of this can be found in the increasing number of beekeeping cooperatives. The Algerian Federation of Beekeeping Associations, within the remit of the National Chamber for Agriculture, is organised into 13 beekeeping cooperatives, 23 associations of wilaya and 73 youth cooperatives.



7 5 9

- ❶ 3,00 Bee
- ❷ 22/02/1995
- ❸ 25 x 35
- ❹ 14
- ❺ 300.000
- ❻ 19/10/2000
- ❼ K. Krim
- ❽ BA printing office



7 6 0

- ❶ 13,00 Bee
- ❷ 22/02/1995
- ❸ 35 x 25
- ❹ 14
- ❺ 300.000
- ❻ 19/10/2000
- ❼ K. Krim
- ❽ BA printing office





7 6 1

- ❶ 3,00 Dahlias
- ❷ 29/03/1995
- ❸ 25 x 34,7
- ❹ 11¼ x 11¾
- ❺ 300.000
- ❻ 19/10/2000
- ❼ S. A. Bentounes
- ❽ Courvoisier



7 6 2

- ❶ 10,00 Zinnias
- ❷ 22/03/1995
- ❸ 25 x 34,7
- ❹ 11¼ x 11¾
- ❺ 300.000
- ❻ 19/10/2000
- ❼ S. A. Bentounes
- ❽ Courvoisier



7 6 3

- ❶ 13,00 Lilies
- ❷ 29/03/1995
- ❸ 25 x 34,7
- ❹ 11¼ x 11¾
- ❺ 300.000
- ❻ 19/10/2000
- ❼ S. A. Bentounes
- ❽ Courvoisier



In Algeria, the dahlia is a summer flower.

Dahlia

From the family of composites, this species comes to us from Mexico. With highly diverse colours and the most varied shapes, the dahlia generates magnificent horticultural hybrids used for cut flowers and for decorating gardens. This is a vivacious plant made up of tubers which are used for its reproduction. In Algeria, the dahlia is a summer flower.

Lily

From the Oleaceae family, this shrub comes to us from South East Asia. There are numerous, delicately

coloured hybrids. These species prefer altitude; beautiful specimens can be found in Tlemcen. Lilies are used for cut flowers and for decorating gardens and are reproduced by grafting onto privet plants (*Ligustrum*). It flowers in the summertime.

Zinnia

From the family of composites, this species also comes to us from Mexico. It is one of the most ephemeral annual plants (4 to 6 months' life cycle). Of diverse colours and different sizes, the zinnia is used for cut flowers and for decorating gardens. It is reproduced by sowing fresh seeds. It flowers in the summertime.

Compound flowers

The family of compound flowers includes about 20,000 species, broken down into 950 genera, and spread over temperate regions. They are herbaceous or shrubby, rarely arborescent. The very small flowers form together in capitulae surrounded by an involucrelrum of bracts. They may all have a tubular corolla (thistle), all have tongues (dandelion) or have tubes in the centre, with those on the outside forming a crown of tongues and ligules (daisy). The fruits are achenes often garnished with a silk needle (pappus) which facilitates their dissemination by the wind. Fertilisation is generally entomophilous. A large number of compound flowers are ornamental (chrysanthemum, dahlia, zinnia, etc.), some providing vegetables (lettuce, chicory, artichoke, Jerusalem artichoke), medicinal plants (camomile, arnica, artemisia) and insecticides (pyrethrum).



Algerian sculptures on plaster

Sedrata – 4th century of the Hegira

In the year 908, the Ibadites, the founders of the Tihert (Tiaret) kingdom, were chased from their capital after it was destroyed by the Fatimites. They emigrated to the Sahara and founded a new capital near Ouargla, known under the name of Issedraten, where they tried to revive two centuries during the splendour of their first capital. Among the travellers and archaeologists who explored the site of Sedrata and who carried out digs there, we may cite Victor Largeau, the author of a book entitled “Le Pays du Rirha, Ouargla et Ghadamès” (The Country of Rirha, Ouargla and Ghadamès). The vestiges dug up from the Sedrata sands are those of a building assumed to be a mosque and private homes, richly decorated with

sand-coloured sculptured plaster. These buildings reveal to us details of the Mesopotamian architecture and an abundant ornamentation whose geometric decor includes squares, circles and roses. What characterises this decor and contributes to giving it a primitive appearance, is the lack of any moulding or almost of any shading. The shape seems silhouetted in the still-fresh plaster with a wooden or iron tool. The edges of the relief are perpendicular to the back or bent towards the viewer. Some patterns are bevelled, as are the geometric ornaments sculpted on wood in the Aurès or in Kabylie since the Roman era.

[Source: National Museum of Antiquities, Algiers.]

Victor Largeau

The explorer Victor Largeau was born in Niort (France) in 1840. He made two attempts to cross the Sahara through Ghadames in 1875 and to reach Timbuktu (Mali) in 1877. In a letter dedicated to his preparations for exploring the Sahara, whose objective was to “explore the main towns of the Sahara and the Sudan and to make trade attempts with the peoples of these districts”, the explorer announced the aims of this journey, expected to last nine months, including a visit to Timbuktu. He explained the itinerary followed using the photograph of a map of the region. The original copy of his letter is kept in Geneva. Other than “Le Pays de Rirha, Ouargla et Ghadamès”, (The Countries of Rirha, Ouargla and Ghadamès), Victor Largeau is the author of two other works, “Le Sahara” (The Sahara) (Paris, 1870) and “Le Sahara algérien” (The Algerian Sahara) (2nd ed., 1882).

Ghadames, theme of one of the works of Victor Largeau.



Talent of craftsmen

Sedrata, which was the capital of the Ibadites, experienced great prosperity in the 10th and 11th centuries before declining and being destroyed by the Almoravids around 1229. The vestiges found are proof of the light touch and talent of its craftsmen. The works on plaster dating back to the 4th century of the Hegira were mostly used for decorating the inside of houses, palaces and mosques, as well as for decorating basins or fountains. With exemplary skill, the craftsman innovated the shapes and patterns.



764

- 1 3,00
- 2 19/04/1995
- 3 18 x 21,5
- 4 13 1/2 x 14
- 5 34.900.000
- 6 30/04/2007
- 7 S. A. Bentounes
- 8 BA printing office



765

- 1 4,00
- 2 19/04/1995
- 3 18 x 21,5
- 4 13 1/2 x 14
- 5 16.900.000
- 6 30/04/2007
- 7 S. A. Bentounes
- 8 BA printing office



766

- 1 5,00
- 2 19/04/1995
- 3 18 x 21,5
- 4 13 1/2 x 14
- 5 283.400.000
- 6 30/04/2007
- 7 S. A. Bentounes
- 8 BA printing office



1995

1992-2001

50th anniversary of 8 May 1945



767

- ❶ 3,00
- ❷ 08/05/1995
- ❸ 44 x 30
- ❹ 14
- ❺ 300.000
- ❻ 19/10/2000
- ❼ S. A. Bentounes
- ❽ BA printing office



768

- ❶ 13,00 Scalloped block
- ❷ 08/05/1995
- ❸ 25 x 35
- ❹ 14
- ❺ 55.000
- ❻ 19/10/2000
- ❼ S. A. Bentounes
- ❽ BA printing office

Algeria cannot forget the hundreds of massacres committed in our country and the numerous enfumades which took the life of thousands of Algerians in horrendous conditions. Neither children, nor women, nor the elderly escaped the horror.

Furnaces were even installed throughout the country, the most famous of which is the one on mount Dahra, the work of the executioners Bugeaud and Pélissier. Such practices multiplied, particularly during the second half of the 19th century. The occupation crushed human dignity and committed the unmentionable against fundamental human rights and adopted the path of extermination and genocide which was relentlessly repeated during its deadly reign in our country.

Those responsible for the massacres committed in Sétif, Guelma and Kherrata executed hundreds and thousands of citizens in public places, stadiums and other bushes.

Bodies lay to rest on the ground, with no burial. Who does not remember the disgraceful furnaces installed by the occupier in the region of Guelma, in the place called El-Hadj Mebarek, which has become a place of pilgrimage? These furnaces were the same as the sadly remembered combustion furnaces. Algerians believed they saw in the advent of the end of a ravaging World War, an opportunity not to be missed to uphold their right for freedom, dignity and to shout it out to the world.

Colonial France, aware of the fact that the demonstrations of Algerians on this significant day in the history of mankind would reveal the abject and vile image of colonialism, decided to repress them in blood in order to stifle the protest for independence. But this would be in vain, as the massacres only reinforced the feeling of injustice and reaffirmed the desire of the Algerian people to put an end, once and for all, to colonialism.

The enfumades

Colonial France committed abominable crimes against humanity in Algeria. This is the case of the enfumades (asphyxiation of Algerian tribes in caves) and immurements which, each time, caused the death by asphyxia of several hundred people.

The existence of these carnages was revealed during the repression of the Boumaâza uprising in Dahra in 1845. Given the difficulties of repressing this uprising, Colonel Pélissier decided to pursue the Ouled Riah who were entrenched in hundreds of mountain caves.

Fascines were set on fire and placed systematically in front of the exits from the caves where part of the tribe had taken refuge. The following day, hundreds of piled up cadavers (men, women and children) were found. A least a thousand died. This horrible act was to be followed by many others throughout the colonial period.



Questioning an Algerian.



SUMMARY



SEARCH



Environmental protection



Forestry zone in the wilaya of Tissemsilt (Algerian West).

The fight against climate change, energy savings and the development of renewable energies are all preoccupying subjects for Algeria, as for the world, at the end of the 20th century. Algeria is located in a region where the challenges of developing water resources are already a reality for the managers of this vital and rare commodity. The aridness, combined with a capricious rain gauge, is a major challenge to be taken up in terms of the environment. The prospect of climate changes in the country, as in other regions of the world, is likely to exacerbate the challenges in terms of developing water resources and forcing the country to improve means of existence. The potential extent of these challenges and these constraints has been clearly identified by the public

authorities with the purpose of developing concrete strategies to deal with them. For several years now, Algeria has set about drawing up a long term programme whose main aim is to focus on the concrete measures to be taken which will be used as a basis for a consistent environmental policy and will take account of the needs of adapting to the climate changes in the region. Through its continual efforts to protect the environment, Algeria has set itself the overall objective of reinforcing its capacities so that a growing body of specialists can implement the policies to adapt to the climate changes in the field. A fruitful cooperation, initiated with foreign countries and international institutions to reinforce its capacities, is added to this approach.

Renewable energies

Law no. 04-09 of 14 August 2004 on promoting renewable energies within the framework of sustainable development, sets down the terms and conditions for promoting renewable energies as part of sustainable development. The objective of promoting renewable energies in Algeria is to protect the environment by encouraging the use of non-polluting energy sources, to contribute to the fight against global warming by restricting the emissions of greenhouse gases, to participate in sustainable development through the preservation and conservation of fossil fuels and to collaborate in the national territorial development policy through promoting renewable energy deposits by popularising their uses.

The national renewable energies' promotion programme is part of the territorial development and sustainable development plans up to the year 2020.



7 6 9

- ❶ 3,00 Water pollution
- ❷ 05/06/1995
- ❸ 25 x 35
- ❹ 14
- ❺ 300.000
- ❻ 19/10/2000
- ❼ K. Krim
- ❽ BA printing office



7 7 0

- ❶ 13,00 Atmospheric pollution
- ❷ 05/06/1995
- ❸ 25 x 35
- ❹ 14
- ❺ 300.000
- ❻ 19/10/2000
- ❼ K. Krim
- ❽ BA printing office



1995

1992-2001



771

- ❶ 3,00
- ❷ 14/06/1995
- ❸ 25 x 35
- ❹ 14
- ❺ 300.000
- ❻ 19/10/2000
- ❼ K. Krim
- ❽ BA printing office

Centenary of the creation of volleyball

Volleyball was created in 1895 by William G. Morgan who was then director of physical education at the Holyhoke YMCA, in Massachusetts (USA). This sport was initially called mintonette before the name volleyball was finally adopted. Thanks to the YMCA, volleyball was introduced in Canada and in a lot of other countries such as Japan, China and the Philippines. The first national volleyball championships were held in the United States of America in 1922. The first founding conference of the International Volleyball Federation was held in Paris in 1947 and was followed by the first European championships in Rome in 1948, and the first World Championship in Prague in 1949. Volleyball has been recognised as an Olympic sport and was part of the 1964 Tokyo Games. This same year, Algeria joined the

70 affiliate nations of the International Volleyball Federation. Today, thanks to its promotion activity and its 210 affiliated federations, volleyball is one of the five main Olympic sports. The total number of licensees is 250 million, whereas 800 million people play volleyball at least once a week. The total number of spectators and the financial stability enjoyed by the International Volleyball Federation make it one of the world's leading sports federations. In Algeria, volleyball has undergone a certain qualitative development since 1990 with two African nations champion titles in 1991 and in 1993, an Arabic champion title in 1994, ninth place in the World Cup in 1991 and the first participation in the last Olympic Games in Barcelona in 1992 and in the 13th World Championship in Athens in 1994.

The founding father of volleyball

The American William G. Morgan (1870-1942) is the founding father of volleyball.

In 1891, he met James Naismith, the inventor of basketball. In 1896, he became director of physical education in Massachusetts where he set up, developed and managed a vast sports programme for students of the local university. His programmes won the enthusiasm of students who, ever more numerous, joined him. But, William G. Morgan was aware of the need to make changes to his educational programme and to develop both a fun and competitive game.

Basketball, a very popular sport at the time, seems to have suited him, but he preferred a less violent game, without physical contact. This game was to become volleyball.



SUMMARY



SEARCH



1995

1992-2001



- ❶ 3,00 + 0,50
Education: an opportunity for all
- ❷ 20/09/1995
- ❸ 25 x 35
- ❹ 14
- ❺ 300.000
- ❻ 19/10/2000
- ❼ K. Krim
- ❽ BA printing office

773

National solidarity

What is a school? What are its missions? What is its role in society? What is the place of the educator?

In our country, these questions remind us of the need to ensure the preservation of this institution whose noble objectives and dynamic must respond to the strength and vitality which characterise Algerian youth.

If it is the family's responsibility to give the child shelter and protect their integrity, it is society's responsibility to

ensure respect of their rights, and it is education's responsibility, in its schools, to develop their judgement, to complete their education, to guide their aptitudes and to raise their ambitions.

But when the family and schools meet on the path of solidarity to ensure the development of this child, it is society which finds its equilibrium on which the cohesion and permanence of our national values must rely.

School for all

In the colonial era, access to education was only reserved for the children of elders - caïds and bachagas - on which the French administration relied, before being opened up slowly to a few thousand Algerian children. In 1950, four years before the start of the National Liberation War, only 200,000 children, out of a school population of 2.4 million, went to school regularly. Upon its independence, Algeria made national education a priority, initiating reforms over the years to constantly improve the quality of education and adapt it to the needs of the country. The interest given by the public authorities to education is such that most of the State's budget is devoted to this sector. The efforts made by the public authorities in terms of schooling, transportation, opening up new canteens and boarding schools and access to healthcare, particularly for pupils living in the landlocked regions of the country, are its best illustration.

The school guides the children's aptitudes.



Literacy

UNESCO defines literacy as "a right and a base to continue learning, which must include quality schooling for all children, an intensification of literacy programmes for young people and adults, and policies creating a favourable environment". Through literacy, adults acquire not only better self-esteem, but also knowledge and tools enabling them to improve their life. Educated parents – at school or through adult programmes – have more chances of sending their children to school. UNESCO places literacy at the centre of education for everyone. It requires measures to accelerate progress towards universal primary education (UPE), to improve the literacy programmes for young people and adults. This is what Algeria has set down to since independence.



SUMMARY



SEARCH



50th anniversary of the UN

Founded in 1945, in San Francisco (United States of America), this year the United Nations is celebrating its fiftieth anniversary as an international institution of a universal dimension. The objectives and principles which prevailed when the UN was founded still remain, today, the purpose of this institution, even though the landscapes which the international community offers have changed over time.

In fact, "maintaining international peace and security, developing friendly relations between nations, achieving international cooperation by resolving economic, social, cultural or humanitarian problems and developing the respect of human rights and fundamental freedoms" remain the essential aims given to the UN by the international community.

Through the dialogue and channel of communication it offers the planet's nations, the UN relies on the sovereign equality of all its members which must fulfil the obligations listed in the United Nations Charter.



Celebration of the 50th anniversary of the UN.

A peacekeeping department

During the cold war, peacekeeping was hindered by the opposition between two great powers. The vetoes of the United States or the USSR had paralysed the collective security system: it was used 239 times between 1945 and 1990. The incompetence of the Security Council entailed increased intervention by the General Assembly to support the efforts aiming to maintain international peace and security. The UN has a department whose mission consists of planning, preparing, supervising and managing the peacekeeping operations in the world.



774

- ❶ 13,00 The UN flag
- ❷ 24/10/1995
- ❸ 35 x 25
- ❹ 14
- ❺ 300.000
- ❻ 19/10/2000
- ❼ K. Krim
- ❽ BA printing office



1995

1992-2001

...

The UN has bodies responsible for missions and the powers required for exercising its functions and achieving its objectives. Hence, the General Assembly, the Security Council, the Economic and Social Council, the Trusteeship Council, the International Court of Justice, the Secretariat and seven large commissions embody the prerogatives related to the many aspects and subjects stipulated in the United Nations Charter.

The different issues of the political life and the economic, social and cultural problems of the international community are investigated and dealt with by the competent structures of the United Nations' system which also has institutions specialised in defining and achieving specific programmes in favour of States or groups of Member States. To date, the specialised institutions of the UN have initiated major cooperation, mutual aid, expertise and assistance programmes in

favour of its Member States on issues of general interest for the economic and cultural equilibrium of the member nations, as well as for safeguarding humanity's different heritages.

Over its last four decades of existence, the UN has set up bodies and institutions as the world and its community problems evolve in the sense of a dynamic approach towards realities. This constant requirement for listening to the world today along with what it accepts as apprehensions and hopes, make the UN an institution with difficult and complex tasks faced with the challenges of ignorance, disease, poverty and the ever-present domination in a lot of the world's regions. At the start of the 21st century, the UN, as an institution fundamentally focussed on peace and cooperation, still has several missions to accomplish even though, fifty years on, humanity in its entirety owns it a lot.



Meeting of the UN Security Council.

The United Nations Charter

It was on the basis of the Atlantic Charter, a text drawn up in August 1941 by the American President Roosevelt and the British Prime Minister Churchill, completed in 1943, then in 1944 by the representatives of the great powers, that, on 26 June 1945 in San Francisco, the text which constitutes the "United Nations Constitution" was adopted. Mindful of extending democracy to international relations, the charter's text lists a set of rules of conduct designed to ensure international security and to ensure that peace is maintained. The United Nations flag was expressly designed for the San Francisco conference. It represents the map of the world extending to the 40th parallel south and to the 100th meridian west.



SUMMARY



SEARCH





Liamine Zeroual was the first President of the Republic, elected in a pluralist ballot on 16 November 1995. On January 1994, he was appointed Head of State to coordinate the transition period. On 11 September 1998, he announced, in a speech to the nation, the holding of early presidential elections in which he would not run. He left the Presidency of the Republic on 27 April 1999 during the first transfer of power between him and the President of the Republic, Abdelaziz Bouteflika, at the Palais des Nations.

Liamine Zeroual was born on 3 July 1941 in Batna. Aged 16, he joined the ranks of the National Liberation Army (A.L.N.) and participated in the Liberation War between 1957 and 1962.

After independence, he graduated from military school in Moscow then from the school of war in Paris. He then performed different functions within the National People's Army (A.N.P.).

It was initially commander of several military schools (Batna, Chercell), then commander of several military regions (sixth, third and fifth regions). In 1989, he became commander of the terrestrial forces before resigning in 1990. Algeria's Ambassador to Romania for a short while, he was appointed Minister of National Defence in July 1993. He has led a peaceful life in his town of birth since 1999.



1995

1992-2001

Pottery



- 1 10,00 Pot – Lakhdaria
- 2 14/11/1995
- 3 21 x 31
- 4 14 1/2
- 5 30.400.000
- 6 30/04/2007
- 7 S. A. Bentounes
- 8 BA printing office

775



- 1 20,00 Jug – Aokas
- 2 14/11/1995
- 3 21 x 31
- 4 14 1/2
- 5 13.700.000
- 6 30/04/2007
- 7 S. A. Bentounes
- 8 BA printing office

776



- 1 21,00 Pitcher
Larbaâ Nath Irathen
- 2 14/11/1995
- 3 21 x 31
- 4 14 1/2
- 7 S. A. Bentounes
- 8 BA printing office

777



- 1 30,00 Jar – Ouadhias
- 2 14/11/1995
- 3 21 x 31
- 4 14 1/2
- 5 15.800.000
- 6 30/04/2007
- 7 S. A. Bentounes
- 8 BA printing office

778

Pottery is one of man's oldest activities. It dates back to the Neolithic age, a period during which man discovered agriculture and settlement. It was at this time that his way of living, his behaviour and his relationship with nature started to evolve. Beforehand, in Prehistoric times, man lived on hunting and gathering and it was during the Neolithic Period, after mastering agriculture that, for the purposes of preparing and preserving his food, man discovered pottery. This activity, which has been carried out for millennia and whose items are made with a lot of skill, has particularly become the prerogative of women.

In fact, it is women who, with their hands, model and shape the clay, only using rudimentary tools designed for filing and polishing. The items are then decorated after being fired in simple kilns prepared for this purpose.

Whilst the techniques of making pottery passed down from generation to generation remain simple, those related to the shapes and aesthetics have considerably evolved.

In Algeria, as everywhere else, pottery is an essential component of arts and crafts. Other than its utilitarian function, it is the proof, par excellence, of history.

One item, one story

Constituting one of the craft forms most prized by rural women, pottery comes from an ancestral heritage. Depending on the techniques, the patterns and the colours used, each terra cotta item tells the story of a specific region. Berber women, whether from the region of Aokas, in Little Kabylie, Lakhdaria, Larba Nath Irathen or Ouadhias, in Great Kabylie, continue to shape the earth with a lot of ingeniousness, creating items of great use such as pitchers, jugs, jars or pots used to cool the water and to give it a unique taste.



Clay-wood

At the start of the Neolithic Period, containers were made of wood, dried squash (calabash) or clay dried in the sun. Fired pottery appeared in numerous places, about 8,000 years before our time (10,000 years in Japan). It is present in all Neolithic stages and its shape, its patterns, its paste and its firing method are used to mark the eras and date the occupancy levels. At this time, in pottery, necked or pot-bellied bottles, trays, plates, streamlined bowls, cups in the shape of incense burners, cups with bases or support vases appeared. Pottery's impact on the populations was very strong as, beyond their utilitarian aspect, these objects were also a factor of cultural identity.



SUMMARY



SEARCH



Aquatic game birds

The Common Shelduck *Tadorna tadorna*

This is a large bird, recognisable by its red pectoral stripe and its head. The rest of the feathers are white, apart from the wings which are black and white and the under-tails which are a chestnut colour. The bill is red (in summer, the male has a hump at the base of the bill). The young have a brown or dark grey back, a whitish stomach, and greyish beak and legs.

The shelduck lives on seashores, more rarely on the banks of salty or brackish interior lakes. It loves sand dunes with poor vegetation and nests in holes. It is practically found on all banks of the north and west of Europe as far as



the edge of the Mediterranean. During its migration, it is often found in the interior waters, mainly ponds and large bodies of water.

The Common Snipe *Gallinago gallinago*

This is a long-beaked wader, but its neck and its legs are relatively short. The feathers of the adults and young are dark brown, crossed by four ochre longitudinal stripes on the back. There is a short ochre stripe in the middle of the top of the head and another on the side starting from the root of the beak and the top of the eye.

The stomach is whitish. The broods are covered with a nice reddish brown coat, speckled with black spots and stunning white spots. They have a large dark spot on the crop.

Frequenting damp prairies, bogs and peatlands, the snipe lives mostly in Eurasia, with the exception of the southern and northern regions of North America. It is partly migratory. The migratory routes stretch from Western Europe, through the Mediterranean, as far as North Africa.

Migration

The journeys of migratory birds respond to the requirements and aptitudes of the different species.

Some follow the land whereas others travel straight, passing over seas and oceans. During their journey, some ultraviolet sensitive birds (visible even through the clouds) are guided by the sun. Birds can also be guided by the stars and by the earth's magnetic field and this is how those who have lost their way are capable of finding it again. The method they use to reach their destination is still the great mystery of migration.

Before migration, birds store up a lot of energy by eating as much fat as possible.

Migratory birds.



779

- ❶ 3,00 *Tadorna tadorna*
- ❷ 20/12/1995
- ❸ 35 x 25
- ❹ 14
- ❺ 300.000
- ❻ 19/10/2000
- ❼ S. A. Bentounes
- ❽ BA printing office



780

- ❶ 5,00 *Gallinago gallinago*
- ❷ 20/12/1995
- ❸ 35 x 25
- ❹ 14
- ❺ 300.000
- ❻ 19/10/2000
- ❼ S. A. Bentounes
- ❽ BA printing office





SUMMARY



SEARCH





Assekrem, Hoggar



SUMMARY



SEARCH



1996

1992-2001



- ❶ 20,00
- ❷ 24/01/1996
- ❸ 35 x 25
- ❹ 14
- ❺ 300.000
- ❻ 19/10/2000
- ❼ S. A. Bentounes
- ❽ BA printing office

781

Olympic Games – Atlanta 1996

The nomination of Atlanta (USA) to host the 1996 Olympic Games, i.e. the Centenary games, is considered as bearing several symbols. First of all, this city, the capital of the State of Georgia, incarnates the formidable boom of the large Southern States of the United States since the civil rights movement which the country experienced in the 1950s and 1960s.

The backwardness compared to the Northern States was caught up in three decades thanks to the combined efforts of Blacks and Whites, today enjoying the same rights and duties and equally occupying positions of responsibility in political, economic, industrial and financial companies and institutions. Then, Atlanta's application was submitted, supported and defended by a multiracial committee comprised of Americans from varied backgrounds: Arabic, Asian, Polish, Indian, Irish, African, Latin American, etc.

This committee also included members from all social backgrounds, moved by the same ambition of bringing the Centenary games to their city, one of the most cosmopolitan in the world, as a confirmation of the diversity and of the trans-national nature of the Olympic message and movement.

Finally, Atlanta's nomination provides information on the commercial nature of the Olympic Games at the end of this century, since the capital of the State of Georgia is home to a large multinational which is one of the sponsors of the Olympic Games.

All this gives these games a specific cachet; games which will see a new participation record, since 197 countries have confirmed their presence, and a new audience record thanks to the development of broadcasting methods and the growing interest in the games, considered as the world's largest sports event, along with the Football World Cup.



Noueddine Morceli, gold medallist in Atlanta.

Mohamed Ali lighting the Olympic flame.

Rebroadcasting rights

FIFA proposes rebroadcasting rights as well as numerous unique programming possibilities to the world's television channels. The FIFA advertising and sponsorship programmes in the domain of the new media are increasingly developed. FIFA has the necessary platforms to reach the audience through various channels. The sale, throughout the world, of all rebroadcasting rights of the World Cup by FIFA is managed by a company which is, at the same time, responsible for the radio casting. FIFA has a specific structure, the Television Division, which enables it to satisfy the requirements of the televised rebroadcast.



Opening ceremony of the Olympic Games of Atlanta 1996.



SUMMARY



SEARCH



Crafts – Touareg leathers

Handicraft authentically reflects the traditions of peoples and nations.

It is the proof, par excellence, of civilisation, where all sorts of material and cultural traits are present, resulting from human activities in a precise phase of humanity's history and in a defined geographic area. In the Algerian South, this vast territory where nomad and sedentary populations rub shoulders, a handicraft tradition was developed whose items have the primordial merit of being perfectly adapted to their use and made with an admirable aesthetic sense.

The list of Touareg crafts is rich and varied, and leather work occupies an important place in it.

Saddle bag

A square travel bag made of hide, measuring 40cm to 65cm long. It is opened from its top part along its entire length. A hide flap closes the opening and folds over the front part of the bag, covering it to the bottom.

Two eyelets are used to hang the bag from the dromedary's saddle. A key part of the dromedary's finery, the saddle bag is used by men to keep effects and items tied in place. Women, who have the monopoly in making them, do not use them.



Copper work occupies an important place in Tuareg arts and crafts.

Travel bag

This hide bag with long fringes has a specific shape. It is usually 50 to 80cm long. It has two straps enabling it to be suspended. Its opening, found on the upper part, is closed using a slide to which a clasp can be attached. It is only used by women who put their clothes and various items in it. Worked by the cooperation of a group of women, it takes several months to complete.



7 8 2

- ❶ 5,00 Travel bag
- ❷ 14/02/1996
- ❸ 35 x 25
- ❹ 14
- ❺ 300.000
- ❻ 19/10/2000
- ❼ K. Krim
- ❽ BA printing office



7 8 3

- ❶ 16,00 Saddle bag
- ❷ 14/02/1996
- ❸ 25 x 35
- ❹ 14
- ❺ 300.000
- ❻ 19/10/2000
- ❼ K. Krim
- ❽ BA printing office

The Mehari dromedary

The Mehari is the most beautiful race out of the thirty-five varieties of dromedaries. It can grow up to 2.40m at shoulder height.

A very fast dromedary, it is built for races. Other than races, this is a saddle animal adapted to the razzias in the Sahara. The Mehari is a noble animal through its colour, its appearance, its longilineal morphology and its resistance to fatigue and to the strong heat of the great deserts. Faithful to its Targui companion, its original birthplace is the centre and south of Algeria.

The Mehari is also used by the Targui tribes of Libya, Niger and Mali, by the Chaâmbas of the Grand Erg Oriental, the Réguibats of Mauritania, the M'razigs and the Adharas of the Tunisian South.



1996

1992-2001



784

- ❶ 5,00 Headquarters of the Pasteur Institute in Algiers
- ❷ 20/03/1996
- ❸ 25 x 35
- ❹ 14
- ❺ 300.000
- ❻ 19/10/2000
- ❼ K. Krim
- ❽ BA printing office

The Pasteur Institute of Algeria

Founded in the month of November 1894 for the antirabies treatment of bitten people, the Algiers Pasteur Institute became, on 31 December 1909, the Pasteur Institute of Algeria.

At the national level it is a reference research centre in the field of infectious diseases from the point of view of both human and animal health.

The missions the Pasteur Institute of Algeria has given itself to respond to all these problems affect different domains: developing and producing vaccines, serums, reactive culture environments designed to prevent, treat and diagnose infectious diseases (antirabies vaccine and serum for human use, antirabies vaccine for veterinary use, anti-scorpion serum, anti-viper serum, etc.); developing diagnosis techniques in the field of microbiology and human and animal immunology, and standardising these methods to make them accessible to national laboratories; training high level scientific executives and healthcare personnel focused on the public health needs.

In addition, the Pasteur Institute of Algeria carries out other public health activities by providing a certain number of services: consultation, antirabies treatment and international vaccinations; supply and distinction of serums, vaccines and biological products of a national interest; microbiological inspection of waters, food products, cosmetics, etc. To respond to its missions, the Pasteur Institute of Algeria has a main establishment, located in Hamma in Algiers, housing the different diagnosis and research laboratories, the vaccination and consultation and production services, the library; two annexes in Kouba, one of which is focussed on producing antirabies vaccines. Also found here is the breeding of small laboratory animals, required to produce therapeutic serums, as well as the Vaccine and Serum Inspection Laboratory. The other annex houses the veterinary microbiology centre (rabies diagnosis in particular) and the anti-rot vaccine production centre; an annexe at Sidi Fredj, comprised of virology and primatology centres.

The New Pasteur Institute of Algeria

The project to develop a new Pasteur Institute of Algeria in Chéraga was initiated in the 1980s. The different laboratories of the new Pasteur Institute of Algeria are grouped together in accordance with three main focuses: the research and reference laboratories (enterobacteria, epidemiology, epizootiology, immunology, general microbiology, parasitology, tuberculosis and virology), the public health services (food bacteriology, epidemiological investigations, rabies and vaccination) and the production services (BCG, anti-rot vaccine, anti-rabies serums and vaccines, anti-viper and anti-scorpion bite serums, anti-equine pest vaccines, lyophilisation, culture mediums).

The new headquarter of the Pasteur Institute of Algiers.



SUMMARY



SEARCH



Youm El Ilm

Today, thanks to the fast progress made in science and technology, the world is undergoing multiple and varied developments. Hence, it has become necessary for the Algerian school to establish and strengthen a tradition in the field of research and to carry out in-depth studies in different specialities, particularly aiming to promote the world of education and to inculcate in future generations a scientific understanding and thus encourage reading and creation. To this end, the responsibility of the Algerian school in our society has become primordial. Furthermore, with regards the speed of progress, it increases the changes and developments characterised by our era, which encourages it to prepare and educate citizens capable of getting in involved in and adapting to the demands of the modern world.

To be in harmony with the world's civilisation, science and knowledge are the main tools for training a responsible, productive, creative citizen, respectful

of national values and whose efforts and action respond to the demands of modern life.

[Source: Ministry of National Education.]



University of Caroubier, Algiers.

Encouraging reading

The public authorities have always accorded specific attention to reading. To do this, programmes have been drawn up to overcome the deficiency in the matter, particularly through the building of libraries throughout the country.

The Algerian State is aware that the lack of infrastructures dedicated to encouraging reading is a real danger for the cultural and scientific development of the country. Encouraging reading does not stop at building libraries, since the National Library of Algeria has decided to bring books to the most remote corners of Algeria, through travelling libraries. The International Book Fair, this other meeting, attracts thousands of exhibitors from throughout the world and brings in hundreds of thousands of visitors.



The right to knowledge

The right to be educated and have equal access to knowledge in Algeria is established by the Constitution which stipulates in its article 53 that “the State guarantees the right to education, free education, the mandatory nature of basic education, the organisation of an educational system and equal opportunities for access to education”. The State thus adapts its legislation in terms of education in light of the provisions of the Constitution. Through the Ministry of National Education, the State is responsible for drawing up educational programmes, defining the standards relative to the infrastructures, to the equipment and educational methods and for organising educational inspection.



7 8 5

- ❶ 5,00 Children's drawing
- ❷ 16/04/1996
- ❸ 35 x 25
- ❹ 14
- ❺ 300.000
- ❻ 19/10/2000
- ❼ L. Kasmī
- ❽ BA printing office



7 8 6

- ❶ 16,00 Children's drawing
- ❷ 16/04/1996
- ❸ 25 x 35
- ❹ 14
- ❺ 300.000
- ❻ 19/10/2000
- ❼ A. Kertal
- ❽ BA printing office



7 8 7

- ❶ 23,00 Children's drawing
- ❷ 16/04/1996
- ❸ 25 x 35
- ❹ 14
- ❺ 300.000
- ❻ 19/10/2000
- ❼ A. Belkebir
- ❽ BA printing office



1996

1992-2001



788

- ❶ 10,00 Djebel Ouenza iron deposit
- ❷ 06/05/1996
- ❸ 35 x 25
- ❹ 14
- ❺ 300.000
- ❻ 19/10/2000
- ❼ K. Krim
- ❽ BA printing office



789

- ❶ 20,00 Terek Amesmesa gold deposits
- ❷ 06/05/1996
- ❸ 35 x 25
- ❹ 14
- ❺ 300.000
- ❻ 19/10/2000
- ❼ K. Krim
- ❽ BA printing office

Mineral resources



Mineral resources have forever been the basis of the development of human society.

Even in prehistoric times, man used stones as tools. Since then, the interest in useful minerals has only increased, to such an extent that today over 90 elements are discovered and consumed. Among these elements, two are particularly distinguished: gold, first of all, known since Neolithic times and use as of the 6th millennium, is the noblest of metals. Then iron, because it is the most widespread in nature, but also one of the oldest elements used in industry. In Algeria, the soil and the sub-soil present a major potential for mineral resources known since ancient times. But it was only at the end of the 19th century that major discoveries were made, mainly in the north of the country, including the iron deposit of Djebel Ouenza.

After independence, the huge financial effort put into gaining modern knowledge of mineral resources ended up in, amongst others, the development of the new Hoggar deposits and the gold-bearing deposits of Terek Amesmesa. The iron deposit of Djebel Ouenza (South East Constantine), evaluated after prospecting between 1895 and 1901, was the largest and richest deposit of its time. Exploited using traditional methods by the Romans, then industrially since 1913, it still continues to produce iron. The gold deposits of Terek Amesmesa (Hoggar massif) were discovered by the SONAREM during the 1970-1971 land survey. Located 60km from Tamanrasset, these two alone represent the largest accumulation of gold known in the country. Their field development is being studied.

[Source: Geological Service of Algeria.]

Auriferous Hoggar

Algeria produced 597kg of gold in 2004. This precious metal is extracted from the Terek mine in the Hoggar, 400km to the south-west of Tamanrasset.

The site is run by the National Gold Mining Company (ENOR), which produced 19,197 ounces of gold in 2004, a record since it was founded. The revenue from sales of gold amounts to 9.13 million dollars. The mining operating cost is 180 dollars an ounce compared to an average sale price of 475 dollars an ounce.

The Algerian company has giant excavators. On site, the living base of the Terek mine accommodates 180 people. A gold grinding and production factory has been built by the South African company MDM. Its current processing capacity is 200 tonnes a day.



SUMMARY



SEARCH



Butterflies

Melanargia galathea L.

This is a beautiful butterfly, 50 to 60mm in size. Its wings bear large yellowish white spots, outlined in black. Adults appear in June-July on the Tellian Atlas between 1,000 and 2,000 metres altitude. Their caterpillars live on grass. Algeria's species are smaller in size than the Moroccan-type butterflies.

Painted Lady *Cynthia cardui* L.

The general colouring of the painted lady is tawny-orange with black spots. It migrates from the African Sahel to Scandinavia. It crosses the Sahara through the valley of the wadi of Ghir and through the wadi of Saoura. However, it has multiplied in Algeria over 3 to 5 generations. Its caterpillars feed on thistles, barley, wheat and nettles.



The migrating insect

Most migratory species of butterflies come from North Africa and the rest from the countries of the Mediterranean Basin. Some of these insects migrate to the extreme north, to Iceland, Norway, Sweden and Finland. They thus fly over 3,000km. When we see the elongated and straight wings of the hawkmoths, as well as their robust body, it is not surprising to find them among the "long-hauls". But other smaller and weaker migratory insects have to make use of the winds and currents to fly from one place to the next. With a south wind of 40 to 50km/h, these butterflies will cover over 1,000km in 24 hours.

Coenonympha pamphilus lyllus E.

This butterfly has tawny-orange coloured wings with an apical border, emphasised by a dark band. Adults fly from the month of May. They are frequent above 600 metres altitude in Algeria, particularly on the High Plateaus. Their caterpillars live on grass.

Cardinal *Pandoriana pandora* L.

The cardinal is a large butterfly, about 84 to 90mm in size, tawny-orange in colour and whose wing nervures are highlighted in black. They start flying in May. This species is seen on the Tellian Atlas between 1,300 and 1,800 metres altitude. Its caterpillars feed on thistles and violets in the clearings and on lawns.



- ① 5,00 *Pandoriana pandora* L.
- ② 12/06/1996
- ③ 41,1 x 34,4
- ④ 11 1/2 x 11 3/4
- ⑤ 300.000
- ⑥ 19/10/2000
- ⑦ K. Krim
- ⑧ Courvoisier

790



- ① 10,00 *Coenonympha pamphilus lyllus* E.
- ② 12/06/1996
- ③ 41,4 x 34,4
- ④ 11 1/2 x 11 3/4
- ⑤ 300.000
- ⑥ 19/10/2000
- ⑦ K. Krim
- ⑧ Courvoisier

791



- ① 20,00 *Cynthia cardui* L.
- ② 12/06/1996
- ③ 41,1 x 34,4
- ④ 11 1/2 x 11 3/4
- ⑤ 300.000
- ⑥ 19/10/2000
- ⑦ K. Krim
- ⑧ Courvoisier

792



- ① 23,00 *Melanargia galathea* L.
- ② 12/06/1996
- ③ 41,1 x 34,4
- ④ 11 1/2 x 11 3/4
- ⑤ 300.000
- ⑥ 19/10/2000
- ⑦ K. Krim
- ⑧ Courvoisier

793



1996

1992-2001



794

- ❶ 5,00
- ❷ 26/06/1996
- ❸ 35 x 25
- ❹ 14
- ❺ 300.000
- ❻ 19/10/2000
- ❼ K. Krim
- ❽ BA printing office

20 June 2006 – World Day Against Drug Abuse

Drug abuse is one of the greatest evils gnawing at modern societies, particularly those which are going through economic, social and political crises and suffer contradictions and inconsistencies. When drug abuse is mentioned, we think of drugs such as hashish, heroin and cocaine. This is a very restrictive notion of drug abuse which the World Health Organisation (WHO) defines as “the voluntary, abusive, periodic or chronic absorption of a natural or synthetic drug which is harmful to the individual and to society”. To this end, excessive doses of alcohol, psychotropic medication which affects the nervous system and leads to drug dependency as well as other chemical products are also drugs.

The minority most exposed to this plague is comprised of adolescents. At this age of life, the physiological and psychological upheaval is very profound, drug experimenting may respond to a need for risk, provocation, transgression and typical revolt, particularly if the subjects move in milieus favourable to the development of this plague, such as unbalanced families and societies experiencing crises. Just like other countries, Algeria has become aware of this evil which is gnawing at part of its youth. Considerable effort has been accorded by the public authorities to stem, if not eradicate, the development of this devastating evil. Other than the actions carried out by the State, national associative movement organisations are becoming involved, through

information and awareness-raising actions, in treating youths in difficulty in their living environment. Hence, initiatives are taken to create a healthy framework, ensuring the development and integration of young people in the social fabric, looking after those among this minority group who are suffering from drug problems, through educational, cultural, sport and leisure activities.



What is a drug?

Since the end of the 19th century, the term “drug” has meant any natural or synthetic substance capable of provoking psychotropic effects and generating a dependency. The psychotropic effects lead the individual to no longer take account of the moral or concrete circumstances of the social, cultural and physical environment. Dependency then sets in, through an irresistible compulsion to use the coveted product. In 1950, a committee of WHO experts defined drug addiction as “a state of period or chronic intoxication generated by the repeated consumption of a psychoactive drug (natural or synthetic)”. This wide definition underlies a violent desire or a need to continue to consume the drug and to get it by all means, combined with a tendency to increase the doses.

A cannabis plant.



SUMMARY



SEARCH



Civil Defence

Civil Defence is a public service provided by the State, based on the notion of human solidarity, acting within the national and international framework. The general purpose of Civil Defence is to ensure the safety of people and goods under the three-fold motto of prevention, anticipation and intervention. The changing nature of the Civil Defence missions has been linked to the different stages of the level of our country's economic and social development. This institution has always adapted its administrative and operational organisation to ensure effective management of the general defence mission. The saving and rescue of human lives, the prevention of natural or technological risks, the reduction of their impacts on people and goods – these are the main bases of the operational activity of Civil Defence. The operational scope of Civil Defence includes the following:

- ◆ safety in an urban environment against different risks;
- ◆ safety control in public assembly buildings;
- ◆ interventions in case of accidents, explosions and fires in an industrial environment;
- ◆ safety in the transportation of hazardous products;
- ◆ surveillance campaigns on beaches and bathing places;
- ◆ prevention and intervention in the domestic environment;



Boumerdès (east of Algiers) earthquake, 21 May 2003.

- ◆ medical transportation;
- ◆ road safety;
- ◆ searching for misplaced materials in the South;
- ◆ intervention during natural and major catastrophes: earthquakes, floods, storms, strong winds, etc.;
- ◆ under-water diving and maritime sea rescue;
- ◆ air search and rescue.

Reinforcing operational capabilities

Civil Defence has launched a wide-scale programme to reinforce its operational capacities. To do this, it has developed an active cooperation with similar foreign institutions. Through the drawing up of a national outline for analysing and covering risks (SNACR) and the putting in place of the national catastrophe management operating centre, this programme will enable it to develop a better ability to anticipate and act in terms of managing catastrophes. By supporting the training of new recruits using new programmes and by organising specialisations corresponding to the precisely identified risks, this will lead to the putting in place of an even more competent civil defence department.



795

- 1 5,00 Medical help
- 2 09/10/1996
- 3 35 x 25
- 4 14
- 5 300.000
- 6 19/10/2000
- 7 K. Krim
- 8 BA printing office



796

- 1 23,00 Prevention of natural catastrophes
- 2 09/10/1996
- 3 25 x 35
- 4 14
- 5 300.000
- 6 19/10/2000
- 7 K. Krim
- 8 BA printing office



1996

1992-2001

50th anniversary of UNICEF



797

- 1 5,00 Eradication of poliomyelitis
- 2 20/11/1996
- 3 25 x 35
- 4 14
- 5 300.000
- 6 19/10/2000
- 7 K. Krim
- 8 BA printing office



798

- 1 10,00 Children have rights
- 2 20/11/1996
- 3 25 x 35
- 4 14
- 5 300.000
- 6 19/10/2000
- 7 K. Krim
- 8 BA printing office



History

1946: UNICEF is created by the UN General Assembly to provide help to European children affected by the Second World War.

1950: UNICEF'S mandate is extended to children from developing countries.

1953: The UN General Assembly gives UNICEF a permanent status.

1959: Declaration of the Rights of the Child by the UN General Assembly.

1965: UNICEF is awarded the Nobel Peace Prize for the promotion of brotherhood among nations.

1979: International Year of the Child; start of the preparation works of the International Convention on the Rights of the Child.

1989 : The UN General Assembly adopts the International Convention on the Rights of the Child which UNICEF, on 20 November 1989, helped to prepare in collaboration with the Centre for Human Rights of the United Nations in Geneva.

1990 : 71 Heads of State and Government participate in the World Summit for Children in New York on 30 September 1990.

National Immunisation Days

In 1993, the date when the national programme for poliomyelitis eradication was implemented, the immunisation coverage rate for the 3rd polio vaccination was only 73%. Since then, considerable effort has been put into improving the surveillance of and active research into Acute Flaccid Paralysis (AFP). Three years later, the evaluation of the poliomyelitis epidemiological surveillance performance indicators has shown the insufficiency of all parameters. The Ministry of Health, consequently, has reinforced the surveillance activities, which has enabled a significant improvement of all surveillance parameters. In parallel to the reinforcement of systematic or routine immunisation, Algeria organised three national polio immunisation campaigns in 1994, 1995 and 1996.



SUMMARY



SEARCH



Objectives

UNICEF'S objective is to protect the life of children and promote their development. It cooperates in development programmes in 130 countries and territories, by participating in putting structures in place which enable the following to be improved:

- ◆ health;
- ◆ education;
- ◆ food and nutrition;
- ◆ water and sanitation.

UNICEF has been present in Algeria since 1962. It provides its assistance and technical and material support to the government's programmes in terms of health, education and children's protection. The decade's main objectives, as defined during the World Summit for Children in 1990, retained by Algeria are:

- ◆ to reduce by a third the mortality rate among children under 5;
- ◆ to reduce by 95% deaths caused by measles and by 90% the cases of measles in 1995 compared to previous levels;
- ◆ to reduce by half maternal mortality rates;
- ◆ to eliminate neonatal tetanus;
- ◆ to eradicate poliomyelitis;
- ◆ to make basic education standard for all children so that at least 80% of them finish primary education;
- ◆ to reduce by half the illiteracy rates of adults and provide equal access to education for men and women;
- ◆ to implement the International Convention on the Rights of the Child and protect children in difficult situations.



A Somali child soldier at the international "Free Children from War" Conference, Paris 2007.



In a refugee camp in the Sudan.

Algeria, a signatory of the Optional Protocol

Algeria is a signatory of the United Nations Optional Protocol on children's rights, concerning the involvement of children in armed conflicts. The Optional Protocol, which had been the subject of difficult negotiations since 1994, particularly stipulates that the Signatory States must take all measures possible in practice to ensure that the members of their armed forces who are not yet aged 18 do not directly participate in hostilities. According to the UN, over 300,000 children under the age of 18 participate or have participated in thirty or so recent regional conflicts, both on the side of governments and on the side of rebels and armed groups.



1996

1992-2001

Inner courtyards of traditional Algerian residences



- 1 5,00 Dar Hassan Pacha Palace
- 2 18/12/1996
- 3 25 x 35
- 4 14
- 5 300.000
- 6 19/10/2000
- 7 A. Kerbouche
- 8 BA printing office

799



- 1 10,00 Dar Khedaoudj El 'Amia Palace
- 2 18/12/1996
- 3 25 x 35
- 4 14
- 5 300.000
- 6 19/10/2000
- 7 A. Kerbouche
- 8 BA printing office

800



- 1 20,00 The Raïs Palace
- 2 18/12/1996
- 3 25 x 35
- 4 14
- 5 300.000
- 6 19/10/2000
- 7 A. Kerbouche
- 8 BA printing office

801



- 1 30,00 Villa Abdellatif
- 2 18/12/1996
- 3 25 x 35
- 4 14
- 5 300.000
- 6 19/10/2000
- 7 A. Kerbouche
- 8 BA printing office

802

Dar Hassan Pacha Palace

This residence was built by Hassan Pacha in 1791 at the same time as the Ketchaoua mosque. This palace showcases excellent decoration and architecture.

After the death of Hassan Pacha, the palace was inherited by his niece, Princess Nefissa.

After 1830, the palace became part of public assets and became the residence of Algeria's governors, taking the name of the Winter Palace.

The Raïs Palace (Bastion 23)

The history of Bastion 23 starts with the construction of a fort (Bordj Ezzoubia) in 1576 on the order of the dey Ramdane Pacha. The Turks named it Topanet, due to the pieces of artillery found there, pointing at the sea. It has known several names, particularly Qaâ Essour and Sebaâ Tebaren.

During colonisation, it was assigned several purposes and became the municipal library. Restored from 1988, Raïs Palace currently houses a Centre for Arts and Culture.

Dar Khedaoudj El 'Amia Palace

Located on the rue Souk El Djemaâ, in the lower Casbah, this palace is considered one of the oldest palaces in Algiers. It is thought to have been built in the 15th century on the foundations of the zawiyya (shrine) of Sidi Ahmed Abdellah El Djazaïri. Owned by Hassan Pacha, he dedicated it to his daughter Khedaoudj El'Amia, an extremely beautiful princess who, legend has it, became blind after looking at herself too much in a mirror.

Villa Abdellatif

Located in the Bois des Arcades, near the Raïs Hamidou Place and the Hamma fountain, it was initially the property of Ali Khodja (the agha) from 1710 who sold it to Hadj Mohamed Khodja. In 1795, it became the property of Sid Abdellatif. In 1830 it was transformed into a military hospital then, in 1906, was reserved for painters and artists. It has also received famous people from the world of arts and literature such as Georges Duhamel, André Maurois and Le Corbusier.

An artistic residence

Located within the heart of the Bois des Arcades in Algiers, Villa Abdellatif which is rented to the Test Garden Farming Company has been left abandoned. Take over in 1905 by the General Government, it was restored and transformed into an artistic residence, just like Casa Velasquez in Spain or Villa Medici in Italy.

On 15 April 1907, two painters, Leon Cauvy and Paul Jouve, were recruited in Paris further to a competition. Staying for two years in Villa Abdellatif, they received, other than lodging, an annual grant taken from the budget of Algeria's General Government. Up until 1961, 86 artists had stayed at Villa Abdellatif. Some works created during their stay in Algeria are still kept at the Museum of Fine Arts in Algiers.



SUMMARY



SEARCH



Works of art from national museums

Ismail Samsom

Ismail Samsom was born on 8 November 1934 in the Algiers Casbah in an environment favourable to art. After excellent primary studies, he was accepted at the Lycée Bugeaud, now the Lycée Emir Abdelkader, which, at the time, accepted the children of the rich colonists. The privileged among the Algerians admitted here were those who stood out in primary education; i.e. those with top marks. But Samsom felt a stranger and uprooted in this environment. He quickly left the school and became a school teacher for some time. He then received a calling from abroad. He started on a long journey which took him initially to Tunisia and then to Europe.

He then crossed the Atlantic to visit Venezuela, Colombia, Martinique, Jamaica, etc. As a self-taught painter, he was always inspired by popular traditions. But the War of Independence had such a profound mark on him that we find the imprint of his deep wound in his canvasses.

At this time, the country had started the run-up to its independence. Algeria's fate was its own. In his enlistment, he was hit by a bullet in 1957 in Paris, condemning him forever to a wheelchair. Ismail Samsom is the first artist to have been awarded a prize by the Festival Committee of the city of Algiers in 1963. His works are among the first Algerian paintings acquired by the Algiers National Museum of Fine Arts after

independence. Some of his paintings are found in Egypt, Morocco, France and Cuba.

He participated in several collective exhibitions in Europe and the Middle East. He settled in Switzerland in 1981, and in 1983, 1985 and 1987, he exhibited in the gallery of the El Aurassi hotel. He died, after a long illness, on 5 July 1988; his name has been given to the gallery of the Théâtre de Verdure in Algiers.



The Ecole des beaux-arts of Algiers.

A new generation of artists

Different attempts to break away from the academic contents and medium of the painting occurred within the Ecole nationale des Beaux-arts, from the 1970s and in the 1980s. Hence, the works of Malek Salah, Hellal Zoubir and Samta Benyahia, were to have a favourable echo with the young generations. After years of relative silence, this movement was reborn a few years ago and even strengthened with the creation of the "Essebaghine" group in Algiers, in 1994. During this difficult time, the majority of Algerian artists decided to stay in Algeria to express their talent there.



Drawing workshop at the Ecole des beaux-arts.



803

- ❶ 20,00 Pigeon woman
- ❷ 25/12/1996
- ❸ 35 x 35
- ❹ 14
- ❺ 300.000
- ❻ 19/10/2000
- ❼ I. Samsom
- ❽ BA printing office



804

- ❶ 30,00 Interrogation
- ❷ 25/12/1996
- ❸ 35 x 35
- ❹ 14
- ❺ 300.000
- ❻ 19/10/2000
- ❼ I. Samsom
- ❽ BA printing office





SUMMARY



SEARCH





Akacheker Tassili



SUMMARY



SEARCH



1997

1992-2001



805

- ❶ 5,00 The Nedroma mosque's minbar (pulpit) engraving – 11th century
- ❷ 15/01/1997
- ❸ 25 x 35
- ❹ 14
- ❺ 300.000
- ❻ 19/10/2000
- ❼ K. Krim
- ❽ BA printing office



806

- ❶ 23,00 The door of the Ketchaoua mosque, Algiers – 17th century
- ❷ 15/01/1997
- ❸ 25 x 35
- ❹ 14
- ❺ 300.000
- ❻ 19/10/2000
- ❼ K. Krim
- ❽ BA printing office

Artistic woodworking

In Algeria, the framing and wooden decoration industry was an activity which strongly reflects and conveys two values: the aesthetic requirement and practical use. Several types of wood were used in this industry such as thuja, cedar, pine, evergreen oak, cork oak, pear tree wood and olive tree wood. The main wood centres were located in Algiers, Kabylie, Tlemcen and in some regions of the South. The main wooden works produced are painted or sculptured trunks, coffee tables, painted cradles, Koran stands, doors, preaching chairs, etc.

The door of the Ketchaoua mosque – Algiers

This large door made of sculpted wood is a piece of work attributed to Ahmed Ben Lablatchi who was “amin” (trustee) of the carpenters’ corporation in Algiers at the end of the 17th century. This door, made for the Ketchaoua mosque, was, in 1843, after this building was transformed, sent to the Ali-Bitchin mosque, then stored at the National Museum of Antiquities in Algiers, where it is exhibited in the room called the cupola.

The Nedroma mosque's minbar (pulpit) engraving – Tlemcen*

This engraving is made on a cedar plaque. It is in the shape of an arch raised 1 metre high and 0.72 metres wide and is currently stored at the National Museum of Antiquities in Algiers.

It has two parts: the first covers the edge and only has one row, whereas the second adorns the central part of the plaque and has eleven rows, some of which have worn away. The Kufi characters of the engraving are of a rarely equalled beauty and purity.

Historians have never reached an agreement on the name of the prince mentioned on this mosque's chair. It may, however, be accepted that this chair was made under the reign of Youcef Ibn Tachfin, and even specified that it was made before 479 Hegira / 1086, the date of the victory of Zallaga, won by the Almoravids against Spain's Christians, as, after this event, the leader Lamtūna became Amir El Muslimin (commander of the Muslims) and would not have tolerated being given the simple title of Al Amir Al Sayyid (sovereign prince).

The minbar

In the era of the Prophet Mohammed (QSSL), the minbar was used as the throne of the head of the community. Since then, it has become a chair of monumental degrees where the Iman leads the great prayer and gives his sermon on Fridays “khutba”. It is located next to the mihrab. Standing on a podium (the “dikka”), an assistant of the Iman enables the faithful to follow the ritual prostrations of the prayer. The very first minbar, which barely exceeded the height of a step, was placed in the Médine Mosque – Islam's first mosque. Then, in view of the growing number of faithful, the small podium increased from one step to three. A minbar, a veritable work of art of the 17th century, is exhibited at the Museum of Antiquities, in Algiers.



* In *Les Inscriptions commémoratives des mosquées d'Algérie* by Rachid Bourouiba.



SUMMARY



SEARCH



4th General Population and Habitat Census

The census is a public service operation designed to organise social life. It enables the population residing in Algeria to be known. It provides statistics on the number of dwellings, the number of inhabitants and their characteristics (age, job, housing conditions, methods of transport, daily travels, etc.). The series of censuses enables the demographic evolutions and changes to be measured, thus facilitating the implementation of prospective management policies.

It is the Office national des statistiques (ONS – National Statistics Office), founded in the wake of the Independence, in 1964, under the name of the Commissariat national pour le recensement de la population (CNRP – National Commission for Population Censuses) which was given the task of conducting the first population census of independent Algeria, in 1966. In 1971, the CNRP changed its name and became the Commissariat national aux recensements et enquêtes statistiques (CNRES – National Commission for Censuses and Statistical Surveys). Great works were carried out during this period, such as the second population and habitat census in 1977, the demographic survey in 1972-1973 and the cartographical survey in 1972-1975, which would be used as a basis for conducting the census, as well as the survey on household consumption in 1979-1980. A reorganisation of the statistical system gave rise to the current National Statistics Office through the

decree 82-484 of 18 December 1982, completed and amended by the decree 85-311 of 17 December 1985. The ONS has since been responsible for organising and coordinating statistical works. Large surveys were carried out, including the 1987 population and habitat census, the annual surveys on households from 1982 to 1992 and the annual surveys on companies. The 4th general population census took place in a context characterised by profound political, economic and social changes.



During the census operation in 1977 in Algiers.

The 1966 census: a reference

The population census carried out in 1966, whose results were published in 1970, is a reference for the country's demographic statistics. Various aspects have been presented and commented on in studies whose publication was ensured in 1971 by the Statistics Department of the Secretary of State for Planning and the National Population Census Commission. To complete and specify this information, several opinion polls took place, particularly a survey on the labour force and employment, carried out on 500,000 households throughout the national territory in 1967 and 1968, as well as a national population statistics study which followed, in 1969 and 1970.



8 0 7

- ❶ 5,00
- ❷ 12/02/1997
- ❸ 35 x 25
- ❹ 14
- ❺ 300.000
- ❻ 19/10/2000
- ❼ K. Krim
- ❽ BA printing office



1997

1992-2001



- ❶ 5,00
- ❷ 27/02/1997
- ❸ 25 x 35
- ❹ 14
- ❺ 300.000
- ❻ 19/10/2000
- ❼ S. A. Bentounes
- ❽ BA printing office

808

35th anniversary of the Ouargla public demonstrations 27 February 1962

The day of 27 February 1962 commemorates the Algerian public's demonstrations in Ouargla. This historic event showed the desire of Algerians to fully exercise their sovereignty over the entire national territory and their right to self determination.

The profound cause of this popular movement resides in the refusal of the colonial authorities to once again negotiate in Evian and their desire to separate the Sahara from the national territory.

In accordance with the leanings of the leaders of the FLN (Front de libération nationale – National Liberation Front), particularly those of Wilaya VI, Section IV, with second lieutenant Mohamed Chenoufi at their head, men, women and children got together, forming a massive march in the streets of Ouargla, thus expressing their commitment to the independence of the country and the integrity of the Algerian territory with the Sahara as an inseparable part.

The march also reiterated that the GRPA (Gouvernement provisoire de la République algérienne – the provisional government of the Algerian Republic) was the only government recognised by Algerians and that the ALN (Armée de libération nationale – National Liberation Army) was the only army representing the country.

On the arrival of the official delegation representing the colonial authority, the demonstrators headed for the Souk El Had where they went to the place where the colonial delegation was to have met.

It was then that the military authorities and the colonial militia violently intervened on the route taken by the demonstrators who demonstrated unshakeable faith and desire faced with the firing of the colonial troops.

A heroic battle ensued for the Algerians who only had their courage as weapons. The political consequences of this bloody day of 27 February 1962 in Ouargla was the resumption of the negotiations in Evian, on 18 March 1962, at the end of which the colonial authority recognised the sovereignty of the Algerian State over Algeria, the Sahara included.



Saharian Museum of Ouargla.

Mohamed Chenoufi

Second Lieutenant Mohamed Chenoufi sent a letter to the “chouyoukh” of the “communes” of Ouargla, urging them to call upon all citizens to organise demonstrations on 27 February 1962 at 8.00am, to chant slogans referring to the GPRA as the sole representative of the Algerian people, to claim the Sahara and to hoist the national flag.

Second Lieutenant Chenoufi sent the order to the chouyoukh to group together their young people and to order them to take up the lead. Behind them, all citizens, men and women alike, should demonstrate.

His message to the chouyoukh ended as follows: "The entire nation awaits this initiative. Through your sacrifices, you will raise the head of your country; you will relieve it and undermine the bases of colonialism."



SUMMARY



SEARCH



Victory Day

Victory Day, 19 March 1962, is commemorated as tribute to the diplomatic battle fought and won by the Algerian people. In other words, the start of the cease-fire after seven years of merciless war. In May 1961, the negotiations were resumed in Evian and led to the second Evian Conference, on 7 March 1962, where the agenda to be covered, with regards the Algerian delegation, was :

◆ the nature of the transitional government (between the cease-fire and the self-determination referendum) ;

◆ the conditions of the consultation, by referendum, of the Algerian people.

With regards the French delegation :

◆ the interests of the European community in Algeria ;
◆ the status of the Algerian Sahara.

On 18 March 1962, France signed the agreements in which it recognised the sovereignty of the Algerian State over Algeria and the Sahara after consulting the Algerian people through a referendum.



17 March 1962 in Evian. Algerian GPRC delegation (from left to right) : Taïeb Boulabrouf, Saâd Dablab, Mohamed Benyahia, Belkacem Krim, Ben Aouda, Redha Malek, Lakhdar Bentobbal, M'hamed Yazid, Chouki Mostefâï.

The Evian Statement

"The negotiations which have been held in Evian from 7 to 18 March 1962 between the Republic's government (France) and the FLN have reached the following conclusion: a cease-fire is concluded. Military operations and the armed conflict throughout the Algerian territory shall be ended on 19 March. The guarantees on the implementation of self-determination and the organisation of the public authorities in Algeria during the transitory period have been defined by mutual agreement. The formation, at the end of the self-determination, of an independent and sovereign State seems to comply with Algeria realities (...), the French government, along with the F.L.N. feels that the solution of Algeria's independence in cooperation with France is what corresponds to this situation. The government and the FLN have therefore defined this solution by mutual agreement in statements which shall be submitted for the approval of voters during the self-determination vote."

[Extract from the general statement of the Algerian and French delegations in Evian.]

Krim Belkacem

Born on 14 December 1922, near Drâa El Mizan, Krim Belkacem joined the Algerian People's Party (PPA) in 1947. To do this, he took secret refuge and joined the maquis resistance, forming military cells and attending the day of the start of the Revolution, of which he would become one of the initiators. He participated in the Soumman Congress in 1956, and became a member of the Coordination and Execution Committee. After the founding of the Provisional Government of the Algerian Republic, he worked as Minister of the Armed Forces in the first governmental formation, Minister of Foreign Affairs in the second one and, finally, Minister of the Interior in the third.



- ❶ 5,00
- ❷ 19/03/1997
- ❸ 35 x 25
- ❹ 14
- ❺ 300.000
- ❻ 19/10/2000
- ❼ S. A. Bentounes
- ❽ BA printing office

809



SUMMARY



SEARCH





- ❶ 5,00 *Ficaria verna* Huds
- ❷ 23/04/1997
- ❸ 25 x 35
- ❹ 14
- ❺ 300.000
- ❻ 19/10/2000
- ❼ K. Krim
- ❽ BA printing office

810



- ❶ 16,00 *Lonicera arborea* Boissier
- ❷ 23/04/1997
- ❸ 25 x 35
- ❹ 14
- ❺ 300.000
- ❻ 19/10/2000
- ❼ K. Krim
- ❽ BA printing office

811



- ❶ 23,00 *Papaver rhoeas* L.
- ❷ 23/04/1997
- ❸ 25 x 35
- ❹ 14
- ❺ 300.000
- ❻ 19/10/2000
- ❼ K. Krim
- ❽ BA printing office

812

Ficaria verna Huds

From the Ranunculaceae family, this lively plant has fasciated, tuberous and glabrous roots. The leaves are basal, long stalked and bluntly angled. It is a solitary, terminal flower, 2 to 4.5cm in diameter, which has numerous petals (6 to 8) of a bright yellow colour. It is found in damp places such as the coastal regions and is rare in Oranie. Flowers in springtime.

Lonicera arborea Boissier

From the Caprifoliaceae family, these trees with a highly individual trunk reach a height which varies between 2 and 10 metres. Its leaves are oval (3 to 4cm x 2 to 3cm) and slightly pubescent underneath. Its flowers, from 1.8 to 2.3cm, are grouped 2 to 4 to the axis of the leaves. They are found in forests, pastures of high mountains, quite rare in the Aurès above 1,600 metres and very rare in Djurdjura.

Papaver rhoeas L.

From the Papaveraceae family, this herbaceous plant with a milky sap, which reaches a height varying between 20 and 60cm, has quite slender stems and four, bright red coloured petals with a black blob at the base. They are found throughout the north of Algeria. Flowering takes place during June-July.



Variety of bellebore.

The ranunculus family

The ranunculus family (or Ranunculaceae) has about 50 genres and 1,900 species. These are solitary flowers or with terminal inflorescences, are regular and hermaphrodite, often with all the parts free. They have between five and eight sepals, often overlapping and sometimes petaloid. There are often five of these petals, but sometimes absent or in a larger number, frequently overlapping and often with a nectary at the base. The Ranunculaceae have numerous stamens, sometimes sepaloid, a superior ovary, with one or several free carpals. Their leaves are usually alternating or in a basal rosette, often compounded or divided. The family Ranunculaceae is generally characterised by the lack of stipules.

World No Tobacco Day

On 31 May each year, World No Tobacco Day is celebrated internationally. This year, the World Health Organisation (WHO) has decided to place this day under the theme “United for a tobacco free world”. In the world, and particularly in the non-industrialised countries such as Algeria, the risks and dangers which tobacco addiction causes to society no longer need to be demonstrated. In fact, one number alone speaks for itself: 3 million human beings die, every year, in the world, due to tobacco! And this number is likely to increase as an aggravating factor has developed over the last few years: young people are starting to smoke at increasingly younger ages. Faced with this veritable plague of tobacco addiction, in addition to the laws present in Algeria and throughout the world, an immense effort in terms of information, education and communication still has to be provided. This effort should be put in to ensure better awareness for efficient prevention faced with the damages which tobacco addiction causes today throughout society.



Tobacco kills every second.



8 1 3

- ❶ 5,00
- ❷ 31/05/1997
- ❸ 25 x 35
- ❹ 14
- ❺ 300.000
- ❻ 19/10/2000
- ❼ D. E. Oulmane
- ❽ BA printing office

Laws against smoking in Algeria

Anti-tobacco laws exist in Algeria. These laws prohibit smoking in public places, such as articles 63 and 64 of law no. 85 05 of December 1985, on the protection and promotion of health. On the other hand, within the framework of the anti-tobacco campaign (1988), the first International Treaty on Public Health, considered as an international law, stipulates the reduction of smoking and the reduction in the rate of illnesses and premature deaths it generates. This international regulatory instrument, ratified by Algeria, decrees total prohibition of any form of direct and indirect advertising for tobacco and stipulates health warnings which must cover at least at least 30% of the main surfaces of cigarette packets.



15,000 deaths a year

In 1997, tobacco-related mortality is estimated at 15,000 deaths a year in Algeria, i.e. about 7,000 through heart attacks, 4,000 through throat cancer, and 2,000 through respiratory failure. The increase in the amount of lung cancers over the last few years follows the increase in tobacco addiction. According to the three Cancer Registers of Sétif, Algiers and Oran, lung cancer is the number one cancer in men with rates varying between 23 and 28 per 100,000 inhabitants. A prevalence survey carried out by the Sétif Cancer Register in 1997 gives a tobacco addiction prevalence rate of 28.68.



1997

1992-2001



- ❶ 5,00
- ❷ 05/06/1997
- ❸ 25 x 35
- ❹ 14
- ❺ 300.000
- ❻ 19/10/2000
- ❼ ONPS
- ❽ BA printing office

814

Legislative Elections 5 June 1997



The headquarters of the National Popular Assembly.

The date of 5 June 1997 will, without doubt, be a new and important stage in the construction of Algeria's institutional base. In fact, after the presidential election of 16 November 1995 and the referendum of 28 November 1996 on the Constitution, the public authorities are organising on this 5 June 1997 the legislative elections which will give the nation an elected Parliament.

The first of their kind, these legislative elections have the particularity of taking place in a context characterised by political pluralism and the reinforcement of the democratic process initiated in the country since the implementation of the institutional recovery process initiated by the President of the Republic.

With the adoption of a new legislative system related to the electoral system, Algeria will enter into a new political era by putting in place, in the aftermath of 5 June

1997, a legislative power through a Parliament where the majority and opposition will be recognised as the main people responsible for political and public life.

This new phase falls closely in line with the application of the Constitution whose implementation in the institutional plan will be completed with the holding of the communal and wilaya elections which, in turn, will enable the election of the Council of the Nation whose function is complementary to that of the future National Popular Assembly which will result from the vote on 5 June 1997.

Hence, Algeria will have an institutional base resulting from the free exercise of democratic rules and whilst respecting pluralism in order to fully commit to take up other challenges posed by the development and well-being of its citizens.

The bicameral system

Sixteen Arabic and African countries have an operating bicameral system. These countries are Algeria, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gabon, Jordan, Lesotho, Liberia, Morocco, Mauritania, Namibia, Nigeria, South Africa, Swaziland and the Yemen. Of the sixteen Chambers actually put in place, eleven were put in place for the first time in the 1990s. Five States have stipulated a bicameral system in their Constitution, but have not yet actually put it in place. These States are Cameroon, Lebanon, Madagascar, Mali and Chad. Six other States plan to set up a second chamber, namely Burundi, the Central African Republic, the Ivory Coast, Ghana, Oman and Qatar.



SUMMARY



SEARCH



Scorpions

Morphological characterisation of the most widespread scorpions

Scorpions differ from other arachnids by the venom gland located in the last segment of the tail – a venom vesicle or telson.

The scorpion *Androctonus australis hector* or killer of man differs from the scorpion *Buthus occitanus tunetanus* by its tail which can reach 10cm in adults, whereas the tail of the *Buthus* does not exceed 7.5cm. The body is divided into the cephalothorax and the abdomen. Whereas the brown colour of the scorpion *Buthus occitanus tunetanus* is even over the entire body, that of the scorpion *Androctonus australis hector* is straw yellow. This colour

is not even over the entire body since the colour of this scorpion's thick tail is dark, particularly on rings 4 and 5 and the telson which is black. The pincers as well as the stinger of the *Androctonus australis hector* bulge out, whereas those of the *Buthus occitanus tunetanus* are rather slender. The stinger of the *Androctonus australis hector* bends over.

Habitat

Scorpions are generally nocturnal animals living in colonies in hot countries. Some of them live in damp areas, whereas others prefer desert regions. They are, however, capable of adapting to different biotopes. In Algeria, they are found in the south of the High Plateaus.



Scorpions are generally nocturnal animals living in hot countries.

The man-killing insect

Between May and August, the period favourable to the appearance of scorpions in the South and in the other arid regions of the country, such as Boughazoul, Chahbounia and Bouaïche, in the wilaya of Médéa, medical personnel are almost constantly used to quickly treat victims of stings. These regions have the reputation of housing the most feared species in the world, the *androctonus australis* (hector), etymologically the “killer of man”, which is part of the family of buthids and whose venom contains, according to specialists, no fewer toxins than that of the royal cobra. Algeria has, nevertheless, made good progress in terms of protecting against this plague, thanks to a vast land improvement, public lighting and waste depot eradication operation.



8 1 5

- ❶ 5,00 *Buthus occitanus tunetanus*
- ❷ 18/06/1997
- ❸ 35 x 25
- ❹ 14
- ❺ 300.000
- ❻ 19/10/2000
- ❼ K. Krim
- ❽ BA printing office



8 1 6

- ❶ 10,00 *Androctonus australis hector*
- ❷ 18/06/1997
- ❸ 35 x 25
- ❹ 14
- ❺ 300.000
- ❻ 19/10/2000
- ❼ K. Krim
- ❽ BA printing office



General electrification

Upon independence, the country's electrification revealed a disparity between the coastal region and the rest of the country, on the one hand, and between the urban and rural regions, on the other hand. This reflected the geographic distribution of the populations under colonisation. Only the Europeans living on the coast and the agglomerations benefited from the majority of the electrification works. The public authorities very quickly realised the importance of rural electrification as a driving force of economic, social and cultural progress.

As of 1965, electrification actions were initiated through special programmes which enabled 150,000 connections with 6,800km of networks between 1965 and 1975.

In 1976, a new approach succeeded the selective programming. This was the adoption of the National Electrification Plan (PNE) which was totally financed by the State. To make the PNE a reality, the National Electricity and Gas Company (Sonelgaz) created the Electrification Division which, in 1983, became the independent public company Kahrif.

The mass electrification of villages and towns led to spectacular socio-cultural transformations in the country and in the rural world in particular. A source of progress, electricity became indispensable. The increasingly growing demand and the continuous change in consumptions show the place which electric power occupies in a country which aspires towards development and well-being. Furthermore, the National Electrification Plan was the driving force of the electrical equipment manufacturing industry and enabled thousands of executives and technicians to gain remarkable experience. The ambition of the PNE to achieve total electrification of the country

(over 96%) seems within arms reach. The programme selected for the period 1995-1998 targets the connection of 178,000 households distributed throughout 3,473 centres and 318 farming areas. This will lead to the construction of over 26,000km of networks, 6 small diesel power plants and 19 small solar power plants. The financial requirements for its accomplishment are estimated at over 16 billion dinars.

[Source: Sonelgaz.]



The national edification plan was put in place in the 1970s.

Kahrif

In the space of a quarter of a century, Kahrif became one of the most important companies in the electric network construction segment. A result of the restructuring of the National Electricity and Gas Company (Sonelgaz) in October 1982, Kahrif ensures the study and construction of energy works (HV, MV/LV poles and lines, underground electric, gas, fibre optic and hydraulic networks). In 2006, the company employed over 3,000 people, 1,000 of which were graduates and masters. These employees are assigned to the company's various infrastructures which cover an area of 60ha. Kahrif made turnover of DZD4,898bn with a construction level of 2,869km of over-ground and underground networks (MVLV over-ground, MVLV underground, HV line). For the gas distribution, 3,998 connections were made, i.e. 372km. The company rejoined the parent company in 2006.



- ❶ 3,00
- ❷ 05/07/1995
- ❸ 25 x 35
- ❹ 14
- ❺ 300.000
- ❻ 19/10/2000
- ❼ K. Krim
- ❽ BA printing office

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SUMMARY



SEARCH



1997

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...

Scorpion venom poisoning poses an enormous public health problem

The dangers for man are real and fighting against scorpion stings is a major public health problem in numerous regions of Algeria. The most affected regions are those of the South and of the High Plateaus (El Bayadh, M'sila, Laghouat, Béchar, Naâma, Ouargla, Biskra, Tamanrasset, Illizi, etc.).

About 30,000 stings on average are recorded by the Ministry of Health and Population, including about a hundred deaths a year. The number of people stung is higher during the hot season and the most affected people are those aged between 13 and 30.

In Algeria, the surveillance and fight against this plague are ensured by the competent departments of the Ministry of Health and Population.

Stung people are particularly treated by an administration of anti-scorpion venom serum, produced by the Pasteur Institute of Algiers.

In collaboration with the other Pasteur Institutes in Maghreb and the one in Paris, studies are currently being carried out in the Research-Development Laboratory on venoms at the Pasteur Institute of Algiers. These studies are carried out in view of improving the quality of the anti-scorpion venom serum and the way in which the stung people are treated.

It should be pointed out that the fight against scorpion venom poisoning also includes improving the housing, hygiene and living conditions of the populations concerned.



African scorpion.

Arachnids

The category of arachnids includes eleven different orders, five of which are the best known: the scorpions, whose body has a third part, the post-abdomen (commonly called "tail") with a venomous sting at the end; the pseudo scorpions, miniature scorpions with no tail, living in the litter of forests and in detritus; the mites and ticks in which there is no clear distinction between the different parts of the body, with the abdomen often being very large and supple; the daddy-long-legs, with long, thin legs whose cephalothorax and abdomen are joined, forming a body in a single part; the spiders, whose body is separated into two parts. The Arachnids have about 65,000 species known throughout the world, with the spiders alone having some 35,000 species.

The tarantula is a protected species of tropical spiders.



SUMMARY



SEARCH



35th anniversary of independence and youth

A day of celebration of the date of the official declaration of independence, 5 July 1962 inaugurates year I of Independent Algeria. It represents the start of a new era in Algeria's history.

A day of showing joy for a regained freedom, 5 July 1962 is the fruit of the success of 132 years of passive and active resistance to colonisation and its undertaking to depersonalise and despoil lands and freedoms.

5 July is the result of a long, eight-year war, by dint of the greatest sacrifice which the history of decolonisation has ever recorded. This is the result of a war with its

incalculable consequences: One and a half million martyrs, thousands of wounded, orphans, widows and a devastated country.

The first day of a duly acquired freedom, 5 July 1962 symbolises the eradication of a sad day, that of the fall of Algiers, on 5 July 1830.

A day of festivities commemorating the renewal of a nation which has found itself once more, the date of 5 July 1962 celebrates the independence of a country wounded by the war and which, with the desire of its people, is setting about its reconstruction.

The text of the Evian Agreement

The text of the Evian Agreement has two parts, a cease-fire agreement, whose application is fixed for tomorrow, 19 March 1962, and governmental declarations related to Algeria, which particularly include a transitional period up until the self-determination referendum, the release of prisoners within 20 days and a general amnesty measure, the organisation of a self-determination referendum within at least three months and no more than six months. The full text was published in El Moudjahid on 19 March 1962. However, the text published in Le Monde the following day had a few variations, Le Monde intentionally omitting to mention the GPRA.

18 May 1961, Krim Belkacem, leader of the Algerian delegation in Evian.



A youth action programme

Algeria has adopted a youth action programme. To do this, it has put in place specific youth-related programmes and implemented mechanisms to achieve this. Algeria has constantly worked to eradicate unemployment and poverty – which affect almost 300 million young people in the world –, by creating jobs and encouraging the creation of small and medium sized companies, adapting educational programmes to the needs of the economy and, particularly, getting young people involved in decision-making. 5 July, which represents a milestone in our history, is the opportunity to recall what has been gained by this important fringe of society on which the hopes of tomorrow's Algeria are founded.



- ❶ 5,00
- ❷ 05/07/1997
- ❸ 44 x 30
- ❹ 14
- ❺ 300.000
- ❻ 19/10/2000
- ❼ S. A. Bentounes
- ❽ BA printing office

8 1 7



8 1 8

- ❶ 10,00 Scalloped block
- ❷ 05/07/1997
- ❸ 25 x 35
- ❹ 14
- ❺ 50.000
- ❻ 19/10/2000
- ❼ S. A. Bentounes
- ❽ BA printing office



1997

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- ❶ 5,00 Portrait
- ❷ 17/08/1997
- ❸ 25 x 35
- ❹ 14
- ❺ 300.000
- ❻ 19/10/2000
- ❼ K. Krim
- ❽ BA printing office

819

Moufdi Zakaria, the poet of the Algerian Revolution

Moufdi Zakaria Al Cheikh was born in 12 June 1908 in Béni Izguen (wilaya of Ghardaïa) where he studied. He continued his studies in Tunisian schools and completed them at the Zaïtouna mosque in Tunis.

From the start of the 1930s, he committed to a political and patriotic action. To this end, he was an active member in the North African Muslim Students' Association, as well as the North-African Star, then successively in the Algerian People's Party, the Movement for the Triumph of Democratic Liberties and, finally, in the National Liberation Front.

He contributed to literary and political activity throughout Maghreb. From 1937 to 1959, he was imprisoned on five occasions. He occupied the position of Secretary General of the Algerian People's Party and editor in chief of the newspaper Echaâb which called for Algeria's independence from 1937. His poetry reflects the Algerian and Maghreb reality through the different stages of the combat from 1925 and 1977. He was a supporter of the union of Maghreb countries. His poems are characterised by sincerity in expression and eloquence in words. He excelled in patriotic poetry. He wrote the words for the songs of the Revolution and the national anthem "Qassaman", as well as several popular songs. He possesses a rich literary catalogue, part of which has still not been published. Among his works, we may cite "La Flamme sacrée" (The Sacred Flame), "A l'ombre des oliviers" (In the shade of the olive trees), "Inspiration de l'Atlas"

(Inspiration from the Atlas) and his eternal marvel "L'Iliade algérienne" (The Algerian Iliad). He died on the first day of the month devoted to Ramadan of the year 1397 of Hegira, corresponding to 17 August 1977, in Tunis, and was buried in Béni Yesguen.

[Extract from "La Flamme sacrée".]



Béni Izguen, town of birth of Moufdi Zakaria.

"Qassaman"

"Qassaman" (the oath), came to light in the National Liberation War. The words were written by Moufdi Zakaria in 1956, partly in the Serkaji-Barberousse prison of Algiers, where he was incarcerated by the colonial forces. The music was composed, initially, by Mohamed Triki in 1956, then by the Egyptian composer Mohamed Fawzi. The anthem was played for the first time in 1957. "Qassaman" became the national anthem after the country's independence. "We swear by the lightning that destroys, by the streams of generous blood being shed, by the bright flags that wave, flying proudly on the high mountains! That we are in revolt, whether to live or to die! We are determined that Algeria should live! So be our witness!" (Extract).



SUMMARY



SEARCH



Weaving

Boutaleb

This is a close-shaven rug inspired by the alpha braids of Boutaleb, in the region of M'sila. It is rich in decoration formed by the repetition of the same pattern on an ochre background.

Azdil or Ddil

A very old rug from the region of Aït Hichem. The manufacturing techniques of this rug as well as the patterns are passed down from generation to generation. The patterns, reproduced on these rugs, are similar to those found both on jewellery and on the Kabyle potteries.

Tellis

The decoration of the Aurès weaves includes several shapes: points, straight or broken lines, squares, triangles and particularly diamonds. Single stripes or composed of various widths are used to accentuate the division by bands of coloured patterns.

Tellis is the name the inhabitants of the regions of Aurès and of the entire Saharan Atlas give to the woven bags that are placed on the back of a beast of burden.

Dokkali

This is a hanging made in the region of Timimoun. The dokkali was sold from the 19th century onwards to the Touareg and in all the other surrounding ksour. It is a long, rectangular piece, woven with wool and cotton. The

pattern consists of two red stripes which cross it; these are edged with a green or yellow selvedge adorned with a series of comb-shaped parallel lines. The dokkali from the region of Adrar is dark: the rows of white cotton are wider, small red and green palmettos align with each other and a large band of garnet colour cuts the hanging in two.



Alfa

Alfa (*Stipa tenacissima* L.) is one of the dominant everlasting grasses, typical of the Maghreb steppe regions. It is a very robust, stiff, dry and very persistent species. It has dense tufts, with long, tough leaves. The alfa has an underground part that is very important for the regeneration and an above-ground part which reaches up to one metre tall.

In Algeria, alfa is abundant in Oranie, from the coast to the Ksour mounts, on the high plateaus of the region of Ksar Chellala, Djelfa, around Boussaâda, as far as the Ouled Naïl mountains and around Laghouat. In the east, it particularly grows in the western and southern regions of Sétif such as the Bibans, Boutaleb and Maâdi. It also covers a major part of the mountain slopes of the Aurès massif.



8 2 0

- ① 3,00 Dokkali of Tidikelt
- ② 17/09/1997
- ③ 35 x 35
- ④ 14
- ⑤ 300.000
- ⑥ 19/10/2000
- ⑦ K. Krim
- ⑧ BA printing office



8 2 1

- ① 5,00 Tellis of Aurès
- ② 17/09/1997
- ③ 35 x 35
- ④ 14
- ⑤ 300.000
- ⑥ 19/10/2000
- ⑦ K. Krim
- ⑧ BA printing office



8 2 2

- ① 10,00 Bou-Taleb of M'sila
- ② 17/09/1997
- ③ 35 x 35
- ④ 14
- ⑤ 300.000
- ⑥ 19/10/2000
- ⑦ K. Krim
- ⑧ BA printing office



8 2 3

- ① 20,00 Ddil of Aït Hichem
- ② 17/09/1997
- ③ 35 x 35
- ④ 14
- ⑤ 300.000
- ⑥ 19/10/2000
- ⑦ K. Krim
- ⑧ BA printing office



1997

1992-2001



824

- ❶ 5,00
- ❷ 06/10/1997
- ❸ 35 x 25
- ❹ 14
- ❺ 300.000
- ❻ 19/10/2000
- ❼ K. Krim
- ❽ BA printing office

25th anniversary of Arab security cooperation

Arab cooperation in terms of security has taken place for decades. It took shape with the decision of the Arab League of 10 April 1960, on the creation of the OPADS (Pan Arab Organisation for Social Defence against Crime). Within the framework of this organisation, the 1st Congress for Arab Police and Security Leaders was held in Al Ain (United Arab Emirates) from 18 to 21 December 1972, which really set down the bases of inter-Arab security cooperation. Thereafter, eight other congresses were organised, up until 1984, where the Council of Arab Ministers of the Interior (the supreme authority of Arab security), founded two years beforehand, took over from the OPADS. Other than its active participation in the Arab action and cooperation plans, the Algerian police intends to open an African police school in Tamanrasset, opened towards Sub-Saharan Africa. It will welcome candidates, particularly from other African countries.

It should be pointed out that twenty congresses have been organised up until present day, with the last one taking place in Algeria from 14 to 16 October 1996. The 21st Congress will take place in Al Ain, in the United Arab Emirates, from 6 to 8 October 1997.



The Naïef Arab Academy

The Naïef Arab Academy for Security Sciences is dedicated to research in the domain of fighting against criminality and criminal justice.

It has numerous links with other institutions of the same type and national, regional and international scientific centres. Other than its scientific activities, it organises meetings and publishes works on the results of its research. This Academy also has a Training Institute. Up until now, the Naïef Academy has carried out six investigations at the international level on the questions of preventing crime and criminal justice. One of these studies dealt with criminal tendencies in Arab countries.

The Academy works in close collaboration with the UN.

Significant accomplishments

Numerous accomplishments have been made since 1972 within the framework of security cooperation such as the creation of the Arabic Centre for Security Studies and Training in Riyadh and the scientific body of the Council, currently called the Naïef Academy for Security Sciences, in recognition of the support given to this body by Prince Naïef Ben Abdelaziz, the Saudi Minister of the Interior, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Academy and Honourable Chairman of the Council of Arab Ministers of the Interior. The Arab Police Sports Federation is also one of the significant accomplishments of the Arab police and security leaders.



SUMMARY



SEARCH



World Post Day

World Post Day is celebrated each year on 9 October, the anniversary day of the creation of the Universal Postal Union (UPU) in 1874 in the Swiss Capital, Bern. It was declared World Post Day by the Congress held in Tokyo in 1969. Since then, countries across the world participate annually in the celebrations. The post offices of numerous countries make the most of the occasion to launch or promote new postal products and services.

The EMS (Express Mail Service) is a service offered to the public for sending mail. Organised by the Post and Telecommunications Authority, this service enables all mail to be sent and received in extremely short time frames.

The EMS service responds to the needs of postal users, particularly companies, banks, insurance companies and government controlled companies wishing to send documents and goods, up to 20kg maximum, as quickly as possible.

The mail sent by EMS is processed separately from ordinary mail and sent by the quickest air links.

The EMS service is provided by about hundred post offices throughout the national territory where it is indicated with a specific sign.

The EMS service works in the relations with the continents: Africa, Asia, The Americas and Europe, i.e. 65 countries.



- ❶ 5,00 EMS
- ❷ 09/10/1997
- ❸ 35 x 25
- ❹ 14
- ❺ 300.000
- ❻ 19/10/2000
- ❼ K. Krim
- ❽ BA printing office

8 2 5

The cancellation cachet

Eugène Daguin was in the inventor of the cancelling machine, capable of processing 3,000 letters an hour. The cancellation cachets appeared at the end of the 19th century with the mechanical cancellation. The fact that one machine ensured the mail cancellation enabled the printing area to be extended, whose first specimens were to look like a flag. Hence the French name for it "flamme", inherited from the past when flags were banners ("oriflammes" in French) Thereafter, this simple basic motif – which still survives – was increasingly replaced with a group of information (texts and drawings), whether local (on the town or its region, or on an event which took place there), or general. In 1923, the Daguin machine was succeeded by two competitive models, Havas and Tiranty.



Postal mail

An impressive volume of mail passes through the Algerian postal services. Tens of millions of items, all mail combined, are handled every year. They pass through the 11 sorting centres set up throughout the national territory. All transportation methods are used by the post office – both land and air-based methods. Dozens of daily links are ensured by the postal system, public and private transportation companies and the inter-city taxis for the land delivery and the national and international links for the air delivery.



1997

1992-2001



8 2 6

- ❶ 5,00
- ❷ 23/10/1997
- ❸ 25 x 35
- ❹ 14
- ❺ 300.000
- ❻ 19/10/2000
- ❼ BA printing office

Local Elections – 23 October 1997

Algeria's institutional base will, on 23 October 1997, experience a new and important stage through the holding of the elections of the communal and wilaya Popular Assemblies.

Hence, after the presidential election of 16 November 1995 and the referendum on the Constitution of 28 November 1996, the year 1997 will have enabled Algerian citizens to set up a plural National Assembly elected on 5 June and communal and wilaya Assemblies as of 23 October of the same year.

As part of the political framework marked by democratic pluralism and expression, the elections of 23 October 1997 will not fail to reinforce the process for dealing with the problems of the citizens, of their community and of their region by themselves, through their representatives who are committed to present and defend the diversity of the local and regional development programmes.

Basic units of the State, the communal and wilaya Popular Assemblies will have an increased role in the management of the towns and villages of the country, the economic and social promotion, as well as the realisation of citizen's aspirations for well-being and progress.

These elections will also enable the future members of the Council of the Nation to be voted in, whose mission will be to complete the institutional architecture of the Algerian Parliament.

With this election, Algeria will have democratically elected representatives from all spatial and human entities that create its territorial and administrative fabric, whilst respecting the plurality of opinions, convictions and approaches to enable the development and growth, in the stability, of the Algerian society.



The Communal Popular Assembly (APC) of Central Algiers.

The communal code

In the aftermath of the independence, the massive departure of colonial communal civil servants required the appointment of Algerian communal employees and frameworks to be put in place to ensure the operating of the communal administrative services.

The communes were managed in difficult conditions and had no administrative, economic, financial and human assembly that was so essential to their development. To remedy this situation, the Council of the Revolution undertook the revaluation of the communal institution, whose main principles it set down in a charter adopted in October 1966. It was from the principles contained in this that the overhaul of the communal structures was undertaken.



SUMMARY



SEARCH



Algeria's Lighthouses

Maritime signalling includes all devices used to help maritime navigation to warn the vessels of the dangers and to guide them on their routes.

When in open sea, the navigator only has the sea and the atmospheric elements as concerns. But when he approaches the coasts, his safety diminishes and an invaluable and efficient aid is given to him by the maritime signalling establishments. The latter send him information or warning signals through light, sonar or electromagnetic waves. Whilst the first two types of waves are directly sent in the navigator's direction, and are both seen and heard, the electromagnetic waves are only perceptible through receiving apparatus. By the word «lighthouse», we mean any maritime signalling establishment fitted with all or part, only, of the visual, acoustic and electromagnetic devices. The visual device which transmits light waves is called a light signal. The light signals are the most important devices for helping night-time navigation and have three essential merits:

- ◆ accuracy of the bearings;
- ◆ free nature of the service (the navigator does not need any particular on-board instrument to make use of them);
- ◆ immediate use of the information.

Cap Caxine (west-north-west of the Port of Algiers, on the cape)

Square tower with a support ledge on the upper part and corner stones made of apparent stone masonry on a rectangular building made of smooth masonry with corner stones made of apparent stone masonry.

On the tower, a lantern with inside maintenance. Electric lamp with a capacity of 6,000 watts.



Lighthouse of Ain Témouchent.

Cap Ténès (on the western end of the cape)

Square tower made of smooth masonry with a support ledge on the upper part and corner stones made of apparent stone masonry on a rectangular building made of smooth masonry with corner stones made of apparent stone masonry.

On the tower, a lantern with inside maintenance. 500 watt lamp, with 24 volt voltage.



8 2 7

- 1 5,00 The Ténès Lighthouse
- 2 05/11/1997
- 3 35 x 25
- 4 14
- 5 300.000
- 6 19/10/2000
- 7 K. Krim
- 8 BA printing office



8 2 8

- 1 10,00 The Cap Caxine Lighthouse – Algiers
- 2 05/11/1997
- 3 25 x 35
- 4 14
- 5 300.000
- 6 19/10/2000
- 7 K. Krim
- 8 BA printing office

The frequently calm Algerian coast

The sea conditions along the Algerian coasts are well known. They are the subject of systematic observations by the meteorological and oceanographic services. Detailed descriptions of these conditions are found in the specialised works, and particularly in the nautical instructions. We know that all along the Algerian coast, the Mediterranean, is frequently calm and the meteorological visibility is good (more than or equal to 10 miles), but sudden storms do occur here. In the recent past, they have caused major damage to the port protection works and caused losses of vessels. The marine currents are large in certain regions, particularly in the west region, caused by the differences of salinity and temperature.



1997

1992-2001

1st anniversary of Aéropostale



829

- ❶ 5,00 Airplane
- ❷ 17/11/1997
- ❸ 35 x 25
- ❹ 14
- ❺ 300.000
- ❻ 19/10/2000
- ❼ M. Azouz
- ❽ BA printing office

The Post and Telecommunications Authority has, amongst other tasks, the delicate mission of routing mail. This mail routing operation from the sorting centre to the delivering office is done using the existing means of transport and by observing a certain number of requirements such as regularity and speed and times that are well adapted to the needs of the services and the safety of the deliveries. The framework for routing of domestic mail is a vast territory covering an area of 2,381,741 kilometres squared where the distance between the extreme points sometimes exceed 2,000km. To ensure the transport of mail, the Post and Telecommunications Authority uses the railway, cars and planes.

Other than the land and air transport means already in service and within the aim of improving the routing and delivery of mail, a new service called Aéropostale was launched in 1996.

This new service consists of the exclusive routing of mail and postal parcels on board planes run by the company Air Algérie and chartered by the Post and Telecommunications Authority.

Initially, this service, which concerns the wilayas of the north, includes two daily rounds from Algiers to the east and the west of the country with respectively seven and five stops and will be progressively extended to the entire national territory.

Proof of a close partnership between the Post and Telecommunications Authority and the company Air Algérie, this eminently public service opens up promising horizons to both parties as was emphasised by the Ministers of Post and Telecommunications and of Transport during the official convention signing ceremony, on 17 November 1996.



Aéropostale, a rich story.



Air Algérie

The air navigation company was founded in 1947 under the name of Compagnie générale de transport (CGT), with a network mainly focussed on France.

Upon independence, the State took a 51% stake in the capital of the company that became Air Algérie, before increasing its stake in the capital to 83% in 1970. On 15 December 1972, the State increased its stake to 100% by buying the 17% still owned by Air France and decided, one year later, to consolidate in Air Algérie, the Société de travail aérien (STA).

Air Algérie covers a network of 96,400km and ensures the transportation of 3,000,000 passengers a year and almost 20,000 tonnes of goods.



SUMMARY



SEARCH



Shell fish

Shell fish are part of the molluscs division. A lot of species are intensively exploited throughout the world for their flesh, their mother-of-pearl or even their pearls.

Cblamys varia

This species has a shell stretched out height-wise and reaches 50mm in length and 18mm in width. The two valves of the shell have a different development and an asymmetric shape. The surface of the shell is characterised by embossed ornamentations comprised of 26 to 30 radiant ribs, bearing, at regular intervals, brushed back scales which form regular concentric rows. The colouring is variable and multi-colour: yellowish white, red, brown, even black.

The *Chlamys varia* can live on the most varied beds, most often sandy beds, on a solid support (shell debris, pebbles) and preferably at a certain depth. In Algeria, this bivalve is widespread.

Bolinus brandaris

Commonly called murex, this species has an oval-shape shell, made up of 6 to 7 spires, adorned with radial placed conical verrucoses. The siphonal canal is straight and very long. The entire shell reaches about 90mm in height. The colour is yellowish white and the opening orange yellow.

This gastropod is extremely common on the Algerian coasts, particularly at depths of more than 15 to 20 metres, on sandy beds and gritty silts. The murex is a necrophage species.

Hinia reticulata

This species has a solid oval-conical shaped shell, made up of 8 to 9 spires separated by a very shallow suture. The maximum length is 32mm with a width of 18mm. The colour of the shell varies greatly; it goes from light yellow to dark brown and the light shells have brown striae. This gastropod is common along the Algerian coasts on sandy beds and silts, from the shore to about 15m deep. *Hinia reticulata* is a necrophage species, feeding on the flesh of various cadavers of worms, molluscs and fish.



Molluscs

Molluscs are soft-bodied invertebrates, usually covered with a shell. They form one of the largest divisions of the animal kingdom with some 100,000 living species and about 35,000 fossil species.

This division includes gastropods, abalones, clams, mussels, octopuses and squids or calamari.

Molluscs are found on land, in the sea and in freshwater. This division is characterised by a muscular foot ordinarily used by the animals to move around, a calcareous shell secreted by the underlying fleshy coat and a feeding organ, the radula, a membrane with sharp teeth which can be pushed outside the mouth.



8 3 0

- 1 5,00 *Chlamys varia*
- 2 17/12/1997
- 3 35 x 25
- 4 14
- 5 300.000
- 6 19/10/2000
- 7 M. Azouz
- 8 BA printing office



8 3 1

- 1 10,00 *Bolinus brandaris*
- 2 17/12/1997
- 3 35 x 25
- 4 14
- 5 300.000
- 6 19/10/2000
- 7 M. Azouz
- 8 BA printing office



8 3 2

- 1 20,00 *Hinia reticulata*
- 2 17/12/1997
- 3 25 x 35
- 4 14
- 5 300.000
- 6 19/10/2000
- 7 M. Azouz
- 8 BA printing office



1997

1992-2001



8 3 3

- ❶ 5,00
- ❷ 25/12/1997
- ❸ 25 x 35
- ❹ 14
- ❺ 300.000
- ❻ 19/10/2000
- ❼ K. Krim
- ❽ BA printing office

Council of the Nation



The Council of the Nation.

As of 25 December 1997, Algeria's institutional landscape was to have a new entity with the election of the Council of the Nation. In the terms of the revision of the Constitution by referendum on 28 November 1996, the Algerian Parliament is comprised of two chambers, namely the National Popular Assembly (lower chamber) and the Council of the Nation (upper chamber). Whilst for the National Popular Assembly, the legislative elections enable the expression of the citizens' representation, in accordance with their political choices and respecting the democratic rules, the Council of the Nation, for its part, is two-thirds composed of members elected from the members of the Communal Popular Assemblies (APC) and the Wilaya Popular Assemblies (APW), with the remaining third being appointed by the President of the Republic.

The Council of the Nation has a term of office fixed at six years and is renewed by drawing lots for half of its members every three years. The two-fold nature of the component of the Council of the Nation responds to the concern about representing all areas of activity in the country, particularly the scientific, cultural, professional, economic and social domains, as well as the requirements of wisdom, maturity and competence imposed for the operating and the responsibilities of the Algerian Parliament in the public and political life of the country. With the Council of the Nations, the balance of the legislative, judicial and executive powers is achieved in favour of the sustainability of the nation's institutions and is characterised by a mobilising effect faced with the great challenges awaiting the country in terms of development and justice for the welfare of all Algerians.

The referendum

The word referendum means a procedure that allows citizens to decide on a specific subject which involves the future of the country. The referendum initiative may be the government's or Parliament's responsibility. Referendums are different from elections. Referendums are a form of direct democracy whereas elections are a form of indirect or representative democracy. Referendums are also different from plebiscites, with the latter being a referendum procedure which generally aims to renew the population's confidence in a political leader. Referendums may also be held on a smaller scale, within a party or an association for example.



SUMMARY



SEARCH



Completion of the institutional structure

Initiated with the presidential election of 16 November 1995, the institutional process was completed in Algeria on 25 December 1997 with the establishment of the Council of the Nation. In two years, Algeria covered a long and hard path to reconstruct, in diversity and democracy, a legitimate, legal and durable institutional landscape. Indeed, from the election of the President of the Republic, on 16 November 1995, the public authorities have set about implementing a revision of the Constitution enabling the reconfiguration and the articulation of the executive, legislative and judiciary powers of the nation. Going in the sense of a larger adaptation to the many changes in the country, this constitutional revision was adopted by referendum on 28 November 1996. Hence the legislative elections, which took place on 5 June 1997, put in place the first National Popular

Assembly recognising political pluralism in reality and thus marking the history of the country.

Then, the local elections accelerated the institutional process by enabling citizens to elect their representatives at the Communal Popular Assemblies (APC) and the Wilaya Popular Assemblies (APW) to look after their affairs as of 23 October 1997.

With the Council of the Nation, established on 25 December 1997, Parliament adopted its definitive structure and the institutional recovery process initiated by the President of the Republic was completed.

Algeria now has democratically elected representatives working in the country, a new era in the management of the public and political life whilst being mindful of stability, equality and progress in favour of the Algerian society and citizens.

The Constitutional Council

In 1963, thanks to independent Algeria's first Constitution, a Constitutional Council was entrusted, in the terms of articles 63 and 64 of the Constitution, with "ruling on the constitutionality of laws and legislative orders". The constitutional revision of 23 February 1989 created a Constitutional Council to which it attributed greater competences than those of 1963, particularly that of controlling the regularity of national political consultations. The reform of 28 November 1996 extended the skills of the Constitutional Council to the mandatory inspection of organic laws before their promulgation and opened the seisin to a new constitutional authority: the president of the Council of the Nation.



- 1 5,00
 - 2 30/12/1997
 - 3 25 x 35
 - 4 14
 - 5 300.000
 - 6 19/10/2000
 - 7 K. Krim
 - 8 BA printing office
- 8 3 4**



- 1 5,00
 - 2 30/12/1997
 - 3 25 x 35
 - 4 14
 - 5 300.000
 - 6 19/10/2000
 - 7 K. Krim
 - 8 BA printing office
- 8 3 5**



- 1 5,00
 - 2 30/12/1997
 - 3 25 x 35
 - 4 14
 - 5 300.000
 - 6 19/10/2000
 - 7 K. Krim
 - 8 BA printing office
- 8 3 6**



- 1 5,00
 - 2 30/12/1997
 - 3 25 x 35
 - 4 14
 - 5 300.000
 - 6 19/10/2000
 - 7 K. Krim
 - 8 BA printing office
- 8 3 7**



- 1 5,00
 - 2 30/12/1997
 - 3 25 x 35
 - 4 14
 - 5 300.000
 - 6 19/10/2000
 - 7 K. Krim
 - 8 BA printing office
- 8 3 8**





Cave drawings, Tassili



SUMMARY



SEARCH





SUMMARY



SEARCH



1998

1992-2001



- ❶ 5,00 Exhibition logo
- ❷ 26/01/1998
- ❸ 35 x 25
- ❹ 14
- ❺ 300.000
- ❻ 30/04/2007
- ❼ K. Amrani
- ❽ BA printing office

839



840

- ❶ 24,00 Roman mosaic from the 4th century – Tipaza
- ❷ 26/01/1998
- ❸ 80 x 70
- ❹ 50.000
- ❺ 30/04/2007
- ❻ K. Krim
- ❼ BA printing office

Universal Exhibition – Lisbon 1998



In the summer of 1998, from 22 May to 30 September, the city of Lisbon will host the last Universal Exhibition of the century. The Portuguese capital will be a hub for the nations and cultures which will participate in the commemoration of the 500th anniversary of the departure from Lisbon of the famous Portuguese sailor Vasco de Gama who sailed as far as the Indies.

The purpose of the exhibition will be to encourage awareness of the oceans by organising a planetary event which will attract researchers, politicians, businessmen and artists from the entire world, bringing them together by sharing ideas on a new management ethic and a new relationship of humanity with its environment.

Among the 150 countries who will participate in the largest forum of nations at the end of this century, Algeria will be present in the north international zone with a 648m² open pavilion.

Consistent with the theme of Expo'98, "Oceans, a Legacy for the Future", Algeria will present visitors

with "a continental country with two oceans", a green and virgin Mediterranean coast with exceptional archaeological and historic potential and one of the planet's largest and most beautiful deserts.

In the Algeria pavilion, a personalised welcome will make visitors discover the potentials as well as the large economic, political and social changes of a young nation resolutely focused on progress and democracy.

The Algeria pavilion is designed to be consistent with the purpose of Expo'98 and will promote the dimensions selected in the theme of : a large Mediterranean naval power from the 14th to the 17th century; a large industrial energy power which is developing and transporting its hydrocarbons in accordance with choices that respect the environment; a continent-country in which the traces of humanity are found, through a universal legacy; a young nation which is overcoming its difficulties, rebuilding its institutions on a pluralist and democratic basis and restructuring its economy and its resources in its history and its culture.

The Tassili National Park

The Tassili National Park, created in 1972, has the aim of protecting the cave drawings and paintings, as well as preserving the milieu (plateaus, wadis and ergs) and the numerous animal species which have set up home there. The Tassili N'Ajjer is a monumental stone fortress which dominates the sands of the central Sahara. Flanked by tall rocky formations which look like a ksar's watchtowers, it contains many cirques and ravines at the bottom of which are gueltas (pools) where the dromedaries drink. The Tassili, formed by immense gravelly plateaus, stretches over 350,000km² and ranges between 500 and 2,200m altitude.



SUMMARY



SEARCH



40th anniversary of the bombing of Sakiet Sidi Youcef

After more than three years of fighting by the Algerian people and the resounding echo of the Revolution, on 8 February 1958, after the failure of numerous military operations, the colonial army bombed the Tunisian village of Sakiet Sidi Youcef on the border with Algeria. Sakiet Sidi Youcef presented a strategic nature to the command and logistics plan in the conduct of the National Liberation War.

On this day, which was also a market day, a squadron of bombers threw a deluge of fire and weapons on the community of Sakiet Sidi Youcef causing many victims: 79 dead and 130 wounded among the civilian population. Most of the village's houses and school were destroyed in that winter of 1958.

Thanks to the action of the International Red Cross, assisted by the Tunisian Red Crescent, emergency aid was quickly organised for the populations. Immediately after

this atrocious and violent air attack, the colonial army started to put two gigantic electrified lines in place along the Algerian border.

Sadly becoming famous, these two electrified lines, called Challe and Morice, were built to logistically stifle the Algerian Revolution.

A major event in the history of the National Liberation War and of the international political battle of the Algerian Revolution, Sakiet Sidi Youcef was and shall remain the symbol of the community of destiny and ideal between the Algerian and Tunisian peoples.

It is with solidarity that on 8 February 1998 we will celebrate the 40th anniversary of the bombing of Sakiet Sidi Youcef, a moment in the history of the two peoples which, today, is used as a basis for cooperation in all domains and will forever serve to solidify integration and Maghreb unity.



8 4 1

- ❶ 5,00
- ❷ 08/02/1998
- ❸ 35 x 25
- ❹ 14
- ❺ 300.000
- ❻ 30/04/2007
- ❼ M. Azouz
- ❽ BA printing office

The Challe and Morice lines

Designated under the name of André Morice, Minister of Defence in the Bourgès-Maunory government, the electrified line project was submitted to the French Parliament which accepted it. The line aimed to isolate the Revolution of Tunisia, to the east, and Morocco, to the west. The works for its construction started in August 1956. The line stretches to the east over a distance of 750m, from Annaba, in the north, to Negrine in the south. 30 to 60m wide, it stretches to the west over the same distance (750km), from Ghazaouet, in the north, to Béchar, in the south. The Challe line, designated under the name of the commander of the French forces at the time, is built behind the Morice line on the front .



December 1957, labourers build the Morice line.



1998

1992-2001



8 4 2

- ❶ 5,00 The headquarters' building
- ❷ 16/02/1998
- ❸ 35 x 25
- ❹ 14
- ❺ 300.000
- ❻ 30/04/2007
- ❼ B. Kerbouche
- ❽ BA printing office

National Archives



Headquarters of the National Archives in Algiers.

The oldest Algerian archives date back to the Ottoman period from the 16th century to the start of the 19th century.

Today, they are mostly stored in the National Archives Centre in Algiers and represent an important part of our archiving heritage, unfortunately deprived of almost all documents built up during the colonial occupation, from 1830 to 1962, the year when Algeria regained its independence, reaffirmed its sovereignty over its entire territory and restored its institutions.

In fact, the Algerian archives were transferred en masse to France between 1961 and 1962. A tiny part was able to be recovered, but a great many documents are currently stored in Aix-en-Provence. The Algerian State continues

to demand their return. How can it not deplore the irreparable loss of the prestigious documents of Hiempsal, consulted by Salluste, those of Ibn Rostom, of the Zirides, the Hammadites and of the Zianids?

The Ottoman archives, the archives of the colonial period, the archives of the National Liberation War and the documents issued by public institutions since independence are the bases of the Algerian national archives. A constitutive element of the collective memory, the national archives have progressively established their legal and institutional base, so as to contribute to the national edification tasks.

From 1962 to 1971, the management and the rebuilding of the national archivist heritage were successively

Algerian archives in France

The communicability of the sources related to Algeria, kept in the Historic Centre for National Archives in France (1945-1968) is governed by the timeframes defined by the French law no. 79-18 of 3 January 1979 and the decree no. 79-1038 of 3 December 1979. As to the status of the legal sources kept at the Centre for Overseas Archives, in France, and as to the archives of the civil courts, these have all remained in Algeria. As for the court archives on criminal matters, these were initially kept at the court of Uzès, then, in 1988, sent to the Centre for Overseas Archives, located in Aix-en-Provence, whose centre depends on the French National Archives.



SUMMARY



SEARCH



entrusted to the Ministry of National Education, then to the Ministry of National Orientation and finally to the Ministry of Information and Culture.

In 1971, with the creation of a National Archive Fund falling within the remit of the Presidency of the Council, we saw the first real attempt to manage the archive function which, in 1974, led to the creation of the National Archives Department, to the resumption of the archiving activities of the Regional Archive Centres of the wilayas of Algiers, Oran and Constantine, and to the promulgation of the decree of 20 March 1977 on national archives. Between 1980 and 1987, several

commissions studied the main issues related to national archives and the legislative and organisational plans. Studies on foreign archive systems were also carried out. Technically, an operation to build a specific building for the national archives was set about in 1981 and became reality in 1989 with the inauguration of the national archives building.

Today, considered as one of the three pillars of Algerian cultural heritage with the libraries and museums, the national archives are responsible for preserving the collective memory of the nation.



The National Archives are responsible for preserving the collective memory of the nation.

Hiempsal II

Hiempsal II, King of Numidia in the first half of the 1st century AD, is the author of a book on the history of Africa in the Punic language. Hiempsal II was the son of Gauda, the half-brother of Jugurtha and father of Juba I. In 88 AD, after the triumph of Sylla, when Marius and his son fled from Rome for Africa, Hiempsal received them with apparent respect whereas his intention was to hold them prisoners. Marius, having found out about the deception, escaped in time with the help of the sister of the king. Hiempsal was chased from the throne by his people and by Hiarbas, leading part of the Numidian kingdom, supported by Gnaeus Domitius Ahenobarbus, leading supporters of Marius in Africa. But in 81 AD, Sylla sent Pompey to fight Marius and restored Hiempsal whose territory was extended by a treaty concluded with Lucius Aurelius Cotta.



1998

1992-2001



843

- ❶ 5,00 Lalla Fadhma N'Soumeur
- ❷ 08/03/1998
- ❸ 35 x 25
- ❹ 14
- ❺ 300.000
- ❻ 30/04/2007
- ❼ K. Krim
- ❽ BA printing office



International Women's Day

8 March is the occasion for the entire world to celebrate women. This date is one for all women in the world to fight for development, progress, non-discrimination and the recognition of the rights of the human being.

The entire world will participate in commemorating the tragic events of 1857, over a century ago in New York, when working women's demonstrations were repressed in blood. These events symbolise the age-old fight of women.

This 8 March is the opportunity to remind the world that the situation of women is still difficult in spite of the charters and conventions which give them rights, notwithstanding the efforts put in by all the States of the world to promote the female element.

The Peking Conference reminded the entire world that women are the first victims of poverty, illiteracy, different and unequal access to healthcare and that violence against them is a universally widespread phenomenon.

The fight of women in the world for development, equality and justice is a fight in which Algerian women have always participated.

Lalla Fadhma N'Soumeur (1830-1863) is one of the emblematic symbols of this fight. Renouncing the comfortable situation given to her by belonging to a prestigious family, a descendant of the founder of the

largest Sufi school in Maghreb, Lalla Fadhma N'Soumeur preferred to follow the heroes of the people's resistance against the invader. At twenty-one, she took up arms alongside Boubeghla and at twenty-seven, she fought General Randon who ended up imprisoning her until her death. She was thirty-three.



Women's section of the ALN, 26 June 1962.



Djamila Boupacha.

Algerian women force respect

“From Lalla Fatma N'Soumer to Hassiba Boulmerka, including the brave moudjahidate and the female martyrs of the national tragedy, Algerian women have forced respect through their courage, resistance and heroism. These women have, through their glorious epics, staked out history and continued to have hope in our Algeria. After our independence, the active participation in the edification work established somewhat more the role of women in the construction of our State and the modernisation of our society. Increasingly present in the political and economic spheres, educators and creators of wealth, Algerian women have shown themselves to be a key element in all business sectors.”

[President Abdelaziz Bouteflika, "Horizons" dated 7 March 2007.]



SUMMARY



SEARCH



Football World Cup France 1998

The Football World Cup is held every four years, alternating with the Olympic Games, both being the planet's largest sports events. It brings together the best teams of each continent, who earn the right to participate in them after qualifying matches which are staggered over more than a year.

Other than battling it out on pitches to qualify for the final phase, there is an increasingly desperate battle to organise the event. France was elected to host the 1998 World Cup – a historic event for two reasons since, for the first time in the history of the competition, the final phase includes 32 teams, 5 of which African – the strongest African representation in this competition up to now.

Success in terms of affluence is guaranteed given the geographic location of France – at the crossroads of four continents – and the presence of communities of several countries participating on its soil.

The 1998 World Cup is the world's last major sports event of the 20th century. It is also, in terms of the televised event and re-broadcasting, the world's first large sports event to benefit entirely from digital technology.



*Zinedine Zidane, captain of the French team,
with the World Cup.*

A symbolic choice

Issued on 24 April 1998, based on a mock-up created by Mr Sid Ahmed Bentounes, the postage stamp whose theme was the 1998 World Cup showed a Brazilian player and a French player fighting to win the ball. This symbolic choice was dictated by the fact that Brazil was the current world champion and France the organising country. Finally, this stamp was to become premonitory since it was these two countries that competed against each other in the final on 12 July 1998, won by France after 90 minutes which held the breath of the entire planet.

Digitisation

The transformation of an analogue signal into a digital signal is called digitisation. Digitisation includes two parallel activities: sampling and quantification. The sampling consists of periodically taking samples from an analogue signal. The quantification consists of assigning a numerical value to each sample taken. The quality of the digital signal depends on two factors: the sampling frequency (the larger it is, the more faithful the digital signal will be to the original) and the number of bits on when the values are encoded (the higher the number of these values is, the better the quality). Digitisation particularly enables processing times to be reduced and physical limitations to be taken into account.



- ❶ 24,00
- ❷ 15/04/1998
- ❸ 25 x 35
- ❹ 14
- ❺ 500.000
- ❻ 30/04/2007
- ❼ S. A. Bentounes
- ❽ BA printing office

8 4 4



1998

1992-2001

Conservation of the Casbah of Algiers



8 4 5

- 1 5,00 The Casbah's terraces
- 2 22/04/1998
- 3 25 x 35
- 4 14
- 5 300.000
- 6 30/04/2007
- 7 S. A. Bentounes
- 8 BA printing office



8 4 6

- 1 10,00 The Casbah's street
- 2 22/04/1998
- 3 25 x 35
- 4 14
- 5 3000.000
- 6 30/04/2007
- 7 S. A. Bentounes
- 8 BA printing office



8 4 7

- 1 24,00 View of the Admiralty
- 2 22/04/1998
- 3 35 x 25
- 4 14
- 5 300.000
- 6 30/04/2007
- 7 S. A. Bentounes
- 8 BA printing office

The raising of the medina of El Djazaïr, the Casbah, to the rank of national heritage then to the rank of world heritage by UNESCO in December 1992, denotes the recognition and importance accorded by the national and international organisations to this architectural and urban jewel demarcated by a perimeter of protection and conservation.

By signing the World Heritage Convention, Algeria thereby committed to protect its natural and cultural heritage and submitted proposals to register sites located on its territory on the world heritage list. To do this, the public authorities drew up an inventory of the most important natural and cultural sites in Algeria.

The selection of the Casbah of Algiers enabled Algeria to plan the submission of the inscription proposal application.

This historic site was then evaluated by two independent advisory organisations appointed by the World Heritage Convention : the International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS) and the World Conservation Union (UICN) which respectively gave the World Heritage Committee evaluations of the cultural and natural sites proposed for inscription. The third advisory organisation

is the International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property (ICCROM), an intergovernmental institution. The evaluation of the site by these three institutions led to the favourable decision of the intergovernmental World Heritage Committee on the inscription of the site of the Casbah on world heritage list.



The Casbah of Algiers.

UNESCO congratulates Algeria

The UNESCO World Heritage Committee has congratulated Algeria for having undertaken a set of actions aiming to conserve the Casbah of Algiers, particularly the publication of the executive bill to create and demarcate the conserved sector and to draw up the plan to conserve the Casbah of Algiers. It has invited it to submit an application for international assistance to the World Heritage Fund so that an expert can be made available to the Ministry of Culture to participate in examining the permanent plan to conserve and promote the Casbah of Algiers and entreated it to continue the measures to renovate the inside of the site.

The World Heritage Convention

The convention of 1972 defines the type of natural or cultural sites whose inscription on the world heritage list can be considered. It sets down the duties of the Signatory States in identifying potential sites, as well as their role in the protection and preservation of the sites.

By signing the convention, each country commits not only to ensure the good conservation of the world heritage sites found on its territory, but also to protect its national heritage. The Signatory States are encouraged to integrate the protection of the cultural and natural heritage in the regional planning programmes, to put in place personnel and services on their sites, to undertake scientific and technical studies on the conservation and to take measures to confer to this heritage a function in the everyday life of citizens.



SUMMARY



SEARCH



The Algerian Red Crescent

The Algeria Red Crescent is Algeria's oldest humanitarian organisation. It was founded in Tangiers in 1956, in the midst of the fight for independence, and was recognised by the decree of 6 September 1962 as an auxiliary of the public authorities.

In its capacity as the country's first humanitarian organisation, the ARC is subject to the fundamental principles driving the movement of Red Cross and Red Crescent associations, of which it is a full member.

The Algeria Red Crescent is present throughout the national territory. Its main objective is to prevent, to relieve human sufferings and to intervene everywhere need is felt, where it protects the life and health of citizens, where the spirit of solidarity and understanding, in total impartiality and without discrimination of nationality, race, gender, religion or political opinion must be maintained. It has many, diversified missions at the national and international level.

At the national level

The Algerian Red Crescent works as an auxiliary of the public authorities in all domains falling within its remit by coordinating its actions with the departments of the ministries concerned.



The Algeria Red Crescent is Algeria's oldest humanitarian organisation.

Social activities

Carrying out actions in favour of certain vulnerable categories of the population, particularly the elderly, impoverished or disabled, children without a family, single mothers, needy people and/or families, families that have been victims of terrorism, the homeless, sick people living on their own, those with chronic diseases, invalids, drug addicts, etc.



Operating of the ARC

The Algerian Red Crescent is run by a Management Committee including 12 members and one elected chairman.

This committee meets once a month to take decisions on the questions submitted to it and entrusts their implementation to the chairman through its permanent national structures (boards of directors for finance and resources, for development, for communication and for operations). The Management Committee was born out of the National Council comprised of 65 members which meets once a year between two meetings of the National General Assembly. The latter has 171 delegates. Locally, the programmes are managed by a wilaya committee elected during the General Assembly.



848

- ❶ 5,00 + 1,00 Acronym
- ❷ 02/05/1998
- ❸ 30 x 43
- ❹ 14
- ❺ 300.000
- ❻ 30/04/2007
- ❼ S. A. Bentounes
- ❽ BA printing office



1998

1992-2001

...

Training of first aid workers

To this social aid and assistance mission that the Algerian Red Crescent endeavours to accomplish are added the first aid works with which it is often called upon to deal in order to provide first aid to affected populations further to natural catastrophes in Algeria and in the world.

Youth

To spread among the youth of the ARC the ideal of the different fundamental principles of the international Red Cross and Red Crescent movement in order to develop in them the feeling of solidarity and mutual aid. These principles are humanism, impartiality, neutrality, independence, volunteering and unity.

Healthcare activities

The ARC contributes to the prevention of epidemics, diseases and social evils as well as the improvement of the health and welfare of the population and participates in the implementation of the large national and international healthcare programmes.



At the international level

The Algerian Red Crescent has the following missions :

- ◆ to collect humanitarian aid and to route donations in favour of refugees and misplaced persons on the Algerian territory;
- ◆ to exercise its rights and assume the obligations resulting from belonging to the Red Cross and Red Crescent movement;
- ◆ to participate in the solidarity which unites the members of this international movement and to maintain relations with its different components;
- ◆ to participate as far as possible in the humanitarian actions of this international movement.

These are the main missions of the Algerian Red Crescent which has, in the last few years, undergone an evolution in terms of volume and complexity.



The principles of the Red Crescent are humanism, impartiality, neutrality, independence, volunteering and unity.



SUMMARY



SEARCH



The Zaâtcha Resistance (1848-1849)

The Zaâtcha resistance is one of the most important revolts that marked the fight against the colonial presence and has had a great influence on the Algerian people. Started in 1848 in the region of the Zibans-Dahraoui, specifically in the Zaâtcha oasis, 35km south west of Biskra, this resistance was led by Bouziane, Sheikh of the Zibans, along with resistors, such as Mohamed Ben Abderrahmane, who fought alongside Emir Abdelkader. Exasperated by the foreign presence on their land, financially suffering in this region of Oases, due to the spoliation of their lands, the deterioration of the harvests, as well as a drastic increase in taxes, the inhabitants of the oasis got together thanks to the companions of Emir Abdelkader to face up to the French occupation.

Attempting to isolate the resistance by limiting it to the Zaâtcha region to avoid its extension to other regions, the occupation's army grouped together 4,493 men from the Algerian East concentrating them in Meïda and Lichana, 500 metres from the zaouïa of Sheikh Bouziane. The region was encircled for two months. Canons were

installed and bombings ordered to make a breach in the walls which surrounded the zaouïa and to facilitate the attack. Violent battles ensued and numerous losses were counted in the ranks of the occupation's forces. All inhabitants took to arms and grouped together in the oasis, attacking by day and by night. Numerous volunteers joined the ranks of the resistance of the oasis's inhabitants against the French army which proceeded to reinforce its troops which increased from 11,000 to 19,267 soldiers, bringing with them serious war equipment. After heroic resistance, Sheikh Bouziane and his son Hadj Moussa became martyrs and their heads were displayed at the Biskra gates. The number of losses in the Algerian camp was great: 800 dead. All Oases were to be reoccupied in 1849.

As soon as the oasis was besieged, the French army committed the worst cruelties by executing 1,500 people and cutting down 10,000 palm trees. All persons involved in this repression were promised senior offices by the colonial authorities of the time.



- ❶ 5,00
- ❷ 20/05/1998
- ❸ 45 x 30
- ❹ 14
- ❺ 300.000
- ❻ 30/04/2007
- ❼ S. A. Bentounes
- ❽ BA printing office

8 4 9

Biskra, a city of discoveries and spas

Biskra, centre of the resistance, is on the edge of the Aurès, 470km to the south of Algiers. The region is favoured by an ideal climate without excess temperatures around the solstices. There is no frost in winter (+10°C to +20°C in the daytime) nor is there any furnace in summer (+30°C to +40°C in the day). The richness of the soil favours the production of dates. On the outskirts of the city are villages with countless date groves such as M'lili, Mekhadma, Ourlel, Ouamech, Tolga and Lichana. The date is found in hundreds of varieties and is grown in abundance. The most famous is the Deglet Nour, considered to be the best in the world. Different tourist sites make Biskra a city of rest, discoveries and spas. There are many spas, such as Hammam Djerab, located at the foot of djebel Boughzel, 10km to the north-west of the city, and the famous Hammam Salihine.



Different tourist sites make Biskra a city of rest and discoveries.



1998

1992-2001



8 5 0

- ❶ 5,00 + 1,00
National solidarity
- ❷ 01/06/1998
- ❸ 25 x 35
- ❹ 14
- ❺ 300.000
- ❻ 30/04/2007
- ❼ K. Krim
- ❽ BA printing office



8 5 1

- ❶ 5,00 + 1,00
National solidarity
- ❷ 01/06/1998
- ❸ 35 x 25
- ❹ 14
- ❺ 300.000
- ❻ 30/04/2007
- ❼ M. Azouz
- ❽ BA printing office

International Children's Day

1 June, International Children's Day, is celebrated throughout the world. As many countries, Algeria considers this day as a major event of the year.

To protect children, humanity has set up a convention which Algeria, just like almost every country, has ratified. Children's right to a decent life is universally recognised as a fundamental right in addition to education, health and access to culture.

However, on the eve of the 3rd millennium, malnutrition, infectious diseases, children's involvement in wars and conflicts and their sexual and financial exploitation continue to be major problems which, here and there, make thousands of children human beings with an uncertain future. This situation is unacceptable.

It encourages more vigilance and mobilisation of governments, civil societies and everyone around actions and concrete development programmes and to fight against the plagues which threaten children. Algeria, as a lot of countries, is mindful of respecting the rights of all its children. It has implemented many programmes whose



The State has devoted major resources to the rights of the child.

aim is to encourage a dynamic of mutual aid and to activate the sources of solidarity towards children wounded by life, weakened, from deprived families or victims of violence.



Children's rights guaranteed

Independent Algeria's different constitutions make express reference to the protection of the child. The State has devoted major resources to uphold the rights of the child. This ranges from educational supervision and monitoring, medical prevention, juvenile protection, fighting against social plagues to integration into the work force. The permanent commitment of the Algerian public authorities is to ensure each child has a place in school. The democratisation of access to schooling and the free nature of the lessons has been an inalienable decision. In the field of health, real successes have been recorded. A voluntarist prevention policy has enabled child mortality to be reduced and favours more effective vaccination coverage.

Algeria chooses 1 June

In 1964, the UN General Assembly recommended [Resolution 836 (IX)] all countries to establish an International Children's Day which would be a day of international fraternity and understanding between children, as well as activities favouring the welfare of children from the entire world. It suggested to governments that this day be celebrated on the date which they felt most appropriate. 20 November marks the day on which the General Assembly adopted the Declaration of the Rights of the Child in 1959 and the Convention on the Rights of the Child signed in 1989.



SUMMARY



SEARCH



Tourism and environment

For tourism, the physical environment and the elements which constitute it are the raw material propitious to the development of tourist products from which the citizen and the economy directly benefit.

Vast environmental conservation programmes have been initiated by the State for many years now, increasingly integrating concerns in accordance with the economic and social necessities of the country.

Water, an element essential for life and work, is an invaluable resource to be protected and promoted. Likewise, our coasts are not saved from the plague of the pollution caused by the unconsciousness and ignorance of human beings which becomes a danger for the aquatic fauna and flora which are forever suffering from attacks. This situation is aggravated by destructive actions such as the over-extraction of sand, forest fires,

the deterioration of ground water, atmospheric pollution, etc. On the occasion of World Environment Day, celebrated every year on 5 June, we need to emphasise the interdependent nature of tourism and the environment as both sectors are fragile and can only coexist.

This is why, to create ecotourism, we should take account of the environment when building any infrastructure, whether it be by the sea, in the Sahara, climatic or thermal.

The environment constantly suffers from the throes of industrialisation and urbanisation throughout the world. This has encouraged the appearance, at the national and international level, of ecology movements carrying out, alongside the public authorities, large scale awareness actions to protect the environment – humanity's resource par excellence.

A Mediterranean Water Charter

Drawn up in 1995, the Barcelona process established a framework for relations between the countries of the Mediterranean Basin, based on partnership and collaboration in several domains. With regards the sensitive water sector, this process was preceded by two conferences in Algiers in 1990, then in Rome in 1992, during which the Ministers of Water of the countries of the Mediterranean region adopted the Mediterranean Water Charter. To take up the challenges posed by the problems of water in Algeria, the Algerian government put in place a new water policy based on new integrated management principles for the resource, as well as on profound institutional, legal and organisational reforms, compatible with the seriousness of the problems to be resolved.

Dam water El Mefrouch in Tlemcen.



8 5 2

- ❶ 5,00 Tourism and environment
- ❷ 04/06/1998
- ❸ 25 x 35
- ❹ 14
- ❺ 300.000
- ❻ 30/04/2007
- ❼ K. Krim
- ❽ BA printing office



8 5 3

- ❶ 10,00 Youth tourism
- ❷ 04/06/1998
- ❸ 35 x 25
- ❹ 14
- ❺ 300.000
- ❻ 30/04/2007
- ❼ K. Krim
- ❽ BA printing office



8 5 4

- ❶ 24,00 Taghit
- ❷ 04/06/1998
- ❸ 35 x 25
- ❹ 14
- ❺ 300.000
- ❻ 30/04/2007
- ❼ M. Azouz
- ❽ BA printing office



1998

1992-2001



8 5 5

- ❶ 5,00
- ❷ 03/08/1998
- ❸ 35 x 25
- ❹ 14
- ❺ 300.000
- ❻ 30/04/2007
- ❼ M. Azouz
- ❽ BA printing office

Arab Post Day

The Arabic Postal Union (UPA) was founded in Damascus (Syria) in 1952. On 28 July 1991, it took on the name of the Permanent Postal Commission within the General Secretariat of the League of Arab States. Its headquarters are in Cairo (Egypt).

Its aims are to organise and develop postal services and to work towards the unification of the services; to develop cooperation and solidarity and to reinforce the links between the member countries;

to introduce, as much as possible, more advantageous services to the customers of the Member States than those stipulated in the acts of the Universal Postal Union (UPU); to work for cooperation between the member countries and their delegations in view of adopting a single strategy in all domains related to postal activities, particularly during the international postal meetings; to coordinate and unify, as far as possible, the proposals of member countries during the meetings of the different bodies of the UPU; to cooperate with the League of Arab States, the UPU, the Restrictive Unions and the Arabic and International Organisations in the postal domain in

general and in the technical support sector in particular; to develop communications between the Arab peoples through efficient running of the postal services and to favour, in this domain, international collaboration and development.

During its 6th session, on 11 and 12 June 1997 in Cairo (Egypt), the Permanent Postal Commission decided to celebrate Arab Post Day every year on 3 August. This date marks the holding of the first meeting of the Postal Commission of the League of Arab States (Lebanon, 1946), in view of drawing up the Arab Postal Convention whose objective would be to reduce the postal rates and taxes between the Arab countries and to facilitate the postal relations and exchanges in order to consolidate the business and cultural links between the States of the Arab League. The post offices and authorities will dedicate this day to increasing awareness of the services and products offered in the postal domain and to giving a better image of the sector. It will also enable the efforts put into by the Arab States to modernise the post sector to be highlighted.

Automatic sorting

The first automatic mail sorting machines were developed in the industrialised countries in the middle of the 1960s.

These machines were based on the OCR (Optical Character Recognition) technology. The current sorting machines, which scan the entire address zone, are capable of reading and recognising the number and the street of the address, and of automatically reconciling them with the postman's rounds which, in postal jargon is GS3 (GS for General Sorting), the next stage is GS4, where the machine is capable of delivering the sorted mail in the order of the journey the postman takes on his round.

The sorting machines are capable of reading and recognising the number and the street of the dress.



SUMMARY



SEARCH



75th anniversary of Interpol

The International Criminal Police Organisation (Interpol) is an intergovernmental organisation whose aim is to ensure the cooperation of the criminal police authorities of each Member State in view of preventing and curbing common law offences.

Founded in 1923 under the name of the International Criminal Police Commission, today the Organisation has 176 member countries. Its headquarters have been in Lyon (France) since 1989.

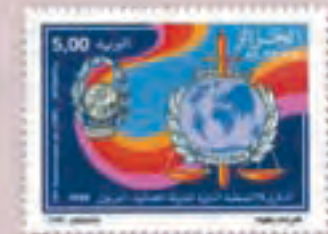
A general assembly composed of the delegates of the Member States meets annually to adopt the most important measures.

It works in collaboration with the executive committee responsible for preparing its deliberations and controlling the application of its decisions. The General

Secretariat ensures police cooperation on a daily basis. At its head, the General Secretariat, assisted by international civil servants, executes the decisions taken in the general assembly. Finally, a national central bureau is established in each Member State. Mindful of effective cooperation, it has to stay permanently in contact with the other bureaus, the authorities of its country and the general secretariat.

These different structures enable the organisation to fight against organised crime on a large scale, but its articles of association prohibit it from any intervention in political, military, religious or racial type matters.

Algeria joined this organisation during the 32nd session of the general assembly which was held in Helsinki (Finland) from 21 to 28 August 1963.



8 5 6

- ❶ 5,00
- ❷ 07/09/1998
- ❸ 35 x 25
- ❹ 14
- ❺ 300.000
- ❻ 30/04/2007
- ❼ K. Krim
- ❽ BA printing office

7,500 visitors a year

Every year, almost 2 million messages go through the general secretariat of Interpol via an ultra-secure telecommunications network. The General Secretariat employs 400 people. Interpol occupies a 14,500m² site within the framework of a free, 99-year lease offered by the city of Lyon.

Almost 7,500 people visit the organisation's headquarters each year, including journalists, politicians, conference delegates and specialised police officers.

Interpol works on priority activities, particularly public security and terrorism, given that it is always the responsibility of the national police of each of the member countries to ask for a sought after person to be recorded on the organisation's list.

Interpol's headquarters in Lyon (France).



An increasing level of cooperation

Interpol's 75th anniversary, in 1998, was the opportunity to take stock of the missions and future of this organisation, in order to draw up an exhaustive report on the state of progress of its intervention in the world. In 1998, Interpol's missions in Africa increased by 68%, although the increase in the total number of missions was only just over 8%.



1998

1992-2001



857

- ❶ 5,00 Photograph of the government
- ❷ 19/09/1998
- ❸ 45 x 30
- ❹ 14
- ❺ 300.000
- ❻ 30/04/2007
- ❼ According to photo
- ❽ BA printing office

40th anniversary of the founding of the GPRA

Four years after the start of the National Liberation War, on 1 November 1954, to free Algeria from the French colonialism, it became necessary to consolidate the Algerian Revolution through an official political institutional to represent the country in international institutions and organisations.

The founding of the *Gouvernement provisoire de la République algérienne* (GPRA - Provisional Government of the Algerian Republic) responded to a imperative of major importance for the completion of the institutions of the Revolution in view of conducting the negotiations with the French government. The aim of this act was to thwart the manoeuvres of the successive French government which, each time, declared that the Algerian Revolution had no official institution with which it could negotiate on the Algerian issue.

The Coordination and Execution Council, in application of the decisions of the National Council of the Algerian Revolution taken during the meeting held from 22 to 28 August 1957, decided on the establishment of the Provisional Government of the Algerian Republic. The solemn declaration of the founding of the GPRA was pronounced on 19 September 1958 simultaneously in Cairo, Tunis and Rabat.

Appointed as president, Ferhat Abbas announced the founding of the provisional government in his first speech and focussed on the sacrifices made by the Algerian people to achieve the objective of the fight, namely the liberation and independence of Algeria. He confirmed that Algeria was not French and that the GPRA was committed to respecting the international conventions and the decisions and resolutions of the



The members of the GPRA meeting in Tunis on 6 February 1962 (from left to right) : Saïd Mohammedi, Belkacem Krim, President Benyoucef Benkhedda, Lakdhar Bentobbal, Saâd Dahlab, M'hamed Yazid.

The Manifesto of the Algerian People

On 10 February 1943, Ferhat Abbas, then 44, published the Manifesto of the Algerian People with the signature of 28 elected Muslims. In this document, the signatories demanded full autonomy for Algeria with an equal participation of all inhabitants in political affairs, its own Constitution, an agrarian reform and the recognition of the Arabic language alongside French. Ferhat Abbas founded the *Union démocratique du manifeste algérien* (UDMA - Democratic Union of the Algerian Manifesto) in 1946.



SUMMARY



SEARCH



institutions of the United Nations and to adopting the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. Immediately after the founding of the GPRA, several countries recognised it, including the United Arab Republic (Egypt and Syria), Iraq, the Yemen, Libya, Tunisia, Morocco, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Jordan, the Peoples Republic of China, North Korea, North Vietnam, the Sudan, Indonesia and the Peoples Republic of Mongolia. As of this date, the GPRA carried out diplomatic activities with the members and the non-members of the UN in order to exert pressure on France in view of

finding a final solution to the Algerian issue. The GPRA had three governments. Mr Ferhat Abbas was the president of the first two and Mr Benyoucef Benkhedda was appointed president of the third.

The durations of the three governments are from 1958 to 1960 for the first, from 1960 to 1961 for the second and from 1961 to 1962 for the third.

The GPRA established itself as the sole representative up until the cease-fire agreement on 19 March 1962 and led Algeria until it regained its independence on 5 July 1962.



Benyoucef Benkhedda, 10 July 1962, in Algiers during the first meeting of the GPRA since the declaration of independence.



Press conference led by Ferhat Abbas, 29 September 1959 in Tunis.

The support of French speaking Switzerland

There were many sympathisers of the national cause in French speaking Switzerland. Communists, socialists, left-wing Christians, members of the Democratic Movement, students, etc. handed out leaflets, delivered the newspaper *El Moudjahid* and housed members of the FLN. The Editions lausannoises de la cité published texts prohibited in France, whereas in the border regions, Swiss militants, such as André Bösiger, helped Algerians, who were sought after in France for belonging to the FLN, cross the boarder. A delegation from the Algerian Red Crescent and dozens of Algerian nationalist militants found themselves on the soil of the Helvetic Confederation, including the President and the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the GPRA, Ferhat Abbas and Saâd Dahlab.



1998

1992-2001

National Diplomacy Day



- ❶ 5,00
- ❷ 08/10/1998
- ❸ 35 x 35
- ❹ 14
- ❺ 300.000
- ❻ 30/04/2007
- ❼ S. A. Bentounes
- ❽ BA printing office

8 5 8

8 October 1962 is a date which marked the freedom fight of the Algerian people. This is the day on which National Diplomacy Day is celebrated every year.

Algerian diplomacy has enabled Algeria to be accepted in the international institutions, particularly within the United Nations (UN) on 8 October 1962, at the time of the holding of its tenth session.

At the time when, inside the country, the freedom fight was undermining the colonial presence, Algerian diplomacy multiplied its offensives on the international scale and its presence in the different regional forums and international meetings. This is very clearly expressed in the declaration of 1 November 1954 which stipulates in its objectives “the internationalisation of the Algerian problem”, strengthened two years later by the Soummam platform. Algerian diplomacy started with a significant participation in the Afro-Asian Conference in Bandung (Indonesia) on 18 April 1955. Foreign support for the National Liberation War increasingly grew after this

event, thanks to a dynamic diplomatic action which rallied to the national causes increasingly numerous voices. On 30 March 1958 a Day of Solidarity with Fighting Algeria was celebrated throughout the world. During this period, the Provisional Government of the Algerian Republic (GRPA) was recognised by several countries. All these efforts and these successes undoubtedly led the UN General Assembly, on 19 December 1960, to recognise the right of the Algerian people to self determination and independence.

Algerian diplomacy marked from its impression the freedom fight of the country thanks to people such as :
- Saâd Dahlab (1919), secretary general of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs within the first GPRA (1958-1960); he was to become head of Algerian diplomacy in the third GPRA (1961-1962);

- Belkacem Krim (1922-1970) who led the Algerian delegation in the Evian negotiations which led to the signature of the cease-fire agreement on 19 March 1962.

Algeria 109th member of the UN

8 October 1962 marks the official acceptance of Algeria within the United Nations (UN). Hence, Algeria became its 109th member, thus emerging on the international scene. This accession not only marked the end of an atrocious war suffered and borne by the Algerian people for almost eight years, but also was the result of 132 years of armed popular resistance and fight on the political, legal and diplomatic fields for the recovery of national sovereignty. Algerian diplomacy, which was able to counter the colonialist propaganda, is demonstrated in its determination to devote all its efforts not only for its own fight, but also for the emancipation of people from the third world which will be at the centre of its constant preoccupations.



Abdallah Baâli (in the centre) Algerian ambassador to the UN in 2004.



SUMMARY



SEARCH



35th anniversary of the Algerian Olympic Committee



The stadium built in Tokyo for the 1964 Olympic Games.

On 18 October 1998, the Algerian Olympic Committee is celebrating its 35th anniversary. Indeed, it was in 1963 that fifteen federation presidents, namely Messrs Maouche Mohand Amokrane (football), Larfaoui Mustapha (swimming), Benbelkacem Amar (handball), Chérifi Ali (basketball), Belguedj Abderrahmane (boxing), Bourkaïb Kaddour (volleyball), Agoulmine Mustapha (athletics), Medjebri Benaïssa (cycling), Abdelhamid Mohamed (gymnastics), Benmerabet Zerrouk (tennis), Benachour Abdelkader (judo), Ouadah (fencing), Bouayed (wrestling), Boudiaf (equestrian sports) and Messadi (weight-lifting and body-building), met under the presidency of Sadek Batel, under-secretary of State for Sports at the time, decided to create the first Algerian Olympic body.

The elections made in this founding meeting enabled the creation of the first executive bureau composed of twelve members, seven of which elected federation presidents and five important people chosen for services rendered to Algerian sport. Dr Maouche was its president, Messrs Larfaoui and Benbelkacem secretary general and treasurer, respectively. The other members were Messrs Chérifi, Bourkaïb, Belguedj and Agoulmine for the federations and Messrs Makouf Boualem (JFLN), Kaïd Ahmed (UGTA), Allam Mohamed (MJS), Kara Terki Mahmoud (APN) and Allahoum Abdelmadjid (MDN) as important persons.

After it was founded, the Algerian Olympic Committee had to become part of the international Olympic family through the recognition of the International Olympic



Two Algerians in the IOC

The IOC, which has two Algerians in it, has 111 members, mostly admitted through cooptation. When it was founded, 12 countries were affiliated to it compared to 197 today. Presided over by the Spaniard Juan Antonia Samaranch since 1980, assisted by three vice presidents and an executive board, the IOC also has specialised commissions: drug testing, television, solidarity, protocol, etc. Its members meet once a year, but may hold extraordinary sessions. The IOC draws its resources from the membership fees of its members, sums paid by the host cities of the Olympic Games and from the televised broadcasting rights of the Olympic competitions.



8 5 9

- ❶ 5,00
- ❷ 18/10/1998
- ❸ 35 x 25
- ❹ 14
- ❺ 300.000
- ❻ 30/04/2007
- ❼ K. Krim
- ❽ BA printing office



1998

1992-2001



Committee (IOC). This was given in the Innsbruck (Austria) session during the 1964 Winter Olympics. On this occasion, the membership application presented by the two Algerian representatives, M^r Maouche and M^r Larfaoui, was given the necessary approval enabling Algeria to then become a member of the international Olympic family.

In October 1964, the Algerian flag waved for the first time in an Olympiad. This was in Tokyo (Japan) where Algeria was present with a small delegation comprised of M^r Maouche and M^r Larfaoui as well as the gymnast Mohamed Lazhari who would become the first athlete involved in the Olympic Games. From then on, Algeria took part in all meetings, with the exception of the one held in Montreal in 1976 which was boycotted by all African countries due to the problem of apartheid.

Likewise, our country has participated, both regionally and continentally, in all Olympic-type events such as the Mediterranean, Arab and African Games. Better still, Algeria hosted the Mediterranean Games in 1975 and the African Games in 1978 and it was during these games that Algeria had an easy passage into the alliance of sporting nations by winning its first international medals.

Since then, Algerian Olympism and sport has constantly grown. In the Los Angeles Olympics, two of its boxers, Mustapha Moussa and Mohamed Zaoui won the first bronze medals for Algeria.

This first success was reinforced by the first gold medal won in wrestling by Hassiba Boulmerka in the 1992 Barcelona Olympics, whereas Hocine Soltani won bronze in boxing. Finally, in Atlanta (USA, 1996), Algeria won



The Algerian delegation at the Athens Olympic Games.

two gold medals thanks to Noureddine Morceli (1,500m) and Hocine Soltani (boxing) and a bronze medal thanks to Mohamed Bahari (boxing) – medals which add to Algerian Olympic awards.

In the dawn of the 3rd millennium, the Algerian Olympic Committee is one of the rare, if not the only, to have two of its members, Mr Mohamed Zerguini and Mr Mustaph Larfaoui, in the IOC and this may be considered a privilege as only the countries who have already organised Olympic Games are entitled to have seats in the representative institution of the international Olympic movement.

Mohamed Lazhari, the first Algerian at the Olympic Games

In 1964, the world of sport had all eyes glued on Tokyo. This was the first time that the Olympic Games took place in Asia, in a country with different conceptions and habits than the West. During these games, 5,500 athletes from 94 countries competed in 20 sporting events.

The gymnast Mohamed Yamani, better known as Mohamed Lazhari, was the first and only Algerian athlete to have participated in these Olympic Games. He was accompanied by the Secretary General of the Algerian Olympic Committee of the time, Mustapha Larfaoui, and by its president, the late Dr Mohand Amokrane Maouche.



On the right, Mohamed Lazhari, gymnast.



SUMMARY



SEARCH



Marine birds

The Osprey *Pandion haliaetus*

This is a large bird of prey with straight wings. It feeds on the produce of its fishing in lakes, rivers and bays. This is a species whose population in the Mediterranean is greatly threatened and numerous countries have taken measures to protect it.

In Algeria, it nests on the coastal cliffs and is found in the west of Oran and in the Algerian Far East, near the Tunisian border.

Audouin's Gull *Larus audouinii*

Just like common gulls, it is part of the Laridae family. It is smaller than the yellow-legged gull observed in all environments. It is more restrictive in terms of food and this is why it is strictly a marine bird.

A few years ago, its world population was threatened with extinction. Several countries, particularly those of the south of Europe took draconian measures to preserve it. Today, thanks to these measures, the world's population is increasing. Audouin's gull is still very rare in Algeria and has been on the list of protected non-domestic animal species since 1983.

The Shag *Phalacrocorax aristotelis*

Smaller than the great cormorant, it is entirely dark green in colour. The feathers above the head curl up in a crest, hence its name. Unlike the great cormorant, the shag is strictly a marine bird and is less widespread.

In Algeria, it nests on islets not far off the coast and can be observed in Oranie and the far east of the country. The shag has been on the list of protected animals species in Algeria since 1983.

The Great Cormorant *Phalacrocorax carbo*

This large aquatic bird, dark with large white spots on its flanks in the nesting period, is very widespread in the north of Europe down to the Mediterranean Basin. It frequents both marine environments and interior aquatic environments: lakes, swamps, ponds and aquacultural raceways. It prefers calm environments which enable it to fish for its food without too much difficulty. In Algeria, it is a lot more widespread in the winter period.

Protected animal species

Legally, there is a law on the environment which stipulates that the list of non-domestic animal species is fixed by taking account of the restoring conditions of the natural populations or of their habitat and of the protection requirements of some animal species during the periods and circumstances when they are generally vulnerable.

An application decree sets down the list of protected species. Other texts protect the animal and plant species, such as the decree no. 83-509 of 20 August 1983 on protected non-domestic animal species, completed by the ministerial order of 17 January 1995.

A tern.



8 6 0

- 1 5,00 The Osprey
- 2 11/11/1998
- 3 35 x 25
- 4 14
- 5 300.000
- 6 30/04/2007
- 7 S. A. Bentounes
- 8 BA printing office



8 6 1

- 1 10,00 Audouin's gull
- 2 11/11/1998
- 3 35 x 25
- 4 14
- 5 300.000
- 6 30/04/2007
- 7 S. A. Bentounes
- 8 BA printing office



8 6 2

- 1 24,00 Shag
- 2 11/11/1998
- 3 25 x 35
- 4 14
- 5 300.000
- 6 30/04/2007
- 7 S. A. Bentounes
- 8 BA printing office



8 6 3

- 1 30,00 Great Cormorant
- 2 11/11/1998
- 3 25 x 35
- 4 14
- 5 300.000
- 6 30/04/2007
- 7 S. A. Bentounes
- 8 BA printing office



1998

1992-2001

50th anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights



- 1 5,00
- 2 10/12/1998
- 3 35 x 25
- 4 14
- 5 300.000
- 6 30/04/2007
- 7 K. Krim
- 8 BA printing office

8 6 4



- 1 24,00
- 2 10/12/1998
- 3 35 x 25
- 4 14
- 5 300.000
- 6 30/04/2007
- 7 K. Krim
- 8 BA printing office

8 6 5

Already mentioned in the Society of Nations pact, human rights gained recognition in the aftermath of the Second World War with the creation of the United Nations whose charter drawn up in 1945 in the San Francisco Conference, emphasises: “We, the peoples of the United Nations, reaffirm our faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person, in the equal rights of men and women and nations large and small, have decided to combine our efforts to achieve these plans.”

Taking support from these foundations, as well as the provisions contained in the Charter of the United Nations itself, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, whose 50th anniversary is being celebrated by humanity this year, was declared on 10 December 1948 by the UN General Assembly [Resolution 217.A – III]. A text aimed at the entire planet, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights consists of 30 articles introduced by seven grounds.

It is presented as the ideal to be achieved by all peoples and all nations, so that all individuals and all parts of society, throughout the world, endeavour to develop the respect of the rights of the human person and to progressively ensure their recognition and their universal and effective application.

Through its adhesion, in 1963, to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, Algeria expressed its

commitment to this vast global action of promoting and protecting human rights without any discrimination. This interest is furthermore illustrated by the significant number of international or regional agreements and charters related to human rights and to which the country has become a Party State from its independence to present day.



The Dalai-Lama, Nobel Peace Prize 1989, during the fiftieth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.



The San Francisco Conference

The San Francisco Conference, which was held in the big Californian city in 1945, brought together delegates from fifty countries representing about 80% of the world's population, including men of all races, of all religions and of all continents, resolved to establish an organisation which would protect the peace and would help to create a better world. The Conference's agenda included the Dumbarton Oaks proposals (from the name of a Washington hotel), on the basis of which an acceptable charter for all countries would be drafted. 3,500 people, including delegates, advisors, administrative personnel and members of the secretariat, took part in the conference. The San Francisco Conference was the largest international meeting.



SUMMARY



SEARCH





Seat of United Nations in New York

History of Resolution 217A

The UN Commission on Human Rights was comprised of 18 members from different political, cultural and religious backgrounds. Eleanor Roosevelt, the widow of the American President Franklin D. Roosevelt, presided over the committee drawing up the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. Alongside her were the Frenchman René Cassin, who wrote the initial text of the Declaration, the Committee's Reporter, the Lebanese Charles Malik, Vice-President Peng Chung Chang from China, and John Humphrey of Canada, Director of the United Nations Division of Human Rights, who prepared the first plan of the Declaration. But there is no doubt that it was the insistence of President Roosevelt's widow that really enabled the adoption of the Declaration.

The Commission met for the first time in 1947. The final text was drafted by René Cassin and handed to the Commission on Human Rights that met in Geneva. The draft declaration sent to all Member States of the UN at the time for them to add their comments was known as the draft declaration of Geneva. The first declaration draft was proposed in September 1948 with the participation of more than 50 Member States in the final drafting. Through its resolution 217 A (III) of 10 December 1948, the General Assembly, meeting in Paris, adopted the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, with the abstentions of eight countries, but no rejection. The full text of the UDHR was put together in less than two years in a world divided between the East and West Blocks.



1998

1992-2001

National Diplomacy Day



- ❶ 5,00
- ❷ 08/10/1998
- ❸ 35 x 35
- ❹ 14
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- ❼ S. A. Bentounes
- ❽ BA printing office

8 5 8

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*Abdallah Baâli Algerian
ambassador to the UN in 2004.*



SUMMARY



SEARCH





Cave paintings, Tassili



SUMMARY



SEARCH





SUMMARY



SEARCH



1999

1992-2001



8 6 6

- 1 5,00 Comb
- 2 20/01/1999
- 3 25 x 35
- 4 14
- 5 300.000
- 6 30/04/2007
- 7 K. Krim
- 8 BA printing office



8 6 7

- 1 10,00 Card
- 2 20/01/1999
- 3 35 x 25
- 4 14
- 5 300.000
- 6 30/04/2007
- 7 K. Krim
- 8 BA printing office



8 6 8

- 1 20,00 Spindle
- 2 20/01/1999
- 3 25 x 35
- 4 14
- 5 300.000
- 6 30/04/2007
- 7 K. Krim
- 8 BA printing office



8 6 9

- 1 24,00 Weaving loom
- 2 20/01/1999
- 3 25 x 35
- 4 14
- 5 300.000
- 6 30/04/2007
- 7 K. Krim
- 8 BA printing office

Wool tools

To make clothes, rugs, tents and other products, we use tools specially designed for this use.

Comb

This is a board of about 80cm long and 20cm wide, fitted with 15cm to 18cm high iron teeth at one of its ends. These teeth are placed in equal numbers on two parallel rows. The comb is supported by a sort of foot which may be any object whatsoever. In the weaver's hand, it enables a certain amount of vitality in the work.

Card

The card consists of two palettes about 20cm long and 15cm wide, each having a sleeve with, on one side, a leather covered box containing metallic needles. The card is used to bring the wool together in view of spinning it.

Spindle

This is a sort of long sleeved moulder. The spindle consists of a round stem made of hard wood, progressively tapered to a point at one end. Some points are fitted with a fish-hook shaped hook at the other end. This stem goes into a small wooden disk, generally made of olive tree wood.

This tool enables the wool tuft to be drawn down with a wide balancing movement, whilst controlling the thread setting.

Weaving loom

The high warp (haute lisse) loom carries the warp threads in the vertical direction and is no more than 2.50m wide. It is made up of four wooden parts: two vertical frames and two horizontal beams.

There is also the low warp (lisse basse) loom for weaving threads (tent accessories).

The loom is made of local materials, such as the wood of the olive tree and reed.



Wool

The use of wool as a textile fibre is largely found from the bronze age in the Northern countries (around 1600-1500 AD), particularly in full pieces discovered in the peatlands. Very quickly, the wool produced in the Mediterranean, which was fine and comfortable, was able to establish itself for exporting. Wool has a great utility, as it enables the manufacture of solid clothes, designed mainly to protect people against the cold and bad weather. The properties of wool are its warmth, elasticity and its waterproof qualities. The wool fabric, mainly used in clothing but also used as blankets and hangings, over the ages became a fantastic success with the manufacturing of cloths to which weaving gives a wonderful downy appearance and a solid surface.



SUMMARY



SEARCH



Chahid Day

The commemoration of the National Chahid Day symbolises the loyalty to the thousands of Algerians who sacrificed their lives for Algeria to be free and independent. It is also one of the most significant historic dates of the revolutionary past of our people.

Each commemoration is the opportunity to focus on the importance to be given to the national history and to its teaching to the young generations who must preserve this sacred link with their glorious past and the revolutionary history of their liberated country gained at the price of immense sacrifices and sufferings endured for 132 years.

Officially declared on 18 February 1990, Chahid Day today aims to pay resounding tribute to the chauhada who placed their ideal of freedom above all else and gave their lives for the independence of their country.

The declaration of the birth of the Front de libération nationale (FLN – National Liberation front) and the appeal of 1 November addressed to the people on the eve of the National Liberation War officially announced the start of the latter.

This would, according to the data of the Ministry of the Moudjahidine, start with the participation of 1,200 fighters spread throughout the national territory, equipped with some 400 weapons and a few handmade

bombs only. The Revolution then became increasingly larger and mobilised thousands of Algerian men and women.

Upon independence, one and a half million chahids had been killed in action. These are sacrifices which will record the Algerian Revolution in the memory of the entire planet's peoples and will set down the path for future generations who will keep from their ancestors an immeasurable thirst for freedom and a pride which is no longer denied.



870

- ❶ 5,00
- ❷ 18/02/1999
- ❸ 29 x 43
- ❹ 14
- ❺ 300.000
- ❻ 30/04/2007
- ❼ K. Krim
- ❽ BA printing office

The ALN military strategy

In its confrontation with the French army, the ALN had adopted the guerrilla strategy based on the surprise effect and knowledge of the land. This strategy succeeded in ensuring it numerous military successes, given that the execution of such operations did not require the use of great resources but called for reduced groups equipped with light armoury.

The ALN practiced guerrilla warfare throughout the National Liberation War without entering into a traditional military confrontation with the French army, except in case of necessity. This found its justification in the unbalance of the forces between the two armies in presence. This method has had among other consequences, the submission of the enemy to harsh tests, the dispersion of its forces and the destruction of its vital economic installations.



1999

1992-2001

Fruit tree flowers



871

- 1 5,00 The Pear Tree
- 2 17/03/1999
- 3 35 x 25
- 4 14
- 5 300.000
- 6 30/04/2007
- 7 S. A. Bentounes
- 8 BA printing office



872

- 1 10,00 The Plum Tree
- 2 17/03/1999
- 3 35 x 25
- 4 14
- 5 300.000
- 6 30/04/2007
- 7 S. A. Bentounes
- 8 BA printing office



873

- 1 24,00 The Orange Tree
- 2 17/03/1999
- 3 25 x 35
- 4 14
- 5 300.000
- 6 30/04/2007
- 7 S. A. Bentounes
- 8 BA printing office



Orange tree flowers.

The Pear Tree

The pear tree is a fruit tree from the Rosaceae family whose fruit is called a pear. The tree can reach 15m tall and is pyramid-shaped. The fruit formation is done on the 2 year old branches, whereas the blossoming is early (March – April). The production is sensitive to weather changes and to bacterial diseases. The pear tree dreads the dryness of the air and the soil. Self-compatible, it requires a pollinating variety. The propagation is done by grafting onto a quince tree or another pear tree (transplantation). Irrigation is essential to regulate the produce. The pear tree, which covers an area of 11,658ha, is grown throughout the national territory with a certain

amount of concentration in the wilayas of Aïn Defla, Bêjaïa, Batna and Tizi Ouzou. The most common varieties are the guyot, the Williams, the passe-crassane, the doyenné du comice, the beurré-hardy, the Alexandrie, the conference and the Packam's triumph.

The Plum Tree

This a fruit tree from the Rosaceae family. It is grown for its fruit, the plum, which is eaten raw or dry (prune). This rustic tree adapts to numerous climates and various types of soil. There are two groups of plum trees. The first is a slow growing tree and includes the following species: *Prunus domestica* (common plum tree) and *Prunus insititia* (Mirabelle plum tree).

An interesting nutritional composition

The plum has been known since Ancient Times and it was by chance, during a year of over-production, that the plum-growing monks noticed that the sun-drying of this fruit enabled it to be kept throughout the year: the prune was thus born. Greatly appreciated in Algeria, the prune has a very interesting nutritional composition: 100g of prunes provide about 210 calories, 93% of which of a glucidic origin (glucose, fructose and sorbitol).

The prune is also rich in fibres and antioxidants (beta-carotene, vitamins E and C) and in minerals (potassium, manganese, magnesium, cooper, iron). This composition explains its medical properties. Its richness in fibres accelerates the intestinal transit and the sorbitol contained within it stimulates the biliary and intestinal function. Its richness in antioxidants also makes it play a protective role against cardio-vascular diseases, cancers and ageing.



SUMMARY



SEARCH



The second is a fast growing tree and includes the following species: *Prunus salicina* (called Golden Japan and Methely) and *Prunus cerasifera* (myrobalan particularly used as root stock).

The plum tree dreads the springtime frost – the earliest, the Japanese Plum Tree, is very sensitive to it -, as well as wind and drought when the fruits start growing. It is propagated by grafting mostly cleft grafting or notch grafting on a dormant bud. Plantation is done depending on the strength of the root stock and of the variety. For the auto-sterile varieties, a pollinating tree has to be planted every eight rows. Alternation is very frequent in the plum tree. Appreciated for its fruits, the plum tree covers an area of 7,160ha over all wilayas of Algeria, mainly in Tlemcen, Médéa, Tipaza, Tizi Ouzou, Boumerdès, Béjaïa and Batna.

The Orange Tree

The orange tree is a small tree from the Rutaceae family with greatly appreciated fruits. It covers an area of 28,000ha grown in the Mitidja, the plains of the Chélif, the outskirts of Habra and Hacine as well as the plains of Annaba and Skikda. The *Citrus sinensis* orange tree is a citrus with few or non-thorny branches.

The fruit, called orange, is spherical in shape and has 8 to 15 easily detachable segments. The pulp contained in the segments is juicy, slightly acidic, rich in sugar and in vitamins and is orangey yellow or dark red (blood orange) in colour.

The characteristic smell comes from numerous vesicles containing an essential oil located in the thickness of their zest. The orange is sturdy fruit, but when it is too ripe, it rots easily.

The orange tree is propagated by budding. The oranges are harvested from November to April, up until June for the late ones.

The weather requirements are great and the water requirements are very high (1,200mm, half of which between March and April). The soil must be permeable. Among the varieties of oranges grown in Algeria, there are the navels (Thomson, Washington), the blood oranges and the Valencia Late.



Apple tree flowers.

Boufarik, the capital of oranges

The orange is part of Algerian culture and the region of Boufarik, in the Mitidja, is its capital. The growing of citrus fruits, which dates back to the 9th century, is quite recent in Algeria, compared to other crops which date back to Antiquity, such as cereals, olives, grapes or dates. Muslims were the first to bring citrus fruits into the region located between China and India where this fruit originally comes from. Thereafter, trade between the East and the West enabled the distribution of this new crop which reached as far as Europe. The first imported variety was the bigarade or the bitter orange called “narendj” in Arabic which, then, became orange in French.



1999

1992-2001



- ❶ 5,00
- ❷ 15/04/1999
- ❸ 29 x 43
- ❹ 14
- ❺ 300.000
- ❻ 30/04/2007
- ❼ S. A. Bentounes
- ❽ BA printing office

874

Presidential election

The presidential election planned for April 1999 will, without any doubt, be an important and decisive stage in the political and institutional life of the nation.

Hence, shortly after the completion of the institutional structure initiated in 1995 with the election of the President of the Republic, the revision of the Constitution and the local elections (Communal Popular Assemblies, Wilaya Popular Assemblies) and the legislative elections, the Algerian people is called upon once again to elect the President of the Republic in the spring of 1999 within the institutional framework which it, itself, adopted to exercise its fundamental choices.

Indeed, citizens can choose the man who will head up the country's number one institution in a context marked by the pluralism of the projects and candidates, as well as by the expressed desire to reinforce the democratic practices in the political life of the country.

The month of April 1999 therefore presents itself as a specific moment in history insofar as it is a superior stage reached by the Algerian people in its democracy-establishing process whilst effectively respecting the diversity of the action plans in view of making the principle of rotation, the basis of democracy and the republican spirit, a reality.

This approach implemented by the public authorities will enable Algeria to start off the 3rd millennium with all the conditions that are essential for progress, justice and prosperity, a legitimate aspiration of the Algerian society.

The presidential election, planned for 15 April 1999, results from this dynamic vision and will be the opportunity for the Algerian people to express its hopes and its determination to build a future for its children in peace and whilst respecting everyone.



Abdelaziz Bouteflika in Tizi Ouzou on april 2nd, 1999.



The president Bouteflika

In December 1998, Mr Abdelaziz Bouteflika shared his decision to present himself, as an independent candidate, for the expected presidential election of April 1999. He was elected President of the Republic on 15 April 1999 with 74% of the votes, thus becoming the 7th president of independent Algeria. He took his oath on 29 April. Once he took office, President Abdelaziz Bouteflika reaffirmed his determination to restore security, peace and stability. With this aim, he initiated a legislative Civil Concord process endorsed on 16 September 1999 by a referendum with 98% of the votes in favour.



SUMMARY



SEARCH



Traditions and heritage

Ceramic mosaic (Tlemcen – 14th century)

This mosaic is made of ceramic marquetry tiles with geometric and floral knot-work coming from the Tachfiniya madrasa (Tlemcen, 720 of Hegira – approx. 1318 AD). It is a combination of varnished pieces of different colours cut following a design and embedded into each other. These pieces are moulded, fired, then enamelled and re-fired beforehand. They will be assembled and linked to each other with a sand and chalk mortar which is fixed on the wall to be decorated by bone or wooden pins sealed in the joints.

Ceramic marquetry is used to decorate minarets, wall-linings and Valence paving of the Tachfiniya madrasa or other religious buildings. The most often used colours are green, yellow and manganese brown.

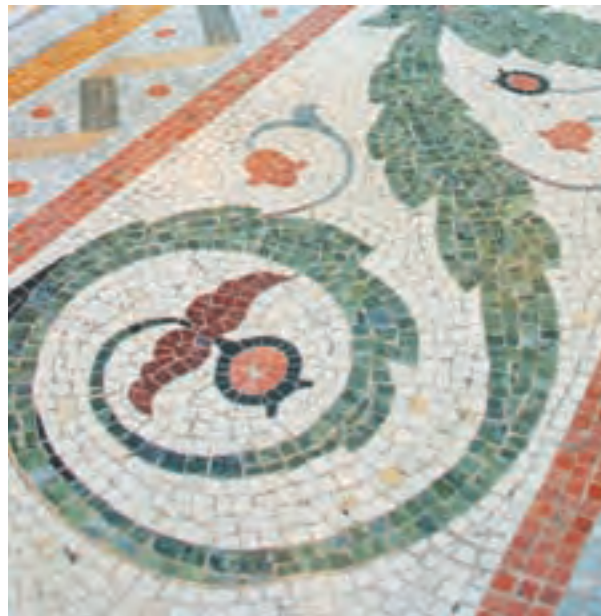
Ceramic mosaics (Kalaâ des Béni Hammad – 11th century)

The marquetrys of the Kalaâ des Béni Hammad – 5th century of Hegira – are created by juxtaposing regular shapes, cut into the terra cotta, then placed in the kiln and covered with enamel which is set with a second firing. These marquetrys are placed on the ground to be used as paving or are applied against walls.

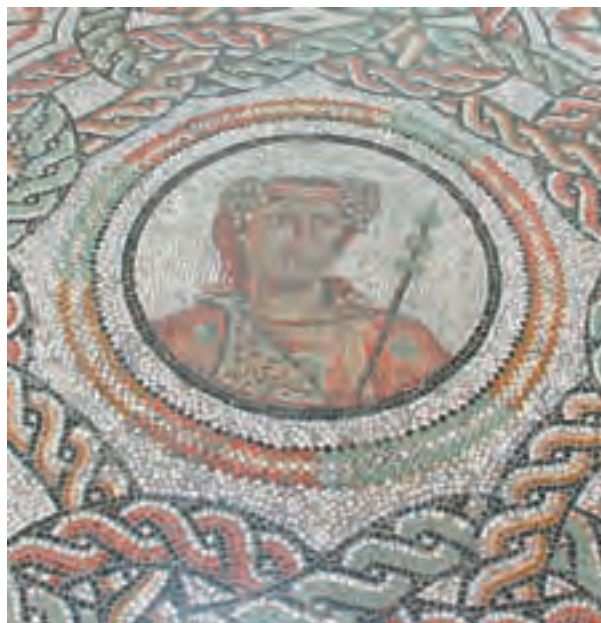
Built in a cross shape with cut patches, placed around an eight-branched star, these ceramic marquetrys are solid coloured: green, white or purple.

This tile mosaic bears metallic reflective painted patterns with an epigraphy of monumental characters called Kufics. In Western Islamic ceramics, we see two usual inscriptions, wishes or prayer formulas: “el moulk” (royalty) and “el youmn” (happiness). The second of these formulas, clearly expressed on the metallic reflective coated plaques, seem to have become a sort of cliché of the Kalaâ des Béni Hammad tile potters.

This technique, which is still used today under the name of zellidj, is still associated with the decoration of places of worship and sumptuous residences.



Mosaic.



Roman mosaics at the Museum of Antiquities of Algiers.



875

- ❶ 5,00 Ceramic mosaic
Tlemcen – 14th century
- ❷ 18/04/1999
- ❸ 25 x 35
- ❹ 14
- ❺ 300.000
- ❻ 30/04/2007
- ❼ K. Krim
- ❽ BA printing office



876

- ❶ 10,00 Ceramic mosaic - Kalaâ
des Béni Hammad – 11th century
- ❷ 18/04/1999
- ❸ 25 x 35
- ❹ 14
- ❺ 300.000
- ❻ 30/04/2007
- ❼ K. Krim
- ❽ BA printing office



877

- ❶ 20,00 Cradle
- ❷ 18/04/1999
- ❸ 35 x 25
- ❹ 14
- ❺ 300.000
- ❻ 30/04/2007
- ❼ K. Krim
- ❽ BA printing office



878

- ❶ 24,00 Skampla
- ❷ 18/04/1999
- ❸ 35 x 25
- ❹ 14
- ❺ 300.000
- ❻ 30/04/2007
- ❼ K. Krim
- ❽ BA printing office



1999

1992-2001



Cradle

This is the bed of any young child often designed to be able to rock them in it. It is made of brightly coloured painted wood, with non-fixed feet in an arch-shape and the decoration is one of floral patterns with a calligraphic inscription speaking about wisdom.

Skampla

This rectangular tea table from the 18th century (Ottoman period), measuring 83cm long, 37cm wide and 63cm high, is made of wood sculpted using the embedding technique. This table is decorated with plants painted using water colours. Green, orange and gold are the most used colours. Other tables bear calligraphies in the name of the craftsman, such as “Hadj El Bled”, or “El Djazaïr”. The surface of the table is adorned with a set of square tiles or zellidj made in Delft (Holland) and whose use was widespread in Algiers in particular and in Algeria in general. This table is a very rare piece whose model is exhibited at the National Museum of Antiquities in Algiers.



The elegance of Arabic writing is the origin of the development of calligraphy.

Elegant writing

The elegant angular writing appropriate for sculpture on stone appeared at the end of the 7th century in the first Koranic manuscripts. The Holy Koran is the favoured medium for calligraphic decoration in the artistic production of Islam.

The elegance of Arabic writing is the origin of the development of calligraphy which decorates, other than the pages of the Holy Koran, the mosques and furniture, with Koranic inscriptions.

The diacritic signs placed above the letters are painted in red, and the golden adornments which separate the sourates are affixed in black writing. In the 12th century, during the Seldjoukid period, the naskhi was developed, a cursive, fluid and supple writing which was to become modern Arabic.



7th African Games Johannesburg 1999



Opening ceremony of the Johannesburg African Games.

The 1963 Dakar Friendship Games were the prelude to the holding of the first African Games. Brazzaville was nominated to host them in 1965. Algeria participated in them and won 12 medals (2 gold, 3 silver and 7 bronze). In order to better manage the organisation of the African Games, the continental managers of African sport created, in December 1996, under the aegis of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU), the Supreme Council for Sports in Africa (SCSA). This supreme body for African sport appointed Lagos (Nigeria) as the host city of the African Games. Thirty-nine countries took part in it from 7 to 18 July 1973, including Algeria who won 24 medals (4 gold, 6 silver and 14 bronze) and was ranked in 6th place. Candidate for the organisation of the 3rd Games, Algeria hosted them with great pomp and ceremony in July 1978.

Our athletes won 65 medals (21 gold, 19 silver and 25 bronze). Forty-five countries participated in these games, which is a record up to today.

9 years were needed, i.e. 1987, to see the 4th Games in Nairobi (Kenya) after several delays due to financial difficulties. The frequency is not respected. During these games, Algeria won 66 medals (17 gold, 25 silver and 24 bronze). Cairo (Egypt) honoured its commitments and organised the 5th African Games in 1991 in the imposed deadlines. Algeria won fame here, winning 100 medals (29 gold, 37 silver and 34 bronze). In spite of some difficulties, Zimbabwe held the 6th Games from 13 to 23 September 1995. At these games, Algeria won 58 medals.

The 7th African Games will take place in Johannesburg (South Africa) from 9 to 19 September 1999.

A historic event

The 1999 African Games, which Johannesburg (South Africa) hosted, is a significant event in the history of South Africa, as it saw the largest sports gathering which this country had organised since the end of the apartheid regime. Even more than the final phase of the African Cup of Nations football event organised in Johannesburg and won by the Bafana-Bafana in 1996, the 1999 African Games, through the massive participation it had – whether due to the number of participating countries or athletes – gained the acceptance of South Africa's return to the continental alliance.



- ❶ 5,00
- ❷ 12/05/1999
- ❸ 25 x 35
- ❹ 14
- ❺ 300.000
- ❻ 30/04/2007
- ❼ M. Azouz
- ❽ BA printing office

879



- ❶ 10,00
- ❷ 12/05/1999
- ❸ 35 x 25
- ❹ 14
- ❺ 300.000
- ❻ 30/04/2007
- ❼ M. Azouz
- ❽ BA printing office

880



1999

1992-2001



- 1 5,00 Augen gneiss
- 2 06/06/1999
- 3 25 x 35
- 4 14
- 5 300.000
- 6 30/04/2007
- 7 K. Krim
- 8 BA printing office

881



- 1 20,00 Calco-alkaline granite
- 2 06/06/1999
- 3 25 x 35
- 4 14
- 5 300.000
- 6 30/04/2007
- 7 K. Krim
- 8 BA printing office

882



- 1 24,00 Sericite shale
- 2 06/06/1999
- 3 25 x 35
- 4 14
- 5 300.000
- 6 30/04/2004
- 7 K. Krim
- 8 BA printing office

883

Rocks

Augen gneiss

This is a metamorphic rock formed in the deep parts of the earth's crust by the mineral transformation of other rocks under the effect of the heat and pressure.

It is a rhythmite. The dark beds are presented by the ferromagnesian and the light beds are comprised of quartz, plagioclase and feldspar.

The feldspar, which also forms light areas drawn in the shape of eyes, has given its name to this rock.

Calco-alkaline granite

Most of the earth's crust is made of granite. This is a rock typical of the depths of the continent crust formed after the cooling and crystallisation of the magma at a few kilometres deep. The calco-alkaline granite variety

includes light minerals, such as potassium feldspar, plagioclase and quartz, and dark minerals called ferromagnesian which are black mica (biotite) and green amphibole (hornblende). It is often used as a building material or facing-brick.

Sericite shale

This is a metamorphic rock which is easily divided into thin plates (shaly or slaty discharge) possessing a shiny gloss.

The schistosity surfaces are mainly formed by sericite which is a white mica in small shiny flakes. The other minerals (quartz and plagioclase) are not visible to the naked eye.

The slate used to cover roofs or lately used by school pupils to write using chalk are a variety of shale.



The Hoggar, a vast volcanic massif

Algeria is known for being a land of so-called "hot spot" volcanism, characterised by the increase in heat and melted material from very large depths, causing the construction of voluminous volcanoes. As the profound sources of the magmas are independent of the plates of the earth's crust and their movements, this volcanism is produced in both oceans and on continents. This is the case of the Hoggar in Algeria. The Tassili d'Ifedaniouène, the Tassili N'Ajjer and Adrar N'Ajjer, in the great Algerian South, are a chaotic entanglement of dislocated blocks which contain remarkable parietal sites representing a vast volcanic massif. The volcanic cones and the calderas singularly mark the landscape of these plateaus which attract an enormous amount of Algerian and foreign tourists.



SUMMARY



SEARCH



AUO Summit – Algiers

Founded on 25 May 1963, the African Unity Organisation currently has 53 Member States. Its creation was borne from the desire of African countries to complete the emancipation of the continent from the colonial yoke and to work towards achieving the legitimate aspirations of the African peoples in terms of freedom, quality, justice and dignity. The AUO Charter, inspired by the ideals of peace and solidarity, founded on the principles of sovereignty and equality which govern the inter-African relations, has the ultimate objective of providing the continent with an appropriate framework for expressing fraternity and solidarity integrated within a wider unit which transcends ethnic and national considerations. Today, the AUO is credited with setting up a privileged platform for the African countries, enabling them to express their concerns and their points of view on all issues of interest to Africa. It is also the crucible within which the mobilisation vectors are forged and in which the action of the Member States is developed in view of promoting and defending the collective interests of Africa.

Faced with the current challenges, the pan-African organisation has clearly defined its priorities. It is fully committed to an exhilarating effort in terms of recovery, development and integration and endeavours to organise the common action of its Member States to improve its capacities in dealing with conflicts and to ensure the necessary climate of peace and stability on the continent.

The 35th AUO Summit which Algeria will host in the month of July 1999 will make Algiers the capital of Africa. With the particularity of being the last summit of the century, it will, given the fact that it will be held in a transitional period, between the 20th and 21st centuries, have a particularly significant dimension in the history of the Organisation.

From this point of view, it will not only exhaustively evaluate the AUO action report, but will also, and above all, open up other prospects for the continental organisation so as to adapt its action to the new realities of the next millennium, particularly the great challenges of globalisation.



884

- ❶ 5,00
- ❷ 30/06/1999
- ❸ 29 x 43
- ❹ 14
- ❺ 300.000
- ❻ 30/04/2007
- ❼ S. A. Bentounes
- ❽ BA printing office



Africa and globalisation

Bruised by conflicts, ravaged by diseases, Africa, which longs for change, has committed, under the impetus of President Abdelaziz Bouteflika, to a vast political, economic and social restructuring movement. With the context of globalisation helping, Africa does not want to feel indebted to this new irreversible concept of international relations, the fruit of technological progress which, through mobility and trade, is the driving force of the world in all its components.

Africa extols solidarity which provides a protection of the individual by the group, moving towards the civilisation of the universal by the synthesis of differences, by preferring multilateralism to unilateralism in international relations.

H. E. the President of the Republic, Mr Abdelaziz Bouteflika.



1999

1992-2001



- ❶ 5,00
- ❷ 30/06/1999
- ❸ 25 x 35
- ❹ 14
- ❺ 300.000
- ❻ 30/04/2007
- ❼ K. Krim
- ❽ BA printing office

885

AUO Convention on refugees in Africa

The African Unity Organisation (AUO) has always given particular interest to the issue of refugees in Africa which has a sad record in terms of displaced people and refugees throughout the world. This figure amounts, in 1999, to 7 million refugees and 20 million displaced people and is one of the major challenges with which the Organisation has to deal.

The AUO has always worked in favour of this category of people, particularly by setting up, in 1964, a commission on refugees entrusted with examining this issue and making recommendations to the supreme bodies of the pan-African organisation.

As part of its activities, the commission regularly dispatches information missions to countries sheltering refugees in order to keep them informed of their situation and to advise the Member States on the means of resolving the problems with which they are faced.

In 1969, the Conference of the Heads of State and Government of the AUO adopted the convention governing the aspects specific to the problems of refugees in Africa which is the regional complement of the 1951 United Nations Convention and the January 1967 Protocol on the status of refugees.

This convention defines the term refugee, as well as the resulting rights and obligations. It particularly stipulates that granting the right of asylum to refugees is a peaceful and humanitarian act and accepts the principle according to which no refugee may be expelled

or repatriated against their wishes. The commemoration of the anniversary of this convention will give rise to a series of events which will be an additional opportunity to raise the awareness of the African and international public on the issues of refugees in Africa and to mobilise financial resources in their favour.



Rwandan refugee camp in Zaire, 17 July 1994.

Right of protection

The United Nations Convention guarantees refugees the right to be protected against discrimination, to be able to practice their religion, to be able to possess identity documents and travel documents, to benefit from rights related to performing a job, to have access to housing, teaching and specific aid, to be protected against the sanctions related to illegal immigration and to be able to move about freely.

Furthermore, refugees have the right to benefit from a sustainable solution to their situation, such as integration in the asylum country, re-installation in another country or voluntary repatriation to their country of origin, provided that this return is done whilst respecting their security and their dignity.



SUMMARY



SEARCH



Police Day

Every year on 22 July, Algerian Police Day is celebrated, whose central institution bears the name of the General Directorate for National Security (DGSN).

This date corresponds to 22 July 1962, the date of its creation by decree. After Algeria's independence, a hundred or so executives from Tunisia and Morocco and thirty or so police commissioners trained by the FLN (National Liberation Front) at the Cairo Police Academy were to constitute the first layer of National Security. The new recruits are trained in the different schools which open their doors throughout the country, starting with the Hussein Dey school in 1962.

The missions assigned to the Algerian police in no way differ from those assigned to all other police in the world, namely to guarantee public peace and security, to protect people and property and to ensure the application of laws.

Changes were to be made to the operating of the police in view of its improvement, which led to the creation of the Wilaya Security Forces in 1970 from which the different services are fulfilled.

This was a transitional period for the institution which launched itself into a policy of modernising and reinforcing the retraining and training structures for the working personnel and acquiring the necessary equipment.

Women started working in the National Security services in 1973, which had the merit of providing new human qualities to the police services.

Since 1995, the institution started various actions aiming to make it more professional, to open it up more to technical and scientific development, and, particularly, to bring it closer to citizens.

Having achieved a remarkable level of professionalism thanks to the experience gained in the field in the last few years, the Algerian police today recognises the importance of relying on a new community policy, aiming to bring itself closer to citizens, to raise their awareness of the actual missions of the security services, to earn their trust and to listen to their grievances. Largely contributing to it, the female element of National Security instils a great dynamic in this policy.

Female police officers: Algeria in the vanguard

Algeria is in the vanguard of Arab countries in terms of recruiting women into the police form, with 5% of the total police force being women. Algerian female police officers, who have proven they are worthy of the trust placed in them, have been able to demonstrate, through their perseverance, their will and their courage and their ability to defend the sovereignty of the country and the security of the citizen just like men can. These qualities mean that the General Directorate of National Security (DGSN) has committed to the rationale of reinforcing female workers within it. Specialised training colleges, which have been opened throughout the country, ensure the training of the future female police officers called upon to participate in the implementation of the policy of the DGSN in all domains and all specialities.

Women join the National Security services in 1973.



886

- ❶ 5,00
- ❷ 22/07/1999
- ❸ 29 x 43
- ❹ 14
- ❺ 300.000
- ❻ 30/04/2007
- ❼ M. Guettache
- ❽ BA printing office



1999

1992-2001



887

- ❶ 5,00
- ❷ 14/09/1999
- ❸ 36 x 36
- ❹ 14
- ❺ 400.000
- ❻ 30/04/2007
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- ❽ BA printing office

2000 – International Year for the Culture of Peace

Meeting in Paris in 1995 on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of its creation, the UNESCO Member States focussed on the future, stating that the great challenge of the end of the 20th century is to begin the transition from a culture of war to a culture of peace. Hence the mission devolved upon UNESCO, by its founding act at the end of the Second World War, is reaffirmed i.e. using education, science, culture and communication to construct the defences of peace in the minds of men.

The International Year for the Culture of Peace declared for the year 2000 by the United Nations General Assembly is a historic milestone on the path which led to this objective.

However, it is not enough for UNESCO and the UN to take decisions. As indicated in the UNESCO founding act, the political and economic agreements entered into between governments cannot, alone, guarantee sustainable peace: this peace must be based on the intellectual and moral solidarity of mankind. The construction of a culture of peace requires the full participation of everyone.

Peace has ceased to be exclusively the business of governments and international organisations. It is not reduced in the absence of war and violence. It is made of all values and attitudes of our communities, our families and our schools. Peace is cultivated and learned and practiced everywhere. To make peace, we have to act in such a way as to transform the conflicts of everyday life into



Awarding of the Nobel Peace Prize to Médecins Sans Frontières / Doctors Without Borders, in December 1999 in Oslo.

cooperation likely to give rise to a better world for everyone.

This is why, on behalf of UNESCO and the United Nations, I invite you all, parents and children, teachers and students, journalists and editors in chief, mayors and politicians, all of you, regardless of your functions, to participate in a planetary movement in favour of a culture of peace and non-violence. May everyone take the resolution to make the year 2000 the first step of our contribution to this task which responds to our greatest calling at this time in history.

[Message from Federico Mayor, director general of UNESCO.]

Mahatma Gandhi

Mahatma Gandhi (1869-1948) stood out among the whole of mankind through his tolerance and love of others. He dreamt of a world where everyone, men and women, young and old, rich and poor, live equal in rights and in duties. He devoted his life to fighting for the defence of oppressed people. Gandhi felt that there should be no question of superiority of one religion over another. "All faiths are revelations of the Truth", he said, extolling tolerance. At the social level, Gandhi, who declared the right to equality opportunities for everyone, was an ardent defender of the right of women to freedom.



SUMMARY



SEARCH



Fish

Common Dentex *Dentex dentex*

In Algeria, it is known under the names of denti or bousnane. This a fish from the Sparidae family. It is silvery grey with green, purple, rose, golden or bluish glints and studded with small dark dots. It has a blue marking along the pectoral axil and a frontal hump in the elderly male. Its average size varies between 30 and 50cm and can reach 100cm. It is found on rocky and sandy beds up to 150m, particularly from 15 to 50m. The dentex reproduces in springtime. It feeds on fish and cephalopod molluscs. It is caught by drag net, gill net, bottom long-line, fishing rod or trolling line.

Red mullet *Mullus surmuletus*

This gregarious fish from the Mullidae family is red then orangey after death. It lives on rocky beds and silts, but sometimes also on stone beds up to 400m. Its average size varies between 10 and 25cm and can reach 40cm. Generally, there is a longitudinal reddish brown streak from the eye to the tail, emphasised by three yellow lines. Its first dorsal fin is coloured. Its first sexual maturity takes place when it is one.

The red mullet reproduces from April to July. It feeds on crustaceans, particularly shrimps and amphipods, molluscs and small fish.



888

- ❶ 5,00 *Dentex dentex* (common dentex)
- ❷ 15/09/1999
- ❸ 35 x 25
- ❹ 14
- ❺ 300.000
- ❻ 30/04/2007
- ❼ A. Kerbouche
- ❽ BA printing office



889

- ❶ 10,00 *Mullus surmuletus* (red mullet)
- ❷ 15/09/1999
- ❸ 35 x 25
- ❹ 14
- ❺ 300.000
- ❻ 30/04/2007
- ❼ A. Kerbouche
- ❽ BA printing office



890

- ❶ 20,00 *Dentex gibbosus* (pink dentex)
- ❷ 15/09/1999
- ❸ 35 x 25
- ❹ 14
- ❺ 300.000
- ❻ 30/04/2007
- ❼ A. Kerbouche
- ❽ BA printing office



891

- ❶ 24,00 *Diplodus sargus* (white sea bream)
- ❷ 15/09/1999
- ❸ 35 x 25
- ❹ 14
- ❺ 300.000
- ❻ 30/04/2007
- ❼ A. Kerbouche
- ❽ BA printing office



1999

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Pink Dentex *Dentex gibbosus*

This fish is more or less dark pink in colour. It has a small black spot just behind the posterior end of its dorsal fin and a purplish blue one at the pectoral fin axils going back as far as the upper angle of the operculum. From the 3rd to the 5th spines, the large males have a conspicuous frontal hump. The usual size of this fish varies between 50 and 75cm and can reach 100cm. It is found on the sandy beds from 20 to 200m. A protandric hermaphrodite (male, then female), it reproduces in springtime. A carnivore, it feeds on crustaceans, fish and cephalopods. It is caught by drag net, gill net, bottom long-line, fishing rod or trolling line. In Algeria, it is called pompier or bossu.

White sea bream *Diplodus sargus*

It lives in coastal waters on rocky or sandy beds up to 50m. Gregarious, from the Sparidae family, this fish is light grey with silvery glints. It bears numerous dark longitudinal streaks, more or less marked along the rows of scales and 8-9 other grey vertical stripes, alternating dark and lighter that fade then disappear with age. Its caudal fin is edged in black, whereas its average size varies between 15 and 30cm and can reach up to 45cm. In Algeria, the sea bream is called qantchour, sargo or tambour. It is caught by shore seine drag net, gill net, bottom long-line or using a simple fishing rod. It reproduces in May-June. It reaches maturity at the age of 2. The young are omnivores, whereas the adults are carnivores.



Aquaculture in Algeria

The creation of a ministry responsible for halieutic questions in Algeria – aquaculture included –, is proof of the interest of the public authorities in this strategic sector.

The realisations in this field consist of operations to repopulate continental bodies of water with fry of freshwater fish and shellfish placed in greater numbers in a lagoon site where fishing of species of brackish milieus is practiced concomitantly.

The Algerian aquacultural potential covers two distinct domains: continental fish farming which is based around the Mazafran (west of Algiers) hydro-biological plant, a veritable experimental centre where works are carried out by Algerian teams, with the cooperation of foreign experts, and the marine domain where the first experiments carried out on Lake Mellah related to conchological breeding.

The Algerian aquacultural potential covers fish farming and the marine domain.



SUMMARY



SEARCH



Referendum on the re-establishment of civil concord

The referendum of 16 September 1999 on the re-establishment of civil concord is, without any doubt, a significant date in the history of the Algerian nation. In fact, the adoption, by an overwhelming majority, by Parliament of the law no. 99-08 of 13 July 1999 on the re-establishment of civil concord was part of an approach aiming to reconcile the Algerian people by making their ancestral traditions and values the first of the priorities.

The involvement of the Algerian people in this phase of its history was more than imperative and inevitably imposed a large popular commitment capable of facing up to the great challenges awaiting the country. The Algerian people seized the importance of this law, of the scope of the steps to be taken and of the meaning of an approach for establishing peace.

Making civil concord a reality and restoring peace are only the preamble to a work based around a number of actions whose fundamental objectives are to renovate the State and consolidate its institutions, economic recovery and Algeria's return to the international scene.

On 16 September 1999, Algeria wrote a new page in its history, enabling it to re-establish its glorious past and start the third millennium in a position of strength.



16 September 1999, President Abdelaziz Bouteflika in the middle of voting.



- ❶ 5,00
- ❷ 16/09/1999
- ❸ 25 x 35
- ❹ 14
- ❺ 300.000
- ❻ 30/04/2007
- ❼ BA printing office

892

The aspiration for peace

The law no. 99-08 of 13 July 1999 is part of the framework of the large plan to restore civil concord and has the purpose of initiating specific measures in view of isolating issues appropriate to the persons involved and having been involved in acts of terrorism or subversion who show their desire to cease, in all consciousness, their criminal activities, by giving them the opportunity to make this aspiration a reality through civil re-insertion within society.

Clemency for straying people

The persons stipulated by the law on the re-establishment of civil concord have benefited, depending on the case, from the exoneration of legal proceedings, being put on probation or the lessening of grief. The law exonerates any person that has been part of one of the organisations stipulated in article 87a 3 of the Penal Code inside and outside the country and who has not committed or participated in the committing of one of the infractions stipulated in article 87a of the Penal Code having entailed the death of a person or permanent disability, rape or who has not used explosives in public places or those frequented by the public and who will have, within a period of six months from the promulgation of said law, advised the competent authorities that they have ceased all terrorist or subversive activity and who will immediately present themselves to these competent authorities.



1999

1992-2001



8 9 3

- 1 5,00 The stamp : a means of communication
- 2 09/10/1999
- 3 35 x 25
- 4 14
- 5 300.000
- 6 30/04/2007
- 7 M. F. Allache
- 8 BA printing office



8 9 4

- 1 5,00 125th anniversary of the Universal Postal Union
- 2 09/10/1999
- 3 35 x 25
- 4 14
- 5 300.000
- 6 30/04/2007
- 7 K. Krim
- 8 BA printing office

World Post Day

The postal service in the world is part of the everyday life of populations and its smooth running is essential to any social order and even more to the life of the international community.

These rules have given a marvellous impetus to the international post service. Nowadays, several billions of letters and parcels are exchanged every year throughout the world and reach their recipients in the best conditions.

The constitution, the general regulations as well as the convention and its execution regulations are mandatory for all member countries so that their provisions practically affect almost all the world's population; almost 200 countries and territories are currently bound by these acts. Optional arrangements also govern the operating of the postal services with regards the treatment of insured values, parcels, postal money orders, repayments, recoveries, savings, and, finally, subscriptions to newspapers and periodic reports.

The postage stamp, a means of communication

The postage stamp is assuredly not a simple safe-conduct of letter writing communication, but a messenger full of charm and eloquent proof of works of human genius and significant events of our lifetime. The ideas it suggests through the image or the artistic motif are illustrations of this.

A utilitarian object, the postage stamp is collected, exchanged and exhibited. It thus seems to be the ambassador of the country which issues it through the messages it sends: its achievements, its preoccupations, its civilisation, its culture, its fauna and flora, in fact its entire heritage. In every language, postage stamps teach the history of the world, recount the ways and customs of peoples, exhibit the works of art of all continents and present in colours the marvels of nature. The postage stamp is, in fact a veritable driving force of communication within society.



Freedom of transit

The first article of the Universal Postal Union's Constitution sets down the principle of freedom of transit. It entails the obligation, for each postal authority, always to forward by the quickest routes and most reliable means which it uses for its own items, closed mails and letter-post items transmitted to it by another postal authority.

The freedom of transit of postal parcels to be forward by land and sea is restricted to the territory of the countries participating in this service, whereas the freedom of transit of air-parcels is guaranteed throughout the entire territory of the Union.



SUMMARY



SEARCH



World Rural Women's Day

World Rural Women's Day is celebrated every year on 15 October. An everyday player in human rights, the rural woman, as all other women, possesses rights guaranteed by the international conventions.

Profoundly impregnated with the culture of peace, tolerance and of the love of work, the rural woman is always in the vanguard for the liberation of her country, resisting with courage and self-sacrifice all forms of violence. She works hard to combat poverty and to take up the challenge of food, agriculture and the financial and social well-being of the rural population.

The rural woman provides a significant contribution to agriculture, to the forests and to fishing.

Both dynamic and courageous, the rural woman has always been a creative collaborator in terms of development and is aware and capable of responding to the challenges posed by food safety in the dawn of the 21st century.

In Algeria, civil society actively participates in the setting and promotion of the rural family, thus providing its concrete solidarity, faithful to the traditions and costumes of Algerian society.



- ❶ 5,00
- ❷ 15/10/1999
- ❸ 35 x 25
- ❹ 14
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- ❻ 30/04/2007
- ❼ K. Krim
- ❽ BA printing office

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Integration of rural women in the development

Rural women play an important role in Algeria's economic and social development. Initiatives have been taken by particularly dynamic Algerian women, thus demonstrating that they are capable of managing small farming companies.

Within the framework of new agricultural development strategy defined since January 1992 on the basis of a large consensus between all social parties concerned, a recommendation has been made on the importance of taking account of the role of women, particularly rural women, in the development programmes.

To do this, the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, in collaboration with the national associative movement, has implemented supervision and support measures for rural women through putting in place the national agricultural extension system and organising the profession through the creation of chambers of agriculture.

Support to the rural world

Enabling rural women to access loans is the theme developed during the celebration of World Rural Women's Day in 1999. This theme has enabled informal financing modes, the involvement of rural women in agricultural organisations, as well as the entrance barriers for rural women into the formal financial system to be covered. The proposals made to the government include the reinforcement of the macroeconomic context and of the infrastructures which may favour the development of the rural regions in general and of the economic activities of rural women in particular, as well as taking into account female specificities when drawing up the rural world support policy.



1999

1992-2001



896

- ❶ 5,00
- ❷ 01/11/1999
- ❸ 44 x 64
- ❹ 14
- ❺ 270.000
- ❻ 30/04/2007
- ❼ S. A. Bentounes
- ❽ BA printing office



897

- ❶ 5,00
- ❷ 01/11/1999
- ❸ 44 x 64
- ❹ 14
- ❺ 270.000
- ❻ 30/04/2007
- ❼ S. A. Bentounes
- ❽ BA printing office

45th anniversary of 1 November 1954

Forty-five years after 1 November 1954, memory remains vivid. The Algerian people call to mind the sacrifices made by men and women who gave up their lives for the independence of their country. On 1 November 1954, resolute revolutionaries, grouped together under the banner of the Front de libération nationale (FLN - National Liberation Front), took up arms and decided to start the National Liberation War which was to lead them to independence. With their resolution made, nothing would take them away from it, so convinced were they that the French coloniser had totally taken away from the Algerian people the most basic of its rights, keeping it in destitution and unacceptable economic, social and cultural misery. To put an end to the oppression and to the denial of its freedoms, the Algerian people had no other choice than to take up arms to put an end to the colonial yoke. Seven and a half years of war were required to lead the French occupation army to recognise its defeat faced with the determination of the moudjahidine supported by the population through the Algerian countryside and towns. Neither the sophisticated weapons of the occupier nor its planes dropping bombs on the villages and remote mechtas of Aurès, Kabylie and elsewhere would thwart the resolution made by the Algerians to put an end to colonisation. The systematic use of torture to convince the activists to disclose the secrets of combat and the FLN's war plans only served to consolidate the cohesion of the groups of moudjahidine and to reinforce their faith in a certain independence of Algeria whose confiscation of lands and usurpation of the people's identity could not succeed, in spite of a century of occupation. The Algerian people's right to self-determination and independence was finally extorted from the great fight

against the occupier, forced to start negotiations with the FLN through the Provisional Government of the Algerian Republic (GPRA). The cease-fire took place on 19 March 1962 and would be followed, on 1 July 1962, with the referendum for national independence which would lead France to recognise Algeria's independence declared by the GPRA on 5 July 1962, 132 years, day for day, after the invasion of the colonial army in Sidi Fredj.



Parade of ALN soldiers in Algiers, in July 1962.

Exploitation and alienation

France sent colonists to Algeria to exploit the Algerians whose land they despoiled, in order to launch the economic machine of the French Empire. The legitimate land owners, the Algerians were placed under the regime of the indigénat which made them legally inferior citizens to the colonists. Often distributed in poor regions, many became farmers in large farms created by the colonists, in regions won on the fens throughout the country. Living on the fringe of society, the Algerians rarely had access to education. The Muslim schools were removed in favour of French schools reserved exclusively for the children of colonists or of their reactionaries. In 1929, only 6% of Algerian children went to primary school.



SUMMARY



SEARCH



Folkloric dances

Mostly a matter of everyday life, folklore reinforces the feeling of belonging to a community. In Algeria, every region distinguishes itself by its ways and customs and it is this sum of traditions and uses which constitutes, in fact, the identity of groups.

Folkloric dances develop several functions, all aiming to rightly develop this community feeling. Crossing time and ages, today they are one of the essential components of our vast cultural heritage.

Targui dance

Whilst music and song have a predominant place in the Targui cultural life, dance is of a lesser importance. Dances such as the “tahigalt” and the “tazangharath” – meaning both dance and song – are among the best known, to which is added the ritual of the “sbeïba”, celebrating the feast of Achoura and during which men and women face each other and, whilst singing, offer the public surrounding them an anthology of paintings showing joy, pain and life cycles.

Chaoui dance

Other than the group dances, such as “el bandou”, danced by men and women to celebrate the arrival of spring or even to celebrate the circumcision of young boys, other dances characterise the Chaoui region, some individual dances, other group ones, thus giving it its specificity and a cachet of its own.

Dance of the M'zab

For the Mozabites, communitarian rigour and puritanism prohibit women from dancing in front of a male crowd, contrary to the latter who perform several forms of traditional dances, such as the “karabila”, a usual dance during the region's large feasts, particularly the feast of Tapis.



Targui dance.

An identification key

“Memory is vital to creativity: that holds true for individuals and for peoples, who find in their heritage – natural and cultural, tangible and intangible – the key to their identity and the source of their inspiration.” (UNESCO). World tangible heritage acts as a stimulus for everyone's memory. It crystallises, in its manifestations, the specificity of a culture as well as its universal vocation. Unesco's action concerning tangible heritage is focused on three things: prevention, management and intervention. Apart from 26 international campaigns, several operational conservation projects have been implemented. These operational projects often emanate from Member States and may be of an urgent nature. The operational projects concern monuments or sites which have suffered damage for various reasons.



- ❶ 5,00 Chaoui dance
- ❷ 15/12/1999
- ❸ 25 x 35
- ❹ 14
- ❺ 300.000
- ❻ 30/04/2007
- ❼ S. A. Bentounes
- ❽ BA printing office

898



- ❶ 10,00 Targui dance
- ❷ 15/12/1999
- ❸ 25 x 35
- ❹ 14
- ❺ 300.000
- ❻ 30/04/2007
- ❼ S. A. Bentounes
- ❽ BA printing office

899



- ❶ 24,00 Dance of the M'zab
- ❷ 15/12/1999
- ❸ 25 x 35
- ❹ 14
- ❺ 300.000
- ❻ 30/04/2007
- ❼ S. A. Bentounes
- ❽ BA printing office

900





SUMMARY



SEARCH





Abellil



SUMMARY



SEARCH



2000

1992-2001



9 0 1

- ❶ 50,00 10 PS notebook
- ❷ 19/01/2000
- ❸ 20,70 x 27
- ❹ 50.000
- ❺ 30/04/2007
- ❻ K. Krim
- ❼ Courvoisier



9 0 2

- ❶ 50,00 10 PS notebook
- ❷ 19/01/2000
- ❸ 20,70 x 27
- ❹ 50.000
- ❺ 30/04/2007
- ❻ S. A. Bentounes
- ❼ Courvoisier



SUMMARY



SEARCH



2000 notebook

This will be the third millennium. This is a major event given its unique nature for the contemporary world, for all societies and for all men who have the privilege of living it.

Do we need to recall that the transition from the first millennium to the second coincided with the splendour and scientific and technical progress of the Arabic-Muslim civilisation? The arts, architecture, mathematics, chemistry, medicine and philosophy have made enormous progress thanks to the diffusion of this universal legacy of the repercussions of the Muslim civilisation which was then at its culminating point.

At the end of the last century of the second millennium, an objective look at humanity's evolution can only admire the extent and speed of the transformations with which the knowledge, technologies and living conditions of man have evolved. To put it simply, over this last century, knowledge and the arts have overcome qualitatively considerable stages which men of science themselves describe as far superior to all the discoveries made up until now.

The end of the current millennium will have been marked by the speed and mobility of ideas and men and the mass production of goods and services designed for the many needs of men. Indeed, the recent technological revolutions, such as telecommunications, transportation, computers, cybernetics, genetics and biology have modified the distances, the economic and political stakes and even the great ethical and moral values.

However, none of these immense achievements and significant discoveries has prevented wars, famines, diseases, poverty and particularly the huge disparities between peoples and nations.

Furthermore, the asset common to all men, the earth, has been attacked for far too long by all sorts of pollution, threatening the ecological stability of the planet and economic expansion, factors of social and cultural progress. The air, water, the soil and the sub-soil have all deteriorated on a large scale which force men to reconsider their relationship with nature and the creation of wealth.

The Millennium Declaration

Just like all the countries, Algeria has committed to draw up its "National report on the millennium development goals". The report evokes the situation in Algeria, the stakes and challenges to be taken up, as well as the resources to be mobilised to honour the commitments made at the Millennium Summit. Drawn up by the Algerian government, the "National report on the millennium development goals" is a reference tool likely to clarify the future orientations designed to bring together, in a shared vision of the future, the Algerian citizens in order to achieve, in common, the goals set by the Millennium Declaration. Adopted in September 2000, the Millennium Declaration defined the mission now assigned to the Community of Nations and quantified the goals, of which there are eight, which the member countries of the United Nations must achieve by 2015.



2000

1992-2001



- 1 5,00 The Finch
- 2 19/01/2000
- 3 25 x 35
- 4 14
- 5 300.000
- 6 30/04/2007
- 7 M. Azouz
- 8 BA printing office

903



- 1 5,00 The Serin
- 2 19/01/2000
- 3 35 x 25
- 4 14
- 5 300.000
- 6 30/04/2007
- 7 M. Azouz
- 8 BA printing office

904



- 1 10,00 The Bullfinch
- 2 19/01/2000
- 3 35 x 25
- 4 14
- 5 300.000
- 6 30/04/2007
- 7 M. Azouz
- 8 BA printing office

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- 1 24,00 The Goldfinch
- 2 19/01/2000
- 3 25 x 35
- 4 14
- 5 300.000
- 6 30/04/2007
- 7 M. Azouz
- 8 BA printing office

906

Birds

The Finch *Fringilla coelestes*

A passerine bird from the Fringillidae family, the finch frequents woods, gardens, parks and cultivated areas covered with trees. The finch lives in Europe, Asia and North Africa.

Its diet is mostly seed-based. It is comprised of fruit pulp, oil seeds, conifers, bays, ripe cereals and invertebrates.

The Serin *Serinus serinus*

This a passerine bird from the Fringillidae family. It lives in woods, parks, gardens, warm places and even in the mountains, always close to housing. The serin feeds on seed-based plant species. It is widespread in Europe, in the Near East and in North West Africa.

In Algeria, the species is very common. The serin has been on the list of protected non-domestic animal species since 1983.

The Bullfinch *Pyrrhula pyrrhula*

This passerine bird from the Fringillidae family is quite discreet. It frequents softwood and mixed forests, parks, gardens, as well as large hedges. It feeds on young leaves, buds and seeds.

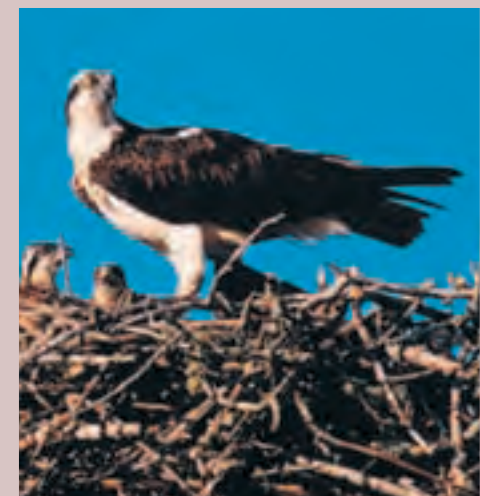
The bullfinch is one of the nesting species in Algeria. (1754 signs)

The Goldfinch *Carduelis carduelis*

This is a passerine bird from the same family as the serin. The goldfinch lives in parks, woods, gardens and fields of thistles (on which it feeds). It is widespread in Europe, apart from in the northern woody regions. In Asia, as far as Baikal, and throughout North Africa, its seed-based diet is also composed of insects and other invertebrates. The goldfinch from the region of Jijel is one of the most sought after by birdwatchers. This species is protected by a ministerial order dated 17 January 1995.

Saving the forestry habitats

A large part of the forestry habitats of birds has disappeared due to urbanisation and the intensification and development of agricultural practices, focussed on increasingly industrialised uses. This situation has the effect of weakening the forestry cover by constantly fragmenting it. The loss of migration and reproduction habitats is responsible for the decline of a great many bird species of these ecosystems. Recognised throughout the world as a conservation strategy for the biodiversity and habitats in the agricultural landscape, a concept of forestry corridors has been implemented to link the forestry habitats. The biodiversity present in the forests, particularly on farming land, depends on a complex chain of habitats which surpass the regional, national and international borders.



SUMMARY



SEARCH



Universal Exhibition – Hanover 2000

The origin of the universal exhibitions is a huge international industrial exhibition organised at Crystal Place, in London, in 1851, with the participation of 13,000 exhibitors during which 5,000 prizes were awarded.

A pioneer in terms of international exhibitions – the first took place in 1756 -, Great Britain made a success of the event, even making a profit of 200,000 pounds.

Other European and American cities host exhibitions which, depending on their extent and the quality of the foreign participation, are described as international or universal. In 1928, the large exhibiting countries signed the Paris Convention which stipulates the creation of an organisation called upon to regulate, supervise and label the exhibitions.

The Bureau of International Exhibitions (BIE) was thus created and started working as of 1931.

It defines a universal exhibition as one in which the participating countries build their pavilions on an architectural fashion conformant to their culture and their traditions, unlike the specialised international exhibitions. The universal exhibition, which lasts for a maximum of six months, must be a vast international gathering where the understanding between peoples in progress must be highlighted. This noble ideal is maintained by as large a participation as possible and the multiplication of conferences, seminars, round tables, symposiums and

themed meetings for the duration of the event. The Hanover (Germany) Universal Exhibition, from June to October 2000, will have the theme of «Man, nature and technology», i.e. the difficult cohabitation between technology, the environment and the protection of mankind which is the major challenge of the new millennium.



The President of the German Parliament during the closing ceremony of the Universal Exhibition.

Great architectural monuments

The universal exhibitions have always drawn their identity from architecture, constituting laboratories in terms of architectural innovations, such as Crystal Palace, where the first universal exhibition was held and which was a huge greenhouse made of glass and forged iron. Great architectural monuments have been built for the universal exhibitions and have become the symbols of some cities, such as the Eiffel Tower in 1889 in Paris, the Atomium in 1958 in Brussels, the Space Needle in 1962 in Seattle, the Biosphere in 1967 in Montreal and the Ando Tadao in 1992 in Seville.

Dutch pavilion.



9 0 7

- ❶ 5,00 Logo
- ❷ 16/02/2000
- ❸ 35 x 25
- ❹ 14
- ❺ 300.000
- ❻ 30/04/2007
- ❼ According to photo of Pietro Laureano
- ❽ BA printing office



2000

1992-2001



908

- ❶ 24,00
- ❷ 22/03/2000
- ❸ 35 x 25
- ❹ 14
- ❺ 300.000
- ❻ 30/04/2007
- ❼ M. F. Allache
- ❽ BA printing office

Olympic Games – Sydney 2000

The modern Olympic Games are the planet's largest sports gathering. Every four years (in each leap year) they bring together athletes from all sporting disciplines from the entire world, recording, over the games, a constantly growing participation. Wishing to be an event which transcends political divides, they allow the participation of all States, even the smallest ones, including countries which are not recognised by the United Nations.

The only cases of cancellation or politicisation of the Olympic Games are the 1916 and 1944 Games (cancelled due to the First and Second World Wars), as well as the 1980 Games in Moscow (boycotted by the capitalist block) and the 1984 Games in Los Angeles (boycotted by the socialist block).

Algeria has left its imprint on these games by winning three Olympic titles, respectively by Hassiba Boulmerka (1,500m at the 1992 Barcelona Olympic Games), Noureddine Morceli (1,500m at the 1996 Atlanta Olympic Games) and Hocine Soltani (boxing at the 1996 Atlanta Olympic Games). The 27th Olympic Games

in Sydney bear several particularities. These are the first Games of the third millennium, furthermore organised on a continent (Australia) other than the three which had hosted the 26 previous Games (Europe, America and Asia), with a new participation record (199 countries, 10,651 athletes, including 4,069 women, in 300 events).



La fiesta de inauguración de los Juegos Olímpicos de Sydney.

Rehabilitation of the Aborigines

The person who will have undoubtedly marked the Sydney Olympic Games is the Australian athlete Cathy Freeman. She is the first Aborigine to win an Olympic title, by winning the 400 metres final. The International Olympic Committee exceptionally allowed her to do a lap of honour of the stadium at the end of her victory, waving the Austrian emblem and the flag of the Aborigine community, whereas only national emblems are authorised for the public salutation.

The archaeological site of Olympia

The site of Olympia, in the Peloponnesian valley, was inhabited since prehistoric times, and the cult of Zeus was established there as of the 10th century AD. The Altis sanctuary – the part dedicated to the gods – houses one of the largest concentrations of masterpieces of the ancient world. In addition to the temples, there are also vestiges of all the sports facilities designed for the celebration of the Olympic Games where were held every four years from 776 AD onwards. The site, which has been a world heritage site since 1989, provides exceptional evidence of the Greek civilisation and offers a living example of an architectural site which illustrates a significant period of human history.



SUMMARY



SEARCH



Telethon 2000

The objective of the Telethon 2000, from 12 to 13 April, is to bring together, in a great momentum of fraternity, the Algerian people around ancestral values which make its particularity and to find once more a united, interdependent and generous Algeria : the Algeria of the concord. Through this large festival of fraternity, everyone can contribute to raising the funds required to rebuild the educational establishments that were destroyed by the Aïn Témouchent earthquake on 22 December 1999. A thematic programme encompassing children, schools, solidarity and hope will be

organised around cultural events, sports tournaments, exhibitions, artistic galas, expositions and special televised programmes. It will also call upon all well-wishers wishing to participate in this praiseworthy event.

Associations, youth organisations, cultural centres, the scouts, educational establishments, employers and private companies will be particularly called upon.

The selected actions are built into the events' programme designed to raise the awareness of Algerian men and women through different events supported by local committees and organised non-stop for thirty hours.



- ❶ 5,00
- ❷ 08/04/2000
- ❸ 25 x 35
- ❹ 14
- ❺ 300.000
- ❻ 30/04/2007
- ❼ R. Kacer
- ❽ BA printing office

9 0 9

Solidarity that speaks for itself

The violent earthquake, registering 5.8 on the Richter scale, which shook the Algerian West on 22 December 1999, greatly affected the region of Aïn Témouchent. The last report stated 28 dead and 175 wounded. 2,000 homes were affected, many of which totally collapsed. Algerians once again distinguished themselves through their spirit of solidarity with the families of victims and with all those whose homes had been destroyed. The Telethon 2000 calls upon this momentum of solidarity and has set itself the objective of significantly contributing to the reconstruction effort.

Greatly affected schools

The educational sector was greatly affected in the violent earthquake which struck the city of Aïn Témouchent and the surrounding villages of Sidi Ben Adda, Aïn Tolba and Aïn Lâalam. Forty-five primary schools, nine secondary schools and three colleges were shaken by this earthquake. Expert evaluations ascertain that there are five establishments to be demolished, with seven requiring major repairs and thirty-three being able to re-open after repairing the cracks suffered by the masonry. In total, the amount of damage amounts to 4 billion dinars. With regards the city of Aïn Témouchent, it is in the old city, where the old buildings are, that the damage has been the greatest.

After the Aïn Témouchent earthquake.



2000

1992-2001



910

- ❶ 5,00
- ❷ 15/04/2000
- ❸ 28 x 37,65
- ❹ 11¼ x 11¾
- ❺ 300.000
- ❻ 30/04/2007
- ❼ S. A. Bentounes
- ❽ Courvoisier



911

- ❶ 10,00
- ❷ 15/04/2000
- ❸ 37,65 x 28
- ❹ 11¼ x 11¾
- ❺ 300.000
- ❻ 30/04/2007
- ❼ S. A. Bentounes
- ❽ Courvoisier



912

- ❶ 20,00
- ❷ 15/04/2000
- ❸ 37,65 x 28
- ❹ 11¼ x 11¾
- ❺ 300.000
- ❻ 30/04/2007
- ❼ S. A. Bentounes
- ❽ Courvoisier



913

- ❶ 24,00
- ❷ 15/04/2000
- ❸ 28 x 37,65
- ❹ 11¼ x 11¾
- ❺ 300.000
- ❻ 30/04/2007
- ❼ S. A. Bentounes
- ❽ Courvoisier

Civil Concord

The Algerian people's commitment to peace and concord has always been a constant value which, over the ages, has been an ideal to which many generations have adhered. Indeed, mindful of the many virtues of peace, as hardened by the tests of time, the Algerian society has always been able to measure and appreciate at its fair value the ideal of peace and concord which is an essential condition for the promotion and welfare of citizens.

Hence, by drawing on its ancestral values and traditions, the Algerian people, each time destiny so required, has been able to fight with determination against the phenomena threatening its unity, its cohesion and its desire to live in peace and concord.

This culture of peace is present in all aspects of social life and is the basis of the behaviour of the entire national community.

It is by drawing on this ancestral culture that, upon the appeal of the President of the Republic, Algerian men and women massively chose peace on the occasion of the referendum of 14 September 1999.

Through this worthy and proud act, the Algerian people gave a large echo to the programme of the President of the Republic which it approved on 15 April 1999, by making the message of peace and civil concord its own. Reconciled with its bearings and finding its stability once more, Algeria is revising its perspectives in terms of



development and is once again becoming a destination to be reckoned with at the international level. Hence, it responds to the expectation of the people which is, each day more, committed to the consolidation of the work of peace and concord and to the accomplishments of its ambitions of progress, development and justice.



Defence of the national identity: a constant

In its article 42, the Algerian Constitution prohibits any attack on fundamental freedoms, fundamental values and components of the national identity, the national unity, the security and the integrity of the national territory, the country's independence and the sovereignty of the people, as well as the democratic and republican nature of the State. No party can be founded on a religious, linguistic, racial, gender, corporatist or regional base, nor does it have the right to use partisan propaganda dealing with these elements. Likewise any allegiance, in any form whatsoever, to foreign parties or interests, is banned.



SUMMARY



SEARCH



Youm El Ilm

The main and central source of the nation's entire intellectual production in all domains of knowledge, the National Library of Algeria is considered to be a central data bank by virtue of the legislative provisions which confer to it the prerogatives of a legal deposit (order no. 16/96 of 02/07/1996) whose objectives are collecting, preserving and diffusing the cultural heritage produced in Algeria, such as books, periodicals, posters, maps, films, discs, photos, plans, audio and video cassettes, compact discs, videodiscs, CD-ROMs, microfiches, etc. Thanks to the legal deposit, the library produces a semi-annual publication "The bibliography of Algeria" which lists all documents published in Algeria. The latter is greatly circulated both nationally and internationally.

The management of the ISBN (International Standard Book Number) is ensured by the library. This identification standard for books facilitates the inventory of the nation's intellectual production. In terms of acquisition, the library buys the national production and most foreign production. It runs scientific, cultural, educational and technical activities necessary for increasing its influence. The Hamma, its new headquarters, is a 13 storey building with a total surface area of 67,000m². The first two storeys house the library science activities (acquisition, cataloguing, classification), the computer centre, the chemistry and sterilisation laboratories, the binding and restoration laboratories, the photo laboratory, the equipment maintenance workshops, as well as the areas reserved for treating and consulting manuscripts.

The other five storeys are reserved for the different types of readers: young people, public reading and research which have a periodical room, audiovisual areas, a room equipped for persons with a visual impairment and two conference rooms whose capacities are 240 and 130 places respectively. The last six storeys are reserved for storing 10 million volumes over a length of 170 linear kilometres of shelves.



Legal deposit

Put in the place within the framework of the order no. 96-16 of 2 July 1996, the legal deposit is the obligation for any publisher, printer, producer, distributor, etc. to deposit each document they publish, print or produce at the National Library of Algeria or with the organisation authorised to receive the deposit in accordance with the nature of the document.

The legal deposit at the National Library of Algeria is organised to enable the collection and the conservation of documents of any nature in order to build up a reference collection.

The legal deposit in the digital era poses the question of the storage of the content circulated on the internet. This preoccupation led, as of 1995, to several initiations in different countries, such as archiving by the scientific communities for their access and sharing requirements and archiving upon the initiative of associations with the support of foundations such as Internet Archive in the United States which has archived a large part of the world's internet since 1996 and indeed offers it on-line without any access restriction.



- ❶ 5,00 The National Library
- ❷ 16/04/2000
- ❸ 43 x 29
- ❹ 14
- ❺ 300.000
- ❻ 30/04/2007
- ❼ K. Krim
- ❽ BA printing office

914



2000

1992-2001



- ❶ 5,00
- ❷ 2/05/2000
- ❸ 25 x 35
- ❹ 14
- ❺ 300.000
- ❻ 30/04/2007
- ❼ K. Krim
- ❽ BA printing office

915

Blood donation



Blood transfusion is a therapeutic method which enables many human lives to be saved. In Algeria, the blood transfusion activity (recruitment of blood donors, blood collection, preparation of labile blood products, biological donation qualifications, storage and distribution of the labile blood products) is ensured by the blood transfusion structures.

The structures are attached to healthcare establishments (university hospital centres, specialised hospital establishments and hygiene sectors). The personnel working in these structures are composed of doctors and paramedics. The medical personnel are mostly represented by general practitioners.

The blood transfusion activity is part of the national blood policy whose monitoring is ensured by organisations such as the National Blood Agency (ANS), a public establishment with a scientific and technical purpose,

created on 9 April 1995 in application of the executive decree no. 95-108 and placed under the aegis of the Ministry of Health.

The main mission of the ANS is to draw up and monitor the implementation of a national blood policy. Within this framework, it is responsible for organising blood transfusion, drawing up rules of best practice for the blood transfusion activity and standards in terms of controlling the blood and its by-products, drawing up the list of reagents, consumables and equipment as well as the useable techniques and proposing sale prices.

The ANS is also responsible for centralising the information in terms of blood and its by-products for the purposes of evaluating, promoting fractionation activities and biotechniques and manufacturing the reagents used, as well as training and research in the domain of blood transfusion.

The discovery of Rhesus

In 1940, the Austrian immunologists set up in the United States, Landsteiner and Wiener, discovered the Rhesus factor. This name comes from the race of the macaque monkey which they used for carrying out their experiments. Having discovered the Rhesus factor, blood transfusions were not safe, as even if a receiver was transfused with blood from a donor with the same blood group, this sometimes entailed serious health problems for the receiver, sometimes even as far as causing death. Scientists were unaware of this until Landsteiner and Wiener discovered the “positive” or “negative” factor of blood, thus making transfusions safer for the receiver. In the same period, the American Charles Richard Drew created, for the first time, a blood bank which was used to treat the British soldiers wounded in combat.



SUMMARY



SEARCH



Traditions and heritage

Tuareg padlocks

These padlocks are found in all the nomads of the Targui group, particularly in the adrar (mount) of the Iforas, in the north Saharan region in Algeria (Tassili, Ahaggar, Touat and Saoura). They are present in the entire region of Targui influence.

These padlocks are small works of art with basic mechanics, to ensure the closing of leather bags (bags for clothes or provisions) and also for closing shop doors.

These padlocks are manufactured with very few tools and perfect knowledge of the file, the hammer and the solder. The dimensions can vary from 3cm x 2cm to 16cm x 8cm approximately with thicknesses from 0.5cm to 2.5cm, and the dimensions of the keys range from 3 to 20cm in length.

The body of the padlock : is covered on the outside with plates of pewter or chiselled yellow and red copper (sometimes silver). The side edges are decorated with notched crests. The key can be thin and dark, decorated on one side with chiselled copper.

The padlock has three parts: the body of the padlock, a mobile part and a key.

The body of the padlock. This is a rhombus of riveted and soldered plates, fitted on the bottom part with a hole and a longitudinal slot into which the key is inserted. On its top part, a hollow metallic shank forms a clamp with the second part.

The mobile part : This comprises the closing system: two spring clips mounted on a metallic rod; under this unit there is a rigid rod which is inserted in the hollow part of the clamp which then locks the springs.

The key : This enables the padlock to be opened; it is a straight and solid metallic plate. In spite of the numerous decorations often covering it, it only has one functional part: the window part which will lock the two spring clips by sliding into the body of the padlock. This key is also an element of finery and a counterweight in women's clothing.



The Hoggar massif.

The Adrar Iforas

Located to the south-west of the Hoggar massif, the Adrar des Iforas, or Ifoghas, occupies the north-east of the Republic of Mali. A crystalline plateau of numerous irregularities, it has a brownish, chaotic surface. The average altitude is around 600m, with the culminating point at 890m. A sandstone lamina of the Hoggar, of Palaeozoic origin, emerges in the North. The north-south facing Tilemsi depression, demarcates the Adrar to the west and connects it with Niger. The stony plateaus and the mountainous massif of the Adrar des Iforas are cut up by large wadis which, each year in July and August, only receive about 150mm of water. The irregular rains impose a nomadic lifestyle and strict management of the water and pasture resources in this region located within Algeria, between the mountain and desert.



916

- ❶ 5,00 Tuareg padlocks
- ❷ 17/05/2000
- ❸ 35 x 25
- ❹ 14
- ❺ 300.000
- ❻ 30/04/2007
- ❼ K. Krim
- ❽ BA printing office



917

- ❶ 10,00 Tuareg padlocks
- ❷ 17/05/2000
- ❸ 25 x 35
- ❹ 14
- ❺ 300.000
- ❻ 30/04/2007
- ❼ K. Krim
- ❽ BA printing office



2000

1992-2001



- 1 10,00 Mohammed Dib
- 2 8/06/2000
- 3 43 x 29
- 4 14
- 5 300.000
- 6 30/04/2007
- 7 K. Krim
- 8 BA printing office

918



- 1 10,00 Ali Maâchi
- 2 8/06/2000
- 3 43 x 29
- 4 14
- 5 300.000
- 6 30/04/2007
- 7 K. Krim
- 8 BA printing office

919



- 1 10,00 Mustapha Kateb
- 2 8/06/2000
- 3 43 x 29
- 4 14
- 5 300.000
- 6 30/04/2007
- 7 K. Krim
- 8 BA printing office

920



- 1 10,00 Mohamed Racim
- 2 8/06/2000
- 3 43 x 29
- 4 14
- 5 300.000
- 6 30/04/2007
- 7 K. Krim
- 8 BA printing office

921

Men of culture

Mohamed Racim (1896-1975)

Mohamed Racim was born on 24 June 1896 in the Casbah of Algiers in a large family of artists. His father Ali, his uncle and his elder brother Omar performed the delicate job of sculpturing and painting the wood. In 1910, he joined the Academy of Algiers as a design copyist. His first magisterial work was the ornamentation of the book *La Vie de Mohammed* (The Life of Mohammed) which Dinet had illustrated. Racim visited some capitals and cities such as Paris, Cordoba, Grenada, Cairo, Rome, Vienna, Bucharest and Stockholm. After creating several works, Racim's talent became universally recognised with the winning, in 1924, of the médaille des Orientalistes (Medal of Orientalists) and, in 1933, the grand prix artistique (award for artistic excellence) of Algeria. That same year he was appointed professor at the Ecole supérieure des beaux-arts of Algiers. He worked with Georges Marçais, a historian of Muslim art, with whom he undertook the publishing of several masterpieces. In 1975, his tragic end at the age of 79 profoundly affected the world of culture.

Ali Maâchi (1927-1958)

Ali Maâchi was born on 12 August 1927 in Tiaret into a modest farming family. In 1949, he was assigned to the marines, stationed in Bizerte (Tunisia). It was in this city and in Tunis that he familiarised himself, amongst others, through the great violinist Kaddour Srasri, with the art of music. In 1953, he directed the Safir Ettarab orchestra, an artistic troop borne from the musical troop El Andaloussiya. With this orchestra, he provided Algerian musical heritage with some very nice popular songs. Ali Maâchi forged a particular style, escaping oriental influence by introducing the Oran naghma which took the upper hand in his repertory. The first song written by Maâchi was "Ya Chebh El Hillal". It was with "Angham El Djazaïr", a very lovely song on the beauty of a land and love, interpreted all the more in the National Liberation War, that he would confirm his talent and his convictions. Belonging to a unit of the National Liberation Front (FLN), he was arrested in 1958 after the discovery of explosive engines in his home; he was incarcerated and

tortured. On 8 June 1958, in the forest overlooking Tiaret, he was machine gunned and his body was exhibited on Place Carnot, in the centre of the city of Tiaret.



Mohammed Dib

Mohammed Dib was born on 21 July 1920 in Tlemcen. Recognised as one of the greatest African novelists in the language of Zola, Mohammed Dib forged a fabulous work in his three registers: the novel, the book and poetry. After primary and secondary education in Tlemcen, he joined the Ecole normale supérieure of Oran.

Between 1939 and 1945, he had several jobs: teacher, accountant, interpreter and weaver. In the newspaper "Alger républicain" he published texts and poems as well as chronicles on Algerian theatre.

In 1952, he published his first novel *La Grande Maison* (The Great House), followed, in 1954, by "L'Incendie" (The Fire), then in 1957, "Le Métier à tisser" (The Weaving Loom) (Editions du Seuil - France). In 1959, the novel "Un été africain" (An African Summer) was also published by Editions du Seuil, and was the reason for his expulsion from Algeria. He settled in Mougins (South of France). He then undertook numerous travels throughout the world. As of 1974, Mohammed Dib's work became international.



SUMMARY



SEARCH



In 1994, he was awarded the grand prix de la Francophonie (the Francophone Grand Prix), the highest distinction from the Academie Française. Mohammed Dib, despite exile in France, continued, like the regularity of a metronome, to fertilise his century with his work of African, Arabic and Mediterranean influence, similar to a gigantic mosaic which is part of our intelligible memory just like a sovereign symphony, haughty and just in this dialogue of civilisations which history inspires in peoples. He died on 2 May 2003 in the French capital.

Mustapha Kateb (1920-1989)

Mustapha Kateb was born in Souk Ahras on 8 July 1920. From the age of 18, he started with the radiophonic theatre and founded, from the start of the 1940s, his professional troop El Masrah which later became Masrah El Djazaïr. It was in these same years that Mustapha Kateb, along with Mahieddine Bachtarzi and other actors, gave new impetus to Algerian theatre. From 1958 to 1952, Mustapha Kateb was appointed permanent manager of the FLN troop which succeeded in transmitting the message of the Algerian people's fight throughout the world. In 1963, he became the first director of the Algerian National Theatre (TNA) and remained in this position until 1972. In the meantime, in 1965, he created the National Institute of Dramatic and Choreographic Art

(INADC) of Bordj El Kiffan (Algiers) which has trained numerous male and female comedians. He held the position of technical consultant responsible for cultural animation at the Ministry of Higher Education in 1973. In August 1988, he once again directed the Algerian National Theatre.

Mustapha Kateb interpreted different roles on television and in the cinema. He died on 28 October 1989.



The FLN troop

In 1956, during the occupation, the FLN adopted the popular theatre as a means of fighting for independence, particularly after the Soummam Congress, through the appeal to all intellectuals, asking them to join the ranks of the Revolution. Hence numerous theatrical men responded to the appeal launched by the FLN in November 1957 to create an artistic troop. The first artistic troop pertaining to the FLN came to light in April 1958 and combined two troops, one a theatrical troop and the other a singing troop. It was an invaluable contribution to the Algerian issue through the artistic shows which its two branches put together and performed. The most important theatrical plays of the FLN troop's repertoire enabled the exactness of the Algerian issue and the legitimacy of the national fight against colonialism to be demonstrated to public opinion.



The members of the FLN troop.



2000

1992-2001

Insects



- 1 5,00 The Cockchafer
- 2 20/09/2000
- 3 25 x 35
- 4 14
- 5 300.000
- 6 30/04/2007
- 7 S. A. Bentounes
- 8 BA printing office

9 2 2



- 1 5,00 The Carpet Beetle
- 2 20/09/2000
- 3 25 x 35
- 4 14
- 5 300.000
- 6 30/04/2007
- 7 S. A. Bentounes
- 8 BA printing office

9 2 3



- 1 10,00 The Bread Beetle
- 2 20/09/2000
- 3 25 x 35
- 4 14
- 5 300.000
- 6 30/04/2007
- 7 S. A. Bentounes
- 8 BA printing office

9 2 4



- 1 24,00 The Ground Beetle
- 2 20/09/2000
- 3 25 x 35
- 4 14
- 5 300.000
- 6 30/04/2007
- 7 S. A. Bentounes
- 8 BA printing office

9 2 5



The chafer lives on the edge of woods.

The Cockchafer

The length of the body varies between 20 and 30mm. The head, the pronotum and the abdomen are blackish; the antennae are bent, brown and flaky (7 leaves on the male, and 5 shorter ones on the female); the elytrons are significantly ribbed and brown, the legs brown and the ventral side is black with white triangles on the sides.

This insect is found on the edge of woods, in fields and in gardens. This species is visible in the spring when the flowers bloom.

The cockchafer flies in the evening and in the daytime it is found on trees.

After blooming, the imagos (full insects) gnaw at the leaves of oak trees and fruit trees. The eggs are laid in the earth. The larvae gnaw at the roots and develop in 3 to 4 years. The imagos hibernate in the earth before emerging.

The Carpet Beetle

This 3 to 5mm long insect has a very distinctive colouring: the elytrons and the prothorax have white scaling with waves.

The wing axils, the side edges and parts of the prothorax have a clearly defined red scaling. Reaching 6mm in length, the larvae, olive brown in colour, avec black-brown hairs.

The insects and larvae are found both in the open air and in houses. The eggs are preferably laid on animal substances. Full development, which depends on weather conditions, requires 6 months approximately.

The carpet beetle is found throughout the world, particularly in Europe and North America.

The larvae are found on woollen articles, rugs, upholstered furniture, fleeces, etc. In the case of mass infestation, they can cause serious damage.

Hibernation

Each species can only live in determined weather conditions and individuals perish when they are outside them. In the temperate regions, the good season is ordinarily more or less favourable to the existence of species, but the hibernation period is very often marked by the death of a great many individuals.

The species get through this period in the form of eggs, in larval form, in pupa status or in adult status. Some do it simultaneously in two or several of these statuses. In all cases, hibernation is facilitated by adaptable dispositions which each species has. The hibernating eggs are laid in the cracks of barks and buds, the larvae and the adults are hidden in the barks, in holes in walls, in the soil, etc.



SUMMARY



SEARCH



The Bread Beetle

Reddish brown in colour, oval shaped and covered in fine hair, the adult insects are 2 to 4mm in length. The head is hidden under the prothorax which has regular arching and the elytrons have fine, stippled streaks. The last three segments of the antennae are particularly long. The larva, which is similar to a white grub, reaches a length of 5mm. The female lays 20 to 100 eggs at most which she places separately or in small piles on appropriate nutritional materials. The young minuscule larvae can even slide through the smallest of cracks and penetrate, for example, packets of food. Once arrived in the substrata, they are then surrounded by a cocoon made up of particles of food - a cocoon in which they complete their transformation into pupa. Full development requires about 200 days at 17°C and only 70 days at a temperature of 26°C. The bread beetle is found throughout the world.

This is a major pest of households and warehouses, particularly when the infested goods are stored for quite a long time without being touched. The larvae eat everything and anything. They are found in all possible vegetal materials such as biscuits and other flour and cereal products, herbal products, spices, seeds and oil cakes. In the case of major infestation, the solid materials are perforated with small round holes. The insect itself does not eat anything.



Ground Beetle

The ground beetle is an insect with a long body and long legs which hunts other insects, worms and molluscs.

These are holometabolous insects (insects that undergo a complete change). The ground beetle larvae are very mobile, themselves running to seek out their prey. They feed on small animals whose insides they suck out. The nymphosis is done in lairs.

The ground beetles are important for farming as they destroy the harmful insects. Few of them are harmful.



Chafers.



2000

1992-2001



- 1 5,00 Glass urn
- 2 18/10/2000
- 3 25 x 35
- 4 14
- 5 300.000
- 6 30/04/2007
- 7 A. Kerbouche
- 8 BA printing office

9 2 6



- 1 10,00 Glass urn
- 2 18/10/2000
- 3 25 x 35
- 4 14
- 5 300.000
- 6 30/04/2007
- 7 A. Kerbouche
- 8 BA printing office

9 2 7



- 1 24,00 Glass urn
- 2 18/10/2000
- 3 25 x 35
- 4 14
- 5 300.000
- 6 30/04/2007
- 7 A. Kerbouche
- 8 BA printing office

9 2 8

Antique glassware 1st to 2nd century AD

The glass manufacturing technique was discovered by the Egyptians 4,000 years BC. Under the Roman Empire, Syria became a large centre for producing art glassware and the training centre of master glass workers. The discovery, in June 1985, in Tipaza of an antique glass foundry confirms the existence of glassware workshops in the region. The glass objects and works have the most diverse shapes and often represent cups, plates, bottles, goblets, etc.

Funeral urn (DZD5.00 postage stamp)

Glass, light green funeral urn. Bulbous belly, wide at the top with a rounded shoulder on which two M-shaped handles rest on either side of the neck.

Place of Origin : Necropolis of the Caesarean Gate – Tipaza, 1st and 2nd centuries AD.

Funeral urn (DZD10.00 postage stamp)

Funeral urn without a handle, made of colourless glass. Bulbous belly, long tapered neck, rimmed mouth and concave base.

Place of Origin : Necropolis of the Caesarean Gate – Tipaza, 1st and 2nd centuries AD.

Funeral urn (DZD24.00 postage stamp)

Bluish glass funeral urn. Bulbous belly, tall with a rounded shoulder on which two simple handles rest on either side of the neck.

Place of Origin : Necropolis of the Caesarean Gate – Tipaza, 1st and 2nd centuries AD.



The glass industry in Algeria

The production of glass in Algeria is diversified. It ranges from semi-automatic blown glass (all types of glass for decoration and lights) to centrifugal glass for lights and crockery, including pressed glass. The opening up of the market does however mean that the range and quality of the products will have to be adapted to respond to demand and to face up to the competition. The glass industry also offers great partnership opportunities with foreign companies with the aim of updating the technique and the human resources.



SUMMARY



SEARCH



Orchids

Limodorum abortivum L.

A hardy 30 to 80cm plant, glabrous, livid purple with numerous, thick root fibres; robust stem, covered with clinging scales, purple flowers with large darker striae covered in long, loose spikes; large bracts, equalling or exceeding the ovary; open perianth with conical indented divisions, the 2 inside ones smaller, lip a bit shorter than the divisions, pointing forward, sub-articulated, bending towards the base, with a concave oval or oblong rippled tongue, an awl shaped spur, facing downwards, as long as the ovary; free, mobile and persistent anther; 2 undivided pulverulent pollen sacks, brought together with a common retinacle.

Orchis papilionacea L.

A hardy 10 to 40cm plant, glabrous with full oval shaped tubers; linear clinging green leaves, scarlet red flowers, seeds in quite a loose oval spike: pink, multi-nerve bracts, exceeding the ovary, external divisions of the oval perianths, free, conical in an elongated cap, somewhat

spread out at the top; large lip, longer than the single, spread out, oval or sub-orbicular cap, bending towards the base, spread out in a fan, crisp and rippled on the edge; spur facing downwards, a bit shorter than the ovary. It is found in the grassy locations of the Mediterranean region in April-June.

Orchis provincialis balbis

A hardy 15 to 30cm plant, glabrous with full oval-shaped tubers, oblong flowers, non-dilated under the top, brown spotted, pale yellow flowers, quite large 6-20cm in an oval spike, then slightly elongated; tri-nerve lower bracts exceeding the ovary, the others are shorter, outside divisions of the perianth obtuse, the side ones are spread out, the upper one and the 2 lower ones are cone-shaped; lip folded in two, even yellow in colour with splashes of purple, trilobed, with unequal or rippled lobes; horizontal ascending spur, cylindrical in a club equalling the ovary.

Grows in the woods of grassy hills of the Mediterranean region in April-May.

A flower, a marvel

When the first flower plants appeared on Earth, a few orchids were probably mixed with this original vegetation. Then the time came for the evolution of the species and nature wanted the orchids to become the most beautiful and most complex plants of Creation. Most of them (approximately 20,000 species) grew in warm and humid regions, particularly in some countries of the Far East, Africa and South America. These so-called exotic orchids were introduced to Europe by the great navigators of the 16th and 17th centuries. They were studied by the botanists of the era who, by crossing certain species, obtained new ones.

Common orchids.



9 2 9

- ❶ 5,00 *Limodorum abortivum L.*
- ❷ 13/12/2000
- ❸ 25 x 35
- ❹ 14
- ❺ 300.000
- ❻ 30/04/2007
- ❼ S. A. Bentounes
- ❽ BA printing office



9 3 0

- ❶ 10,00 *Orchis papilionacea L.*
- ❷ 13/12/2000
- ❸ 25 x 35
- ❹ 14
- ❺ 300.000
- ❻ 30/04/2007
- ❼ S. A. Bentounes
- ❽ BA printing office



9 3 1

- ❶ 24,00 *Orchis provincialis balbis*
- ❷ 13/12/2000
- ❸ 25 x 35
- ❹ 14
- ❺ 300.000
- ❻ 30/04/2007
- ❼ S. A. Bentounes
- ❽ BA printing office





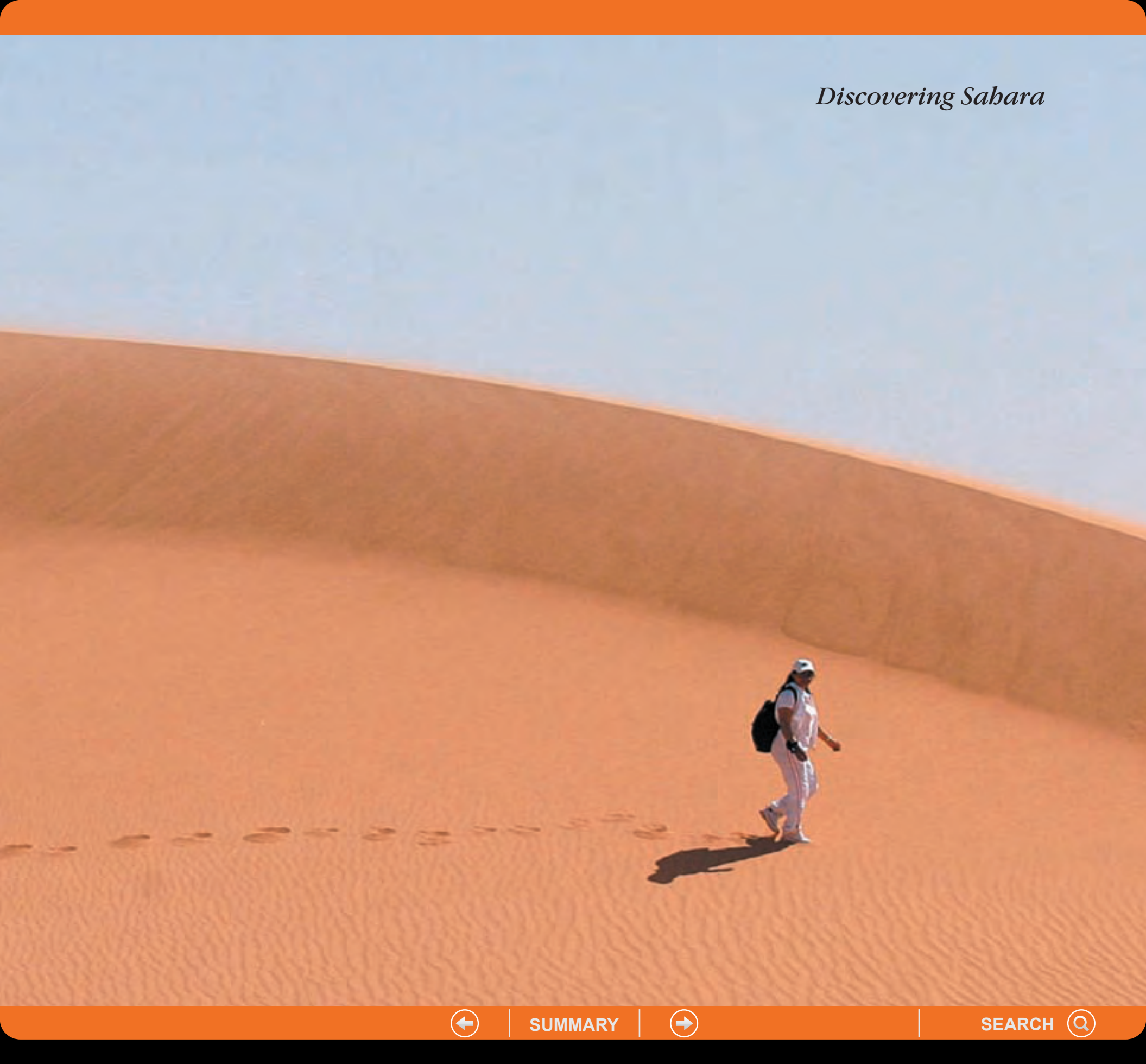
SUMMARY



SEARCH



Discovering Sahara



SUMMARY



SEARCH



2001

1992-2001



9 3 2

- 1 5,00 *Recurvirostra avocetta* (avocet)
- 2 24/01/2001
- 3 25 x 35
- 4 300.000
- 5 30/04/2007
- 6 S. A. Bentounes
- 7 BA printing office



9 3 3

- 1 5,00 *Anser anser* (greylag goose)
- 2 24/01/2001
- 3 35 x 25
- 4 14
- 5 300.000
- 6 30/04/2007
- 7 S. A. Bentounes
- 8 BA printing office



9 3 4

- 1 10,00 *Botaurus stellaris* (great bittern)
- 2 24/01/2001
- 3 25 x 35
- 4 14
- 5 300.000
- 6 30/04/2007
- 7 S. A. Bentounes
- 8 BA printing office



9 3 5

- 1 24,00 *Numenius arquata* (eurasian curlew)
- 2 24/01/2001
- 3 35 x 25
- 4 14
- 5 300.000
- 6 30/04/2007
- 7 S. A. Bentounes
- 8 BA printing office

Water birds

Avocet (*Recurvirostra avocetta*)

From its scientific name *Recurvirostra avocetta*, the elegant avocet is a small wader from the family Haematopodidae, known as a large migratory bird that can fly as far as Southern Africa. Its curled up beak makes it easy to determine on the land compared to other small waders. In Algeria, the avocet is a migratory bird using different brackish and/or salty milieus whose depth does not exceed a few centimetres. At the end of the 1990s, a first demonstration of its nesting status was made – thanks to a publication – in the south of the country. The elegant avocet has been on the list of protected species in Algeria since 1983.

Greylag Goose (*Anser anser*)

From its scientific name *Anser anser*, the greylag goose is Algeria's largest winter duck. The greylag goose is part of the species which were greatly threatened in the middle of the 20th century. Very strict protection measures on the international plan have today enabled the number of greylag geese to significantly increase.

The greylag goose is a species with a limited distribution due to its space requirements with large grass plots. It is more widespread in the large humid sites such as Lake

Fetzara or the Mekkada swamps on which the largest amount of these species is seen every year.

The greylag goose belongs to the family *Anatidae* and has been on the list of protected species in Algeria since 1983.

Great Bittern (*Botaurus stellaris*)

From its scientific name *Botaurus stellaris*, the great bittern is a sedentary nesting species from the Algerian North East, known mostly in the humid region of El Kala with a one-off distribution in other sites. The great bittern belongs to the family *Ardeidae* which combines all the species of large waders such as the grey heron. The great bittern has been on the list of protected species in Algeria since 1983.

Curlew (*Numenius arquata*)

From its scientific name *Numenius arquata*, the curlew is a winter migratory bird, especially in the humid zones of the north of the Saharan Atlas and whose waters are brackish or salty and of a shallow depth. The curlew is a big limicolous bird from the family *Scolopacidae*, easily recognised by its long, upwards curled beak. Relatively discreet, the curlew is rarely seen.

Lake Réghaïa

The Réghaïa lake or swamp corresponds to the estuary of the wadi of Réghaïa whose mouth is dammed by a dune ridge. These dunes are doubled some 600m upstream by an artificial dike which contains a permanent lake. The coastal swamp of Réghaïa is considered as a site of international importance as it is the last vestige of the ancient Mitidja.

It currently rests on the only humid zone of the biogeographic region of the Algérois which directly faces the Mediterranean, hence being able to be used as a stage for the migratory birds after crossing the Mediterranean. It also rests on the only humid zone which has escaped the dewatering operations which made the lakes of the Mitidja disappear, particularly Lake Halloula and the small swamps of the Ressauta, hence its historic and ecological importance.



SUMMARY



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Traditional popular arts

The skampla

Italian in origin, this tea table which dates back to the 20th century is of Ottoman inspiration. Hexagonal in shape, made of floral decorated painted wood, its sides also form the legs and have arches, whereas the edge of the standing base is sculpted.

Shelving

Shelving is both a decorative and functional element. Fixed to the wall opposite the entrance door into the rooms, it is used to store objects or clothes (chechia cap, lamp, vase and copper teapot, etc.). Its elements are worked in adorned wood or then painted in bright colours. The central panel or rack often fitted with mirrors is the most important part and the best treated in this furniture. The floral patterns present are roses in the form of bouquets or bouquets adapted to vases.

Mirrors

Just like chests and shelving, mirrors also have an important place in traditional furniture. They symbolise an amulet and attract wealth to the face they reflect and ward off evil.

There are two types of mirror: one in adorned painted wood on which the floral patterns are combined with bright colours such as green, red and yellow; the other in adorned wood, incrustated with floral and geometric

patterns with the particularity of the mirror frame which takes the shape of a portico or an arcade between two columns. Enclosed text.



The Berber chest

The chest is part of the Berber culture and traditions. The indispensable solid wood (oak or walnut) chest, finely worked and sculpted, generally of an imposing size, is an integral part of Algerian traditional art. Sculpted like the wood, the figures are also obtained using shortened rods. Roses, stars, arches, diamonds are repeated on the old traditional chests whose art always proceeds with low-relief. They are sometimes tinted and waxed.

The Berber chest is passed down from generation to generation without losing any of its austere beauty, thus making it a favourite Algerian item.



- 1 5,00 Skampla
- 2 21/02/2001
- 3 25 x 35
- 4 14
- 5 300.000
- 6 30/04/2007
- 7 M. Ben Debbagh
- 8 BA printing office

9 3 6



- 1 10,00 Shelving
- 2 21/02/2001
- 3 35 x 25
- 4 14
- 5 300.000
- 6 30/04/2007
- 7 M. Ben Debbagh
- 8 BA printing office

9 3 7



- 1 24,00 Mirror
- 2 21/02/2001
- 3 25 x 35
- 4 14
- 5 300.000
- 6 30/04/2007
- 7 M. Ben Debbagh
- 8 BA printing office

9 3 8



2001

1992-2001

The national parks



- 1 5,00 Belezma National Park – Batna
- 2 21/03/2001
- 3 25 x 35
- 4 14
- 5 300.000
- 6 30/04/2007
- 7 K. Krim
- 8 BA printing office

9 3 9



- 1 10,00 Gouraya National Park – Béjaïa
- 2 21/03/2001
- 3 35 x 25
- 4 14
- 5 300.000
- 6 30/04/2007
- 7 K. Krim
- 8 BA printing office

9 4 0



- 1 20,00 Theniet El Had National Park-Tissemsilt
- 2 21/03/2001
- 3 35 x 25
- 4 14
- 5 300.000
- 6 30/04/2007
- 7 K. Krim
- 8 BA printing office

9 4 1



- 1 24,00 El Kala National Park-El Tarf
- 2 21/03/2001
- 3 25 x 35
- 4 14
- 5 300.000
- 6 30/04/2007
- 7 K. Krim
- 8 BA printing office

9 4 2

The national parks are exceptional territories whose biological diversity, landscape quality and cultural richness justify the protection and conservation of a natural environment whose particular interest imposes preservation against any deteriorating or damaging effect. The national parks require management which guarantees the perpetuity of the fauna, the flora, the soil, the sub-soil, the deposits of minerals and fossils, the atmosphere and, in general, when a natural environment presents a national or international interest.

The national parks are made available to the public and are a memory to be passed down to the future generations. In Algeria, there are twelve national parks. Four national parks are the subject of this postage stamp first issue.

Belezma National Park – Batna

Located in the wilaya of Batna, over an area of 26,250ha, this park was created in 1984. It is the only protected area of the Aurès. It is represented by a tormented relief, very straight valleys and summits culminating at 2,136m. The main forestry formations are represented by the cedar and the Aleppo pine. A large diversity of biotopes is found here.

Gouraya National Park – Béjaïa

A coastal park located in the wilaya of Béjaïa, on the east coast of Algeria, it was created in 1984 and covers an area of 2,080 hectares which opens up onto the Mediterranean over 11.5 kilometres of coastal roads and cliffs.

Other than its natural resources, this park has exceptional ecological and aesthetic resources, historic and natural sites, particularly the Pic des Singes, the Gouraya fort, Cape Carbon, the Anse des Aiguades and marvellous cliffs. Numerous plant species are considered rare, such as the euphorbia and the hare's-ear.

The animals are represented by the magot monkey, common genet and the birds of prey.

Theniet El Had National Park – Tissemsilt

Created in 1983, this park is located in the wilaya of Tissemsilt, on the Ouarsenis range. It is mainly comprised of formations of age-old cedar trees at high altitudes; located in the semi-arid bioclimatic stage, populations of green oak, zen oak and cork-oak are also found here. Its territory covers an area of 3,424ha. Its summit culminates at 1,787m and contains a set of

Protecting the biodiversity

To ensure civil society's involvement in protecting the biodiversity of ecosystems and fighting against desertification, the "Biodiversity conservation and natural resources' sustainable management" project was launched in 2001 with the contribution of the Global Environment Facility (GEF). The purpose of this project is to categorise three sites located in arid and semi-arid zones. It is driven by a fund from the GEF, under the aegis of the United Nations Development Programme and managed by the Forestry Department as an execution agency in partnership with a network of Algerian associations. It integrates into its central perspective the categorisation of the sites of Oglet Eddaïra, in the wilaya of Naâma, Taghit, in the wilaya of Béchar, and Mergueb, in the wilaya of M'sila



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picturesque sites and cliffs. Numerous animal species, such as the hedgehog, the weasel, the genet and numerous diurnal and nocturnal birds of prey, as well as a multitude of forestry birds live here.

El Kala National Park – El Tarf

Created in 1983, this park is located in the far east of Algeria and is demarcated by the Algerian-Tunisian border, in the wilaya of El Tarf. It stretches over an area of 76,436 hectares and is characterised by a large diversity of ecosystems: marine, forestry and dune lucustrines.

These particularities make it an exception in the heart of the Mediterranean. The wetlands of El Kala conceal a remarkable richness and are one of the most important wetlands in Maghreb. Two sites are on the list of wetlands of international importance: Lake Tonga and Lake Oubeïra. The wetlands are located on the migratory route of the western Palearctic. Hence, tens of thousands of water birds hibernate or stop over here.

The mammals are represented by the Barbary deer, a species only found in Algeria or Tunisia, as well as the otter, the genet, the jackal and the hyena.

Algeria protects its fauna and flora

The Algerian biodiversity is considered to be the greatest in the Mediterranean Basin, thanks to the presence, amongst others, of very rare species such as Audouin's gull, the Kabylie nuthatch, the monk seal and the Barbary deer. To protect this national heritage, Algeria has set up a network of protected areas which contain unique ecosystems, representative of the country's biological diversity, in accordance with the law 83-03 of 5 February 1983, on the protection of the environment. In its article 17, the law stipulates: "Parts of the territory of one or several communes may be classed, by decree made upon a report by the Minister of the Environment, as a national park or natural reserves when there is a need to conserve the fauna, floral, soil, sub-soil, the deposits of minerals and fossils, the atmosphere, the waters and, in general, when a natural environment presents a particular interest which is important to preserve (...)."

The genet

From the family Viverridae, the genet frequents open countryside, with lots of shelter. It inhabits the semi-desert milieus and the mountains up to 2,500m altitude. Its diet is highly varied; it is composed of small mammals, birds, frogs, lizards, fish, insects, spiders, centipedes, crabs and soft water molluscs. Sometimes it feeds on fruit or rotting carcasses.

The genet is found in the north of Algeria. Its range of distribution is shrinking, whereas it reached as far as the Saharan Atlas in the 1980s.



2001

1992-2001



943

- 1 5,00 Effigy of Saint Augustine child (Museum of Guelma)
- 2 31/03/2001
- 3 25 x 35
- 4 14
- 5 300.000
- 6 30/04/2007
- 7 K. Krim
- 8 BA printing office



944

- 1 24,00 4th century mosaic (Museum of Tipasa)
- 2 31/03/2001
- 3 43 x 29
- 4 14
- 5 300.000
- 6 30/04/2007
- 7 K. Krim
- 8 BA printing office

1st International Conference on the Algerian Philosopher Augustine

Within the framework of the celebration, in 2001, of International Year of Dialogue Among Civilisations decided upon the UN, Algeria will honour the figure of universal genius and man of dialogue who was the Algerian philosopher Augustine. Organised upon the initiative of Mr Abdelaziz Bouteflika, President of the Algerian Republic, and in partnership with the Swiss Confederation, the first international conference, which will be held from 1 to 7 April 2001, will have the following themes :

“Augustine and Africanity” to emphasise his attachment to his country, Numidia (today’s Algeria), and “Augustine and Universality” to highlight the universal dimension of his thought. Aurelius Augustine was born in Tagaste (Souk Ahras) in 354 AD, two centuries before the revelation of the Koran. He died in Hippo (Annaba) in 430. Philosopher, writer of genius, theologian, controversialist, Saint Augustine was part of the great thinkers who made a great impression on the history of human thought. When alive, he enjoyed great renown throughout all countries of the Mediterranean Basin. His work is immense and some of his works are improvised and controversial in nature (for example, against the Manicheans, the Donatists and the Pelagians). Other than his two works, *Les Confessions* (*Confessions*)



Saint Augustine.

and *La Cité de Dieu* (*The City of God*), there are also 224 letters written between 386 and 429, 700 sermons and theology treaties (*Les Ordres – Orders*) which are dogmatic et moral, the educational works and the exegetic works. His writings are among the most translated and are the subject of research and teaching in the scientific and religious institutions of the five continents. Over 500 works and articles on



The Saint-Augustine Basilica

The Saint-Augustine Basilica dominates the archaeological site of Hippone, currently Annaba. Its building works were started in 1881 on a grandiose idea of Bishop Dupuch, a great lover of Saint Augustine, who arrived in Annaba in 1839.

The project planned a church well integrated into the history and natural and cultural milieu of Hippone and its surroundings. From the top of its promontory, from its majestic port, it overlooks the vast plain stretched out at its feet and the admirable Bay of Annaba demarcated by the line of the two capes which frame it.

In an Arabic-Byzantine inspired style, today's basilica has been built with marbles drawn from the Algerian soil. A 300-year old Berber chest acts as the altar, evoking the origins of Saint Augustine.



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the subject of Saint Augustine and his imposing work are published every year in the world's main languages. The conference was placed under the high patronage of the President of the Algerian Republic. Its organisation was entrusted to the High Islamic Council (Algiers), the University of Fribourg (Switzerland) and the Institute of Augustinian Studies (Rome). An international preparatory committee is responsible for ensuring the organisation of this conference which will take place in two sessions, the first in Algiers from 1 to 4 April 2001 and the second in Annaba from 5 to 7 April.

It will include conferences and a large exhibition on the life and works of Saint Augustine.

Documentary publications and CD-ROM will be produced on this occasion. Guided tours will take place to various known sites, Tagaste (Souk Ahras), Madaura (M'daourouch) where he was a pupil, Calama (Guelma) where his most loyal friend lived, the disciple and biographer Possidius and finally Hippo (Annaba) where he was bishop and lived for 39 years (from 391 to 430). Two postage stamps will represent him : one the effigy of Saint Augustine, as a child, according to a statue found in the Madaura Theatre and kept at the Museum of Guelma, and the other a mosaic from the 4th century AD dealing with concord and peace, available in the Museum of Tipaza.

The Thagaste olive tree

Saint Augustine's olive tree is famous by the name and place of its implantation which most historians and explorers of the colonial era designated as an emerging part of ancient Tagaste.

In 1903, under the rubble of a few ancient buildings, the public baths of Tagaste were discovered in this place with their different rooms, clay lamps, upper part of a stele, a bronze lighting column with a pedestal weighing 3kg, as well as the ruins of a villa discovered not far from the current regional hospital.

The University of Fribourg and Saint Augustine

The University of Fribourg is a stakeholder in the 1st conference organised in Algeria on the philosopher Augustine, upon the initiative of the President of the Republic. Fribourg has had very close links with Saint Augustine for a long time. Dom Morin, publisher of sermons discovered at the start of the 20th century, the abbot Dutoit, chronicler of Augustine in "La Liberté", and Othmar Perler, author of "Voyages de saint Augustin", are some of the Fribourg people who have marked Augustinian research. The torch was recovered by Otto Wermelinger from the Patristic Seminar of the University of Fribourg. Organiser of a conference on Saint Augustine and Manichaeism in 1998, he is also participating in the Algiers conference.



2001

1992-2001



945

- 1 5,00 Boujou ryal
1245 of Hegira
- 2 17/04/2001
- 3 43 x 29
- 4 14
- 5 300.000
- 6 30/04/2007
- 7 S. A. Bentounes
- 8 BA printing office



946

- 1 10,00 Boujou
double 1241
of Hegira
- 2 17/04/2001
- 3 43 x 29
- 4 14
- 5 300.000
- 6 30/04/2007
- 7 S. A. Bentounes
- 8 BA printing office



947

- 1 24,00 Drahem ryal
1185 of Hegira
- 2 17/04/2001
- 3 43 x 29
- 4 14
- 5 300.000
- 6 30/04/2007
- 7 S. A. Bentounes
- 8 BA printing office

Old currencies

Algerian coins from the Ottoman period are designed in several metals such as gold, silver, bronze and lead. They include ornamental patterns and very elegant Arabic characters, as well as the place and date on which they were minted.

The Boujou ryal (1245 of Hegira – 1830 AD)

A silver coin weighing 10 grams, it is 21mm in diameter. On the front of the coin is a monogram of Sultan Mahmoud. On the back of the coin is engraved “Minted in Algeria in 1245”.

The Boujou double (1241 of Hegira – 1826 AD)

Designed in silver, the Boujou double weighs 20 grams and is 37.5mm in diameter. Known as the Boujou zoudj, it has sub-units : the half-boujou, the third boujou, the quarter boujou and the eighth boujou.

On the front of the coin is engraved “Sultan of two lands and commander of two seas, Sultan Mahmoud Khan, blessed are his victories”, whereas on the back is the inscription “Minted in Algeria in 1241”.



Ancient coins.

The Drahem ryal (1185 of Hegira – 1771 AD)

A silver coin weighing 10 grams, it is approximately 28mm in diameter. On the front of the coin is engraved “Sultan Mustapha”, whereas on the back is the inscription “Minted in Algeria in 1185”.



Numismatics

Numismatics (from the Greek *nomisma*: coin) is a science which studies coins as a part of civilisation. Its study field also applies to objects directly linked to their manufacture, such as the monetary coins (for the minted coins) or the moulds (for the cast coins). It also includes medals or tokens. Numismatics makes use of various types of written documents (monetary archives, ledgers, traveller accounts, official texts, etc.) which enable the coins to be located in time. For centuries, all coins – with the exception of the smallest units – have had an intrinsic value, i.e. they contain an amount of metal, generally gold or silver, equal to the face value which was fixed by the issuing authority.



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National Scout Day

The first scout troops were created in a few large towns of the country between 1934 and 1939. Thereafter, the Federation of Algerian Muslim Scouts (SMA), presided over by Mohamed Bouras, united all the groups and spread scouting throughout Algeria.

The SMA were given the tasks of training leaders and educating the young under the threefold physical, moral and civil aspect. In their educating action, the SMA leaders apply the universal principles of world scouting, whilst adapting them to the cultural, linguistic, economic and political realities of Algeria.

The different SMA congresses, particularly the Sidi Fredj congress in 1947, confirm the nationalistic orientation of the movement, the scouts' attachment to their country and to Islamic moral values.

The SMA have helped to raise the national awareness of young people and to safeguard the cultural and moral heritage. They paid a heavy tribute over the organisation period of Algerian nationalism and during the National Liberation War.

In the Congress of Independence, in October 1962, the general orientation of the movement and its objectives were specified in accordance with the country's reconstruction requirements. The SMA actively participate in all national edification and reconstruction campaigns, increasing the training camps and youth

camps. They take part in the jamborees and in the large international activities.

During the revival congress held in 1989, the SMA disassociated themselves from any partisan affiliation and resumed the real scout spirit such as was designed by the founder Mohamed Bouras.

The Algerian Muslim Scouts are recognised by world scouting and are part of the Arab Scout Bureau.



Young Algerian scouts.



- ❶ 5,00
- ❷ 27/05/2001
- ❸ 35 x 25
- ❹ 14
- ❺ 300.000
- ❻ 30/04/2007
- ❼ K. Krim
- ❽ BA printing office

9 4 8



Cub scouting

In the scouts, children between the ages of 7 and 12 are called cubs. A specific education method – whose enjoyable framework is based on Rudyard Kipling's "The Jungle Book" – is adapted to them.

Cub scouting is a pedagogy essentially based on playing. Its principle is summarised in the fact that playing is a natural activity of children. This then means supervising them and organising educational activities in the form of games so as to awaken their interest.

The cub learns to cope alone in a geographically defined framework – the playing field – and in accordance with the instructions given to him or rules of the game.



2001

1992-2001



949

- 1 5,00 Hopscotch
- 2 02/06/2001
- 3 35 x 35
- 4 14
- 5 300.000
- 6 30/04/2007
- 7 M. F. Allache
- 8 BA printing office



950

- 1 5,00 Jacks
- 2 02/06/2001
- 3 35 x 35
- 4 14
- 5 300.000
- 6 30/04/2007
- 7 M. F. Allache
- 8 BA printing office



951

- 1 5,00 Spinning top
- 2 02/06/2001
- 3 35 x 35
- 4 14
- 5 300.000
- 6 30/04/2007
- 7 M. F. Allache
- 8 BA printing office



952

- 1 5,00 Marbles
- 2 02/06/2001
- 3 35 x 35
- 4 14
- 5 300.000
- 6 30/04/2007
- 7 M. F. Allache
- 8 BA printing office

Children's games

Children have the right to have amusement and relaxation. The exercise of this right leads to human relationships which the children learn as encouragement and appreciation. Communication between individuals is vital for children. It is obvious that if the child learns nothing, it must at least play.

Through playing, the child comes to learn about himself and others. Understanding of the origin and evolution of playing throughout history and in different parts of the world enhances the respect of other cultures and peoples.

The Post and Telecommunications Authority dedicates four children's games to inaugurate this theme.

Hopscotch

It has been established that, during the development of the Roman Empire, the legionnaires built paving on which one of the oldest outlines of hopscotch is found. There are about twenty versions of hopscotch. This game is played in several countries and in almost all continents with, however, a slight difference in the rules.

The rules of the game : The player stands upright in the starting square and throws the marker onto the first square. He hops into the square of the box to pick up the marker, then he comes back by jumping onto the starting square and so on. The game is continued in the same way, square by square, up until square no. 9 (the last one). These are the most common rules.



Tuareg children's toys

It is in their milieu and in their environment that children draw from their imagination and invent their toys or their games. In the Sahara, the Tuareg children spontaneously take inspiration from their constant companion, the dromedary. The animal is found in a good number of Tuareg children's games as well as among their toys. These toys are carved in a flat stone, made from a goat's or sheep's jaw, clay, vegetables or even pieces of cloth. The Tuareg shepherds and shepherdesses dress their dromedaries in stones carved on the sand and put them in a row or in a circle. They also use an everyday vocabulary referring to the breeding of these animals. The name given to these toys is "tifersitin" (singular: "tafersit").



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Jacks

In Ancient Greece, small bones which come from the sheep's carp were thrown to predict the future. They are also used as dice for money games and more often for playing the game which is known today as jacks. It seems more likely that this game originally came from Ancient Asia. The game is also traditional in almost all parts of the world.

The rules of the game : The game is comprised of five jacks and is played in a group. The players try to pick up the jacks from the ground, one after the other, with their hand, by throwing the fifth jack up and catching it before it falls to the ground.

The spinning top

This is a very old, universal game. In fact, the spinning top was known in England in the 14th century. Each district had its own spinning top. The inhabitants organised annual spinning top tournaments between the districts, in the streets, etc. The spinning top differs in shape and size from one region to the next.

The rules of the game : The cord is rolled around the spinning top and the loop is placed around the finger. The cord is then pulled very tightly so that the spinning top spins. The winner is the person who picks up the spinning top in the palm of their hand before it stops spinning.

Marbles

Almost all adults remember marbles in their childhood, but marbles were already known in Ancient Egypt.

The rules of the game : The marbles' player must have a firm hand, adjust the shooting and have a lot of practice. To activate a marble, the player has to stabilise it in the nook by rolling the index around, slightly on top, the end of the bent thumb. Then, the player keeps his hand on or close to the ground, takes position and gives a good thumb-flick to send his marble to its goal. The player can crouch or kneel down to get the best shooting position, but in a strict game, any forward movement of the hand during the shooting of the marble is banned. There are about a dozen rules for playing marbles, most of which have no limit as to the number of players.



Children and thought

Philosophy for children is an innovative educational practice which seeks to develop reflexive, creative and critical thought in children of all ages. The method consists of a debate on a question of a philosophical nature using stories, with the heart of the method relying on a deliberation between children where the coordinating adult (teacher or caregiver) has a guiding role.

Through the relating of points of view and the confrontation of arguments, children learn from their thoughts, from those of others and from the nature of the discussion. Created initially by Matthew Lipman, an American philosopher and educationalist, in the 1980s, it has developed throughout the world.



2001

1992-2001

The Al Aqsa Intifada



- ❶ 5,00 The Al Aqsa Intifada
- ❷ 02/06/2001
- ❸ 25 x 35
- ❹ 14
- ❺ 300.000
- ❻ 30/04/2007
- ❼ A. Kerbouche
- ❽ BA printing office

9 5 3

The second Intifada, known also as the Al Aqsa Intifada, exploded on 28 September 2000, in reaction to the visit of the leader of the Likoud, Ariel Sharon, on the Al Aqsa Esplanade of Mosques. This offence provoked an explosion of anger among the Palestinians exasperated by the expansion of the colonies in spite of the Oslo agreements (September 1993). The first confrontations took place the following day, with the Palestinian demonstrators demanding the immediate end of the occupation. The repression which ensued caused over 200 deaths in one month, a third of which were people under the age of 20. The Al Aqsa Intifada, unlike the first one, would be dominated by targeted actions against the Israeli army, the colonists, as well as the Israelis living inside the border between Israel and the occupied Palestinian

territories before 1967. The repression intensified with ferocity with the coming to power of Ariel Sharon in February 2001, which has increased, since, the incursions and raids on independent Palestinian zones, has targeted all the structures of the Palestinian Authority and its leader Yasser Arafat, has extended the Jewish colonies to other Palestinian lands, destroyed the infrastructures – blocking all social, economic and political life in the Palestinian territories –, demolished houses and bombarded the refugee camps, etc. But neither the barbarian acts perpetrated against the Palestinian populations nor the vain efforts of isolating Palestine have succeeded in extinguishing the flame of the revolt of the Palestinian people who aspire to pray one day in a free Qods, capital of the Palestine State.

On Monday, 21 August 1969, a criminal fire ravaged the Al Aqsa mosque, the third holiest site of Islam and the place of the Ascension of the Prophet Mohamed (QSSSL). The fire lasted for several hours, destroying the eastern aisle of the mosque, known as the Omar Mosque, as well as the roof of the South mosque, the Saladin mihrab, Sultan Noûr Ed-dîn's rostrum.

The Esplanade of Mosques

The archaeological digs and the renovation works on the access ramp to the Maghrebin Gate, one of the entrances of the Esplanade of Mosques in Al Qods, decided upon by Israel, provoked anger in the Muslim community. These digs are a threat to the stability of the Al Aqsa mosque. A Unesco report recommended immediately stopping these digs and felt that “the Israeli government should be invited to immediately start talks with all parties concerned, particularly the leaders of the Waqf”. In coordination with the Palestinian Authority, Jordan has been entrusted with the maintenance of the Al Aqsa mosques and the Rocher dome.

The Al Aqsa mosque and splanade.



SUMMARY



SEARCH



World Asthma Day

Over this last decade, asthma has benefited from a development of knowledge which has enabled the methods of treating it to be better ascertained. Asthma is an affection which concerns both men and women, both adults and children.

It is a bronchial disease characterised by a chronic inflammation with sometimes bronchial spasms.

It is characterised by breathing attacks with wheezing occurring particularly at night, along with coughing and/or rhinitis.

Apart from these attacks, the disease has no symptoms in general. The frequency of these attacks is proportional to the intensity of the inflammation, thus determining the degree of severity. The more frequent or intense the attacks, the more severe the asthma.

The factors that favour the triggering and aggravation are many: cold, heat, damp, some medications such as aspirin, exercise, etc. They are rarely recognised by the asthmatic.

The treatment principles are:

- ◆ prevention based on the recognition and avoiding of factors by supplying a continuous anti-inflammatory treatment, even outside the attacks;
- ◆ a broncho-dilating treatment in case of an attack;
- ◆ the preferable administration of inhaled drugs (inhaler);
- ◆ the supervision of the breathing using a peak flow meter.

The objective of this two-fold curative and prophylactic practice is, of course, to reduce the attacks and to make the symptoms disappear to enable the person suffering

from asthma to have a normal life. In fact, guided by their healthcare team, patients becomes a healing factor in themselves, in the sense that they gain knowledge on their disease, the chemical mechanisms of the medication, their treatment, the method to follow in case of an attack, how to organise the prevention, etc.

It is through the total involvement of these two partners (doctor-patient) – which may be amplified by the associative action – that the goal may be reached : obtaining the best quality of life possible.



Scientific progress has enabled asthma to be treated better.



9 5 4

- ❶ 5,00
- ❷ 09/06/2001
- ❸ 25 X 35
- ❹ 14
- ❺ 300.000
- ❻ 30/04/2007
- ❼ K. Krim
- ❽ BA printing office

New treatments

Biologists and doctors are carrying out intensive therapeutic research to prevent asthma and better relieve its symptoms. Numerous clinical works are currently underway to better specify the indications of the new treatments developed by medical research in the last few years. Medications have been developed to reduce the bronchial inflation by blocking another pharmacological path of the triggering of the asthma. One of them is already offered to children over the age of 6 and to adults with light or moderate asthma, poorly controlled by the taking of the usual treatments based on the administration of corticoids. Its main interest is to reduce, in a good number of asthmatics, the doses of corticoids inhaled with numerous side effects.



2001

1992-2001



9 5 5

- ❶ 5,00 The Tunis Games
- ❷ 25/07/2001
- ❸ 35 x 25
- ❹ 14
- ❺ 300.000
- ❻ 30/04/2007
- ❼ K. Krim
- ❽ BA printing office



9 5 6

- ❶ 5,00 Fiftieth anniversary of the games
- ❷ 25/07/2001
- ❸ 35 x 25
- ❹ 14
- ❺ 300.000
- ❻ 30/04/2007
- ❼ K. Krim
- ❽ BA printing office

Mediterranean Games Tunis 2001

The idea of organising the Mediterranean Games was born in 1948, on the fringe of the London Olympic Games, upon the proposal of the Egyptian Taher Pacha, president of the Egyptian Olympic Committee at that time. This meant organising regional games open to all countries in the Mediterranean Basin, which unite social, trade, political, cultural and historic relations which date back to time immemorial. The organising cities must be coastal cities so as not to misrepresent the spirit of the games. The proposal delighted the presidents of the Olympic Committees of the Mediterranean countries present and the project was quickly adopted by the States concerned. The first Mediterranean Games took place in 1951 in Alexandria (Egypt) and saw the participation of 10 countries (Egypt, France, Greece, Italy, Lebanon, Malta, Spain, Syria, Turkey and Yugoslavia). The first participation of independent Algeria was in 1963 in Naples. Regular participations followed, the most outstanding of which was that of the 1975 Algiers Mediterranean Games, crowned with medals and resounding success. The 14th Mediterranean Games take place from

2 to 15 September 2001 in Tunis, a city which is hosting the games for the second time after 1967. It will see the participation of 23 countries, including Palestine. It will be historic since it will celebrate the 50th anniversary of the games.



Tunis, September 2001.

For the purposes of the 2001 Mediterranean Games, the Tunisian authorities built the 7-November Olympic City which contains several infrastructures whose jewel is the Radès stadium. With a 60,000-seat capacity, it is one of the most beautiful and most modern stadiums of Africa, equipped with all facilities: annexed grounds, warming up rooms, presidential box, area equipped for the press, etc. The opening and closing ceremonies took place here. The Radès stadium had its hour of glory in February 2004 when Tunisia won its first African Football Nations Cup there.



An essential meeting

The 2001 Mediterranean Games in Tunis confirmed their reputation from their launch, fifty years early, on an idea of the Egyptian Mohamed Taher Pacha, president of the Egyptian Olympic Committee and cousin of King Farouk, whereas at the start very few people were convinced of the idea.

This reputation has meant that these games, the first of the new millennium, have seen the participation of 23 countries compared to only 10 in the first games of 1951 in Alexandria. The Mediterranean Games now attract great sportsmen and women.



SUMMARY



SEARCH



15th World Festival of Youth and Students

From 8 to 16 August 2001, Algeria is hosting the 15th World Festival of Youth and Students. For the first time in its history, this event is taking place in Africa and in an Arabic-Muslim region.

After Prague 1947, Budapest 1949, Berlin 1951, Bucharest 1953, Warsaw 1955, Moscow 1957, Vienna 1959, Helsinki 1962, Sofia 1968, Berlin 1973, Havana 1978, Moscow 1985, Pyongyang 1989 and Havana 1997, in 2001 Algeria will host the international festival movement which, for the youth of all countries, is an area of free expression on its concerns and a forum of solidarity with the peoples.

The participation of the world's youth in the Algiers festival is an international act of solidarity with Africa, but also with the Algerian people and its youth. It responds to a major concern; that of bringing together the world's youth at the start of this millennium around its major preoccupations.

Through this act of solidarity, the world's youth will show its determination to promote peace, democracy, human rights, progress, modernity and social well-being.

The Algiers festival will be a forum open to the youth of the world without distinction or exclusion.

This is a festival which will bring together the youth to share their experiences, find potential solutions to the different problems and draw up an action plan on subjects such as peace, solidarity, disarmament, the proliferation of nuclear weapons, conflicts and

instability, blockades and embargos, misplaced populations, human rights, science and technology, media and culture, the eradication of racism, equality, education, employment, poverty, the environment, AIDS, drug addiction, etc.

Algiers, the capital of youth and students of the 3rd millennium will be, for the youth and students of the entire world, an intellectual, political, scientific, cultural and sporting area. It will also be an area of inter-culturality and of sharing of ideas in an objective and calm environment.



9 5 7

- ❶ 5,00
- ❷ 08/08/2001
- ❸ 25 x 35
- ❹ 14
- ❺ 300.000
- ❻ 30/04/2007
- ❼ K. Krim
- ❽ BA printing office



Constant growth

The public authorities' effort in education is significantly seen in the Algerian universities. The number of students is constantly growing combined with the number of universities and accommodation infrastructures.

In 2001, the number of students is 466,084, more than half of which are female, whereas it was 407,795 in 1999. These students are trained and taught by 17,780 teachers. The number of graduates is also significantly increasing. It has gone from 52,804 in 1999 to 65,192 in 2001. All these figures are evidence of the boom of the Algerian university within which tomorrow's elite are trained.



2001

1992-2001



- ❶ 5,00
- ❷ 20/08/2001
- ❸ 25 x 35
- ❹ 14
- ❺ 300.000
- ❻ 30/04/2007
- ❼ S. A. Bentounes
- ❽ BA printing office

9 5 8

National Moudjahid Day

The name moudjahid, which means a Muslim soldier fighting voluntarily to defend Islam, has been given to the soldier who was committed to the National Liberation War in order to distinguish him from the mercenary or the soldier who commits to a cause which does not concern him. In memory of the bravery of the soldiers of the National Liberation War, the 2nd Congress of the National Moudjahidine Organisation, which was held on 13 May 1965, decided to declare 20 August National Moudjahid Day.

To pay eternal tribute to the heroism of these fighters, means glorifying the fight for freedom at all times and in all places; this means reliving the oath which united them in the supreme sacrifice for the liberation of the country, the liberty and the dignity of the people.

In the history of the Algerian Revolution, important events marked the day of 20 August which the Moudjahidine honoured every year by intensifying their military offensives and increasing their sacrifices.

On 20 August 1955 a battle took place which was unique in its kind. With the help of the popular masses, the moudjahidine attacked a great many towns and villages in the North-Constantine area and succeeded in removing from the enemy the weapons that were essential for continuing the armed fight.

On 20 August 1956, the Soumman Congress was held which unified the regulations of the National Liberation

Army and gave a new boost to the Revolution. On 20 August 1958, the action organised, on a large scale, of the feddayin against the strategic and economic objectives in France itself was started.

Hence, the day of 20 August has become, for all moudjahidine and, by extension, for the entire Algerian people, a commemorative date of a glorious past and the starting point of a promising future.



Algeria pays rousing tribute to the heroism of its fighters.

The term “Moudjahid”

The term “moudjahid” is a general term which, qualified, represents several. During the first phase of the National Liberation War, the ALN was comprised of the first contingents of moussebiline (civil volunteers), fedayin (armed fighters), as well as people being pursued by the colonial authorities. In the first phase of the National Liberation War (1954-1956), the ALN still only represented a reduced under-equipped group. On the eve of 1 November, the number of moudjahidine amounted to 1,200, armed with about 400 weapons between shotguns and pistols mostly inherited from the Second World War. The troops were distributed between the five regions decreed during the meeting of 23 October 1954.



SUMMARY



SEARCH



World Teachers' Day

This year, World Teachers' Day coincides with the immense education system reform works launched on the initiative of President Abdelaziz Bouteflika. Just like in other vital sectors, education is a focus of major importance in the programme of the President of the Republic. To succeed in an in-depth reflection which will lead to the putting in place of a plan of reforms, a National Commission for the reform of the education system was put in place in May 2000.

When this commission was being officially set up, the President of the Republic insisted, during a speech he gave, on the essential role this sector has: "The renovated Algerian school, the first stage for the learning of democratic culture and a better guarantee of the social cohesion and national unity, will ensure the training of citizens equipped with indisputable bearings, faithful to their principles and their values, but also capable of understanding the world surrounding them.

(...) The reform of the education system which we are starting today represents a very long-winded work which is set in the rite of the ancestral gesture of the sower in fertile land. This is a continuous action, a constant effort of adapting to the evolution of our society and of our ever-changing world."

This reform, given its importance, requires great mobilisation in the world of education, particularly within the Ministry of National Education. The President himself has placed it among the priorities and has contributed,

through his meeting with the Director General of Unesco in February 2001, to giving new impetus to the relations between this institution and the Algerian Ministry of National Education. A master agreement on the support for the reform of the Algerian education system (PARE) will, furthermore, be signed at Unesco's headquarters.



Unesco's headquarters in Paris.



9 5 9

- ❶ 5,00
- ❷ 06/10/2001
- ❸ 25 x 35
- ❹ 14
- ❺ 300.000
- ❻ 30/04/2007
- ❼ K. Krim
- ❽ BA printing office

Support for the reform

The Unesco Plan for the Reform of the Algerian Education System (2004-2006) – financed by the Japanese government – has the main objective of sustaining and supporting the reform of education in Algeria through technical support and institutional reinforcement actions. This plan targets the improvement of the quality of the education through the reinforcement of the reform piloting system, the regulation of flows, the educational training of the teachers, the overhaul of the school manuals and programmes, as well as the reinforcement of the access to the new information and communication technologies.

The main results of the project are the harmonisation of the educational vision, the arrangement of the new programmes with the evaluation of what is learnt, the consolidation of cores of trainers and the establishment of a piloting core for new programmes.



2001

1992-2001



- ❶ 5,00
- ❷ 09/10/2001
- ❸ 25 x 35
- ❹ 14
- ❺ 300.000
- ❻ 30/04/2007
- ❼ Urška Golob
- ❽ BA printing office

960

United Nations Year of Dialogue Among Civilisations



El Aqsa Mosque.

In accordance with the principles set down in the United Nations' Charter, which particularly stipulates collective effort to reinforce the amicable relations between nations, to remove threats to peace and to promote the international cooperation in the economic, social, cultural and humanitarian domains and to courage and develop human rights, the year 2001 was declared United Nations Year of Dialogue Among Civilisations. The accomplishments of different civilisations constitute mankind's heritage. They are proof of the cultural pluralism and of the various forms of creativity of human beings. The concept of nation in its most modern meaning does not imply a breakaway from this civilisational heritage. On the contrary, it must be assumed by and integrated into mankind's heritage. The last millennia have seen the main civilisations being built on the bases of great religions which have been their arbour. Their constant interactions

have led to an alternation between dialogue and confrontation. The regulation of these variations at world level will enable the dialogue on the conflict to be favoured and peace to be promoted. Today, countries poor in resources – but rich in culture – might fear that some of the ethical and social values to which they are attached and which have suffered from a confiscation might once again be truncated by a single dimension model from materially prosperous countries.

This therefore means establishing a productive and balanced dialogue between civilisations at very different development levels, as well as in the reducing context of globalisation. The merit of the dialogue among civilisations is found in man's quest in its universality under the countless cultural expressions which it has given itself through time and space. This is a veritable antidote to racism, intolerance and discrimination.

Algeria and the dialogue between civilisations

“The dialogue between the civilisations, whilst necessary, must also be, for us Muslims, inseparable from a dialogue with ourselves, inside our societies. A dialogue which, taking support from the lesson of our old errors and of our recent convulsions, sets down to rehabilitating man in his responsibility for his destiny. A dialogue focussed on the liberation of the field of freedoms and the re-promotion of the principle of reason in order to open us up once again to the scientific mind and to retake our place in the race to universal progress. This introspective re-examination, whilst necessary for us, is also necessary for Others, for all others, with different considerations, undoubtedly, but also crucial for the common future. And, here, we respectfully and admiringly salute the action of those men and women who, in the West, with courage and honesty, with bravery and lucidity, question their past.”

[Extracted from the speech made by President Bouteflika upon the opening in Algiers, of the 1st International Conference on Augustine Algerian Philosophy.]



SUMMARY



SEARCH



National Emigration Day

A major event in the National Liberation War, the demonstrations of 17 October 1961 in Paris marked a decisive turning point in the Algerian Revolution. Upon the appeal of the France Federation of the Front de libération nationale (FLN- National Liberation Front) in the Parisian region, the Algerian emigration demonstrated en masse in Paris to protest against the curfew which had been imposed on it by the head of the police of the time. The Algerians peacefully demonstrated to denounce the unjust measures that had been imposed on them, to demand an end to the seven years of war and to recognise Algeria's right to independence.

This peaceful demonstration came up against a repression. The consequences were heavy: hundreds of dead, wounded and missing, as well as a large number of people arrested. The repression of 17 October 1961 reinforced the cohesion of the community of Algerian in France.

Today, forty years after these tragic events, the duty of memory requires the re-establishment of truth from everyone. The events were not able to be recognised due



Ferocious repression of the peaceful demonstrations of 17 October 1961 in Paris.

to the inaccessibility of the archives of the Paris police headquarters and of justice to historians. It is, however, a necessity, as truth can only be re-established through an objective, impartial and responsible report of history, a factor of reconciliation between the two peoples.

This date is commemorated today in Algeria as National Emigration Day as it represents a moment of national awareness, of the history of the Algerian people's fight for its independence.

Tribute to the victims of October 1961

On 17 October 2001, Bertrand Delanoë, mayor of Paris, inaugurated a commemorative plaque on the Pont Saint-Michel "to the memory of many Algerians killed during the bloody repression of the peaceful demonstration of 17 October 1961". In October 2004, it was the turn of Courneuve and Saint-Denis, two towns of the French suburbs, to pay tribute to the demonstrations by baptising streets and placing commemorative plaques. On 17 October 2006, a square was baptised "17 October 1961" in Bagnolet.

This posthumous tribute to the victims of October 1961 is the fruit of a long-winded work of fighters and researchers who have devoted themselves to having this date entered by the great gate of history, by carrying out a long, hard battle against forgetting.



The FLN in France

The creation of the Federation of the FLN responded to the necessity to transpose the fight and the combat inside the French territory. The first contacts between this community and the National Liberation Front took place through the late Mohamed Boudiaf who had called for the holding of a secret meeting between a few of the leading activists of the MTLD (Movement for the triumph of democratic liberties).



- ❶ 5,00
- ❷ 17/10/2001
- ❸ 35 x 25
- ❹ 14
- ❺ 300.000
- ❻ 30/04/2007
- ❼ S. A. Bentounes
- ❽ BA printing office

9 6 1



SUMMARY



SEARCH



2001

1992-2001



- ❶ 5,00 120th anniversary of the resistance of Sheikh Bouamama
- ❷ 01/11/2001
- ❸ 25 x 35
- ❹ 14
- ❺ 300.00
- ❻ 30/04/2007
- ❼ S. A. Bentounes
- ❽ BA printing office

962



- ❶ 5,00 130th anniversary of the resistance of Sheikh El Mokrani
- ❷ 01/11/2001
- ❸ 25 x 35
- ❹ 14
- ❺ 300.000
- ❻ 30/04/2007
- ❼ S. A. Bentounes
- ❽ BA printing office

963

Popular resistance

The revolt of Sheikh Bouaâmama 1881-1908

Mohamed Ben Larbi Sheikh Bouaâmama came from Moghrar Tahtani, in the region of El Bayadh. Bouaâmama learned the Koran, the sunna, the literature and the Arab language in the middle of the eminent academics and scholars of the University of Kaïrouan. He founded a zaouïa which brought together the Ouled Sidi Cheikh and diluted the tribal divergences for the same ideal, that of fighting against the coloniser. He thus succeeded in unifying the leanings of the Rahmania and Derkaouia brotherhoods. With regards military, Sheikh Bouaâmama made Moghrar Tahtani a military base and built 32 towers surrounded by a wall as well as a sundial to regulate the guard. He put in place a weapons' manufacturing workshop, particularly for making snap hooks. The populations of the current-day wilayas of El Bayadh, Béchar, Naâma, Saïda, Sidi Bel Abbès and Tlemcen mobilised themselves to supply the largest quotas and ensure the logistics. His first armed action was to be marked by the stopping of the works of the railway near Ain Sefra, designed to facilitate access to the zone. The uprising was of such an extent that it exceeded the regions of Frenâa and Saïda to the west, Laghouat to the east and Meniaâ and Timimoun to the south. The uprising took a military turnaround with the fights over the land: 34 battles were carried out, 22 of which were the wildest, during the years



1881 to 1903. The Battle of Chellala, 80km from Ain Defla, was the most murderous. Entire battalions led by General Ditre suffered major losses. Sheikh Bouaâmama remained a great revolutionary, resisting all military and political pressures, up until his death, on 17 October 1908, in Ain Sidi Mellouk, near Oujda in Morocco.

Moghrar Tahtani

The oases of Moghrar Tahtani and Fouqani and Tiout are the only oases found on the territory of the wilaya of Naâma. Hence, they present characteristics which, just like this exceptional region with regards biodiversity, are representative of the types of humid zones enabling Saharan agriculture.

Tourist-wise, the town of Moghrar Tahtani is known for its caves, its small museum of prehistory, the ksar tower and its old ksar which, previously, was the fiefdom of Sheikh Bouaâmama.

These oases are connected to each other by an important body of water, the Namous wadi. They are located on the southern backs of the ksour mounts with their regs, hamadas and wadis more or less dry in the Saharan bioclimate.



SUMMARY



SEARCH



The revolt of Sheikh El Mokrani 1871-1873

El Mokrani, son of El Khalifa El Hadj Ahmed El Mokrani, was part of the forces of Ahmed Bey. After the death of his father in 1853, he succeeded him in the post of bachagha.

From his appointment onwards, Sheikh El Mokrani was the subject of a lot of pressure, giving rise to the enormous problems created by the colonial administration. The declaration of the decree of 24 October 1870, suppressing the military regime and its replacement with a civilian regime assimilating Algeria completely to France, was to have been the main reason of the organisation of the revolt of Sheikh El Mokrani. The other main causes which led to the revolt of Sheikh El Mokrani are:

- ◆ the famine which devastated the Algerian population between 1867 and 1868 and which caused a lot of victims, without the French authorities providing assistance to the population;
- ◆ the actions of the church, under the direction of Lavigerie, which consisted of making the Algerian orphans Christians, exploiting the famine which had affected the population;
- ◆ the suppression of the Arab bureaus presided over by French officers;
- ◆ the problem of the debt taken out in 1869 by Sheikh El Mokrani to come to the aid of the victims of the famine and Algerian farmers.

On 16 March 1871, Sheikh El Mokrani started his offensive towards Bordj Bou-Arréridj with an army comprised

of 7,000 horsemen before being extended to other regions of the national territory. Sheikh El Mokrani continued his revolt until 5 May 1871. He was fatally wounded in Oued Soufflat, in the region of Aïn Bessem (wilaya of Bouira), and was transported to the Kalaâ de Béni Abbès to be buried in the cemetery of his ancestors. After his death, the revolt continued under the leadership of his brother Boumezrag El Mokrani up until the end of January 1873. In 1874, the latter was deported to New Caledonia.



The Qalaâ des Béni Abbès

The Qalaâ des Béni Abbès, in Bordj Bou Arréridj, was founded by Ahmed, son of Emir Sidi Abderrahmane, attached to the Ottoman power, who gave himself the title of King of the Béni Abbès before dying in 1510. Abdelaziz Ben Ahmed continued to enjoy the prosperous kingdom that was founded by his father and his grandfather and succeeded them in exercising temporal and religious authority. Through successive annexations, he extended his power to the south and throughout the mountainous massif.

The Qalaâ des Béni Abbès today contains a lot of historical vestiges such as the tomb of El Mokrani, the Djamaâ El Kebir mosque, built in 1570, the Djamaâ Ousanoun mosque, built at the very start of the 16th century, the El Mokrani arsenal, its officers' mess, its military court, an end of the wall which circled the entire village and many other vestiges besides.



2001

1992-2001



- ❶ 5,00 + 5,00
- ❷ 24/12/2001
- ❸ 25 x 35
- ❹ 14
- ❺ 300.000
- ❻ 30/04/2007
- ❼ S. A. Bentounes
- ❽ BA printing office

964

Solidarity with the victims of the national catastrophe of 10 November 2001

On 10 November 2001, Algeria had a dramatic day. The bad weather caused landslide catastrophes in several wilayas of the country: Algiers, Chlef, Aïn Defla, Tipaza, Relizane, Tiaret, Saïda, Mascara, Tlemcen, Oran, Aïn Temouchent, Mostaganem, Tizi Ouzou and Boumerdès. However, it was the most populous district of Algiers, Bab El Oued, which was the most affected.

Torrential rains of a rare violence had immeasurably increased the size of parched wadis for several decades. Leaving their beds, these wadis were flooded, destroyed and completely devastated over their landscape.

The reports reveal the extent of the catastrophe in the affected regions. They reveal the severity of the situation and make the drama completely perceptible. 700 dead, 670 of which in Algiers alone, 150 missing and hundreds of wounded. Several homes were destroyed, a lot of

homeless, harvests entirely destroyed, bridges and vehicles carried away, roads and railway tracks cut. Such are, according to the first estimates, the immense losses which the torrential rains and the floods have caused in a few days.

Behind these figures is the stupor and the dismay which are affecting these paralysed victims. Indeed, for many, there is nothing left: neither a house, nor a harvest. Nothing left apart from life in the middle of an apocalyptic and completely annihilated landscape.

The authorities have decreed emergency measures which should be immediately imposed and have decided upon a vast long term programme to completely restore the situation in the affected wilayas. From the first hours, the State spared nothing to fulfil its missions by mobilising all human and material resources to release the bodies of



Huge solidarity drive at the time of the Bab El Oued floods.

The action of the Algerian Red Crescent

The Algerian Red Crescent has been entrusted with coordinating the humanitarian aid and made responsible for several zones, including the district of Hammamet and the wilayas of Algiers and Tipaza. A thousand volunteers, 120 of which first aid specialists and 13 medical teams comprised of doctors, nurses and psychologists, have been mobilised. 22 healthcare centres have been opened in the city to provide basic treatment. The victim families have found refuge in the emergency housing, and hot meals have been distributed.

The Algerian Red Crescent has provided about 10,000 meals a day in the most affected sectors and the workload of the first aid workers has increased even more with the start of the month of Ramadan.



SUMMARY



SEARCH



the victims, treat the wounded, come to the aid of the families of the victims and ensure housing for those without roofs.

The national solidarity was manifested during and after the natural catastrophe which struck our country.

Even the international community was touched by the national drama, as demonstrated by the aid from friendly countries and messages of sympathy.

To encourage everyone to provide their help as far as possible, two postage stamps with a surcharge have been issued. For their part, the affected populations will show themselves to be worthy of this solidarity drive, by rejecting any discouragement, and will respond to the appeal for mobilisation to be at the forefront of the reconstruction so that, one day, the catastrophe is no more than a bad memory.



The new face of Bab El Oued.

The reconstruction

In the aftermath of the murderous floods of 10 November 2001, numerous measures were taken, including those of the necessary reconstruction of the damaged infrastructures. Hence the urgent reconstruction was decided upon, over 5km, of the 2x2 track urban road of Frais Vallon (Bab El Oued - Chevalley) and the construction of a drainage canal for the rain waters serving the west of the city of Algiers, the temporary repair then the final improvement of the Mustapha jetty of the Port of Algiers and the urgent reconstruction of five bridges over the RN 11 and the CW 101 roads, destroyed by landslides in the wilaya of Chlef to the west of Algiers. These investments are a priority for avoiding the sustainable disorganisation of the economic activity of the region of Greater Algiers. This in fact means re-establishing the continuity of the urban and roadway traffic of the region and permitting the continuation of the capital's port activities.



2002-2007

Renaissance

The period 2002-2007 is marked by the return to peace, the start of major reform works, as well as the reappropriation of Algeria's role on the international scene.

As of his election, in April 1999, President Abdelaziz Bouteflika made the commitment to restore peace and stability. This was expressed by the Civil Concord endorsed on 16 September 1999 by a referendum with 98% of the votes in favour. The Algerian people hereby expressed its full commitment to the President of the Republic's programme. Once this step was overcome, a vast programme to overhaul the State was initiated. Such brave works, accompanied by a series of economic measures, put Algeria back on track towards progress.

Other than these achievements, the President of the Republic also marked his first term of office with a historic step - that of the constitutionalisation of Tamazight and its recognition as a national language.

On the international scene, Algeria returned in force. It played an increasingly important role on the African scene through the African Union and the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) of which President Bouteflika is one of the founders. On 22 April 2002, Algeria signed the association agreement with the European Union which entered into force on 1 September 2005. It regularly participated in the G8 summits from 2000 onwards and has become a listened-to partner.

The impetus given to the country by the essential peace restoration stage thus helped it transverse difficult periods in the dignity and spirit of solidarity. The devastating floods of November 2001 and the earthquake of May 2003 are examples of this - with the Algerian people demonstrating its legendary strength and its ancestral generosity.

The re-election of Abdelaziz Bouteflika, in April 2004, with almost 85% of the votes, confirmed the Algerian people's commitment to the path outlined by the President. The reforms initiated have been continued with dynamism and rigour, Algeria's stability has been endorsed by the Charter for Peace and National Reconciliation, whereas in 2007 the Arab nation, in its entirety, designated Algiers, throughout a year full of festivities and artistic, theatrical and literary creations, "Capital of Arab culture".



2002

- 8 april.** The Tamazight (Berber) language is declared a national language in Algeria.
9 july. The AUO becomes the African Union at the Durban Summit, South Africa.
6 december. Entry in force of the AU Convention on the Prevention and Combating of Terrorism.

2003

- 1 january.** “Djazaïr, a Year of Algeria in France”.
21 may. Earthquake in Algeria.
17 october. Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage.

2004

- 25 january.** Creation of the African Court of Human Rights.
8 april. The President of the Republic, M^r Abdelaziz Bouteflika, is re-elected for a second term in office.
29 september. Election of Algeria as member and as vice president of administration Council and member of the postal exploitation Council of Universal postal Union.
11 november. Death of the president of the Palestinian Authority Yasser Arafat.

2005

- 27 february.** Amendment of the Family Act.
22-23 march. 17th Summit of the League of Arab States in Algiers.
1 september. Entry in force of the Association Agreement between the European Union and Algeria.
29 september. Adoption by referendum of the Charter for Peace and National Reconciliation.

2006

- 1 january.** International Year of Deserts and Desertification.
20 august. Celebration of the 50th anniversary of the Soummam Congress held on 20 August 1956, “Moudjahid Day”
4 september. Launch, by the President of the Republic, of the first national navy training ship.

2007

- 13 January.** The President of the Republic opens the event “Algiers, Capital of Arab Culture”.
13 January. Death of Mustapha Lacheraf, writer, historian, sociologist and algerian politic.





SUMMARY



SEARCH



Ghardaïa



SUMMARY



SEARCH



2002

2002-2007

Aurès jewellery



- 1 5,00 Earring
- 2 23/01/2002
- 3 25 x 35
- 4 14
- 5 300.000
- 6 30/04/2007
- 7 S. A. Bentounes
- 8 BA printing office

9 6 5



- 1 5,00 Buckle
- 2 23/01/2002
- 3 25 x 35
- 4 14
- 5 300.000
- 6 30/04/2007
- 7 S. A. Bentounes
- 8 BA printing office

9 6 6



- 1 24,00 Pendant
- 2 23/01/2002
- 3 25 x 35
- 4 14
- 5 300.000
- 6 30/04/2007
- 7 S. A. Bentounes
- 8 BA printing office

9 6 7

A mountainous massif to the north east of Algeria, the Aurès region holds an important heritage of popular arts and crafts, as rich as they are varied.

This age-old heritage extends to several production domains, including jewellery, a speciality particularly appreciated by the female population.

Just like those of other rural regions, the traditional Aurassian jewellery is, in fact, silver, but is distinguished by the use of a red and green colour, carved in the shape of a rose, with six facets. The most used techniques are those of cutting decorated using gliding and supported filigree (the filigree patterns are welded onto a gliding plate).

Timserreft (earrings)

This earring with three hollow triangles represents a typical Aurès model. It includes a decorative pattern in the shape of an arch cut in the middle by a vertical axis and mounted with a fleur-de-lys. The tops of the triangles are spatulate, whereas those of the lower row are pierced and carry pendants each composed of a short chain, with the red pearl made from plastic and a flat pattern in the shape of an indented half-moon.

Tabzimt (buckle)

The decorative plaque of this buckle, entirely moulded and not hand-worked as was the case of some buckles, presents a cut-up floral pattern and two series of hollowed-out areas. The centre of the flower and the strip on the base of the edge's indentations stand out.

Kbamsa (pendant)

The hand fixed in the centre of the necklace can sometimes reach quite an impressive dimension just like this hand reproduced in a grandeur nature on the stamp. It has an adorned decoration, the full parts developing floral patterns. Four trilobed appendices cover the edge of the palm. The fingers of the hand are pieced.



Silver bracelet.



Molding

The simplest and the oldest process used by jewellers is casting. Silver, for example, was obtained from the casting of pure metal ingots mixed with old jewels and red copper. Cutting consists of cutting thin leaves of silver into tips of different shapes and sizes and assembling them in rings and small chains to form head dresses or necklaces. To obtain open-work patterns, often seen in ankle rings, the craftsman uses a thin drill and a very fine saw to perforate and cut away the metal. Filigree is a technique which uses small welded beads and threads. It can be done from single or twisted threads of different calibres or may consist of applying on metal leaves flat threads to outline the areas to be enamelled.



SUMMARY



SEARCH



2002 Football World Cup – Japan – South Korea



Opening ceremony of the World Cup in South Korea.

The Football World Cup is undoubtedly the major competition for amateurs and fans of football. Greatly looked forward to, it is followed in the four corners of the globe, becoming the most media-covered sporting event after the Olympic Games. Every four years, it brings together the best national teams from all continents for one month of matches, performances, goals and emotion.

The popular infatuation is such that each Cup has a world audience that is even greater than the last one. The success of the competition leads increasing numbers of countries to apply to organise this great football event. Throughout the 20th century, from the first final phase of the World Cup, which took place in 1930 in Uruguay, up to the 1998 Cup in France, the organisation has been

awarded to the countries of Europe or America. With the arrival of the 3rd millennium, the alternation between the Old and New Continents will be broken with the awarding of the organisation of the World Cup to Asia, through Japan and South Korea.

This first responds to a desire to open up to the assumed deprived continents and demonstrates the international character of playing top level football. Likewise, Asia is a fully booming consumer market which interests the great sponsors of the World Cup which, apart from its sporting character, remains an excellent support for marketing and merchandising operations.

From 31 May to 30 June 2002, the football world will meet in Japan and South Korea for a final phase which will certainly be a huge popular success.

A shaken up hierarchy

The 2002 World Cup, organised jointly by Japan and South Korea, recognised the affirmation of so-called “weak” football nations, becoming the cup where the hierarchy was the most shaken up. During the opening match, Senegal, which was participating for the first time, beat France, the then reigning champion. It reached the quarter-finals when it was beaten by another tournament surprise, Turkey which was itself knocked out in the semi-finals by Brazil. South Korea, the organising country, also reached the semi-final stage, being not easily beaten by Germany.



9 6 8

- ❶ 5,00
- ❷ 27/02/2002
- ❸ 35 x 25
- ❹ 14
- ❺ 300.000
- ❻ 30/04/2007
- ❼ S. A. Bentounes
- ❽ BA printing office



9 6 9

- ❶ 24,00
- ❷ 27/02/2002
- ❸ 25 x 35
- ❹ 14
- ❺ 300.000
- ❻ 30/04/2007
- ❼ S. A. Bentounes
- ❽ BA printing office



2002

2002-2007



970

- ❶ 5,00
- ❷ 19/03/2002
- ❸ 29 x 43
- ❹ 14
- ❺ 300.000
- ❻ 30/04/2007
- ❼ K. Krim
- ❽ BA printing office

40th anniversary of Victory Day

After seven years of merciless war, the cease-fire throughout the entire national territory came into force on 19 March 1962 at 12.00pm. Hence, 40 years ago, the Algerian people's armed fight to regain its independence came to an end after 132 years of colonisation.

Whereas fighting was continued in the field, an intensive diplomatic action was deployed. It was to have led to harsh and difficult bilateral negotiations, the first of which, from 25 to 29 June 1960 in Melun, France, was a failure. The French party, at this time, only wanted a partial cease-fire.

On 20 February 1961, the negotiations were resumed in Lucerne, Switzerland. The Provisional Government of the Algerian Republic (GPRA) claimed the entire territory, total autonomy and a total cease-fire. France refused to give up the Sahara.

On 30 March 1961, both parties showed their desire to resume the negotiations as of 7 April 1961 in Evian, Switzerland. These only resumed on 20 May 1961. Led by Krim Belkacem, the GPRA negotiation was comprised of Saâd Dahlab, Mohamed Benyahia, Ahmed Francis, Ahmed Boumendjel, Tayeb Boulahrouf, Ali Mendjeli and Ahmed Kaïd.

On 20 July 1961 in Basle, Switzerland, Rédha Malek and Mohamed Benyahia, representatives of the Algerian delegation, brought back the responses and proposals of the France to the GPRA. They were unsatisfactory. The meeting in Les Rousses, France, held between 11 and 19 February 1962, was to see the French government accept the demands of the GPRA.

On 7 March 1962, the GPRA delegation, led by Krim Belkacem, went to Evian. The negotiations lasted twelve days, from 7 to 19 March and an agreement was finally signed. The cease-fire, as of 19 March at midday, was announced on the radio by Benyoucef Benkhedda, president of the GPRA. It was victory. The Algerian people were overwhelmed with indescribable emotion and joy; in deed, those of a victor for a just and noble cause.



40 years ago, the Algerian people's armed fight to regain its independence came to an end after 132 years of colonisation.

The Melun negotiations

The GPRA appointed Mr Mohamed Seddik Benyahia and Mr Ahmed Boumendjel to start negotiations with the French party, planned for 25 June 1960 in the French city of Melun.

These negotiations, which lasted four days, failed due to the bad intentions of France which wanted to dictate its conditions with the unique aim of accelerating the cease-fire at a time when its army was finding it very hard to repress the attacks of the ALN.

Further to the good actions of the Swiss, through the intervention of Olivier Lang, contacts resumed between the GPRA delegation, represented by Ahmed Boumendjel, Ahmed Francis and Saâd Dahlab, and the French government in the Swiss cities of Lucerne and Neuchâtel.

Planned for 7 April 1961, the negotiations were postponed due to a profound political crisis which was shaking France as well as the refusal expressed by the FLN of the proposal to bring other parties into this meeting.



SUMMARY



SEARCH



The ksour of the Algerian South



Ksour.

The Algerian South may seem inappropriate for human life, so invaded it seems to be by the sands. However, there are vast regions formed of large gravelly plateaus, sebkhas where more or less abundant areas of vegetation have favoured the settlement of man. These have known a prosperous sedentary life for millennia.

This is demonstrated in the architectural vestiges, fortresses and foggaras (traditional irrigation pipes), homes, etc. arranged in the different regions. All these constructions form what is called the ksar, to which the Casbah is annexed, built in common by the inhabitants and used as an invaluable storage place. Among the numerous ksour existing in the Algerian South, two hold people's attention.

The Sidi Ouali Ksar (Tamentit, Touat)

Located in the Saoura, in the Touat region, commune of Tamentit, the Sidi Ouali ksar is one of the oldest of the wilaya of Adrar. It was built between the 11th and 12th centuries and underwent major development. Its extension is mostly due to the increasing number of foggaras – an ingenious irrigation method – which continue to play their role by containing the waters from the very rare beneficial floods. There are five ksar, forming a giant network of canals and basins in a pleasant and careful intersection. This network is a traditional irrigation system which is unique in the world.



The ksour road

The ksours of the Algerian South are benefiting from a growing interest in their conservation and their promotion as instruments of local development, particularly through tourism. It is within this framework that Algeria is a stakeholder of the pilot project “The ksour route” appearing in the action plan of the Unesco intersectoral project “The Sahara of cultures and people”, adopted during the international workshop in Ghardaïa (19-21 April 2003). At the end of the awareness raising and training activities, heritages have been improved and cultural and natural tourism products have been manufactured, promoted, sold and made by the inhabitants themselves in a sustainability approach.



9 7 1

- ❶ 5,00 The Sidi Ouali Ksar (Tamentit-Touat)
- ❷ 17/04/2002
- ❸ 35 x 25
- ❹ 14
- ❺ 300.000
- ❻ 30/04/2007
- ❼ K. Krim
- ❽ BA printing office



9 7 2

- ❶ 5,00 The Casbah of the Ighzar ksar (Gourara)
- ❷ 17/04/2002
- ❸ 35 x 25
- ❹ 14
- ❺ 300.000
- ❻ 30/04/2007
- ❼ K. Krim
- ❽ BA printing office



2002

2002-2007

...

Exposed to the increasing humidity of the sebkha found nearby, the toub (mud) constructions of the ksar have been greatly damaged, which caused a massive exodus of the populations towards Adrar in the middle of the 20th century. The Sidi Ouali ksar is a remarkable model of local architectural and urban genius. All the conveniences of social life are there, reflecting the art of the traditional Saharan construction. The defensive and protective aspect of the ksar behind its ramparts has greatly contributed to the preservation of the traditional aesthetic and symbolic values of Saharan society.

The Casbah of the Ighzar ksar (Gourara)

On the Grand Sebkhah, called the Gourara sebkha, in Ouled Saïd, near Timimoun, the casbah is found at the top of the Ighzar ksar whose name it bears. An old name, Ighzar El Marsa, was given to this due to its proximity to the wadi. The Ighzar ksar, built in medieval times, underwent major development, particularly the

construction of numerous foggaras and the settlement of man. However, the drying of the sebkha at the start of the last century and the exodus of the inhabitants to other ksour was the reason why this casbah was abandoned. Just like other casbahs of Central Sahara, particularly those in the region of Touat, Gourara and Tidikelt, the casbah of the Ighzar ksar is rectangular in shape with four angle towers, the symbol of the military architecture of the South. Real fortress-stores, the casbahs are designed to protect and store the harvests, hence the name “fort-silos”. Rich with its traditional hydraulic network, comprised of nine foggaras, the casbah of the Ighzar ksar constitutes a considerable archaeological and historic heritage. It also offers an overview of the number of inhabitants, given that each room corresponds to a home inside the ksar, as well as details on the nature and the quantity of the stored harvests. Finally, the casbah of the Ighzar ksar, which is on the tourist caravan route, offers an ideal resting place and invites visitors to discover its famous Ighzar cave, on the Meguiden valley.



The Touat region has no less than 135 ksour.

Touat and Gourara

The Touat region contains no less than 135 ksours spread along the length of the Messaoud wadi over a distance of 220km. This beautiful green valley has for a long time been a vital fragment of the communication route which connected Maghreb to the Sudan.

The Gourara region shares several characteristics with neighbouring Touat: system of foggaras, architecture, date groves. The colour red is one of its distinctive features, hence the name Red Oasis given to its capital Timimoun.



SUMMARY



SEARCH



Basketball World Championship Indianapolis (USA)

It was in December 1891, at Springfield college, in Massachusetts (USA), that basketball was created, from the imagination and ingeniousness of Dr James Naismith. Responsible for lessons at the Springfield YMCA Sports High School, he was entrusted by the director, Dr Luther Gulick, with inventing a game presenting an alternative to monotonous gymnastics and which could be played in a room during the long winter periods.

From this date on, basketball has considerably developed to achieve perfection by becoming one of the most played sports in the world, with over 250 million followers, both in rooms and on urban asphalt.

The new game, which was mainly developed thanks to the meetings between universities, was presented for the first time as a demonstration at the 1904 Saint-Louis (USA) Olympic Games.

The quick popularisation of basketball meant that the rules had to be unified. Hence, the International Amateur Basketball Federation (FIBA) came to light in September 1934. Thanks to this, basketball gained sporting recognition at the highest level and was accepted at the Berlin Olympic Games in 1936.

The FIBA manages all the world's large competitions and over 200 countries are affiliated to it.

In Algeria, basketball officially took root at the start of the 20th century. This new discipline, originally only played by Europeans, would progressively open up to Algerians, particularly with the creation of basketball sections in Muslim clubs.



The end of the Dream Team

The 2002 Basketball World Championship, organised in Indianapolis (United States), was a historic first: the defeat of the United States team, albeit comprised of NBA stars, with the professional basketball championship of the USA considered as the greatest in the world. Since the NBA started to accept professionals in the international competitions of nations on the occasion of the 1992 Olympic Games, the United States had been unbeatable, confirming their Dream Team status. However, the legend was to fade on 4 September 2002 with a defeat during the second phase against Argentina (80-81). This was historic, particularly given that it was being played on home ground. The next day, Serbia-Montenegro made another huge historic feat by knocking out the United States in the quarter finals (81-78). The Americans were beaten a third time in a classifying match by Spain (75-81), finishing in 6th place in the world championship, their "own", which marked the end of the Dream Team.



973

- ❶ 5,00
- ❷ 15/05/2002
- ❸ 25 x 35
- ❹ 14
- ❺ 300.000
- ❻ 30/04/2007
- ❼ K. Krim
- ❽ BA printing office



2002

2002-2007

...

In 1962, at the time of the creation of the Algerian Basketball Federation (FABB), there were only 3 leagues and about thirty clubs which devoted themselves to this discipline. Today, the FABB has 24 leagues, almost 200 mixed clubs and 15,000 members.

The world championship, which brings together the best continental teams, is organised every four years. The first world championship took place in 1950 in Buenos Aires (Argentina) with the participation of 10 countries.

It is the State of Indiana (USA) which has the privilege of organising this 14th edition which will take place from 28 August to 9 September 2002. Sixteen countries representing the five continents will take part in it.

These countries are: Angola and Algeria for Africa, China and the Lebanon for Asia, Yugoslavia, Turkey, Germany, Russia and Spain for Europe, New Zealand for Oceania and, finally, Argentina, Venezuela, Canada, Brazil, Porto Rico and the United States for the American continent. Africa has been participating in the competition since the 5th edition in Montevideo (Uruguay) in 1967 and its basketball has made progress from edition to edition through the regularity of its representatives.

It took 12 participations in the African Championship out of the 21 editions held for Algeria to win a qualification for the 2002 Indianapolis World Championship.



Wheelchair basketball

Wheelchair basketball is a disabled sport derived from basketball. It is one of the oldest disabled sports.

It was towards the end of the Second World War, both in the United States and in the Stoke Mandeville hospital in the United Kingdom, that soldiers wounded in the war played group sports in a wheel chair for the first time.

The Pan Am Jets, a team made up of the disabled employees of Pan Am, travelled many times throughout the world and greatly contributed to the development of wheelchair basketball. In 1955, they went to the International Stoke Mandeville Games (ISMG) where they won the gold medal hands down, in spite of a controversy on the rules and the number of points to be awarded per basket. Today, this sport is played in over 80 countries, including Algeria.



Transcending disability through competition.



SUMMARY



SEARCH



World Children's Day

As in all countries of the world, Algeria celebrates World Children's Day on 1 June every year.

This celebration recalls the objectives defined in the International Convention on the Rights of the Child adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 20 November 1989, meeting on the occasion of its 44th session. Since this date, World Children's Day has been devoted to assembling and reporting on all actions carried out in favour of children and their well-being. Just like other nations, Algeria is mindful of respecting the rights of all its children. To do this, numerous programmes have been implemented, consisting of guaranteeing children a good start in life, quality education, monitored and protected health, as well as the right to develop their natural skills in order to fully develop and

become responsible citizens, capable of contributing to the edification of a modern society. The government as well as civil society are committed to activate the resources of solidarity in favour of children wounded by life, weakened, from deprived families or victims of violence. The different initiatives include the decision of the Ministry of Communication and Culture to devote the year 2002 to cultural and artistic action whose objective is to promote the culture of the child, enabling children to express their artistic and cultural potentials and contribute to their development.

It is in this perspective and to make the promising talents of our children known that two postage stamps have been issued bearing drawings thought up and designed by children.



9 7 4

- ❶ 5,00 Children's drawing
- ❷ 01/06/2002
- ❸ 35 x 25
- ❹ 14
- ❺ 300.000
- ❻ 30/04/2007
- ❼ M. F. Mesbahi
- ❽ BA printing office



9 7 5

- ❶ 5,00 Children's drawing
- ❷ 01/06/2002
- ❸ 35 x 25
- ❹ 14
- ❺ 300.000
- ❻ 30/04/2007
- ❼ Y. Kourdourli
- ❽ BA printing office

Children and the environment

About fifteen children aged between 6 and 14 from different countries of the world received from the President of the Republic, Abdelaziz Bouteflika, awards for their best efforts in the world drawing competition for children. This took place on 5 June 2006 on the fringe of the International Conference on Desertification, organised by the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) in collaboration with the Algerian Ministry of Territorial Development and the Environment. Since 1990, every year the UNEP has organised an international drawing competition for children with the theme of the environment.

Initiating tomorrow's generations in the environment from an early age.



2002

2002-2007

Artist's Day (Mohamed Temmam)



- 1 10,00 Self-portrait
- 2 08/06/2002
- 3 29 x 43
- 4 14
- 5 250.000
- 6 30/04/2007
- 7 M. Temmam
- 8 BA printing office

976



- 1 10,00 Illumination
- 2 08/06/2002
- 3 29 x 43
- 4 14
- 5 275.000
- 6 30/04/2007
- 7 M. Temmam
- 8 BA printing office

977

Born on 23 February 1915 in the Casbah of Algiers, Mohamed Temmam is considered to be one of Algeria's most distinguished visual artists, as well as one of the very few to have mastered not only traditional methods of expression, such as miniature and illumination, but also the easel painting he practiced as a portraitist or landscapist. He was also a good violinist attached to the traditional Andalusian school which he had known from very young with grand masters from Algiers and the prestigious training of El Moutribiya and El Mossiliya.

It is, however, in his capacity as a creator of miniatures and illuminations that he established his reputation, which is partly explained by the fact that he was one of the precursors of the genre alongside the Racim brothers, his childhood neighbours. From the age of thirteen, whereas he continued his schooling, he entered the Art School of the Rue des Consuls where he initiated himself in traditional (so-called indigenous) arts and learned ceramics from the master Emile Soupireau.

Noticed for his talent, in 1936 he received a scholarship for the Ecole supérieure des arts décoratifs in Paris. He spent almost thirty years in this city and in Europe where he combined discovery, the enthusiasm of youth, the artistic expression and tests. He showed himself to be greedy for knowledge and new techniques, rubbing shoulders with then hectic artistic trends and frequented all the artistic, musical and visual milieus in particular. Hence, he was found at the Manufacture de Sèvres porcelain factory where he decorated the rooms of the official services. In 1937, making the most of a trip to Algiers, he organised his first exhibition. His long Parisian stay and his regular attendance of Maghreb orchestras, where he sometimes played, enabled him to meet the companion of his life, the singer Bahia Farah. A black period was to follow these good years. The Second World War broke out and he was made a prisoner from 1939 to 1943.

Upon his release, as if to make up for lost time, he manifested himself through numerous exhibitions. In 1944, he participated in an exhibition of Algerian illumination and miniature artists. In 1946, thanks to Mohamed Racim, he participated in exhibitions in Scandinavia. As of that year and up until 1957, his works appeared regularly in different editions of the Salon des Surindépendants and the Salon des peintres maghrébins fairs. It was also in the years of the National Liberation War and through his works that he endeavoured to illus-



trate the Algerian personality and more directly contributed to the fight along with the activists of the national cause. In 1963, with independence regained, he returned to Algeria for good where he became curator of the National Museum of Antiquities of Algiers, a function which he was to ensure until his death.

In 1964, he organised at the salle Pierre-Bordes, today Ibn Khaldoun, the first exhibition of Muslim arts. A founding member of the National Union of Visual Arts, he devoted some time to teaching at the Ecole nationale des beaux-arts of Algiers.

The death of Bahia Farah in 1984, but also his personality of humility and discretion, led him to a sort of retirement. He continued to produce miniatures, illuminations, calligraphies, painted canvases, bank note models, etc. He responded to various invitations and requests and sometimes interpreted small pieces of music in a restricted circle. But overwhelmed by a silent lassitude and worn by age, he was finally taken away with a disease. He died on 15 July 1988 in Algiers. He is buried in the El Kettar cemetery with his family.

Mohamed Temmam, a talented artist, contributed, between 1968 and 1986, to the creation of numerous postage stamps highlighting Algeria's historic and cultural heritage.



SUMMARY



SEARCH





Bahia Farah

Bahia Farah is one of the great figures of Algerian emigration song. She stood out from a very young age within France's Algerian community in the 1950s.

Being part of the troop formed under the leadership of Abderrahmane Aziz, she was appointed by the FLN as head of Algerian artists. She sang about emigration, the return to the country, the problems encountered in France.

Upon independence, she sang about the end of sufferings and tears in a song which met with huge success. Her career continued in Algeria alongside her husband, the painter Mohamed Temmam. Bahia Farah died in April 1984.



A lot of Algerian artists sang about emigration.



Rue de la Goutte d'or, in the 18th arrondissement in Paris, where a strong Algerian community is concentrated.



2002

2002-2007

40th anniversary of independence and youth



- ❶ 5,00
- ❷ 04/07/2002
- ❸ 25 x 35
- ❹ 14
- ❺ 300.000
- ❻ 30/04/2007
- ❼ O. Malaoui
- ❽ BA printing office

978



- ❶ 24,00
- ❷ 04/07/2002
- ❸ 25 x 35
- ❹ 14
- ❺ 300.000
- ❻ 30/04/2007
- ❼ S. A. Bentounes
- ❽ BA printing office

979

On 5 July 2002, Algeria in its entirety celebrates the 40th anniversary of the declaration of independence. This date represents the start of a new era in Algeria's history: a long colonial era which was to have lasted more than a century had just come to an end.

5 July 1962 enabled the Algerian people to enter into history after a series of revolts and fights lasting one hundred and thirty years, crowned by a National Liberation War which snatched independence from one of the greatest colonial powers. Revolutionary Algeria thus had an impression on all oppressed peoples and gave the world an example of courage, dignity and sovereignty. This same date is also celebrated as Youth Day, thus paying tribute to this large fringe of the population which

has forever been an invaluable asset for the nation. It is on youth that the greatest hopes have always been based. It is this youth that were found in the vanguard each time the sovereignty and destiny of the country were threatened.

The youth of today has decided to actively and directly contribute to the country's development, overcoming the difficulties as well as the obstacles which a long and painful tragedy has exposed it to.

This is why, today, it is more than ever necessary to respond to the increasing social and economic needs of this fringe, in order to open Algerian society up to the ideals of democracy and freedom and return to Algeria its veritable place among nations.

The ANSEJ

The Agence nationale de soutien à l'emploi des jeunes (Ansej – National Youth Employment Agency) was created to respond to an urgent need expressed by a large fringe of the Algerian population. This agency is one of the appropriate solutions for dealing with the issue of unemployment during the transitional phase towards the market economy.

The Ansej has been operational since the second half of 1997. The main objectives it has set itself are to encourage the creation of goods and services activities by young promoters and to encourage all forms of actions which promote youth employment.

The State encourages the creation of activities by young promoters.



SUMMARY



SEARCH



Rocks

Galena (PbS)

From the Greek Galena, meaning lead ore, galena is found almost exclusively in the hydrothermal deposits where it forms rich accumulations, in remarkable paragenetic association with blende (ZnS), zinc ore.

Galena is easily recognisable through its lead grey colour, its metallic shine and its specific weight. It is one of the most important lead ores on which almost all the world's production relies. In Algeria, galena has been extracted for a long time and the most important deposits are located in the north of the country, particularly in El Abed, Boukaïd, Kherzet Youcef and Aïn Kahla.

Calcite (CaCO₃)

Calcite or calcium carbonate is formed over very varied geological processes and is one of the most common minerals of the earth's crust. Its varieties are quite easily recognised thanks to their large isolated rhombic crystals, their low degree of hardness and to the strong release of carbonic gas when in contact with a drop of acid.

Often colourless or milky white, calcite sometimes has coloured nuances due to the impurities it contains.

Its uses, depending on the varieties and their properties, range from construction to optics, including the chemical industry in between.

Feldspars

Feldspars are silicates of aluminium (Al), sodium (Na), potassium (K) or calcium (Ca) constituting the most important minerals entering into the composition of rocks. Due to their great many varieties, which are different to distinguish according to their morphological characters, their use remains extremely variable. Only the potash feldspars or albites have an economic interest in the glass making or ceramics industry.

Conglomerate

This is a clastic sedimentary rock formed of cobbles (pudding stones) or angular fragments (breccias) of other rocks cemented at a later stage.

Ceramics and glass

Feldspar is used in ceramic, particularly for making tiles. It is also part of the composition of the glasses used for packaging (bottles).

Ceramic is the second firing technique mastered by man, after the cooking of food. Prior to glass, it underwent a veritable revival, mainly in high technicality products. The technique of manufacturing objects is done by the solidification, at high temperatures, of a damp, plastic paste, or by compression of a dry powder without going through a liquid phase. Ceramics are distinguished from the glass industry which makes various objects from a cast material.

The ceramics known since Ancient Times, are clay-based mixes (tiles, bricks, potteries), used for roofs, crockery and sanitary equipment (earthenware, porcelain).



- ❶ 5,00 Galena
- ❷ 24/07/2002
- ❸ 35 x 25
- ❹ 14
- ❺ 300.000
- ❻ 30/04/2007
- ❼ S. Ammour
- ❽ BA printing office

9 8 0



- ❶ 5,00 Calcite
- ❷ 24/07/2002
- ❸ 25 x 35
- ❹ 14
- ❺ 300.000
- ❻ 30/04/2007
- ❼ S. Ammour
- ❽ BA printing office

9 8 1



- ❶ 5,00 Conglomerate
- ❷ 24/07/2002
- ❸ 35 x 25
- ❹ 14
- ❺ 300.000
- ❻ 30/04/2007
- ❼ S. Ammour
- ❽ BA printing office

9 8 2



- ❶ 5,00 Feldspar
- ❷ 24/07/2002
- ❸ 25 x 35
- ❹ 14
- ❺ 300.000
- ❻ 30/04/2007
- ❼ S. Ammour
- ❽ BA printing office

9 8 3



2002

2002-2007



984

- 1 5,00 The Cherchell Lighthouse
- 2 11/09/2002
- 3 35 x 25
- 4 14
- 5 275.000
- 6 30/04/2007
- 7 K. Krim
- 8 BA printing office



985

- 1 10,00 The Cap de Fer Lighthouse Skikda
- 2 11/09/2002
- 3 35 x 25
- 4 14
- 5 300.000
- 6 30/04/2007
- 7 K. Krim
- 8 BA printing office



986

- 1 24,00 The île de Rachgoun Lighthouse Aïn Temouchent
- 2 11/09/2002
- 3 35 x 25
- 4 14
- 5 300.000
- 6 30/04/2007
- 7 K. Krim
- 8 BA printing office

Algeria's Lighthouses

Located in the centre of Maghreb and dominating a major part of the Mediterranean through its 1,200km of coasts, Algeria has always been an essential port of call for generations of navigators of all origins.

There is, however a major disadvantage of the Algerian coast: it is overlooked by mountains and cliffs along almost all its shores. This natural aspect of bays open to destabilising winds and to an often swelling sea imposed, as of the second half of the 19th century, the putting in place of signalling adapted to the progress made in navigation and to increasingly crowded trade needs.

For this purpose, lighting and beaconing works were carried out near the country's main ports. For the period from 1846 to 1884 alone, about thirty lighthouses and lamps were built. Other facilities were to follow over most

of the coasts. All these monuments, today over a hundred years' old, are still used by navigators and sailors and pilots – the lighthouses also guide planes – and have demonstrated endurance and resistance over the years.

Cherchell Lighthouse (Tipaza, 1881)

To the north of the port, in the centre of the Joinville islet. A tapered tower with a ledge on the upper part, made of apparent stone masonry, on a square substructure made of apparent stone masonry. On the tower: a lantern with inside maintenance. 3 panel optics, fd (focal distance) = 0.35m. Range: 26 nautical miles. Geographic coordinates: 36°36'44" north / 02°11'24.5" east.



The Cherchell Lighthouse.

An ancient invention

Lighthouses have been used since the most ancient of times to protect and guide vessels. The first known lighthouses, built on the Mediterranean, were built in the 7th century BC. The Lighthouse of Alexandria, one of the seven wonders of the world, was the most monumental of Antiquity. The ancient lighthouses were simple constructions, with a signalling light on the top. Modern lighthouses are powered with electricity and are frequently fitted with various types of electric fog signals and auxiliary radio-navigation systems.

Today, most lighthouses use rotating lights similar to those found in airports.



SUMMARY



SEARCH



Cape de Fer Lighthouse (Skikda, 1866)

North-east coast of the Gulf of Skikda, on the western point of the cape. Cylindrical tower made of smooth masonry on a building made of the same type of masonry. Supporting wall made of apparent stone masonry, grey, with a yellow metallic grid on top. About 1,000m to the east, rectangular building and cylindrical semaphore tower, in grey masonry. On the tower: a lantern with inside maintenance. 3 panel optics, fd = 0.35m. Range: 26 nautical miles. Geographic coordinates: 37°04'55" north / 07°10'28" east.



The Admiralty Lighthouse, Algiers

The île de Rachgoun Lighthouse (Aïn Temouchent, 1870)

To the west-north-west of the Port of Béni Saf, on the cliff rising in the north part of the isle. Square tower made of smooth masonry with a support ledge on the upper part and corner stones made of apparent stone masonry on the terrace of a rectangular building made of smooth masonry with corner stones made of apparent stone masonry. On the tower: a lantern with inside maintenance. 4 panel optics, fd = 0.50 m. Range: 19 nautical miles. Geographic coordinates: 35°19'27" north / 01° 28'39" west.

Navigation along the Algerian coasts

The importance of the maritime activities along the Algerian coasts and the difficulties resulting from the sea conditions induce risks of accidents or incidents on which Algeria mainly has two sets of information. The first is comprised of the statistics kept up to date by the Coastguard Authority (SNGC) and the second of the results of two studies conducted under the aegis of the European Commission which closely analysed the risks induced by maritime traffic in the Mediterranean, including the waters bordering the Maghreb coasts.

Oceanographic research

The Institut national des sciences de la mer et de l'aménagement du territoire (Isma – Marine Sciences and Coastal Management Institute) was created on 13 August 1983. It is the materialisation of a long process in oceanographic research in Algeria. This research started in 1882 through the maritime laboratory which, after independence, in 1964, became the Oceanographic Institute of Algiers, then the Oceanographic and Fish Research Centre. Isma's objectives are part of a wide project for developing marine sciences and the resulting applications in Algeria. They are based around the training of executives and researchers for managing marine resources and the promotion of the coastal regions, the continuous training and retraining of user sectors, participation in the socio-economic development through the production of marine scientific data and the contribution to the boosting of oceanographic research.



2002

2002-2007



- ❶ 5,00 Algérie Poste's logo
- ❷ 09/10/2002
- ❸ 35 x 25
- ❹ 14
- ❺ 300.000
- ❻ 30/04/2007
- ❼ Zino
- ❽ BA printing office

9 8 7

World Post Day

A result of the reorganisation of the Ministry of Post and Telecommunications within the framework of the reform and modernisation of the postal sector, Algérie Poste, governed by the law 2000-03 of 5 August 2000, setting down the general rules on post and telecommunications, and the executive decree no. 02/43 of 14 January 2002, creating Algérie Poste, is meant to fall in line with its overall environment and the sectoral policy dictated by the change in consumer needs and the new information technologies.

It was therefore necessary to design an image which marks this radical transition towards a new identity, without however ignoring or sacrificing the heritage of the parent institution which has added to the collective memory of post. Apart from the creation of a new logo, this meant, moreover, giving an expressive face which bears the identity of Algérie Poste. To do this, the first decision was made on the colours: an accentuated yellow as the calling colour, supporting the visual identity, as well as an accentuated blue, supporting the character and the information.

An acronym part comprised of two visible parts, a sea shape and another air one, as well as a suggested part, in the form of palms, expressing the three service methods: sea, air and land.

The two visible parts encourage the reading to another degree of the two palms as the synthetic representation of two calligraphic letters: the “ba” and the “djim” for Barid El Djazaïr (in French: Algérie Poste). The text part is composed of a blue-coloured Arabic/Latin calligraphic block. The upper part in Arabic, in the form of a receding dynamic, indicates the word “barid” (post).

The lower part, justified with the upper part, is in Latin (Algérie Poste).

The two parts juxtaposed in a distinctive alternation of colours (blue, yellow, blue) are carried by the unlimited surface of the calling colour (yellow), with a reserve zone (white) for the acronym part in order to avoid a juxtaposition of colours and to reinforce the formal perception of this.

This second part (text block), through its informational aspect, will be used in some cases as a secondary logo or signature of Algérie Poste for reasons of convenience.



Corporate visual language

The Algérie Poste logo, a genuine corporate visual language, was designed to be immediately understood and clearly identified to the company by the consumer.

It is part of the universality to keep its meaning and be understood in the countries of different languages and cultures. It responds to the artistic standards and modern techniques.

Algérie Poste ensures the conservation of the stability of the colours, the proportions, as well as the visual impact of the logo whose lifecycle is open-ended.

The designers of the Algérie Poste logo adopted a conceptual and strategic solution adapted to the needs of its clients.



SUMMARY



SEARCH



Pottery

Pottery is one of man's oldest activities. It dates back to the Neolithic age, a period during which man discovered agriculture and settlement. It was exactly at this time that his way of living, his behaviour and his relationship with nature started to evolve.

Beforehand, in Prehistoric times, man lived on hunting and gathering and it was during the Neolithic Period, after mastering agriculture that, for the purposes of preparing and preserving his food, man discovered pottery.

This activity, which has been carried out for millennia and whose items are made with a lot of skill, has particularly become the prerogative of women.

In fact, it is women who, with their hands, model and shape the clay, only using rudimentary tools designed for filing and polishing. The pottery items are then decorated after being fired in simple kilns prepared for this purpose.

Whilst the techniques of making pottery passed down from generation to generation remain simple, those related to the shapes and aesthetics have considerably evolved.

In Algeria, as everywhere else, pottery is an essential component of arts and crafts. Other than its utilitarian function, it is the proof, par excellence, of history.

In the depth of traditions

Born in the Neolithic era, it seems, in Asia Minor, pottery reached Saharan Africa around the 8th millennium BC. Consisting of the making of usual objects out of shaped earth and fired in kilns, this manual activity, almost the exclusive prerogative of women, has perpetuated over the ages with an almost permanent concern for perfecting it.

Other than the utilitarian aspect of pottery, the varieties of shapes, patterns, colours and clays demonstrate the entire creative genius of potteries and their infinite dexterity. In Algeria, several regions are renowned for their potteries, just like Cherchell, in the wilaya of Tipaza, Maâtkas, Larbaâ Nath Irathen, the Ouadhias and Lakhdaria in Kabylie or Miliana. Pottery festivals are organised each year to enable this art to be showcased.



The black pottery of Tamentit

The black pottery of Tamentit is specific to a village located to the south of Adrar. For a long time considered to be a female activity, over time, it has been abandoned by women.

Now ensured by men, the take-over has given birth to blurred pieces of plaster mould, often finished by hand and polished with sandpaper. Their black colour is obtained using a fine film of varnish.

This pottery is fired for a short time, giving it a fragility, so much so that it has become an aesthetic element.

The originality of the black pottery of Tamentit is also due to numerous elements including the undeniable creative imagination of its craftsmen.



988

- 1 5,00 Stockpot and couscous container Lakhdaria
- 2 23/10/2002
- 3 25 x 35
- 4 14
- 5 300.000
- 6 30/04/2007
- 7 S. A. Bentounes
- 8 BA printing office



989

- 1 5,00 Jar – Larbaâ Nath Irathen
- 2 23/10/2002
- 3 25 x 35
- 4 14
- 5 275.000
- 6 30/04/2007
- 7 S. A. Bentounes
- 8 BA printing office



990

- 1 5,00 Oil lamp – Ouadhias
- 2 23/10/2002
- 3 25 x 35
- 4 14
- 5 300.000
- 6 30/04/2007
- 7 S. A. Bentounes
- 8 BA printing office



991

- 1 5,00 Small jug Ain Turki – Miliana
- 2 23/10/2002
- 3 25 x 35
- 4 14
- 5 300.000
- 6 30/04/2007
- 7 S. A. Bentounes
- 8 BA printing office



2002

2002-2007



992

- ❶ 24,00
- ❷ 16/11/2002
- ❸ 35 x 25
- ❹ 14
- ❺ 300.000
- ❻ 30/04/2007
- ❼ K. Krim
- ❽ BA printing office

International Day for Tolerance

“A terrible threshold has been crossed this year in the escalation of violence. The terrorist outrages of 11 September last are, apart from an attack on the country concerned, an offence against human dignity, against the essential purposes of UNESCO and of the United Nations system.

This blind, criminal violence has been perpetrated in the very midst of the United Nations Year of Dialogue among Civilisations, itself following on from the International Year for the Culture of Peace. Are we to conclude that UNESCO’s efforts to promote an ideal of tolerance and non-violence, mutual understanding and solidarity are in vain and that our goal is unattainable? Certainly not.

It is all the more reason to step up our action to eradicate the deep-seated causes of violence. These include poverty and exclusion, ignorance and discrimination.

We must therefore more than ever work in close partnership to develop an overall preventive strategy encompassing the social, economic and cultural dimensions. This unwavering solidarity of thought and action is essential to counter injustice and the dangers of a certain form of globalisation, thereby eliminating intolerance and fanaticism root and branch. There is a need to rethink globalisation and give it a more human, more equitable face, espousing values other than those of the market place. The General Conference of UNESCO, at its 31st session, has just adopted unanimously the first Universal Declaration on Cultural Diversity. The recognition by all of our creative diversity is a crucial step that affirms our adherence to common ethical values and principles.

This active stance has a name, which is tolerance. Prompted equally by respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms and openness towards



Nelson Mandela became President of South Africa in May 1994.



The South Africans never stopped fighting the racist policy of the National Party.

The UNESCO Declaration

The Declaration on the Principles of Tolerance, on 16 November 1995, defines tolerance as being “respect, acceptance and appreciation of the rich diversity of our world’s cultures, our forms of expression and ways of being human. It is fostered by knowledge, openness, communication and freedom of thought, conscience and belief. Tolerance is harmony in difference. It is not only a moral duty, it is also a political and legal requirement. Tolerance, the virtue that makes peace possible, contributes to the replacement of the culture of war by a culture of peace.” The Declaration considers tolerance as “the responsibility that upholds human rights, pluralism, democracy and the rule of law”.



SUMMARY



SEARCH



others – recognised as both different from and similar to ourselves – tolerance is the very foundation of dialogue and pluralism. Today more than ever it needs to be put into practice, particularly through education.

It is not only a requirement of the Year of Dialogue among Civilisations, which we are celebrating in 2001, but also a condition of the application of the Programme of Action of the World Conference against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance held this year in Durban (South Africa), which has constituted a landmark in the struggle against racism and intolerance.

The Declaration on Principles of Tolerance was adopted by UNESCO in 1995 to address the widespread rise of violence, exclusion and discrimination against national, ethnic, religious and linguistic groups.

On the occasion of the International Day for Tolerance, I appeal to the international community, to governments, to parliamentarians, to parents, to teachers, to the media, to non-governmental organisations and to all branches of civil society to ensure that, in accordance with the principles set forth in the Declaration, they give expression in their everyday lives to an ethic of dialogue, openness and mutual respect.”

[Message from the Director-General of UNESCO, Koichiro Matsuura, on the occasion of the celebration of International Day for Tolerance. 16 November 2001.]



World Conference Against Racism

In 1988, the General Assembly of the United Nations decided to declare 2001 International Year of Mobilisation Against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance, in order to call the world's attention to the objectives of the conference and to give a new boost to the political commitment in favour of the elimination of racism and racial discrimination.

The World Conference Against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance was held in South Africa in 2001.

It was the unique opportunity to create a new world vision to fight against racism in the 21st century. An official site for the conference was put in place to circulate information and enable the effective participation of everyone.

The segregationist regime of apartheid raged in South African from 1948 to 1994.



2002

2002-2007



993

- 1 5,00 *Venus verrucosa*
- 2 04/12/2002
- 3 35 x 25
- 4 14
- 5 300.000
- 6 30/04/2007
- 7 M. F. Allache
- 8 BA printing office



994

- 1 5,00 *Acanthocardia aculeata*
- 2 04/12/2002
- 3 35 x 25
- 4 14
- 5 300.000
- 6 30/04/2007
- 7 M. F. Allache
- 8 BA printing office



995

- 1 5,00 *Epitonium commune*
- 2 04/12/2002
- 3 35 x 25
- 4 14
- 5 300.000
- 6 30/04/2007
- 7 M. F. Allache
- 8 BA printing office



996

- 1 5,00 *Xenophora crispa*
- 2 04/12/2002
- 3 35 x 25
- 4 14
- 5 300.000
- 6 30/04/2007
- 7 M. F. Allache
- 8 BA printing office

Shell fish

With their bright colours and their complex patterns, shell fish are soft-bodied animals. They are grouped together in the division of molluscs, mainly in the classes of bivalves and gastropods. In Algeria, there are 500 species listed on the continental plate.

Venus verrucosa

Commonly called the warty venus, *Venus verrucosa* has the thick, equivalve shell, sticking out with highly marked concentric lamellar striae. The outside colour ranges from white to rusty, going through grey, yellow and brown, depending on the existing deposits. This species lives between the coast and 100m deep, but particularly from 0 to 50m deep. It can reach maximum sizes of 70mm with usual sizes of 45mm.

Acanthocardia aculeata

Commonly called the spiny cockle, this species has an ochraceous shell with sharp papilla, whose radiating and projecting ribs vary between 19 and 23. They have rows of spines connected together by a low median hull.

The size of this shell can reach 10.5 cm. The bivalve *Acanthocardia aculeata* is located on the Algerian coast in coarse, sandy detritic beds or stuck in infra-coastal or circa-coastal silt up to a depth of 125m.

Epitonium commune

This gastropod has 8 to 9 rows of spires after release, wound up and connected to each other by thin wrinkles in veins. The separation of the rows of spires is so complete that there is no suture. The umbilicus is large and deep. The colour of the shell is a pale pink or beige. This species lives on the infra-coastal sands and can reach a maximum size of 3cm in the Mediterranean.

Xenophora crispa

This species has a high spire shell with a small umbilicus, sometimes hidden by the growth of the shell. The outside surface has oblique vertical ribs, covered in small shells and debris. The shell's colour is yellowish white to whitish. *Xenophora crispa* lives in the coarse sandy to fine gravely sandy beds in deep waters.

Shell jewellery

The shell is the first material testified and the most universally used by human beings. It is the matrix of all jewellery art. Shell sets (necklaces, bracelets, pendants) have been discovered in archaeological sites close to the sea such as Mauritania, East Africa, Palestine, Japan, Pre-Colombian America, etc. but also in continental sites since the Upper Palaeolithic (around - 30000), which proves that, at this time, this material was considered precious and had to have been, very early on, the subject of trade with the coastal populations. The shell is both a material and a shape. Hence, it can be used as such, after being pierced, thus keeping its identity. But it is most often trimmed, even sculpted and/or engraved and therefore treated like a raw material without a proper shape.



SUMMARY



SEARCH



Medicinal plants

Eucalyptus

Eucalyptus globulus L.

This is a large sized tree, with a smooth trunk, whose bark can be easily removed. Belonging to the family Myrtaceae, the eucalyptus is also called fever tree, eucalyptus globulous and blue gum tree. The young leaves, very different from the adult leaves, are alternate with thick petiole, in the form of a scythe and asymmetrical at the base. The flower is annual. With four sides, the calyx forms a cup enclosed by a hood which falls at flowering time. There are a great many stamen.

The fruit is a tough capsule, of characteristic shape, which releases a multitude of seeds. This plant, originally from Australia, has acclimatised well in other parts of the world. Growing quickly, it prefers the damp terrains for its large water needs. The harvest is done from June to October. Its main chemical components are the essential oils (up to 80% eucalyptol), aldehydes, hydrocarbons, tannin and resin. The parts that are used are the adult leaves, without a petiole, to which balsamic, hypoglycaemic and antiseptic properties are attributed.

This medicinal plant can be used in various forms, particularly in the form of an infusion, liquid extract, essence or even in inhalation, cigarette, tincture or



powder. In the past, this tree was greatly grown in the regions where malaria raged as it was attributed with the power of curing fevers. Nowadays, the eucalyptus is greatly used in pharmacy and in the manufacturing of liqueurs.



Phytotherapy

Phytotherapy or plant medication can be considered the oldest medicine known to man. The oldest use of phytotherapy would be Chinese, but all civilisations practiced this medicine, now classified as alternative medicine. Hence, clay tablets from the Sumerian era describe a pharmacopoeia rich in plants such as myrtle, thyme and willow. These were used in decoctions that were filtered before being absorbed. Egyptian, Greek and Roman medicines also included numerous plant prescriptions.

Phytotherapy is the oldest medicine known to mankind.



997

- ❶ 5,00 *Eucalyptus globulus L.*
- ❷ 21/12/2002
- ❸ 25 x 35
- ❹ 14
- ❺ 300.000
- ❻ 30/04/2007
- ❼ S. A. Bentounes
- ❽ BA printing office



998

- ❶ 10,00 *Malva sylvestris L.*
- ❷ 21/12/2002
- ❸ 25 x 35
- ❹ 14
- ❺ 300.000
- ❻ 30/04/2007
- ❼ S. A. Bentounes
- ❽ BA printing office



999

- ❶ 24,00 *Laurus nobilis L.*
- ❷ 21/12/2002
- ❸ 25 x 35
- ❹ 14
- ❺ 300.000
- ❻ 30/04/2007
- ❼ S. A. Bentounes
- ❽ BA printing office



2002

2002-2007

...

Common mallow *Malva sylvestris* L.

This plant belongs to the family Malvaceae. Nobler than its parents, it does however have the advantage of flowering abundantly and everywhere, particularly in fields, wild places and roadsides. Its pink corolla, streaked with purple and its notched petals give it a particular charm and great elegance. This is a biannual or lively plant with ramified stems, which can reach up to 1m tall. The leaves have alternate stalks, are rounded, cut into toothed lobes and indented on the edges, and twisted at the base. The flowers are stalked, grouped in several, at the base of the leaves.

Calicle with 3 lanceolated divisions, shorter than the 5 sepals of the calyx. Purplish-red in colour with darker stries, the corolla has a diameter of approximately 4cm. The fruit is composed of achenes found in the coronet. The mallow lives in Europe and in the Mediterranean and flowers between March and June. Possessing softening properties, it is used in infusions, lotions or poultices. It was previously used to treat internal or external inflammations. It was also grown as a vegetable. The name Malva, already used in classical Latin, was derived from a Greek verb meaning "to soften", alluding to the properties of plants of this genus.

It is finally applied to the mauve colour of the flowers of certain species.



Bay Tree *Laurus nobilis* L.

From the family Lauraceae, the bay tree, also called Apollo's laurel, common laurel, noble laurel or spice laurel, is a lively plant which can reach great sizes, depending on the land on which it grows. This is a greatly ramified plant with many leaves. These are smooth, tough, shiny on the upper surface, opaque on the under surface, and have a short petiole. They have numerous pronounced nervures in small yellow and pale umbels, composed of male flowers, which contain 8 to 12 stamen, and female flowers which have a unilocular ovary, a style and a stigma. The fruit is a dark coloured, almost black, drupe, containing a seed. In spontaneous state, this plant is common in the woods in temperate regions. It can also be grown almost everywhere.

The harvest is preferably done in summer. Eugenol (colourless, aromatic liquid), ethers, mucilage, tannin and resin are its main chemical components. The parts that are used are the flowers and the fruits which have digestive, antiseptic, balsamic, carminative and antitussive properties. They are used in infusions, tinctures, liquid extracts or essences.

Popular for its aromatising use in culinary preparations, the bay tree also provides an oil used in perfumery for the manufacturing of soaps. As for the essence, this is added to the components of numerous liqueurs.



Camomile relieves headaches.



SUMMARY



SEARCH





Vital plants

Generally, plants are essential for man as without them man cannot exist. They are not only part of man's food, but also part of his pleasures and his health, as the curative effects of medicinal plants have been known since ancient times. In reality, all plants which look after our body or keep our health in check can be considered as medicinal plants. It is highly likely that the first discoveries of the curative properties of plants were by chance as, wishing to eat, primitive man found their medicinal ability and he was certainly helped in this by observing animals which, themselves, knew instinctively how to make use of them.

Travellers played a great role in the domain of passing on knowledge of medicinal plants, and it is thanks to them that contact was established between the countries of the Mediterranean Basin and those of the Far East, and that oriental drugs were used by the Greeks, Romans, Arabs and Europeans. The Muslims inherited knowledge accumulated in the Far East and in the Mediterranean, as, as for the Greeks, the extension of Islam by the Arabs into a large area running from India to Europe enabled an immense transfer of knowledge through intermingling and the translation of books from Greek, Latin and Persian.

Amongst the Muslims who did most of these translations - 230 manuscripts - we should mention, inter alia, Abou Bakr Mohamed Ibn Zakaria El Razi (865-925) with his most famous work: El Haoui (Bearings) which was a summary of all knowledge from Hippocrates, and the most famous of the Muslim doctors: Avicenna from his real name Abu Ali Ibn Sina (980-1037) who, from the age of 17, dedicated himself to medicine and wrote his famous book entitled El Qanoun fi Tib, translated into all languages and used as a reference even today.





SUMMARY



SEARCH



Oasis in Biskra



SUMMARY



SEARCH



2003

2002-2007



1 0 0 0

- ❶ 5,00
- ❷ 19/02/2003
- ❸ 25 x 35
- ❹ 14
- ❺ 300.000
- ❻ 30/04/2007
- ❼ S. A. Bentounes
- ❽ BA printing office



1 0 0 1

- ❶ 24,00 Flags
- ❷ 19/02/2003
- ❸ 35 x 25
- ❹ 14
- ❺ 225.000
- ❻ 30/04/2007
- ❼ S. A. Bentounes
- ❽ BA printing office

Djazair 2003, a Year of Algeria in France

Algeria is getting ready to experience, throughout the year 2003, an exceptional event: twelve months devoted to the presentation of the national heritage in its riches and diversity over the entire French territory.

This event, named “Djazair 2003, a Year of Algeria in France”, is an unprecedented occasion for the two countries to meet, beyond the misunderstandings which have marked their common history, with an objective of mutual enhancement. This is the event not to be missed for the French people in order to discover the plural and singular dimensions of the creation of a friendly, generous and open people who, up until now, have not been well known.

The Year of Algeria in France promises to offer the opportunity so looked forward to by all Algerian creators, living in their country or settled in France, to give every freedom to their creative capacities, each in their favourite domain. Hence, over the months and through 100 French towns, some 2,000 events will take place in all cultural activities: literature, music, theatre, cinema, dance, traditional equestrian demonstrations, architecture,

visual arts and others. Also planned are different multidisciplinary projects including meetings, conferences, thematic tributes, etc. The en masse participation of the Algerian youth from both banks in this grandiose festival must be particularly emphasised.



Kateb Yacine at the Comédie-Française

The Year of Algeria in France constituted a major event for both countries. There were many highlights including the memorable entry of Kateb Yacine at the Comédie-française in Paris. Présence by Kateb Yacine, a production of texts by Mohamed Kacimi, right at the start of January 2003, was a first, hailed as such by standing ovations and cheers. This welcoming of the immense Algerian writer to the repertoire of the venerable French company is a symbol among all others of the Year of Algeria in France. The fundamental work of Kateb Yacine, Nedjma, was also played in France by the troop of the National Theatre of Algiers.



SUMMARY



SEARCH



10th Arab Games

In 1975, Algeria hosted the Mediterranean Games. Three years later, it organised the African Games. Today, after an absence of a quarter of a century in the organisation of international-scale competitions, Algeria is getting ready to test its organisational and hosting capacities by playing host to the largest gathering of Arab youth, from 1 to 15 September 2003, upon the decision of the Council of Arab Ministers of Youth and Sport, during its 21st session held in February 1998.

Furthermore, due to the importance of sport, and mindful of promoting Algeria's image to the eyes of the world, these games are placed under the high patronage of the President of the Republic, Mr Abdelaziz Bouteflika, who has declared its official opening.

Through this meeting, Algeria aims to make several objectives, both national and Arabic, a reality:

- ◆ to reinforce the exchanges between the Olympic committees and sports federations of the Arab countries, particularly for the preparation and training in Algeria, as well as the accomplishment of common projects;
- ◆ to test and reinforce the organisational capacities of the country in view of the holding, in Algeria, of the 2007 African Games;
- ◆ to examine the opportunity of giving a decision on the organisation of other international-scale events;
- ◆ to reaffirm the links of Arab youth.
- ◆ to restore and promote all sporting equipment and infrastructures in accordance with accepted international standards.

The Arab Games are organised every four years. The first edition took place in Egypt (Alexandria) in 1953, whereas the last once, in 1999, was held in Jordan. This year's edition, fixed for 1 to 15 September 2003, is part of the triple commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of the games (1953-2003), the fortieth anniversary of the Algerian Olympic Committee (COA – created in 1963) and the 25th anniversary of the creation of the Council of Arab Ministers of Youth and Sport.



The Mohamed-Boudiaf Olympic complex has held several international sports events.



The African Games in Algiers

27 years after hosting the 3rd African Games in 1978, Algeria is getting ready to host the 9th edition of these same games in the year 2007. This event is also part of the commemoration of the 45th anniversary of the independence under the high patronage of the President of the Republic, M^r Abdelaziz Bouteflika. The organisational aspect is ensured by the Organisation Committee of the 9th African Games in Algeria.

This committee's main mission is the preparation and technical and physical organisation of the sports competitions and the cultural and scientific events planned for the Algiers programme.



1 0 0 2

- ❶ 5,00
- ❷ 26/02/2003
- ❸ 35 x 25
- ❹ 14
- ❺ 125.000
- ❻ 30/04/2007
- ❼ COJSA
- ❽ BA printing office



2003

2002-2007



1 0 0 3

- ❶ 5,00 El Maaâjen
Relizane
- ❷ 22/03/2003
- ❸ 35 x 25
- ❹ 14
- ❺ 225.000
- ❻ 30/04/2007
- ❼ A. Kerbouche
- ❽ BA printing office



1 0 0 4

- ❶ 10,00 Traditional well
M'zab Valley
- ❷ 22/03/2003
- ❸ 35 x 25
- ❹ 14
- ❺ 300.000
- ❻ 30/04/2007
- ❼ A. Kerbouche
- ❽ BA printing office



1 0 0 5

- ❶ 24,00 The large Kesria
Timimoun
- ❷ 22/03/2003
- ❸ 35 x 25
- ❹ 14
- ❺ 300.000
- ❻ 30/04/2007
- ❼ A. Kerbouche
- ❽ BA printing office

International Year of Freshwater

Whereas the freshwater supply is an ordinary act and completely easy in the West, numerous places throughout the world consider water as a rare commodity that is often very difficult to access. Indeed, over a billion people still do not have drinking water regularly, and about double this amount suffer from a lack of adequate sanitation services. Result: over 250 million people, mainly in the developing countries, are affected by water-origin diseases and over 2 million children and adults die from them each year.

Aware of the priority represented by access to freshwater and basic sanitation services, the international community has focussed on the need to take emergency measures to ensure a fair and sustainable supply to all mankind. To do this, the United Nations has declared 2003 the International Year of Freshwater.

Among the main objectives fixed by the UN to be achieved by 2015 are: to halve, by 2015, the proportion of people without access to safe drinking water and adequate sanitation, to guarantee better management of the world's freshwater resources in order to avoid wastage and inefficient consumption, as well as to adopt policies to be followed by the governments and different parties concerned. Mindful of making its contribution to raising awareness on the importance of water and the protection of its quality, Algérie Poste has participated in the international action through the issuing of three postage stamps whose theme focuses on water and traditional know-how. This series will illustrate the ancestral water management practices (refilling of the groundwater, collection of surface water and distribution of flood waters), particularly in Ghardaïa, Relizane and Timimoun.



Access to drinking water is increasingly difficult in a lot of regions of the world.



Hydric diseases cause thousands of victims in the poor countries.

A website for the International Year of Freshwater

The aim of the creation by UNESCO of a website devoted to the international year of freshwater is to enable ideas and thoughts to be shared and to receive the opinions of individuals or associations. This site particularly wishes to be an area of continuous awareness raising and watch of all individuals, communities and citizens of the world. The objective remains to be attentive and active for better use of a common and vital good whose rarefaction risks are all too real.



SUMMARY



SEARCH



Well parapet in the M'zab valley (Ghardaïa)

Called khattara or tirest, the well is dug to great depths. The parapet, made of stones and local plaster, is mounted by two mounts which support a pulley. In the date grove, the drawing is done using animal traction along a towing area, whereas in the oasis, the vertical traction is done by man.

Maâdjén in the Mina wadi (Relizane)

The maâdjén is a pocket dug out of the source rock and laid out on the bottom of a slope. The rain waters are collected here by an intake area, mascate, which feeds into the maâdjén. This is a traditional ingenious method used for storing the water as provision for the dry periods. The postage stamp shows a maâdjén in the catchment area of the Mina wadi.

Large kesria of Akbou Aougrout (Timimoun)

The kesria is a distributor of the foggara. The latter, known for centuries in the Algerian South, is a gallery of a certain declivity, dug by man in order to collect the waters gravitating from a drainage area, to retrieve them and to use them downstream in the oasis.

It has a draining part upstream and a shorter part downstream which routes the water into the oasis. The third postage stamp of the series represents the large kesria of Akbou Aougrout, in Timimoun, in the Algerian South.



The United Nations works to guarantee better management of water resources.



Algeria grants a huge priority to hydric resources.

The EMWIS

Put in place in 1997, the EMWIS is a tool enabling information and knowledge to be exchanged between all countries of the Euro-Mediterranean partnership on water.

It aims to facilitate the access to information, to develop the pooling of information and to develop common products and cooperation programmes. Algeria, a stakeholder of the EMWIS since it was founded, created a focal point in July 2000. An EMWIS information site was also put in place, followed in July 2001 by a regional data server. Algeria is thus giving top priority to the water resources sector, within the framework of the economic recovery plan through considerable investments.



2003

2002-2007



1 0 0 6

- 1 10,00 Deed of sale of a slave 5 June 494
- 2 23/04/2003
- 3 35 x 25
- 4 14
- 5 500.000
- 6 30/04/2007
- 7 A. Kerbouche
- 8 Cartor



1 0 0 7

- 1 24,00 Calculation tablet 5 April 493
- 2 23/04/2003
- 3 25 x 35
- 4 14
- 5 500.000
- 6 30/04/2007
- 7 A. Kerbouche
- 8 Cartor

Vandal tablets

Tablets, *Tabella* in Latin, generally designate small wooden boards designed for the writing used in Ancient Times. Made of up a rectangle of solid wood, they were hollowed out with a second, smaller rectangle, that of the writing, so as to protect the text. Of medium-sizes, they were easy to carry and handle. It was as of the year 61, under Emperor Neron, that a law regulated the use of tablets which had to include a closing string passed three times around and sealed.

The cedar wood tablets of the Vandal ear, called Albertini tablets, from the name of the French archaeologist Eugène Albertini, the first to have studied them, date back to the year 493-494. They reveal a large amount of private legal deeds: purchases, sales, contracts, etc.

They provide us with information on the nature of the transactions by their formalisation and bear the name of the reigning king, the type of the contract, the report made, the guarantee, the vendor's subscription, the names of the witnesses and the signature of the scribe.

Discovered in 1928 in Morsott (Tébessa) by peasants, they are divided into two distinct groups. The first is comprised mostly of sale deeds for goods and slaves and of a deed related to a dowry of a young girl.

The second mostly includes fragments of tablets, a lot of which are incomplete. These tablets are kept at the National Museum of Antiquities of Algiers. Two of these deeds are recaptured through a postage stamp issue devoted to this universal heritage.

It should be noted that these tablets have recently been the subject of an unprecedented exhibition in Sweden where they were restored for the occasion. For this country, they remain invaluable evidence of the memory of a people often unfairly judged.

A slave sale deed (drawn up on 5 June 494)

Sale deed for a young slave, by Donatianus, son of Victor and Saturninus, citizen of Cappararianenses, to Geminus Felix, son of Fortunatus, citizen of Tuletianensis, for the sum of one solidus and 700 folles.

Calculation tablet (drawn up on 4 April 493)

Calculation tablet from the Vandal period which is part of a triptych sale deed (three parts).

The National Museum of Antiquities

The National Museum of Antiquities, in Algiers, is Algeria's and Africa's oldest museum. It was inaugurated in 1897. Before independence, it had several names: Museum of classical antiquities and Muslim art, the Stéphane-Gsell Museum (eminent archaeologist, specialist on North Africa), then the National Museum of Antiquities.

This Museum has two sections. The classical antiquities department whose collection dates back to 1835, combines sculptures, mosaics and bronzes discovered on Algeria's main archaeological sites. The rest of the museum is taken up by the collections of the Muslim West (Algeria, Tunisia, Morocco and Spain) and the Near East (Egypt, Syria, Turkey and Iran) which were added to the antiquities section as of 1846.



SUMMARY



SEARCH



National Student Day

The day of 19 May 1956 marked the commitment of the Algerian youth to the noble principles of 1 November 1954 and the reinforcement of its active participation in the National Liberation War.

Responding to the appeal from the General Union of Algerian Muslim Students, the students, all levels and disciplines combined, left their universities desks to defend the national cause alongside the moudjahidine.

This date was nothing to do with luck. The Student Movement has never stayed on the fringe of the historic events which Algeria has known. To the contrary, since its first steps in 1919, it has remained at the sides of the national movement, crossing several stages both inside and outside the country. Of a North African dimension at the start of its existence, it became national with the creation, in 1955, of the General Union of Algerian Students.

The objective has, nevertheless, remained the same: to resist the colonial presence and policy. The appeal from the Student Association to join the strike had a huge impact on the Algerian students abroad, particularly in France, Tunisia and Morocco, who, en masse, joined their comrades in Algeria, turning their noses up at the threats of the French authorities.

19 May 1956 was, without any doubt, the crowning of the student's efforts of union and solidarity around the fundamental objective of the people and of the nation: independence. It is also the sign of the maturity and awareness of the Algerian elite, defying one of the greatest colonial powers of the time.

Today, almost half a century later, in commemorating this glorious day, we can only yield to the memory of those who sacrificed an almost assured future to serve a larger cause in their minds: that of an entire people.



1 0 0 8

- ❶ 5,00
- ❷ 19/05/2003
- ❸ 25 x 35
- ❹ 14
- ❺ 200.000
- ❻ 30/04/2007
- ❼ S. A. Bentounes
- ❽ BA printing office

The LMD system

The introduction of the LMD (Licence, Mastère, doctorat – Degree, Masters, Doctorate) system in Algeria, in 2004, responds to the recommendations of the National Education System Reform Commission contained in its final report. The reform plan, which provides for the putting in place of a “new architecture” for higher education, which relies on the remodelling of the teaching content, has thus led to a new education outline which is based around three stages: the decree (bac + 3 years of university studies), the masters (bac + 5 years) and the doctorate (bac + 8 years). The LMD system is Anglo-Saxon, but it is starting to spread to numerous countries in Europe and Africa.

A “new architecture” for higher education in Algeria.



2003

2002-2007



1 0 0 9

- 1 5,00 *Rumina decollata*
- 2 21/05/2003
- 3 25 x 35
- 4 14
- 5 300.000
- 6 30/04/2007
- 7 K. Krim
- 8 BA printing office



1 0 1 0

- 1 24,00 *Helix aspersa*
- 2 21/05/2003
- 3 25 x 35
- 4 14
- 5 200.000
- 6 30/04/2007
- 7 K. Krim
- 8 BA printing office

Snails

Rumina decollata

This is a brown garden snail, native to North Africa. Some give it an Asian origin, others African and others still Western. It is distinguished by a pale yellow, brown or whitish cylindrical shell, truncated by its apical part and whose size varies from 40 to 50mm. Molluscs in general and *Rumina decollata* in particular are hermaphrodites, but coupling is not compulsory in some species. This is the case of this species which is characterised, in fact, by its self-fertilisation. This snail can lay up to 200 eggs after 20 days to 1 month of incubation. The animal becomes an adult in approximately 12 months. As with all snails during the great heats, *Rumina decollata* goes into a slowed-down life (dormancy or estivation) for six months and more. Mortality during this period is great and progressively increases until the end of the dormancy. The species prepares for dormancy by obstructing the opening of the shell with a thin perforated calcareous-based film, enabling gaseous exchanges. Feeding stops, but nutrition continues thanks to the stored-up reserves in the form of glycogen in the digestive tube and the albumin gland.

Helix aspersa

This is a terrestrial pulmonata gastropod, belonging to molluscs, family Helicidae, whose terrestrial forms are found in Europe and in North Africa. In Algeria, this species is widespread in all regions, with the largest specimen being picked up in the region of Touggourt. The globular shell is made up of a spire with four to five whorls.



Some snail species cause damage to market gardening.

It is distinguished by a whitish coloured reflecting peristome. The animal's size varies from 40 to 45mm. This species is reputed for the damage it causes to vegetable crops. Nevertheless, it is very important for human food. It can overcome a lack of proteins and mineral elements if the production is done by large scale breeding: heliciculture. *Helix aspersa* is a hermaphrodite species (compulsory coupling). This snail produces approximately 80 eggs after 15 to 21 days of incubation, producing offspring resembling the adults which immediately feed on plants. Just like *Rumina decollata*, this species prepares for dormancy at the same time of the year and has just a high mortality rate.

The snail-shell mounds of the Constantine region and of the Sahara

The snail-shell mounds are heaps of earth, sometimes thick, of several metres, in which impressive amounts of snail shells are amalgamated. They were discovered in the Constantine region and on the edge of the Sahara at the start of the 20th century and have been studied by many archaeologists. The calcareous milieu has protected human bones (some have undergone ritual practices or have been smeared with red ochre) and animal bones, as well as many fragments of ostrich eggs engraved with animal drawings. These snail-shell mounds are associated with a specific civilisation of North Africa, the Capsian (from Capsa, the ancient name for Gafsa, in Tunisia) which precedes the Neolithic and which was developed approximately 8000 years BC.



SUMMARY



SEARCH



1st anniversary of the African Union

Very early on, the African countries recognised the need to adapt the African Union Organisation, founded in 1963, to the new requirements dictated by the profound changes that had occurred on the international scene. To do this, the Member States decided to put in place a new Pan-African organisation, responding better to this need for adaptation.

Several stages preceded the putting in place of the new Union, ranging from the adoption of the Syrte Declaration (Libya, 1999), creating the Union, to the last summit of the AUO in Durban (South Africa, July 2002) which saw the adoption of the Internal Rules.

In July 2002, the 1st African Union Summit, held in Durban, was marked by the adoption by the Heads of State of the protocol creating the Council for Peace and Security. The latter, whilst confirming the principles and ideals stipulated in the AUO Charter, reiterated their commitment to the universal principles of democracy and the respect of human rights.

Starting with these principles, the AU set itself the following objectives:

- ◆ to achieve greater unity between the African peoples;
- ◆ to defend the sovereignty of the Member States;
- ◆ promote peace in the continent;
- ◆ to create conditions enabling the continent to play a role in the world economy;
- ◆ to promote sustainable development at the economic, social and cultural levels;
- ◆ to promote and defend the common African positions on the questions of interest for the continent and its peoples.

In parallel with these efforts, the Member States committed to strengthen the bases of this Union through the putting in place of bodies and institutions stipulated by the Charter, namely the Pan-African Parliament (protocol adopted in March 2001), the Court of Justice, the Economic, Social and Cultural Council, the Specialised Technical Committees and the financial institutions.



President Bouteflika played a crucial role in the creation of NEPAD.

NEPAD

The New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) is a vision and a strategic framework for Africa's revival. The NEPAD strategic framework document results from a mandate given to the five founding Heads of State (South Africa, Algeria, Egypt, Nigeria, Senegal) by the African Union Organisation (AUO) in order to promote an integrated socio-economic development framework for Africa. The 37th AUO Summit in July 2001 officially adopted the strategic framework document.

NEPAD was designed to deal with the current challenges of the African continent. Problems such as the increase in poverty, under-development and the persistent marginalisation of Africa, have required a radical new intervention, led masterfully by African leaders to develop a new vision which guarantees Africa's revival.



1 0 1 1

- ❶ 5,00
- ❷ 09/07/2003
- ❸ 25 x 35
- ❹ 14
- ❺ 300.000
- ❻ 30/04/2007
- ❼ S. A. Bentounes
- ❽ BA printing office



2003

2002-2007

Marine algae



1 0 1 2

- ❶ 5,00 *Ulva lactuca*
- ❷ 30/07/2003
- ❸ 25 x 35
- ❹ 14
- ❺ 275.000
- ❻ 30/04/2007
- ❼ K. Krim
- ❽ BA printing office



1 0 1 3

- ❶ 24,00 *Gymnogongrus crenulatus*
- ❷ 30/07/2003
- ❸ 25 x 35
- ❹ 14
- ❺ 300.000
- ❻ 30/04/2007
- ❼ K. Krim
- ❽ BA printing office

Algae are chlorophyllian plants whose vegetative system is comprised of a thallus (vegetal body with no central axis) which is more or less differentiated.

These are Thallophytae: lack of stalks, leaves and roots. The thallus may have very diverse appearances: cylindrical shape, cord, filament or oblate tubular.

Some forms are not ramified, others have ramifications. The algae are classed into groups based on colour:

- ◆ red algae: Rhodophyceae
- ◆ brown algae: Phaeophyceae
- ◆ green algae: Chlorophyceae.

Algae are the dominant element of seas and oceans. Most organisms depend on them directly for the food and oxygen they produce through photosynthesis.

Ulva lactuca

In leaf form, the thallus measures from 5 to 10cm in diameter. The alga is abundant in the biotopes of the lower media-coastal region. It is found in significantly polluted zones. Indeed, *Ulva lactuca* is considered to be a good indicator of pollution. The alga proliferates in spring and in summer, thanks to the massive enrichments of nutrients. This species is used in human food.

Caulerpa taxifolia threatens the Mediterranean

In 1984, divers reported the presence of an alga unknown to the north of the Mediterranean. Since this date, the alga which is called *Caulerpa taxifolia* has continued to spread as far as to take up an area of over 5,000 hectares. This invading species might be a result of the infatuation of ornamental fish keepers for this plant which reproduces quickly, through propagation through cuttings, and propagates by the throwing out of aquarium waters, through the hull or anchor of boats or the nets of fishermen. They also threaten the sub-aquatic fauna. According to the fish counts made in the Mediterranean, there are 25% less species. In number of individuals, there have been 35% of losses through the lack of diversity of the flora, whereas three quarters of the algae species would have disappeared. *Caulerpa taxifolia* can grow two centimetres a day.

The algae are classed into groups.

Gymnogongrus crenulatus

The thallus is dark red in colour and measures 2 to 5cm high. The ramification is irregular and abundant at the top of the thallus.

The base of this is cylindrical. All ramifications are flattened in thongs. The alga lives under rocks in the biotopes of the infra-coastal region.



SUMMARY



SEARCH



Roman mosaics

Hunting mosaic (4th century)

Mosaic found in Chlef (Castellum tingitanum) and kept at the National Museum of Antiquities of Algiers.

It measures 1.85m long by 1.69m wide.

This is a hunting scene on two registers with an inscription on two lines.

The upper register shows two armed hunters, one with a spear and one with a shield, getting ready to attack a gigantic wild bore. The second register shows a horseman who has just pierced a panther with his lance.

The inscription in lovely capital letters means: "Siliqua, may you often warm up my limbs in the bath."

Mosaic of rural works

(end 3rd century – start 4th century)

Mosaic found in Cherchell (ancient Caesarean) and stored in the city's museum. It measures 5.25 m long by 3.50 m wide.

The mosaic has four superimposed registers and shows scenes of ploughing, sowing and vine works.

Ulysses' Mosaic (4th century)

Mosaic found in Cherchell and stored in the city's ancient museum. It covers the walls of a basin of 2.60m x 0.60m x 0.98m. The main scene is a famous episode of "The Odyssey" book XII: "Ulysses meets the sirens".

The front and rear of Ulysses' boat very much stand out, whereas Ulysses' two companions are shown in bust form. They surround the hero who has his hands together behind his back.

On the shore, two sirens are seated with bird feet.

Ancient Caesarean

Founded in the 4th century before our era by the Phoenicians, the city was rebuilt in 25 AD by Juba II, under the name of Caesarean of Mauretania. The city became the capital of Caesarean Mauretania, which stretched as far as the Atlantic Ocean. Caesarean of Mauretania, current-day Cherchell, was one of the most important cities of the western coast of ancient North Africa, particularly in the Roman era.

Juba II made his capital an important city, surrounded with a wall and designed in accordance with the principles of Hellenistic-Roman urbanism. Caesarean had public buildings which became characteristic of the Roman city. Its theatre was, along with the theatre of Utica, then capital of the province of Africa, the oldest one of North Africa and one of the oldest of the western Mediterranean.

Roman vestiges in Cherchell.



1 0 1 4

- ❶ 5,00 Rural works – Museum of Cherchell
- ❷ 17/09/2003
- ❸ 25 x 35
- ❹ 14
- ❺ 300.000
- ❻ 30/04/2007
- ❼ A. Kerbouche
- ❽ BA printing office



1 0 1 5

- ❶ 10,00 Ulysses and the sirens Museum of Cherchell
- ❷ 17/09/2003
- ❸ 25 x 35
- ❹ 14
- ❺ 300.000
- ❻ 30/04/2007
- ❼ A. Kerbouche
- ❽ BA printing office



1 0 1 6

- ❶ 24,00 Hunting scene Museum of Antiquities Algiers
- ❷ 17/09/2003
- ❸ 25 x 35
- ❹ 14
- ❺ 300.000
- ❻ 30/04/2007
- ❼ A. Kerbouche
- ❽ BA printing office



2003

2002-2007



- ❶ 5,00 Effigy of D' Maouche
- ❷ 18/10/2003
- ❸ 35 x 25
- ❹ 14
- ❺ 300.000
- ❻ 30/04/2007
- ❼ K. Krim
- ❽ BA printing office

1 0 1 7

40th anniversary of the Algerian Olympic Committee

On 18 October 2003, the Algerian Olympic Committee is celebrating its 40th anniversary. It was in fact on the same date, in 1963, that fifteen presidents of national sports federations created the first Algerian Olympic body, under the presidency of the Deputy Secretary of State for Sports at the time, M^r Sadek Batel.

The Executive Bureau was also created and was comprised of twelve members: seven elected federation presidents and five important people from Algerian sport. D' Maouche Mohand Amokrane was its first president. After its was founded, the Algerian Olympic Committee became part of the international Olympic family through the recognition of the International Olympic Committee (IOC) during the Innsbruck session (Austria) in 1964.

In October 1964, the Algerian flag waved for the first time in an Olympiad. This took place in Tokyo (Japan) and

it was the gymnast Mohamed Lazhari who was to become the first Algerian athlete to participate in the Olympic Games. From then on, Algeria took part in all meetings, with the exception of the one held in Montreal in 76 which was boycotted by all African countries due to the problem of apartheid.

The country participates in all regional and continental Olympic events: the Mediterranean, Arab and African Games. In 1975, it hosted the Mediterranean Games. Three years later, it was during the African Games that Algeria won its first international medals. Other medals were to follow. But it had to wait until 1992 to win its first gold medal. This was won in wrestling by Hassiba Boulmerka during the Barcelona Olympic Games. Success continued and further gold medals were won by Noureddine Morceli and Hocine Soltani in Atlanta 1996.



From left to right : Nouria Benida-Merrab, Mustapha Larfaoui, Mustapha Berraf (president of the Algerian Olympic Committee).



Opening of the Olympic Week, december 2005 in Ghardaia.



SUMMARY



SEARCH



Finally, other athletes have stood out brilliantly, including Benida Nouria Merah, winning the gold medal in the 1,500 metres in the Sydney 2000 games.

On this anniversary date, Algérie Poste is issuing a stamp with the effigy of D^r Maouche, an emblematic figure of the Algerian sports movement.

Mohand Amokrane Maouche, first president of the Algerian Olympic Committee, was born in 1925 in Béjaïa. He did his primary and secondary studies there, before going to the University of Constantine. Combining brilliant studies in medicine with a remarkable sports career, he was a footballer at the Club sportif constantinois (CSC) for which he was a very good right wing. In parallel, he did athletics, standing out with a university champion title in the 100 metres sprint. Settling in Algiers at the end of his studies, he joined the Algiers-based Red Star in which he shone, particularly forming a formidable twosome together with Abdelkader Zaïbek. After independence, through his political commitment, his intellectual skills and his sporting past, he became one of the executives on whom the State relied in order to revive

sports in Algeria. In October 1962, he became the first president of the Algerian Football Federation (FAF). During his two terms of office as president of the Federation, it was to his credit that Algerian football was structured (creation of regional leagues, organisation of championships of different levels, putting in place of the Algerian Cup), and he set down the bases of both a sports and administrative representation at the regional and world scale. Elected member of the African Football Confederation, he provided his knowledge and experience to the supreme body of African football. In October 1969, he retired after two terms. His presidency of the Algerian Olympic Committee, as of 1963, was to be marked by an all-out revival of sporting activities with, as a reward, Algeria's participation for the first time in a large sporting event on the occasion of the 1967 Tunis Mediterranean Games. On 2 January 1971 he died after a long illness, not without leaving an indelible impression on the history of Algerian sport. As tribute to his great contribution to Algerian football, the Algerian Football Cup is baptised in his name.

Nouria Benida-Merrah

Nouria Benida-Merrah is part of the elite of Algerian champions. Set for a career in basketball, she later focused on the sport which would earn her all honours, athletics. She won her first gold medal in the 1,500m in the Bari Mediterranean Games (Italy) in 1997 before having a series of victories.

In 2000, she had the fourth world performance of the discipline to her name and won the gold medal during the African athletic championships.

That same year, she won recognition in Sydney. Nouria Benida-Merrah became an Olympic champion.

She followed on from Hassiba Boulemerka who had succeeded in the same performance four years earlier at the Barcelona Olympic Games.

Nouria Benida-Merrah during the Olympic Day, 2005 in Algiers



2003

2002-2007



1 0 1 8

- ❶ 5,00
- ❷ 14/11/2003
- ❸ 25 x 35
- ❹ 14
- ❺ 300.000
- ❻ 30/04/2007
- ❼ K. Krim
- ❽ BA printing office

World Day of struggle against Diabetes

Insulin-resistance syndrome X overload diseases (intolerance to glucose) and type-2 diabetes, android obesity, dyslipemia, hypertension, cardio-vascular diseases, hypercoagulability and hyperuricaemia are the fruits of our evolution. They affect many of us and are even more frequent in certain ethnic groups. These are the diseases of the 20th century and, even more, of the 21st century. Knowledge of the lifestyle of our ancestors enlightens us to prevent and treat these diseases.

The national associative movements, such as Lions Club International District 415 Algeria, whose fiftieth anniversary will be celebrated on 14 November 2003, work for national solidarity and the fight against diabetes and blindness. The programme initiated by this association is to organise scientific, educational and sporting events (diabetes marathons).

In Algeria, there are over 1 million diabetics, 10% of whom are type-1 (insulin-dependent diabetes) with the rest being type-2 (non-insulin-dependent diabetes).

Diabetes is a chronic and frequent disease. It currently affects over 150 million people in the world. This is a chronic hyperglycaemic state, i.e. an excessive concentration of glucose in the blood which results from numerous environmental and genetic factors often acting together. The patient's full participation is essential for treating the disease, particularly for the



supervision and treatment. The severity of the diabetes depends on its complications, which are silent for a long time. They are often diagnosed too late at an advanced state when they are irreversible. Now, these complications are not a fatality. They can be avoided by an early diagnosis, personalised treatment and planned medical follow-up. A profound and long-lasting modification of the behaviour and eating habits is deemed necessary.

The Lions Club

Lions Club International is the world's largest volunteer service organisation, with over 1.4 million members in over 44,500 clubs in 185 countries. The Lions are men and women who volunteer their time to support humanitarian causes. Created in 1917, the association's motto is "We Serve".

The international headquarters of Lions Club International are in Oak Brook, in the State of Illinois (United States).

The Algerian Lions Club, commonly called District 415, works closely with hospitals and cultural centres mainly.



SUMMARY



SEARCH



Solidarity with the victims of the 21 May 2003 earthquake

A few wilayas of the country recently experienced this natural phenomenon which caused a powerful earthquake whose epicentre was located in the wilaya of Boumerdès which recorded the highest number of losses: hundreds of victims, communities and districts, such as Zemmouri and Corso, entirely razed.

On 21 May 2003, around 7.45pm, a hollow roar raised the entrails of the earth, and the soil started to pitch dangerously. The catastrophe was so sudden that any attempt to escape was almost impossible. In a few seconds it was disaster. Those who lived on the top floors found themselves on the ground and those underneath no longer existed already. The survivors were stunned by the terrible spectacle of the desolation. As of the first hours following the catastrophe, the national community organised its entire activity in accordance with the drama. In all countries, arms stretched out to offer blood

initially, then everything which was likely to attenuate the sufferings of the victims. The solidarity drive surpassed the borders. A few hours after the catastrophe, brother countries and friends spontaneously offered their support, some directly participating in first aid. President Bouteflika visited the sites of the disaster on two occasions. Emergency and concrete measures were taken:

- ◆ the regions affected by the earthquake were declared disaster zones;
- ◆ a national commission was set up under the presidency of the head of the government. Its main mission was to make all necessary resources available to the local authorities and to coordinate all the operations aiming to respond to the needs of the affected regions. All the efforts thus put in spectacularly show the firm determination of the Algerian period and its leaders to build, by themselves, new cities of peace, justice and progress.



An ORSEC plan was put in place immediately after the earthquake.

The CRAAG

The Research Centre in Astronomy, Astrophysics and Geophysics (CRAAG), was created in 1985. It was formerly part of the Bouzaréah Astronomy Observatory in Algiers, built in 1870, and of the Institute of the Physics of the Earth of Algiers (1931). Its main missions include the seismic surveillance of the territory, the drawing up of seismicity and seismotectonic maps, the evaluation of seismic risks and their attenuation, the evaluation of the geological risks, as well as the seismic revision.

The CRAAG cooperates with national and international organisations with the same or connected vocations.



1 0 1 9

- ❶ 5,00 + 5,00
- ❷ 03/12/2003
- ❸ 25 x 35
- ❹ 14
- ❺ 300.000
- ❻ 30/04/2007
- ❼ S. A. Bentounes
- ❽ BA printing office



2003

2002-2007

Artistic woodworking



1 0 2 0

- 1 5,00 Door of the Hassan Pacha Palace Algiers
- 2 17/12/2003
- 3 29 x 43
- 4 14
- 5 300.000
- 6 30/04/2007
- 7 K. Krim
- 8 BA printing office



1 0 2 1

- 1 10,00 Window of the Hassan Pacha Palace (Algiers)
- 2 17/12/2003
- 3 29 x 43
- 4 14
- 5 300.000
- 6 30/04/2007
- 7 K. Krim
- 8 BA printing office



1 0 2 2

- 1 24,00 Ceiling of Djamaâ Djedid (Algiers)
- 2 17/12/2003
- 3 29 x 43
- 4 14
- 5 300.000
- 6 30/04/2007
- 7 K. Krim
- 8 BA printing office

The woodworking and decoration industry in Algeria has, for a long time, been an activity that reflects both the aesthetic requirement and the practical utility – two values ever present in Algerian arts and crafts.

Wood, the essential raw material for the development of this art, was fortunately widespread throughout the country. Several types of wood were used in this industry such as thuja, cedar, pine, evergreen oak, cork oak, pear tree wood and olive tree wood. The main wood centres were located in Algiers, Kabylie, Tlemcen and in some regions of the South.

It was used to make all sorts of things essential for everyday life, as it was part of the architectural works

(ceiling, door, window, stairs, minbar) and interior and exterior decoration. Among the buildings which benefited from rich and important wooden ornaments are the public and religious-type buildings, as well as a few private residences. Even today we can still admire some works of a rare finesse in their original location or kept in different museums.

Three magnificent examples showing the unrivalled talent of Algerian craftsmen have been reproduced by a postage stamp issue. These show a door of the Hassan Pacha palace, a window from the same palace and the ceiling of Djamaâ Djedid, palace and mosque both located in Algiers.

A rich architectural heritage

In the Casbah, the principles of the Turkish military architecture are combined with the Moorish architectural traditions and more widely the Arabic-Mediterranean traditions. The white houses, with flat roofs with terraces, stand close together and entwine with each other all along the incline. Great monuments, often decorated in sculpted woodwork and faiences, gardens and fountains intersperse this landscape whilst contributing to its intensity. Hence, as an illustration, we find the Grand Mosque (XI c., XIV c.), the Sidi Abderrahmane Mosque (XVIII c.), the Ketchaoua Mosque (XVIII c., XIV c.) and Dar Aziza (palace of XVI c.).

The cedar

The Atlas cedar (*Cedrus atlantica*) or blue cedar (meddad or arz in Arabic; idil or begnoum in Berber) is a tree endemic to Algeria and Morocco. With a height likely to exceed 50 to 60m and a trunk that is 2m in diameter, it differs from the Lebanese cedar (*Cedrus libani*) as the upper part of the branches are pyramid-shaped and more erect, particularly when it is young, giving it a very slender profile, but becoming tabular with great age. A noble and long-lasting wood, it has been sought after for millennia for deluxe furniture, arts and crafts, joinery and woodwork. It is a greatly appreciated wood for art furniture use, sculpted works, engraving and tapping, for cutting, painting and illumination, marquetry and incrustations. In Algeria, the cedar tree covers an area of 16,000 ha.



SUMMARY



SEARCH



45th anniversary of the establishment of Algerian-Chinese diplomatic relations

The People's Republic of China was one of the first political supporters of fighting Algeria. Whereas the Algerian people were fighting to regain their independence by carrying out the liberation fight, the official authorities in Peking and the Provisional Government of the Algerian Republic decided, on 20 December 1958, to establish diplomatic relations.

On 20 December 2003, Algeria and China are therefore celebrating the 45th anniversary of the establishment of relations between the two countries which, in 45 years of existence, has undergone a massive development, to such an extent that both countries have become real partners bilaterally and on the international scene.

From 1958 to present day, Algeria and China have been able to develop solid links of solidarity, cooperation and

partnership for the greater benefit of the Algerian and Chinese peoples. The State visits made to Algeria by President Jiang Zemin in October 1999 and to Peking by President Abdelaziz Bouteflika in October 2000 have been the highlights in the calendar of bilateral relations. The numerous visits and meetings between Algerian and Chinese leaders have enabled a significant amount of exchanges to be made in the domains of the economy, trade, health, culture and higher education.

Given the excellent relations established over these 45 years, China has undeniably become one of Algeria's main Asian partners. The years to come will undoubtedly reinforce this drive and bring the Algerian-Chinese relations to the level of the potentials of both countries and the aspirations of their peoples.



1 0 2 3

- ❶ 5,00 Flags
- ❷ 20/12/2003
- ❸ 36 X 26
- ❹ 14
- ❺ 198.500
- ❻ 30/04/2007
- ❼ K. Krim
- ❽ BA printing office

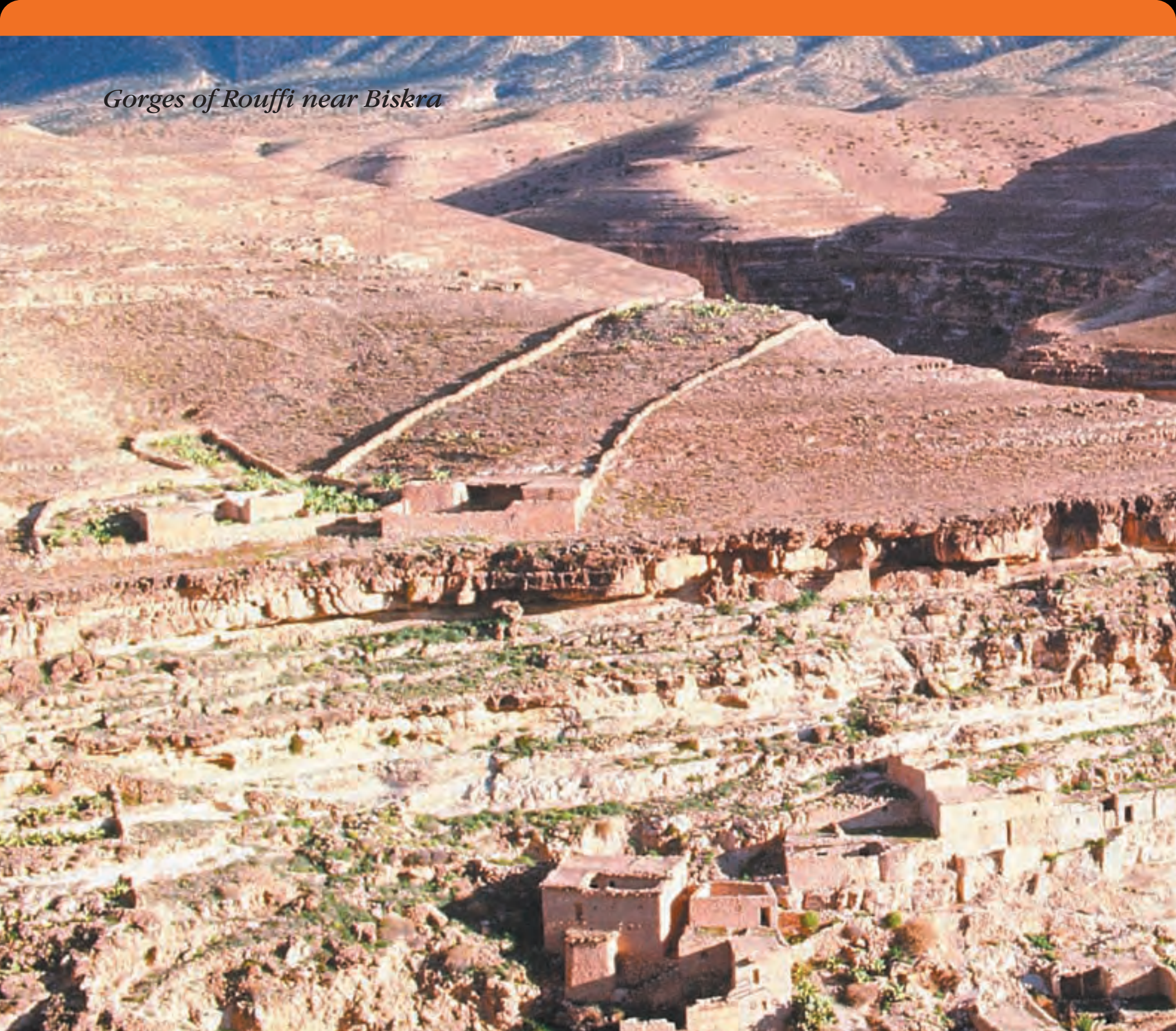
Trade

The visit to Algeria, from 25 to 27 August 2002, of M^r Zhu Rongji, Prime Minister of the Council of Affairs of State of the People's Republic of China, contributed to giving new impetus to the Algerian-Chinese economic relations. Several agreements were concluded and commitments made during the meetings that M^r Zhu Rongji had with the President of the Republic, M^r Abdelaziz Bouteflika. Hence, it was agreed to hold a meeting, as soon as possible, of the combined Algeria-Chinese Cooperation Commission, created in March 1983. The State visit, in February 2004, of the Chinese President, M^r Hu Jintao, confirmed the desire to deepen the cooperation between the two countries.

Trade between Algeria and China reached a brand new record level in 2005, with an amount of 1.7 billion dollars, representing an increase of 42.7% compared to 2004.



Gorges of Rouffi near Biskra



SUMMARY



SEARCH





SUMMARY



SEARCH



2004

2002-2007



1 0 2 4

- ❶ 5,00
- ❷ 29/02/2004
- ❸ 25 x 35
- ❹ 14
- ❺ S. A. Bentounes
- ❻ BA printing office



1 0 2 5

- ❶ 10,00
- ❷ 29/02/2004
- ❸ 25 x 35
- ❹ 14
- ❺ S. A. Bentounes
- ❻ BA printing office

Olympic Games – Athens 2004

For more than a century, the modern Olympic Games have been fascinating millions, even billions of spectators and television spectators throughout the world. This great four-year sports event, immense through its size and through the number of participants, has gained popularity over the centuries, becoming the world's largest event. Transcending racial, social and political splits, athletes from all countries and States of the world compete in a spirit of fair-play in order to perpetuate the spirit of the sport and the noble Olympic values practiced and defended by the Ancient Greeks. The 28th Olympic Games of modern times are returning to the birthplace of Olympism since it is Athens which will host them from 13 to 29 August 2004.

This choice has enthused those involved in the Olympic movement for what it brings as symbolic and emotion. Greece in its entirety has come together to ensure the success of its games. The participation records, regardless of the level of nations or athletes, are likely to be beaten in what will be the most media-covered games of history. This return to sources will be characterised by the organisation of the shot put event in Olympia, in the arena where the Ancient Olympic Games took place, as a pilgrimage of modernity on the vestiges of Olympism. The participating Algerian athletes will attempt to honour Algeria once again after the honourable performances, crowned with gold medals, of the 1992, 1996 and 2000 Games.

Athens loses the 1996 games

As tribute to the Ancient Olympic Games, organised by the Greeks on the site of Olympia, the Greek Olympic Committee (GOC), supported by tens of national committees and sports personalities throughout the world had campaigned for being awarded the organisation of the 1996 Olympic Games to celebrate their centenary. This was not successful, since the organisation of these games was awarded to Atlanta, home to a multinational which, through its status of sponsor of large sporting events in the world, was able to influence the International Olympic Committee (IOC).

The origins of the marathon

Today called Marathonas, Marathon is a city of Ancient Greece located in Attica, 40 kilometres north east of Athens.

In 490 BC, the Athenians, led by Miltiades and helped by a contingent of Plataeans, won a famous military victory there, thus putting an end of the first Persian war. Tradition relates that, to reassure his citizens, Miltiades quickly sent them a messenger, the soldier Pheilippides, who ran the distance in such haste that he died of exhaustion upon his arrival.

It is to celebrate his heroism that the Marathon was created.



SUMMARY



SEARCH



International Women's Day

For the first time in history, working women invaded the streets of a major metropolis and started a huge demonstration whose noise would reach the entire world. This took place in New York, on 8 March 1857. The reason for their action was flagrant discrimination in the salaries and number of working hours compared to those of their male colleagues.

The event was to create a precedent which would see a long series of social, economic, cultural and even civilisational type protests.

Women, initially in the western world, claimed their fundamental right to working life, enjoying the same consideration given to men. A real emancipation movement was born and would continue to grow, reaching all social layers.

The women's emancipation movement also stretched to the third world, most of whose countries were under

colonisation. Many similar actions would break out here and there, whose impact was even more important given that these women were fighting not only against discrimination, but also and above all for the liberation of their country.

At the very heart of the nationalistic uprising, the women's movement in the third world thus marked a decisive turning point in the history of regaining independence.

Algerian women, at all times equal to themselves, were no exception to the rule. They were in the forefront of the right for freedom and dignity and would be used as an example for their sisters in arms throughout the world. Their unreserved commitment and their sacrifices for an ideal of freedom will forever mark the history of their country, as well as the memory of their contemporaries and that of the future generations.



1 0 2 6

- ❶ 5,00
- ❷ 08/03/2004
- ❸ 25 x 35
- ❹ 14
- ❺ G. Ammour
- ❻ BA printing office

Assia Djebar

“I’ve adhered to a zealous conception of literature since I was fifteen. For me, writing became an often nocturnal activity, but in any event a constant one, an almost breathtaking quest... I wrote through a passion for *ijtihad*, i.e. initially self-exploration. (...) From my scans to seek out the memory of countrywomen in the Dahra mountains, in the Arabic language or sometimes in Berber, burning horrendous sufferings on the mind – I had a real shock. A reversion to sources; I would say even an ethical and aesthetic lesson, from women of all ages from my maternal tribe: they remembered what they had lived through during Algeria’s war, but also recalled their everyday life. (...).

Learning to see once more, wishing to pass on this reality in an almost virgin form, I found an inner unity, thanks to this word preserved my sisters, to their endless decency, so much so that the original sound even started to ferment inside the french of my writing.“

[Extract from Assia Djebar's speech to the Académie française]



2004

2002-2007

World Tree Day



- ❶ 5,00 The olive tree
- ❷ 21/03/2004
- ❸ 35 x 25
- ❹ 14
- ❺ A. Kerbouche
- ❻ BA printing office

1 0 2 7



- ❶ 10,00 The date palm
- ❷ 21/03/2004
- ❸ 25 x 35
- ❹ 14
- ❺ A. Kerbouche
- ❻ BA printing office

1 0 2 8

The date palm

The date palm or *Phoenix dactylifera* is a monocotyledon from the family Palmaceae which has twelve species.

The term Phoenix comes from *Phoinix*, the name the Greeks gave to the date tree, and dactylifera comes from the Latin *dactylus* and the Greek *dactalus* meaning finger due to the shape of the fruit.

The Phoenix have 36 somatic chromosomes and can reproduce between each other. The number of date palms estimated in Algeria exceeds 13 million trees, all varieties combined.

That of the cultivars reported is around 900 varieties, of which the most widespread are Deglet Nour, Ghars, Degla Beïda, Mech Degla and Takerboucht. The national date production exceeds 400,000 tonnes a year, part of which is exported to Europe, Asia and America.

The olive tree

From the family Oleaceae, the olive tree has almost 900 species divided into 24 types of shrubs, trees or climbing plants. The genus *Olea europea* contains close to

20 species. A native of the western part of the Mediterranean Basin, it is perfectly suited to the dry summers and requires a great deal of light and gentle winters.

The olive tree is grown for its fruits which produce food oil that is beneficial for the health and which are also preserved in brine for consumption.

This is a medium sized tree with rounded foliage and short branches with persistent foliage.

The fruits are generally spherical and green, ranging from brown red to black, depending on the variety.

The green olives are harvested in October.

The black olives are harvested when fully ripe between December and January.

In Algeria, the existence of the olive tree dates back to the 3rd millennium BC and even further back.

The national olive population is comprised of 18,500,000 trees of different varieties (Chemlal, Azeradj, Bouchouk, Sigoise, etc.) spread throughout the entire north of the country.

Currently, major olive growing areas are developed in the steppic and pre-Saharan regions.

A special olive tree programme

At the end of 2006, the Algerian Ministry of Agriculture launched an ambitious programme to plant olive trees over an area of 500,000ha, distributed over 15 wilayas. This responds to an urgent need to develop the olive growing sector in Algeria which currently only covers an area of 350,000ha of olive tree plantations.

Over the last decade, the olive growing production has amounted to 2.2 million hundredweights. The dominant varieties of olives are the Chemlal, Azeradj, Bouchouk, the Blanquette and the Roussette. The production of olive oil is still greatly concentrated in the countries of the Mediterranean Basin. Countries like Portugal, Spain, Greece, France, for Europe, followed by Tunisia in Maghreb, are the world's top producers of olive oil.



SUMMARY



SEARCH



Numidian kings

Massinissa (203-148 BC)

Massinissa was born in the town of Dougga, in the north of current-day Tunisia, in 238 BC. Massinissa was in Spain, leading a troop fighting alongside the Carthaginian army against the Romans. In 206, he took possession of power with the help of Rome, his new ally. During the Battle of Zama (202 BC), he beat Hannibal and the Carthaginians alongside his Roman allies. In spite of the permanent conflict with Carthage, the Numidian king succeeded in unifying Numidia. He died in 148 BC.

Micipsa (148-118 BC)

Once of the three sons of Massinissa, Micipsa was born in 198 BC. He succeeded his father in 148 BC. His reign saw remarkable. He died in 118 BC, leaving a powerful and vast kingdom to his two sons Hiempsal and Adherbal, as well as his nephew Jugurtha.

Jugurtha (118-104 BC)

Son of Mastanabal and grandson of Massinissa, Jugurtha was born in 160 BC. An excellent warrior, he was admired by the Romans alongside whom he participated

in the Siege of Numancia (Spain). Sensing the danger he represented to the head of power, Rome pleaded for his insurrection and the assassination of Hiempsal to declare a war on him which lasted six years. He died on 7 January 104 BC.

Juba I (50-46 BC)

Elder son of Hiempsal II, Juba was born round 85 BC. He came to power in 50 BC. He organised a powerful army and allied with Pompey, Roman general and politician, against Caesar. He won several victories over the followers of Caesar. He died in 46 BC.

Juba II (25 BC - 23 AD)

Son of Juba I, he was born around 52 BC. He was taken as a prisoner to Rome after the death of his father, when he was still a child. He was educated there in accordance with Roman tradition. He married Cleopatra Selene. Augustus appointed him King of Mauretania in 25 BC. He encouraged the development of a brilliant civilisation in his capital Caesarean (current-day Cherchell). During the start of the Takfarinas revolution in 25 BC, he allied with Rome to confront the latter. He died in 23 AD.

Carthage

Carthage (today a suburb of Tunis) is one of the many Phoenician outposts set up on the Mediterranean towards the end of the 9th century BC, and the oldest vestiges that have been uncovered date back to 800 BC. The Phoenician colonists called their city "new city" (Gart Hadasth, hence Carthage). Building on a peninsular projecting into the Gulf of Tunis, Carthage then had two splendid ports connected by a canal. Since the end of the 19th century, Carthage has been the subject of intensive archaeological digs which enabled the first works of Punic art and Roman, Byzantine and Vandal buildings to be uncovered. These include mosaic floors from the 3rd and 4th centuries AD which are among the best preserved and the most sumptuous of their time.



Encyclopædia of postage stamp of Algeria



- 1 5,00 Massinissa
- 2 31/03/2004
- 3 25 x 35
- 4 14
- 7 S. A. Bentounes
- 8 BA printing office

1 0 2 9



- 1 5,00 Micipsa
- 2 31/03/2004
- 3 25 x 35
- 4 14
- 7 S. A. Bentounes
- 8 BA printing office

1 0 3 0



- 1 5,00 Jugurtha
- 2 31/03/2004
- 3 25 x 35
- 4 14
- 7 S. A. Bentounes
- 8 BA printing office

1 0 3 1



- 1 5,00 Juba I
- 2 31/03/2004
- 3 25 x 35
- 4 14
- 7 S. A. Bentounes
- 8 BA printing office

1 0 3 2



- 1 5,00 Juba II
- 2 31/03/2004
- 3 25 x 35
- 4 14
- 7 S. A. Bentounes
- 8 BA printing office

1 0 3 3



SUMMARY



SEARCH



2004

2002-2007



1 0 3 4

- ❶ 24,00 Presidential residence
- ❷ 08/04/2004
- ❸ 28,5 x 40
- ❹ 14
- ❺ S. A. Bentounes
- ❻ Cartor

Presidential elections

Voting is a recognised fundamental right of any citizen wishing to elect the person or persons in whom it has decided to give its trust. To do this, all human and material resources are mobilised to promote and facilitate this exercising of rights to confer the entire legitimate and regular nature of each election.

The holding of the third pluralist presidential election of the history of the nation once again solicits the free choice of the people.

Algeria, which has set about restoring stability and establishing a long-lasting democracy, has every reason to count on the commitment of all Algerians to the construction of a Legal State and the development of the country. The electorate is convened for 8 April 2004, a date which will certainly be a decisive turning point in the country's history.

For this year's election, it is important to point out that, for the first time in over ten years, a presidential election is organised at the end of the term of office of the outgoing president. Furthermore, the large number of candidates is evidence of the guarantees given to the regularity of the election, but also of the opportunity offered to all sensitivities to aspire to the supreme functions. It should also be emphasised, and with a lot of

pride, that a woman is standing for election, a party leader; an unprecedented historic fact in the Arab world. Algeria therefore is making available everything possible to enable the people to calmly select, without constraint, the programme it feels capable of leading the country on the path towards progress. Hence, all Algerians agree on confirming that this programme is indeed their own.



Louisa Hanoune

This is a first, not only in Algeria's history, but also in that of the Arab world: a woman enters the electoral battle for the presidency of the Republic.

She was the only woman out of six candidates whose application was accepted by the Constitutional Council. The cornerstone of her electoral campaign is: "El Djazaïr amana, the Algerian nation must live in the unity and integrity of its two linguistic components".

Louisa Hanoune, whose activist and political career started very early – in the 1970s – is the spokeswoman of the Labour Party (PT) which has a presence in the 48 wilayas of the country.



SUMMARY



SEARCH



Centenary of FIFA

Foundation

The International Football Association Federation (FIFA) was founded on 21 May 1904 in Paris. The deed of foundation was signed by seven European associations. The first official international matches were competed in Europe at the start of the century. Belgian met France in the first match in Brussels in May 1904.

Constitution

The first FIFA congress, held two days after it was founded, on 23 May 1904, elected the Frenchman Robert Guérin as its president. Victor E. Schneider (Switzerland) and Cari. A. W. Hirshmann (Netherlands) were appointed vice presidents. On 14 April 1905, the Executive Committee of the Football Association (English federation) recognised FIFA. The second FIFA congress,

which took place in Paris in the month of June 1905, saw this federation being reinforced with the membership of new countries: Germany, Austria, Italy, Hungary, Scotland, Wales and Ireland.

The rules of the game

From its beginnings, one of FIFA's concerns was to standardise the rules of the game. Indeed, the desire to impose standard rules at the international scale remains a constant confirmed during the congresses held at that time.

The Jules Rimet era

Jules Rimet, who became, on 1 March 1921, the third president of FIFA, which then had 20 members, managed not only to reorganise the international body, but above to ensure that the dream of a World Cup became



To celebrate its centenary, FIFA reconstructed a scene from the 1904 match.



Stele commemorating the centenary in Monaco.



1 0 3 5

- ❶ 5,00
- ❷ 21/05/2004
- ❸ 35 x 25
- ❹ 14
- ❺ S. A. Bentounes
- ❻ BA printing office



1 0 3 6

- ❶ 24,00
- ❷ 21/05/2004
- ❸ 35 x 25
- ❹ 14
- ❺ S. A. Bentounes
- ❻ BA printing office



2004

2002-2007

...

a reality. The first World Cup was thus opened on 18 July 1930 at the Centenary stadium in Montevideo, Uruguay, with only four European countries who accepted to make the long journey: France, Belgium, Romania and Yugoslavia.

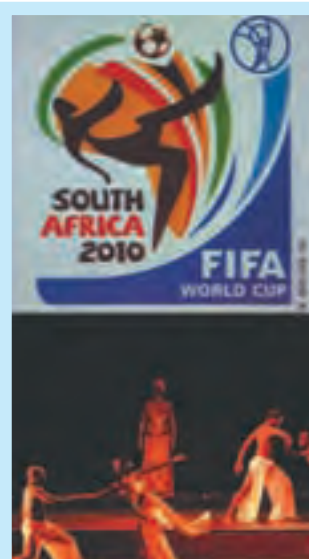
In 1932, FIFA left its Parisian headquarters and set up in Zurich, Switzerland.

The fiftieth anniversary of FIFA

Under the presidency of the Belgian Rodolphe William Sell Drayers, FIFA, which then had 85 members, celebrated its 50th anniversary in 1954. Sir Stanley Rous was elected 6th president of FIFA up until 1974, the year of the election of the Brazilian Joao Havelange.

A new era

The presidency of Joao Havelange marked the coming of a new era. In 1982, during the World Cup in Spain, the number of participating countries increased to twenty-four. With 32 finalists, the 1998 World Cup beat all records. Over the last thirty years, football has established itself as the most popular sport in the world and has won over millions of people. In the middle of the year 2000, FIFA had 204 associations. Mr Joseph Blatter, the 8th FIFA president, was elected on 8 June 1998. On 21 May 2004, FIFA will celebrate its 100th anniversary. The modest association that was the old international football federation when it was founded has become one of the largest international sports organisations of our time.



Thabo Mbeki and Sepp Blatter.

The World Cup in Africa

The International Football Association Board (FIFA) celebrated the centenary of its creation by organising festivities over a year, particularly deciding to award the organisation of the 2010 World Cup to an African country, the only continent that has not yet had the opportunity to host the world's largest football event.

The president of FIFA, Joseph Sepp Blatter, made an electoral promise before his re-election in 2002. On 15 May 2004, the Executive Committee of FIFA elected South Africa to organise the 2010 World Cup with 14 votes compared to 10 for Morocco.



SUMMARY



SEARCH



The dromedary

The dromedary is a species of the Camelidae, of the genus *Camelus*, order of ruminants, just like the camel. It is distinguished by a hunched gait, up to 3m long and 2.40m tall at shoulder height, a light coat with short hairs and only has one hump unlike its Asian fellow.

A typical figure of the Middle East and Africa, the dromedary has been able to perfectly adapt to its particularly hostile environment. Its exceptional stamina in the very strong heat of desert environments has favoured its domestication by man who has made it a beast of burden whilst ensuring its survival.

Indeed, the animal, which can cover hundreds of kilometres under a temperature sometimes reaching 70°C without drinking, has for a long time been the sole means of transport for men and goods across the immense deserts, contributing to the great trade between the peoples. An ideal companion of nomads and caravaners, it has fully deserved its nickname of ship of the desert. Algeria, a country of North Africa, only has the species *Camelus dromedarius* (dromedary) whose trade would have been done by the nomadic tribes who criss-crossed Asia and Africa.

This is present in several wilayas covering the Sahara and the steppic regions. Currently, the total livestock is estimated at approximately 150,000 heads, mainly divided among the following breeds: Chaâmbi, Ouled Sidi Cheikh, Sahraoui, Aït Khebbach, Reguibi and Ajer. The breeding of dromedaries has undergone a major drive, particularly through the reinforcement of the

measures taken a few years ago, such as the drilling of wells along the routes and the financial aid given to the breeders. Its main vocation is the production of meat (180kg per carcass on average) and of milk (about 6 litres a day per female).



1 0 3 7

- ❶ 24,00 Dromedary
- ❷ 09/06/2004
- ❸ 35 x 25
- ❹ 14
- ❺ A. Kerbouche
- ❻ BA printing office



Camel's milk

From Western Sahara to Mongolia, camel's milk is increasingly recognised as a highly nutritional product. But there is not enough supply to satisfy demand.

The breeding of camels is rudimentary and most of the 5.4 million tonnes of milk produced each year by a world population of some 20 million camels is gulped down by baby camels.

For the FAO, camel's milk-based products have a brilliant future. They could not only enhance the food of populations of the arid and semi-arid zones, but also provide a major source of income for the nomadic breeders.



2004

2002-2007

World blood donation day



1 0 3 8

- ❶ 5,00 The FADS logo
- ❷ 14/06/2004
- ❸ 25 x 35
- ❹ 14
- ❺ A. Kerbouche
- ❻ BA printing office

The World Health Assembly adopted, already in 1975, the resolution WHA28.72, inviting the Member States of the World Health Organisation (WHO) to put in place national blood transfusion services based on the voluntary and free donation of blood and to take the necessary measures to govern the operating of these services and to protect the health of blood donors and by-products.

At the national scale, the Algerian Blood Donation Federation (FADS) was founded and approved on 17 February 1977. It is based in Algiers and has 27 wilaya committees.

With the help of the authorities, the FADS has been able to acquire a dozen mobile clinics developed for the community collections which have enabled the precious liquid to be sought after in the most remote districts.

Seeking a large scale socio-integral impact, the FADS has made a television advert regularly broadcast on the national channel and participates in televised and radio meetings. It has also drawn up a rich awareness raising programme through the manufacturing of posters, leaflets, stickers and other media supports across the national territory. Study and information days are organised with the participation of eminent professors designed for mass organisations, youth movements, scouts and students. They also take the opportunity of large collection campaign days to symbolically reward the donors by awarding them diplomas of honour and medals. Finally, the FADS, in collaboration with the Ministry of Health and the National Blood Agency, works to increase the level of the blood supply, currently estimated at 300,000 bags a year.

The WHO

The World Health Organisation, a specialised institution of the United Nations for health, was founded on 7 April 1948.

As specified in its Constitution, the aim of the WHO is to ensure that all peoples reach the highest level of health possible. In this same document, health is defined as a state of complete physical, mental and social wellbeing and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity.

The WHO is run by the 193 Member States that meet at the World Health Assembly.

This assembly is comprised of delegates representing the Member States. Its main functions are to approve the WHO programme and budget for the next two-year period and to rule on the organisation's main political guidelines.

The WHO headquarters in Geneva, Switzerland.



SUMMARY



SEARCH



Vocational training

The vocational training system was hardly developed at all in the aftermath of the independence. It was comprised of about forty establishments inherited from the adult vocational training created in Algeria in 1947. To deal with both the economic demand and the social demand, the public authorities started to quantitatively and qualitatively adapt, progressively, the vocational training system to its socio-economic environment.

The period 1980-1984 saw the emergence of vocational training as an independent sector with the creation of the Secretariat of State for Vocational Training whose mission particularly was to define a national vocational training policy and to draw up and implement a vast construction and equipment programme for vocational training establishments.

Thanks to the economic reforms started in the 1990s within the framework of the transition to the market economy, the vocational training sector started a programme of reforms in view of adapting to its environment. Hence an integrated vocational training system, adopted by the government, was implemented and vocational training was opened up to private investment.

The 2000s are characterised by the implementation of a reform process of the vocational training sector which has been entrusted with new missions on vocational education with the creation of the Ministry of Vocational Education and Training in the year 2002.

To succeed in the missions given to it, the Vocational Training sector has its own resources and prerogatives in terms of organisation, cooperation and regulation of the national professional education and training system.



Young people training.



1 0 3 9

- ❶ 5,00
- ❷ 23/06/2004
- ❸ 25 x 35
- ❹ 14
- ❺ A. Kerbouche
- ❻ BA printing office

Distance learning

Placed under the aegis of the Ministry of National education, the National Office for Distance Learning is a government-owned administrative institution.

The missions devolved upon it are to give people who have not had normal schooling distance learning in accordance with the official programmes by using the information and communication techniques and to contribute to limiting the phenomenon of educational wastage by organising support and catch-up sessions for students that need specific educational help.



2004

2002-2007



1 0 4 0

- ❶ 5,00
- ❷ 20/07/2004
- ❸ 25 x 35
- ❹ 14
- ❺ A. Kerbouche
- ❻ BA printing office

80th Anniversary of the FIDE



The game of chess appeared in India in the 6th century BD. Known as Chaturanga or exercise game, it very quickly spread throughout Asia thanks to the trade roads. The Arabs adopted chess with unparalleled enthusiasm. They studied it and analysed the mechanisms in depth, drafted numerous treaties and developed the algebraic notation system.

The game reached Europe between the years 700 and 900 AD, through the conquest of Spain by Islam. During the Middle Ages, it was in Spain and in Italy that the game was played the most. It was played according to the rules put in place by the Arabs, described in the treaties adopted and translated by Alphonse the Wise.

The centuries which followed were to see a remarkable improvement of the game.

At the end of the 19th century, the first chess competitions started to be organised. In 1914, an important tournament was held in Saint Petersburg during which Tsar Nicolas II established the title of International Grand Master granted to the five finalists Emmanuel Lasker, Alexander Alekhine, José Capablanca, Siegbert Tarrasch

and Frank Marshall. In 1924, the International Chess Federation (FIDE), the regulatory body of the game at world level, was founded in Paris. It had to wait until 1989 to be declared by the International Olympic Committee (IOC) as the supreme institution for the organisation of the world championships. Ten years later, it is recognised as an international sports federation. Currently, the FIDE, which has 161 member countries, is one of the most dynamic sports organisations with millions players.

The Algeria Chess Federation (FADE) was founded on 15 June 1973 and approved on 26 June 1975. It is affiliated to the different international bodies for the game of chess. The FADE currently has 38 leagues, 20 of which are active, over 100 clubs and thousands of players. It is responsible for the promotion, the development and the organisation of the playing of the game of chess in Algeria. The game of chess, as it is currently played, keeps a medieval character. This is a game of warriors and courtiers, as demonstrated by the names of the actions of the pieces. It was the game of kings and today it is the king of games.

Algebraic notation

From the 9th century onwards, in-depth analyses of all phases of the game and the recording of matches, problems and positions have led to various chess notation methods. The algebraic system, developed by the first Muslim players, is today the system that is most used.

Algebraic notation assigns a letter and a number to each chessboard square: to each of the eight columns (starting from the left of the white side) a letter from the alphabet is assigned (from a to h), and the eight rows (starting from the white side) are numbered from 1 to 8. The pieces (and not the pawns) are identified by their initial.



SUMMARY



SEARCH



40th anniversary of CNEP-Banque

The CNEP was created on 10 August 1964 on the basis of the network of the Caisse de solidarité des départements et des communes d'Algérie (CSDCA) whose mission was the mobilisation and collection of savings.

The first branch of the Caisse nationale d'épargne et de prévoyance (CNEP) officially opened its doors on 1 March 1967 in Tlemcen. However, the CNEP savings books was marketed for a year through the Post and Telecommunications (P & T) network.

1964-1970 – Collection of savings on books

During the period 1964-1970, the activity of the CNEP was restricted to collecting savings on books, with social



mortgage loans. The CNEP network was then only comprised of two branches opened to the public in 1967 and of 575 collection points installed in the P & T network.

1971-1979 – Encouragement for financing housing

The instruction of the month of April 1971 entrusted the CNEP with financing the housing programmes by using the savings funds and the Public Treasury funds. Thereafter, household savings were to undergo a formidable boom at the end of the year 1975, during which the first homes were sold to the holders of savings books. In 1979, 46 branches and collection offices were operational. ●●●



CNEP-Banque offers a range of services.

Objective: 1 million homes

The Commission for Housing, Equipment and Territorial Development of the National Popular Assembly organised, in Algiers, the first parliamentary day on housing under the theme of "Housing in Algeria: reality and prospects". On this day's programme, several reports were presented by town planners, sociologists, directors of real estate agencies and deputies on the different policies and their implementation in Algeria, on the problem of urban housing in Algeria and on the private sector with its implications in the domain of housing.

A prospecting operation was launched by the public authorities in order to take a census of, through all communes, daïras et wilayas, the urban fabric and the housing reserves whose aim was to draw up a national plan for the construction of a million homes, in accordance with the directions of the President of the Republic. The CNEP was called up to play an important role in the accomplishment of this ambitious programme.



1 0 4 1

- ① 5,00
- ② 10/08/2004
- ③ 35 x 25
- ④ 14
- ⑦ S. A. Bentounes
- ⑧ BA printing office



1 0 4 2

- ① 24,00
- ② 10/08/2004
- ③ 35 x 25
- ④ 14
- ⑦ S. A. Bentounes
- ⑧ BA printing office



2004

2002-2007

...

1980s - The CNEP encourages the promotion of property

New tasks were assigned to the CNEP. These were loans to individuals for the construction of housing and the financing of promotional housing exclusively for savers. As at 31 December 1988, 11,590 homes had been sold within the framework of accession to property. The CNEP started a policy of diversifying the loans granted, particularly in favour of the liberal professions, healthcare workers, service cooperatives and transport companies. The CNEP network was enlarged, thus increasing to 120 branches (47 wilaya branches and 73 secondary branches).

1990 – Establishment of the law on money and loans

The CNEP is still the largest collector of savings in Algeria given the importance of the amounts of savings funds collected. Out of the 135 branches and the 2,652 post offices represented as at 31 December 1990, a total of DZD82 billion (DZD34 billion on the CNEP network, DZD48 billion on the postal network and DZD24 million currency savings account) was recorded. The loans to individuals granted on the same date represented DZD12 billion with a total of 80,000 loans.

April 1997 – The CNEP becomes CNEP-Banque

On 6 April 1997, the CNEP changed status by obtaining its approval as a bank. Since then, its name has been CNEP-Banque. It can do all banking transactions apart from foreign trade transactions. In addition to its network of 200 branches, CNEP-Banque benefits from the postal services through over 3,000 offices.



Algérie Poste and the CNEP

Algérie Poste is the service provider working on behalf of the Caisse nationale d'épargne et de prévoyance (CNEP – national social security savings bank) through making available its network of post offices. Seven regional CNEP centres set up in Algiers, Oran, Constantine, Annaba, Ouargla, Béchar and Chlef are operational and participate in the accounting and control of the transactions made by the post offices. There are two types of savings books, the LEL (livret d'épargne logement – housing savings book) and the LEP (livret d'épargne populaire – popular savings book). The number of operating accounts is 3,476,271, whereas the number of transactions made is 3,167,344 (2002 figures). Some operations are decentralised to the local level. These relate to the settlement of savings books in all computerised offices, the issuing of savings books in the post offices themselves and the installation of CNEP units responsible for dealing with disputes and renewing the savings books in the following communities: Algiers, Bouira, Batna, Boumerdès, Béjaïa, Tipaza, Blida and Tizi Ouzou.

The CNEP savings book has been sold since 1966 through the post office network.



SUMMARY



SEARCH



Rosa x odorata

The classification and genealogy of rose trees seems so complex that the specialists still have not managed to have the same points of view. For centuries, only Mother Nature fertilised them. But, today, the hybrid rose grower is responsible for this operation in strict scientific conditions.

Whilst the line is sometimes thin between one group and another, we can, however, distinguish two categories. The first combines the botanical or old rose trees. These include the Europeans with Gallicas, Damas, Portland, Alba and the sparkling varieties or even the so-called Chinese, Asia or colonial rose trees.

The second category combines the modern rose trees with the large-flower rose bushes, the grouped flower bushes, the landscapers, the climbers and the creepers and, finally, the English roses.

In the category of the so-called modern rose trees, especially in the large-flower rose bushes, *Rosa x odorata* gave birth to a group of rose trees which, unfortunately, only flowered once. In the 19th century, a long series of pollinations, crossings, grafts, sowing and selections with the aim of obtaining a rose which not only would be a tonic, but would also look good in a vase and would be quite regular to be sold, started a new breed: the tea hybrids. These rose trees, bushes or small climbers most often have a single flower (unifloral) at the end of a long stem. The elegance of the flowers and the pointed buttons as well as the large variety of colours and scents have meant that the tea hybrids are mainly grown for the florist. In the garden, grouped in masses, they have a huge effect. However, even if the modern varieties are more robust, these are generally rose trees which require a



The different species of roses are the results of numerous crosses.

certain amount of care and do not like competition from hardy species too much.

After obtaining an almost perfectly shaped rose, the rose growers worked in the 20th century to extend its palette of colours by obtaining subtle colours and by selecting the most vigorous and healthiest rose trees.

Little by little, the creation evolved towards a race that is at ease in all gardens.

20,000 varieties

There would have to be many books to describe all roses. Resulting from a hundred or so species, some 20,000 varieties have been counted, grown for centuries for their beauty and their delicate scent. They are the result of numerous crosses entrusted to specialised and highly competent gardeners.

Wild roses, whilst varying depending on the species, remain very simple, always with five petals. They are called eglantines and they come from the briar bush.

By mixing the petals, selecting the colour of one of them and the perfume of another, man has varied and perfected rose bushes throughout the world.



1 0 4 3

- ❶ 15,00
- ❷ 07/09/2004
- ❸ 13,5 x 14
- ❹ 14
- ❺ S. A. Bentounes
- ❻ BA printing office



2004

2002-2007



1 0 4 4

- ❶ 24,00 Logo of the CONF
- ❷ 08/09/2004
- ❸ 35 x 25
- ❹ 14
- ❺ S. A. Bentounes
- ❻ BA printing office

6th Pan-African Conference of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

The Pan-African Conference of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies is a continental statutory meeting of the International Federation. It brings together all national societies from the continent (53 societies) which are members of the federation. It takes place every four years in a different African country. Other national Red Cross and Red Crescent societies, representatives of the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) and of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) also participate in the conference. The idea of organising the pan-African meetings has resulted from the necessity for the African societies to give an update on their activities, to share their experiences and to outline the actions likely to develop mankind's power. The first five conferences took place as follows:

1985: 1st Pan-African Conference in Cotonou, Benin. The first milestones of the action plans.

1989: 2nd Pan-African Conference in Dakar, Senegal. Completion of the action plans.

1993: 3rd Pan-African Conference in Mbabane, Swaziland. Basis of the solidarity between national societies.

1996: 4th Pan-African Conference in Kampala, Uganda. Adoption of the Kampala Declaration. The Kampala Declaration resulted in new strategies for starting the 3rd millennium. These strategies include the reinforcement of human resources by 25% and the creation of five regional delegations: Abidjan, Harare, Nairobi, Tunis and Yaoundé.

2000: Holding of the 5th Pan-African Conference in Ouagadougou (21-25 September).

2004: 6th Pan-African Conference in Algiers in September. "Consolidating our Red Cross Red Crescent Role as a reliable and effective civil society partner in Africa" is the general theme which will be discussed during the Algiers' conference.



The ICRC archives

The mission of the archives of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) consists of acquiring, conserving and communicating the documents produced by this organisation, from the very start to present day. The historic archives of the ICRC represent 6,700 linear metres of textual documents and include a collection of photographs, films and sound recordings.

The ICRC keeps a major part of contemporary memory in its written and audiovisual archives for which it has continued, since 1996, a systematic inventory programme. These inventories conform to the General International Standard Archival Description ISAD (G) of the International Council on Archives (ICA) and are presented in the hierarchy of the ICRC archive filing guidelines.

The selection of inventories available on line covers almost 1,000 linear metres of archives over a total of about 6,700 metres of historic archives.



SUMMARY



SEARCH



Fascinating Sahara

The Tassili is a vast gravelly plateau on which geological phenomena have left multiple traces. Hence, we can recognise the alternations of humid and arid episodes, the valleys of fossil wadis and the deep canyons, contrasting with the current aridity.

Also found here, in a few enclosed and privileged places, are numerous plant and animal species that prove a damper past. The plateau is home to ecosystems of a huge interest for science; they must be preserved at all costs.

The contrast is striking between, on the one hand, the currently extremely arid climate and this fauna and flora which try to subsist and, on the other hand, the images, painted or engraved, that are so diverse, so lively and so coloured on the rocks. These places have been developed and succeeded by numerous civilisations of the Saharan

Neolithic and the post-Neolithic for 5 to 6 millennia. Their traces are visible on the walls in hundreds, indeed thousands of rock shelters, on the cliffs, on the paving and rocky blocks on the edge of wadis, in front of and around shelters.

These are extraordinary paintings showing men, animals and particularly magnificent troops of Bovidae and impressive engravings of a complete fauna now disappeared from these latitudes: elephants, giraffes, rhinoceros, hippopotamuses. There are still amounts of objects: potteries, pearls, grinding tools, sculptures.

The Tassili offers landscapes with a rare beauty, shaped by erosion, a phenomenon modifying the remains and producing very particular shapes. This is an open-air archaeological site. In one word, a series of cave arts of a wealth unequalled anywhere in the world.

The Tassili cypress

The cypress or the Duprez cypress tree is considered as a relict of the Humid period having favoured the human population, author of paintings and engravings.

The Tassili N'Ajjer Park is home to the last individuals of this remarkable tree. Studies on this relict species discovered in 1924, are very rare. And although the species is classed by the International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN) among the 12 species that are most threatened with extinction in the world, knowledge on these trees considered as living fossils has not developed for over 30 years.

Knowledge of the Tassili cypress trees' adaptation mechanisms to the current extreme aridity would have a positive impact on the sustainable development projects of the medium-altitude arid regions.



1 0 4 5

- ❶ 5,00 Landscape
- ❷ 15/09/2004
- ❸ 35 x 25
- ❹ 14
- ❺ S. A. Bentounes
- ❻ BA printing office



1 0 4 6

- ❶ 24,00 Landscape
- ❷ 15/09/2004
- ❸ 25 x 35
- ❹ 14
- ❺ S. A. Bentounes
- ❻ BA printing office



2004

2002-2007

World Food Day



1047

- ❶ 5,00 + 1,00
Children's drawing
- ❷ 16/10/2004
- ❸ 35 x 25
- ❹ 14
- ❺ H. Meghaoui
- ❻ BA printing office



1048

- ❶ 5,00 + 1,00
Children's drawing
- ❷ 16/10/2004
- ❸ 35 x 25
- ❹ 14
- ❺ M. Kourichi
- ❻ BA printing office

On 21 May 2003, the earth shook in Algeria producing thousands of victims in a few minutes and hundreds of orphans. It did, however, have to continue to live and forget. To help the children who were victims of this disaster, sick or disabled Algerian children have responded to the appeal launched by the Telefood Algeria campaign. They thus created drawings within the framework of a competition whose theme was "I hold out my hand to my friend in need", organised by the Algerian League of educational fun activities for children in a hospital environment.

The best drawings were sold at auction. Ten of them were bought by a huge audience, demonstrating a sense of unheard of generosity and solidarity. The sum collected will be used to finance micro-projects to create school gardens in the earthquake area. The less privileged children have enabled an action to be started; it is now up to us adults to bring it to successful conclusion.

Indeed, two postage stamps representing the top two drawings awarded during the competition will be put up for sale during World Food Day, on 16 October 2004.

Buying these stamps will enable the amount of one dinar a stamp to be put into the Telefood Algeria fund. The sum collected through the sale of the stamps will enable even more micro-projects to be financed in order to help the communities in difficulty in Algeria.

This simple gesture, within the reach of everyone, can make this aid possible. Everyone is therefore called up to go to the nearest post office.

The first Telefood campaign was launched by the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) in 1997.



Since its start in 1997 the TeleFood campaign has generated close to 19 million dollars.

TeleFood

In 1997, the FAO launched TeleFood, a campaign of concerts, sporting events and other activities to harness the power of the media, celebrities and concerned citizens to help fight hunger.

Since its start, the campaign has generated close to 19 million dollars. TeleFood has funded 2,137 projects in 127 countries. These small, sustainable projects help small-scale farmers produce more food for their families and communities.

TeleFood events centre around the observance of World Food Day, marking the founding of FAO on 16 October 1945. Since 2003, the start date of the TeleFood campaign in Algeria, it has been possible to finance nine TeleFood projects on the national territory to come to the aid of some of the most disadvantaged rural populations.



SUMMARY



SEARCH



Rosa x odorata



Introduced from China, this rose tree was spread to Europe and North Africa as of the 19th century. But this genus dates back 40 million years. It even seems that the rose has accompanied man throughout his history and his pre-history. This rose is a cross between *Rosa chinensis* and *Rosa gigantea*, grown in China for a long, long time. Nicknamed the tea rose, its bush with flexible and spiny stems stretches up to 3 to 6m high and 2m wide. It has green, tender, semi-persistent or persistent leaves with 3 to 5 leaflets.

The flower is hermaphrodite with 5 solitary petals or grouped in twos or threes. Its double flowers are white, pale pink or yellowish.

It is grown in Algeria in private gardens and in a few fields. Its flowering is remontant. It takes place from the month of December to the month of June and fills the environment with its intense tea scent. The plant develops better when exposed to the sun, but slightly in

the shade. It also prefers the clay-neutral soils. Rustic, resistant to the heat, *Rosa x odorata* also manages to defend itself against a temperature of -15°C.

There are other varieties of *Rosa x odorata*. There is the *Erubescens*, which is smaller than its fellow species, but with pale pink flowers, the *Gigantea* and its simple white flowers, as well as the *Pseudoinca* which has yellow to orange flowers.

The section of *Chinensis*, which combines the previous varieties, has a large importance in horticulture. Before its introduction, only the four-season Damascus rose (native of the Middle East) flowered sometimes in summer. And whilst the growing of the first domesticated ornamental roses dominated the Mediterranean world until the 18th century, enabling very full and scented roses to be produced, the introduction of roses coming from China has enabled the flowering to be extended.

The queen of flowers

Yellow, white, pink or red roses are abundant but, unfortunately, there is not yet a real black rose as is the case for the tulip.

The number of new varieties, due to the ingeniousness of horticulturists, increases each year.

The roses grown (hybrids and horticultural varieties) are given the most diverse names: names of well known people, Heads of State, celebrities, cities, places, the inventors themselves and numerous imaginary names. And hence the rose is, and has always been, the queen of flowers. Poets have made it the symbol of female beauty and perfection.



1 0 4 9

- ① 20,00
- ② 20/10/2004
- ③ 13,5 x 14
- ④ 14
- ⑦ S. A. Bentounes
- ⑧ BA printing office



1 0 5 0

- ① 30,00
- ② 20/10/2004
- ③ 13,5 x 14
- ④ 14
- ⑦ S. A. Bentounes
- ⑧ BA printing office



1 0 5 1

- ① 50,00
- ② 20/10/2004
- ③ 13,5 x 14
- ④ 14
- ⑦ S. A. Bentounes
- ⑧ BA printing office



2004

2002-2007



1 0 5 2

- ① 15,00 Group of Six
- ② 01/11/2004
- ③ 45 x 30
- ④ 14
- ⑦ S. A. Bentounes
- ⑧ BA printing office



1 0 5 3

- ① 30,00 Scalloped block
- ② 01/11/2004
- ③ 55 x 65
- ④ 14
- ⑦ S. A. Bentounes
- ⑧ BA printing office

50th anniversary of the start of the Revolution

The Revolution started 50 years ago on 1 November 1954. At the origin of this unprecedented revolution was a group of six renowned heroes.

Mustapha Ben Boulaïd

Born on 5 February 1917 in Arris (Batna). PPA activist, one of the leaders of the OS in Aurès. Founding member of the CRUA. Arrested on 11 February 1955 and sentenced to death, he escaped from prison. Leader of the Aurès region, he became a martyr on 22 March 1956.

Larbi Ben M'hidi

Born in 1923 in Ain M'lila. PPA activist, member of the CRUA. Commander of Zone V. Participated in the

Soummam Congress. Leader of the Algiers zone. He became a martyr on 4 March 1957, under torture.

Rabah Bitat

Born on 19 December 1925 in Ain El Kerma. MTLD activist and member of the OS. Arrested on 23 November 1955 and released after the cease-fire. Minister of Transport in 1970. President of the APN from 1977 to 1990. Died on 10 April 2000.

Mohamed Boudiaf

Born on 23 June 1919 in M'sila. PPA activist and leader of the OS, founding member of the CRUA. Arrested on 22 October 1956 during the inter-



Up to down, left to right, the members of the Six group : Mohamed Boudiaf, Didouche Mourad, Krim Belkacem, Larbi Ben M'hidi, Mustapha Ben Boulaïd, Rabah Bitat.



SUMMARY



SEARCH



ception of the plane of the leaders of the FLN, released after the cease-fire. President of the HCE in January 1992. Died on 29 June 1992 in Annaba.

Mourad Didouche

Born in 1922 in Algiers. PPA, then MTLD activist. Founding member of the CRUA. Leader of the North-Constantine zone. Became a martyr in January 1955.

Krim Belkacem

Born on 14 September 1922 in Draâ El Mizan. Founding member of the PPA and member of the CRUA. Member of the Council of the Revolution since the Soummam Congress. April 1958, Minister of Foreign Affairs (GPRA). He led the Evian negotiations. Died on 18 October 1970 in Germany. Half a century later, the Algerian people commemorate this date which is established as a breakaway from a colonial order forever bygone.



The leaders of the FLN arrested after the interception of their plane in October 1956. From left to right : Ahmed Ben Bella, Mohamed Boudiaf, Hocine Aït Ahmed, Mostefa Lacheraf and Mohamed Khider.

The CRUA

The Comité révolutionnaire d'unité et d'action (CRUA – Revolutionary Committee of Unity and Action) was founded at the end of March 1954, further to a common initiative between some leaders of the Central Committee of the MTLD, and leaders of the Special Organisation, the most eminent of whom being Mohamed Boudiaf, Mustapha Ben Boulaïd inside the country, Didouche Mourad and Zighoud Youssef in France and Ahmed Ben Bella, Mohamed Khider and Aït Ahmed in Cairo.

The objective of the CRUA mainly consisted of working to mobilise activists in order to avoid a breaking up and to rebuild the unity of the MTLD to work towards preparing for the armed battle.

The CRUA focussed on the demand for the holding of an MTLD congress which would unify all the national potentials whose aim was to put in place a real revolutionary resource capable of destroying the French colonialism. The CRUA objectives were clearly described in the document known as the CRUA Manifesto.



2004

2002-2007

2nd anniversary of the launch of Alsat 1



1 0 5 4

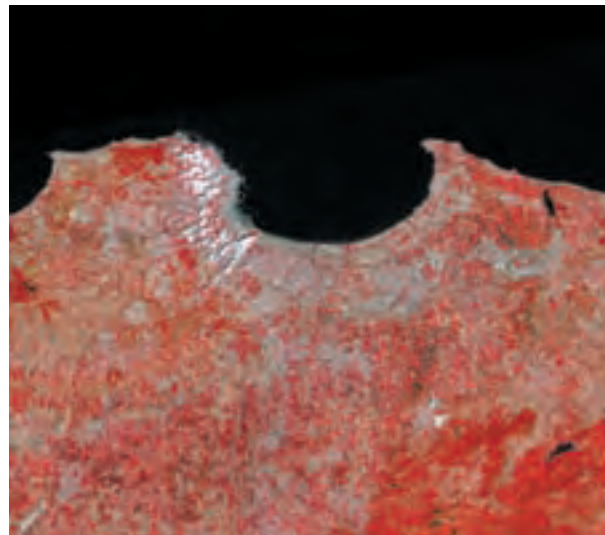
- ❶ 30,00
- ❷ 28/11/2004
- ❸ 35 x 25
- ❹ 14
- ❺ S. A. Bentounes
- ❻ BA printing office

On 28 November 2002, from the Plesetsk launch base in Russia, Alsat 1 was launched, the first Algerian microsatellite dedicated to observing the Earth. This was a historic moment in the history of post-independent Algeria. Thanks to the tenacity and the strong conviction of men in the success of this accomplishment which opened Algeria up to the immense frontiers of space, a decisive step was overcome in the domain of space technologies.

The spatial tool marked with the Algerian seal thus confirmed the existence of the national potentials and proven skills in the scientific domain, thereby driving our country into the domain shared by advanced nations.

At present, this means putting the good of this spatial object to the use of the economic, social, cultural and strategic development. To do this, the creation of the Algerian Space Agency in 2002, placed under the aegis of the head of the government, is responsible for designing and implementing the space programme which will deal with the preoccupations of the sectors in terms of territorial development, the fight against desertification, meteorological prevention and forecasting, knowledge of the natural resources and of their use, etc.

There are many applications due to the capacities of the satellites to quickly pick up, at any time and in any place, the information useful and essential for the



Algeria has the latest technological means for its territorial observation requirements. Algiers and its bay.



View of Oran taken by Alsat 1.

Alsat 2

The national space programme Alsat 2 seeks to provide Algeria with two very high resolution satellites for its territorial scientific observation and satellite communication needs. The project, conducted in partnership with the Algerian Space Agency (ASAL) and EADS Astrium, started its realisation phase in 2006 and should be completed after two years. EADS Astrium is the European leader in the domain of satellites. Its activities encompass the complete civil and military telecommunications and observation systems, scientific and navigation programmes, as well as all avionics and spacecraft equipment. EADS Astrium is a subsidiary of EADS Space.



SUMMARY



SEARCH



decision-making necessary for the scientists and the different people involved in the development activities. Today, numerous strategic and vital sectors, through their area of activity, have use of the spatial tool.

Hence, several national institutions (Agriculture, Territorial Development and the Environment, Water Resources, Energy and Mines, etc.) use the images provided by Alsat 1, downloaded from the land-based station of the National Centre for Space Techniques (CNTS - Arzew). Space technologies are a vast domain

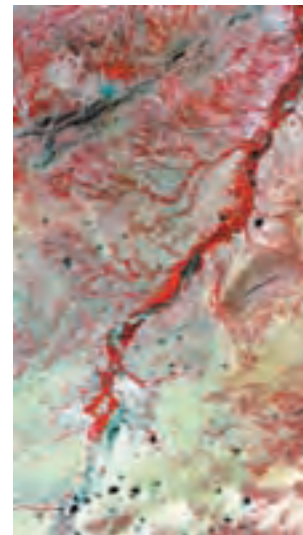
which we need to gradually master to succeed in the well-being of the national community, thanks to the existence of a remarkable human potential, to the challenges which the men responsible for the national space programme want to take up and to the State's desire to set up a space programme compatible with the many needs of the community. Algeria, which is preparing to launch Alsat 2, a high resolution satellite, wants to make space a vector for peace, stability, the fight against poverty for the well-being of the populations.



The Bay of Annaba from the sky.



Image of Constantine taken by the Algerian satellite Alsat 1.



Oued Touil, Chlef, taken by Alsat 1.

The Algerian Space Agency

The Algerian Space Agency was founded by presidential decree no. 02-48 of 16 January 2002. It is responsible, according to the missions given to it, for designing and implementing the space programme which must respond to the national needs (economic, social, cultural, strategic) by relying on all institutions concerned.

Its action, which is part of the framework of the promotion, exploitation and the peaceful use of extra-atmospheric space, targets the reinforcement of the national capacities in view of ensuring the safety and well-being of the national community and contributing to the economic, social and cultural development, to the protection of the environment and to the knowledge and rational management of the country's natural resources.



2004

2002-2007

Environmental protection



1 0 5 5

- ❶ 15,00
- ❷ 22/12/2004
- ❸ 35 x 25
- ❹ 14
- ❺ S. A. Bentounes
- ❻ BA printing office

Algeria is in an environmental transitional phase, concomitant to that of its economic transition. The stakes and the challenges which are presented to Algeria, as well as the nature and the extent of the environmental problems encountered clearly show that the ecological deterioration of the country, particularly with regards the natural resources – part of which is not renewable –, has reached a level of severity which risks not only comprising a good part of the economic and social accomplishments of the last three decades, but also restricting the possibilities of better well-being of future generations. Hence, to set it in a rationale of sustainable development, Algeria has decided to take up the challenge. It has established a National Strategy for the Environment (SNE) and has drawn up a National Action Plan for the Environment and Development (PNAED) in a ten-year perspective, both beneficial for the sustainable environment, established around a main

objective, that of integrating the environmental reality into the country's socio-economic development programmes in order to preserve fragile and limited natural resources (waters, soils, forests, biodiversity, etc.) for a long term management and to improve the public health of citizens through a better management of waste, sanitation and atmospheric emissions. This strategy proposes reinforcing the legal framework, building performing institutional capacities, introducing economic and financial instruments and improving the environmental governance to support a programme of priority investments and enable its accomplishment in the best conditions. Furthermore, six institutions have been created:

- ◆ the Conservatoire national des formations à l'environnement (National Conservatory for Training in the Environment);
- ◆ the Observatoire national de l'environnement et du

Energy efficiency

The Agence de promotion et de rationalisation de l'utilisation de l'énergie (Aprue – the Algerian National Agency for the Promotion and Rationalisation of Energy Use) coordinates the National Energy Efficiency Programme (PNME) over the 2006-2010 period. Several projects are launched within the framework of the PNME, including the project concerning solar water heaters which targets the development of this market in Algeria. This action is the first stage of the project which consists of identifying the remote sites and/or those not connected to the gas network which are likely to benefit from solar equipment which will be partly financed by the National Energy Efficiency Fund. The Algerian law on energy efficiency, promulgated in July 1999 is a framework law. It expresses one of the fundamental objectives of the national energy policy, namely the rational management of energy demand. In the law, the notion of energy efficiency covers the rational use of energy, the development of renewable energies and the protection of the environment from the harmful effects of the energy system. In its foreword, the law reaffirms the options of the national energy consumption model (reference framework for the development and rationalisation of the use of energy). These options include the priority use of natural gas, the promotion of renewable energies and energy efficiency.

Several projects have been launched within the framework of the energy use rationalisation plan.



SUMMARY



SEARCH



développement durable (National Observatory on the Environment and Sustainable Development);

◆ the Agence nationale des déchets (National Waste Agency);

◆ the Centre national des technologies de production plus propres (National Centre for Cleaner Production Technologies);

◆ the Centre de développement des ressources biologiques (Biological Resources Development Centre);

◆ the Commissariat national du littoral (National Coast Commission). Hence, civil society has to be patiently convinced by the undertaking of the associative movement through awareness raising programmes and it

has to be associated with the decision-making. But this also implies the fast improvement of the economic growth rate and basic environmental services, the improvement of the living environment and access to natural resources to create a reappropriation dynamic of the issue of the environment by the citizens. The National Environment and Sustainable Development Strategy puts the environmental problem back in the context of the economic and social development model followed by the country, in view of connecting the environmental transition thus planned to the economic transition to which the country has committed and to take up the main challenges of sustainable development.



Energy savings requires the development of new energies.

Completing the legal framework

The law on the protection of the environment within the framework of sustainable development was promulgated on 19 July 2003 in order to complete the legal framework put in place to successfully complete the Algerian strategy in this domain. The objectives of this law are, in particular, “to set down the fundamental principles and the rules of managing the environment; to promote a national sustainable development by improving the living conditions and by working to guarantee a healthy living environment; to prevent any form of pollution or damage caused to the environment by guaranteeing the protection of its components; to restore the damaged milieus; to promote the ecologically rational use of the natural resources available, as well as the use of cleaner technologies; to reinforce the information, the awareness and the participation of the public and of the different persons involved in the environmental protection measures“.



2004

2002-2007



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- ❶ 15,00
- ❷ 29/12/2004
- ❸ 35 x 25
- ❹ 14
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- ❻ BA printing office

Rabah Bitat President of the National Popular Assembly (1977 - 1990)

Rabah Bitat was one of the six heroes who, on 1 November 1954, initiated the Revolution for the Liberation of Algeria (Mustapha Ben Boulâïd, Mohamed Boudiaf, Mourad Didouche, Larbi Ben M'hidi, Rabah Bitat and Krim Belkacem). Rabat Bitat was born on 19 December 1925 in Ain El Kerma (Constantine).

He joined the Algerian People's Party in 1942.

He was a member of the Special Organisation (paramilitary armed fight organisation) in 1942. He was one of the five historic leaders who comprised the first level of command which took the option of the armed fight against the occupier and one of the members of the historic Group of 22. He was commander of the historic Wilaya IV which encompassed the capital and the Algiers region during the start of the 1 November 1954 Revolution. He was incarcerated in the colonial jails on 16 March 1955 and remained in prison until the cease-fire, in March 1962.

In the aftermath of the independence, he became a member of the Political Bureau of the FLN Party and the vice-president of the Council of Ministers in the first Algerian government after independence.

He was appointed Minister of State without portfolio, before being made head of the Ministry of Transport from 1966 to 1977.

He was elected president of the National Popular Assembly in 1977 and kept this function for three successive terms, up until 1990.

He ensured the constitutional interim of the presidency of the Republic, after the death of President Houari Boumediène on 27 December 1978.

On 5 July 1999, President Abdelaziz Bouteflika awarded him with the Sadr medal, which is the highest distinction of the State in Algeria.

He died on 10 April 2000.

The late Rabah Bitat was a "men of consensus" through his love for Algeria and the stability of its institutions as he was a "man of rupture" when this was necessary, always for his love for Algeria.



The National Order of Merit

The National Order of Merit was established by virtue of the law no. 84-02 of 2 January 1984. This law stipulates that the decoration of the National Order of Merit is awarded for rewarding the eminent services rendered to the country in a civic, public or military function, and the exceptional services rendered to the Revolution.

This decoration is also awarded to reward the merits of citizens who, through their creative talent, have contributed to boosting the prestige of the country. The President of the Republic is, by rights, *sadr* of the National Order of Merit, which includes grades and dignities. The grades, of which there are three, are *achîr*, *djadîr* and *âhîd*. The dignities, of which there are also three, are *athîr*, *âmîd* and *sadr*.

President Bouteflika decorating the footballer Zinedine Zidane with the medal of the National Order of Merit.



SUMMARY



SEARCH





left to right : Mohamed Boudiaf, Hocine Ait Ahmed et Mohamed Belouizdad.

The OS was Special

“This history of acronyms has taken us a bit far. From this long digression, let's return to the subject. The second acronym on which the error tends to be generalised in the reports - journalist reports particularly - concerns the OS which corresponds to Organisation Spéciale (Special Organisation) instead of Organisation Secrète (Secret Organisation) as we see it quite often. The OS (Organisation Secrète) can only be a truism, as it is its nature which forced it to be secret. It is secret because the PPA is a clandestine wing and the MTL D a visible, legal wing. Secret in fact, the organisation is “Special”.

Resulting from the PPA-MTL D Congress of February 1947, the OS (Organisation Spéciale) formed groups broken with sacrifices and the hard conditions of secrecy. Their mission: to obtain weapons, to train in guerrilla warfare and establish the first cores of the armed fight. The OS was entrusted successively to Mohamed Belouizdad, Hocine Ait Ahmed and Ahmed Ben Bella. In March 1950, the OS, 3,000 men-strong, was dismantled by the colonial police. 400 militants were arrested, several of whom were tortured and sentenced.”

Extract from Mouvement national, des hommes et des repères by Amar Belkhadja, Editions Alpha





SUMMARY



SEARCH



Oasis of algerian South



SUMMARY



SEARCH



2005

2002-2007



1 0 5 7

- ❶ 10,00 *Columba palumbus*
- ❷ 26/01/2005
- ❸ 35 x 25
- ❹ 14
- ❺ S. A. Bentounes
- ❻ BA printing office



1 0 5 8

- ❶ 15,00 *Columba livia*
- ❷ 26/01/2005
- ❸ 35 x 25
- ❹ 14
- ❺ S. A. Bentounes
- ❻ BA printing office

Pigeons



Homing pigeons can travel long distances and find their pigeon hole again.

Wood pigeon *Columba palumbus*

40-42cm long, 75-80cm wingspan. Similar sexes, ash grey all over with violet, green and purple highlights on the neck which also bears white spots in the adult. At any age, the wing has no black spots, like the rock dove, but has a white band that is very visible when flying. The wood pigeon is a silvicultural bird. To the settling birds, the migratory birds coming from Europe are added in winter. The North African breed is not much different and its behaviour seems identical. The wood pigeon is eclectic and can nest in an old nest abandoned by another species or even mammals, but does sometimes build its own light and lax nest. It lays eggs from May to June, comprised of two white, quite shiny, oval or sometimes almost elliptic-shaped eggs only.

Rock dove *Columba livia*

31-34 cm long, 63-70 cm wingspan. Similar sexes, ash grey all over with violet and green highlights on the neck and breast. The parson's nose is more or less straight white, depending on the races. The wing has emphasised black spots which stand out on the grey and form two, highly visible, black blocks. The semi-domestic pigeons of our large towns have a highly variable plumage. The wild ones nest in the cliffs, rocks, particularly near the sea to the west and in the mountains to the east. The nest is build in a crevice or on a ledge. The town pigeons nest on buildings and near ports. A settling bird, the rock dove lays its eggs in the crevices of rocks several times a year. The reproduction period hence stretches from December to July and even August. It almost always lays two eggs, sometimes three.

The messenger pigeon

The messenger pigeon is a species selected for its guidance and homing ability. We do not really know how the messenger pigeons can cover long distances and return to their pigeon hole. But research carried out on the animal behaviour and the migration of animals seems to indicate an association of navigation mechanisms: a certain sensitivity to the earth's magnetic field, to the outlines of ultraviolet light in the sky and to the polarised light as well as a recognition of markers on the earth's surface. The messenger pigeons are greatly used in searching for navigation means over long distances.



SUMMARY



SEARCH



Flowers

Blueweed *Echium australis*

The blueweed also belongs to the family Boraginaceae. This is an herbaceous or ligneous plant, often widespread and very bristled. The leaves have stalks, the upper ones being sessile. The flowers are very big, 25 to 35mm, with a very obliquely cut limb, reddish then purplish blue. This plant is common throughout the Algerian Tell and quite rare elsewhere.

Borage *Borago officinalis*

From the family Boraginaceae, borage is native to the Mediterranean and to West Asia. It takes its name from the Arabic abou rach (father of sweat) due to its

sudorific properties. This is an annual plant, is herbaceous, branchy, bristled and whose size varies from 20 to 60cm. The leaves have stalks, are oval or oblong-shaped, with the upper ones being sessile.

The flowers are blue in colour, rarely white or pink, with long stalks, in solitary clusters or in pairs. They are found at the base, connected in a light panicle. The carpals are oblong, flesh-coloured on both sides, streaked lengthwise and tubercular at the top. In Algeria, this plant, present in fields and in crops, is common throughout the Tell.



Borage oil

Formerly, borage was particularly used for its medicinal properties (sudorific, diuretic, moisturising). It is part of the infusion of 4 flowers which is a great classic, perfectly effective against colds, bronchitis and flues if it is drunk throughout the day. In pharmacy, the Boraginaceae have a small place in ancient times before being almost completely eradicated. But, towards the end of the 1960s, the American Peoria laboratory carried out systematic research on the Boraginaceae seed oils and borage significantly recovered from its fate. It has been only recently that borage has been grown for its seed which provides an oil that is rich in Gamma Linolenic Acid (GLA). The seeds contain 30 to 35% fatty acids, 16 to 23% of which is GLA.



- ❶ 15,00 *Echium australis*
- ❷ 23/02/2005
- ❸ 25 x 35
- ❹ 14
- ❺ Krim
- ❻ BA printing office

1 0 5 9



- ❶ 30,00 *Borago officinalis*
- ❷ 23/02/2005
- ❸ 25 x 35
- ❹ 14
- ❺ Krim
- ❻ BA printing office

1 0 6 0



2005

2002-2007

National Day of Disabled People



- ❶ 15,00
- ❷ 14/03/2005
- ❸ 35 x 25
- ❹ 14
- ❺ Krim
- ❻ BA printing office

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Disabled people represent a major category of our country's population. There are over a million disabled adults and children with a physical or mental handicap, to varying degrees. Algeria, which has chosen a policy whose purpose is to ensure a better and valued life to all its citizens, needs all the energies and their permanent mobilisation to achieve the objectives assigned to the development work. As with other citizens, disabled people have major potentials and considerable creative energies. The integration of disabled people into economic, social and cultural activity hence becomes an urgent

necessity in all texts of the country and in the many resolutions which have been landmarks of the political life of Algerian institutions.

The day of 14 March has been declared by Algeria National Day of Disabled People. The promulgation of the law no. 02-05 of 8 May 2002, on the protection and promotion of disabled people, reaffirms the need to really look after this category of citizens which deserves special attention. We must not forget that “no one is sheltered from a handicap”.

Mohamed Allek

Mohamed Allek has stupendously proved that a physical handicap is not necessarily an obstacle for sporting performance. Born on 17 September 1974, he suffers from category T37 cerebral palsy, i.e. good capacity on the dominant side of the body, with reduced control of an arm and leg on the same side. Obsessed by athletics from a young age, he won five titles during the Paralympics (Olympic Games for disabled people): 2 in Atlanta in 1996 and 3 in Sydney in 2000. He also won 6 gold medals in the World Championships (1994, 1998 and 2002) and beat three world records in his category (100m, 200m and 400m).

Mohamed Allek won 5 titles during the Paralympics.



Respect and dignity

The Declaration of the Rights of Disabled People, declared by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 9 December 1975 [resolution 3447 (XXX)], guarantees the rights which must be recognised to all disabled people without any exception and without distinction or discrimination based on race, colour, gender, language, religion, opinion, national or social origin, wealth, birth or any other situation, whether applied to the disabled person themselves or to their family. The disabled person essentially has the right to respect and their human dignity.



SUMMARY



SEARCH



Arab League Summit Algiers 2005

Foundation

The League of Arab States was founded on 22 May 1945 in accordance with the charter signed by Egypt, Jordan, Syria, Iraq, Lebanon, Saudi Arabia and the Yemen. The other countries successively joined them after their independence, reaching 22 countries in 1993. Algeria joined the League on 16 August 1962.

The League's permanent headquarters are in Cairo.

Objectives

◆ To draw closer the relations between Member States and coordinate their political activities with the aim of realising a close collaboration between them, to safeguard their independence and sovereignty, and to consider in

a general way the affairs and interests of the Arab countries.

◆ To ensure close cooperation between the Member States with due regard to the structure of each of these States and the conditions prevailing therein, in economic, financial, social and consular matters.

Structures and bodies of the Arab League

The Council of the League

This is composed of the representatives of the Member States. This Council meets up in an ordinary session once a year, a summit meeting, and twice with regards the Ministers of Foreign Affairs. It can also hold extraordinary sessions where need be upon the request of two countries.



The challenges the Arab nation is facing call for an effective common action.

17th Arab Summit in Algiers

The 60th anniversary of the founding of the League of Arab States coincides with the holding of the 17th Arab Summit in Algiers, on 22 and 23 March 2005, which will mark a historic point in the history of the organisation since it will be based on the reform and the revision of the Arab League's Charter. After a complete evaluation of the history of the Arab League, positive and negative points, the reforms required that are capable of developing this organisation's structures and updating its working method in accordance with the changes that have taken place in the Arab world and at the international level will be integrated into it. It will also be given all essential means for more effectively dealing with the main preoccupations of the Arab peoples and will be transformed into an economic promotion and social development tool.



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- ❷ 22/03/2005
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- ❺ S. A. Bentounes
- ❻ BA printing office



1 0 6 3

- ❶ 30,00
- ❷ 22/03/2005
- ❸ 25 x 35
- ❹ 14
- ❺ S. A. Bentounes
- ❻ BA printing office



2005

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The Economic and Social Council

This was founded in accordance with article 8 of the Convention on Common Defence and Economic Cooperation between Arab States. It is composed of the Ministers of the Economy and Finance of the Member States, and the Ministers of Foreign Affairs or their representatives.

Its mission is to achieve the economic and social objectives of the Arab League in accordance with this organisation's charter.

The General Secretariat

This is ensured by a secretary general appointed by the Council, assistant secretaries general, as well as principle public officers.

Organisations attached to the League

- ◆ Arab League Educational, Cultural and Scientific Organisation (Alesco);
- ◆ Arab Labour Organisation (ALO);
- ◆ Arab Organisation for Agricultural Development (AOAD);
- ◆ Organisation of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries (OAPEC);
- ◆ Arab Industrial Development and Mining Organisation (AIDMO);
- ◆ Arabsat.

The Specialised Ministerial Councils

There are twelve specialised councils.



17th Arab Summit in Algiers..

Arab solidarity

“To endorse our common desire to promote the system of common Arab action, and after a full evaluation of the Arab situation and of the circumstances which mark its environment, the Arab relations and challenges with which our countries and our nation are faced and which in themselves bear risks which imply, on our part, a common effective action and an efficient desire to deal with their threats, we declare our commitment to Arab solidarity, both practically and strategically, in the sense of preserving Arab national security, respecting the integrity, sovereignty and the right of each Arab State to defend its resources, its potentials and its rights, and rejecting interference in domestic affairs or the use or the threat of the use of force, continuing efforts that aim to develop and modernise the Arab League, to boost its mechanisms in view of adapting to accelerated world changes, pursuing the edification of a complementary Arab society through its resources and potentials, achieving global sustainable development, and enabling the Arab League and all its bodies and structures to develop working methods, promote its performances and assume the demands and aspirations of the Arab peoples with a larger interdependency of interests and adapting to the developments on the Arab and international scenes.”

[Extract from the Algiers Declaration of the 17th Arab League Summit, 22 and 23 March 2005.]



SUMMARY



SEARCH



National reconciliation

The globalisation of the economy and the spectacular progress made in technology in all its forms impose on the so-called under-developed or developing countries the need to upgrade to be able to follow the world's changes. A dynamic element on the international scene, Algeria must uphold its legitimate interests and rights. The latter, it should be recalled, were scoffed at during the 1990s, a sad period in the history of independent Algeria. The trigger born from the 1999 presidential election enabled Algeria to wake up from certain lethargy. The first beneficial work of the President of the Republic, M^r Abdelaziz Bouteflika, undoubtedly remains civil concord. The latter, submitted to a referendum, was voted in by the majority of the Algeria people and will remain engraved for ever in the memory of all generations. It has achieved two essential objectives: stability and peace

without any exaggerated promises. Thanks to a persistent and relentless activity, the President of the Republic has been able to instil in Algerians the real ideals for which our brave chauhada fighters sacrificed their lives.

Civil concord is a safe and certain base for an Algeria which is moving forward on the path of progress thanks to the reforms initiated in the vital sectors such as justice, health, education, etc. This new dynamic will be amplified even more with national reconciliation.

The option taken to lay down the bases of a veritable national reconciliation is far from being a simple exercise of style, even less a subterfuge drawn out for the purpose of saving time. The numerous speeches made by the President of the Republic campaign for this vision which is marvellously integrated into the strategy initiated by Algeria through a vast national revival programme based



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- ❷ 08/04/2005
- ❸ 35 x 25
- ❹ 14
- ❺ S.A.Bentounes
- ❻ BA printing office



"Our country's future depends solely on our will."



2005

2002-2007

...

on the reinforcement of the democratic ideal. National reconciliation will be the gauge of a model Algeria which can respond to the expectation and aspirations of all Algerian men and women with no exclusions.

This will be an Algeria where ignorance, fanaticism, hogra (social contempt) will have no place; an Algeria where extremism will disappear; an Algeria where the perpetual conflicts of tribal or religious connotations will no longer exist. In one word, an authentic Algeria.

This is not without reason if the law on civil concord has been experienced as a founding phase of the national reconciliation process. It could not be otherwise if we look at the different interventions of the country's first magistrate. From civil concord to national reconciliation, this is the Algeria which has become reconciled with itself to take up the major challenges which await it and to take up the legitimate place it has on the international plan.

Internally, social cohesion, solidarity and good governance are all objective conditions to be fulfilled for the triumph of the democratic ideal.

Mindful of the necessity to ascertain without any complacency and with lucidity the dissonances of the past decade, Mr Abdelaziz intends to ensure that the dynamic initiated around national reconciliation leads to concrete and constant initiatives to give a real meaning to social justice and to prepare reliable grounds for a multiform development which is both harmonious and long-lasting.



Hardened by the tests imposed on it by those who wished for its implosion, the Algerian people know how to measure and appreciate at its fair value the ideal of peace and concord which is an essential condition for the promotion and well-being of citizens. Aware of the sacred nature of the mission entrusted to him upon the occasion of his re-election, the President of the Republic intends to give absolute priority to national reconciliation. It is for this reason that he is working relentlessly to promote a culture of tolerance, of dialogue and of peace, exclusively capable of enabling Algeria to better capitalise on the quintessence of its diversity and its opening up to the world, initially starting with releasing the creative energies of its best children.

A message of peace

“We must learn lessons from the immense national tragedy we have just experienced. Algeria, which has always shown its solidarity with other peoples, and which remains determined to support the noble and just causes in the world, has discovered in the cruel test it has just experienced, that it must only count on itself or on its own resources. In its very large majority, the world has watched without reaction and often even without compassion, the martyrdom of our people faced with the hydra of terrorism which we are fighting and which we already denounce as a plague which knows no borders. (...) We are now convinced that the future of our country depends solely on our will and our commitment. In this we find the example bequeathed to us by our forefathers through their resistance, their defeats and their triumphs which, throughout our history, have forged our national personality. Faced with the challenge of peace and national reconciliation, today it is the responsibility of the sovereign people to make their decision, to determine the course of our national destiny. On the eve of the 43rd anniversary of the recovery of our national independence, I declared that the Algerian people would soon be called upon to make their decision on national reconciliation. Today, in accordance with the powers invested in me, I have the privilege of inviting you, with God's help, to make a decision through the referendum which will take place on Thursday, 29 September, on the Charter for Peace and National Reconciliation which is submitted to you.”

[Extract from Abdelaziz Bouteflika's speech,

14 August 2005.]



SUMMARY



SEARCH



Madrasas

The term madrasa symbolises several vocations. It means a college, academy and a university. Made famous by the Tlemcenian colleges, it was maintained by the French authorities who established three madrasas in Algeria: in Constantine, Tlemcen and Médéa (later transferred to Algiers) in 1951. A real temple of knowledge, this place reserved for the elite of the Muslim population gave out lessons in grammar and Arabic literature, law and jurisprudence, theology, French, arithmetic and geometry. At the end of three years of studies, the candidates successful in the examinations received a diploma called a Diploma in Muslim Studies.

The Algiers madrasa

The El Thaâlibiya madrasa, an institute of higher education, is one of the Moorish-style public buildings built in Algeria upon the order of Governor General C. Jonnart. This construction is the work of the architect Petit and was inaugurated in 1904. Through the layout and the style of their decoration, the great dome and the rooms present one of the most harmonious architectural frameworks. Four cupolas flank the central dome, a hall and a porch open between the two cupolas of the main facade. All walls are covered, at mid-height, with tiles of panelled faience. For about fifty years, the building has no longer been an institute of higher education for madrasians.

The Constantine madrasa

Inaugurated in 1906 by the colonial authorities of the time, the madrasa was entrusted with the training of Muslim auxiliaries who had to ensure the liaison with the Muslim population. By doing this, the colonial administration had just revived an ancestral tradition. Madrasas existed and operated before the colonisation. They gave

higher level teaching to the brightest pupils from primary and secondary schools who were attendees of the mosques and zaouïas.

The essential historic value of this building, with ostensibly Muslim architecture, resides in its name: madrasa, the name of the institutes of higher education of pre-colonial Algeria.

The Constantine madrasa trained generations of Muslim auxiliaries following four-year education cycles. In 1951, it became the Franco-Muslim teaching college, before becoming the national college eight years later.

After independence, it became home to a university centre then the University of Constantine up until 1970. Today, it is occupied by the Abdelhamid Ben Badis Foundation.

The Tlemcen madrasa

In 1905, France inaugurated the famous Madrasa in Tlemcen which was, in fact, the birthplace of the orientalism devoted to the Maghreb lands. The greatest French scholars were posted in Tlemcen: William and Georges Marçais, Alfred Bell and Maurice Gaudefroy de Mombynes.

Built next to the Sidi Maâmar Ben Ali mausoleum, it was built in Arabic-Moorish style, with a magnificent façade inspired from the mihrab of the Grand Mosque, with arabesques made of several rows of faience mosaics, a lovely marble-paved courtyard and numerous classrooms and a large lake, 200m long, 100m wide and 3m deep.

The Tlemcen madrasa gave birth to several national figures, such as Sheikh Zerdoumi, Si Kaddour Naïmi, Chaouch and Moulay Slimane. It also paid a heavy price for the liberation of the country.



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- 1 10,00 Madrasa of Algiers
- 2 16/04/2005
- 3 35 x 25
- 4 14
- 7 A. Kerbouche
- 8 BA printing office



1 0 6 6

- 1 15,00 Madrasa of Constantine
- 2 16/04/2005
- 3 35 x 25
- 4 14
- 7 A. Kerbouche
- 8 BA printing office



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- 1 30,00 Madrasa of Tlemcen
- 2 16/04/2005
- 3 35 x 25
- 4 14
- 7 A. Kerbouche
- 8 BA printing office



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The zaouïas

In the 15th century, numerous zaouïas (brotherhoods), such as those of the tidjaniya, rahmaniya, derqaouiya, qadi-riya, djazouliya, senoussiya, etc, came to light in Maghreb. The zaouïa is a veritable institution around which religious life is ordered. It is a place of worship, of dikr (ritual of litanies specific to each zaouïa and to each religious order). It is here that religious knowledge and, above all, learning of the Koran is obtained. The zaouïas are spread throughout the country. They are presided over by a moqa'dem, bearer of his message to his disciples, or khouan. The zaouïas, which for a long time have been a real net, tightening the entire social body of the country together in its meshes, survive thanks to the donations of zakate and other sadaqate.



The zaouïas are spread throughout Maghreb.



Manuscripts stored in the "kbizanate".



Mosque of the zaouïa Sheikh Mokhtar in Biskra.



SUMMARY



SEARCH



World Intellectual Property Day

World Intellectual Property Day was established by the World Intellectual Property Organisation in September 1999 upon the proposal of Algeria and the Peoples Republic of China.

The World Intellectual Property Organisation is an intergovernmental organisation of the United Nations, specialised in intellectual property, which has 171 Member States. Algeria became a member of this organisation in 1975.

The declaration of a World Intellectual Property Day aims to encourage general awareness of the importance of intellectual property in the world due to the very large economic, technical and political stakes it represents in the dawn of the 3rd millennium. It was also established as the coming century is one of an economy of

knowledge and information techniques, and intellectual property will play a major role here to boost economic and social development.

Intellectual property is a tool which may be used to promote a whole amount of social progress, as it involves a large number of users of highly diverse sectors interested in the aspects of intellectual property related to trade, biodiversity, biotechnology, e-commerce, innovation, copyright, performing rights, traditional cultural heritage and above all to the development of the internet.

The date of 26 April was chosen for the celebration of this day, as it coincides with the anniversary date of the creation of the World Intellectual Property Organisation (1970).



1 0 6 8

- ❶ 15,00
- ❷ 26/04/2005
- ❸ 35 x 25
- ❹ 14
- ❺ M. Hamouche
- ❻ BA printing office

The National Copyrights Office

The Office national des droits d'auteur et des droits voisins (ONDA – the Algerian National Office for Copyright and Related Rights) is a public institution under the aegis of the Ministry of Culture. The main missions of ONDA are the protection of works of traditional cultural heritage and of national works that have fallen within the public domain, the protection of cultural heritage, the social protection of authors, their heirs and assigns and holders of related rights, members of the Office as well as cultural promotion. The missions given to ONDA include those of protecting copyrights and the rights of holders of related foreign rights attached to works and to services provided on the national territory within the framework of Algeria's international commitments, particularly through the conclusion of a reciprocal representation agreement with similar foreign partners.

Intellectual property: an economical issue.



2005

2002-2007



1069

- ❶ 15,00
- ❷ 28/04/2005
- ❸ 25 x 35
- ❹ 14
- ❺ K. Krim
- ❻ BA printing office

World Day for Safety and Health at Work

Algeria has always given particular importance to the preservation of the health and safety of the human being at work. The major increase in the industrial activity, its diversity and the place it occupies in the economic activity are accompanied by a multiplication of risks likely to alter the physical integrity of the human being at work. To preserve the workforce, the Algerian State has put in place a regulatory system and an authority responsible for ensuring its application.

The legal support required for the action of the social partners and that of the public authorities is combined by reinforcing. En 1983, a law on accidents at work and occupational diseases was promulgated.

A law on occupational health, safety and medicine was promulgated on 26 January 1988 to deal with the responses to the concerns of these three parties involved in the preservation of the health and safety of man at work. This law set down the organisational

framework which must, at all levels of the working world, deal with the concerns related to the health and safety of the worker when performing his professional activities. The strategy consisted of putting in place State bodies to support the labour inspection action, the National institute for the prevention of occupational risks and the Organisation for prevention in building and public works. The overall preoccupation aims to establish the adequate framework required for a collaboration between the social partners and the public authorities in this respect; an intersectorality (involvement of all ministerial departments concerned by the prevention effort) accompanied by multidisciplinary (involvement of various people involved making use of diverse scientific knowledge).

At the national level, a National Council on occupational health, safety and medicine and a Health and Safety Commission are in charge of the social dialogue.

International Labour Conference

In June 2005, Mr Abdelaziz Bouteflika, President of the Algerian Republic, was host of honour of the International Labour Organisation at the 93rd annual session of the International Labour Conference (ILC). On this occasion, he pleaded for globalisation at the social scale and presented the Algerian experience in terms of democratisation and labour in front of over 3,000 delegates from different continents. Algeria has ratified 54 conventions, 51 of which are in force. On the occasion of his participation at the ILC, in June 2005, the President of the Algerian Republic announced Algeria's decision to ratify four new conventions of the International Labour Organisation: convention no. 135 on workers' representatives, convention no. 155 on occupational safety and health, convention no. 167 on safety and health in construction and convention no. 181 on private employment agencies.



SUMMARY



SEARCH



60th anniversary of 8 May 1945

60 years ago, on 8 May 1945, the Algerians in Sétif, Guelma and Kherrata celebrated the Allies' victory against Nazism and the end of the Second World War. On this occasion, they organised peaceful demonstrations, hoisted flags in Algeria's colours and shouted nationalistic slogans in favour of the independence. The repression of the colonial forces were then swooped down on the demonstration on the first rows in which pupils and scouts were marching. Bouzid Sall, a young scout who hoisted the green-white-red flag, was killed and this was the start of the riots which marked this day, as well as the following days and weeks.

The violent repression then fed to the revolt within the population and the colonial forces made no hesitation of massacring thousands of Algerians - men, women and children - throughout the mechtas of the Constantine region in particular. In this year 1945, Algeria was to experience the bloodiest events of its history, with the French army having savagely repressed the populations of the regions east of the country without distinction and with rare barbarity to prevent the nationalist contagion from spreading and the uprising from increasing.

Air, land and sea forces contributed to ending the nationalistic revolt and the anger of the Algerians. The consequences were heavy. No less than 45,000 dead, according to the 8-May-1945 Foundation, were recorded among the civilian victims, including thousands of wounded and prisoners.



No less than 45,000 deads were recorded among the civilian victims.

To maintain the national memory and inform the young generations, historic reminders of this period are essential. This year, Sétif is hosting the 60th anniversary of this tragic event which will take on a national dimension. The singing of a choir comprised of 1,000 pupils and huge frescos will mark this commemoration of the loyalty of the martyrs so that no one forgets this fact of history which was the prelude to the November 1954 Revolution.

Didouche Mourad the martyr

It was as leader of the Constantine people that Didouche Mourad participated in the drafting of the declaration of 1 November 1954, of which he is one of the most famous authors. The martyr was one of the most eminent members of the Special Organisation. In 1952, along with the martyr Mustapha Ben Boulaïd, he set up a secret core in Algiers whose mission was to make bombs in anticipation of the start of the Revolution. He then went to France for an internal audit mission of the Federation. Upon his return to Algiers, with other moudjahidine, he put in place the Comité révolutionnaire pour l'unité et l'action (CRUA – Revolutionary Committee of Unity and Action). He was part of the five members of the first Council of the Revolution. Surrounded at douar Souadek, Didouche Mourad, although he had attempted to cover the retreat of the group he led, was killed in action on 18 January 1955.



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- ❶ 15,00
- ❷ 08/05/2005
- ❸ 35 x 25
- ❹ 14
- ❺ S. A. Bentounes
- ❻ BA printing office



2005

2002-2007



1 0 7 1

- ❶ 15,00
- ❷ 28/05/2005
- ❸ 25 x 35
- ❹ 14
- ❺ S. A. Bentounes
- ❻ BA printing office



1 0 7 2

- ❶ 30,00
- ❷ 28/05/2005
- ❸ 35 x 25
- ❹ 14
- ❺ S. A. Bentounes
- ❻ BA printing office

Mediterranean Games Almeria 2005

The Almeria Mediterranean Games took place from 24 June to 3 July 2005. The lovely city of Almeria, a famous Andalusian seaside resort and capital of the province of the same name, has seen its name associated with the Mediterranean for many centuries. A Roman trading outpost, a military base of the time of the Muslim presence in Spain in general and in Andalusia in particular, it maintained privileged relations with the populations of the Mediterranean West, particularly with Algeria to which it is the closest Spanish city.

Fifty years after the organisation of the Mediterranean Games by Barcelona (1955), Almeria became the second Iberian city to host this four-year event which brings together athletes from 23 countries of the Mediterranean Basin. Concerned about meeting all the conditions capable of enabling the success of this great sporting event, the authorities of the province of Almeria devoted over 100 million euros for the success of this event which, over the editions, has seen the progressive participation of renowned athletes. Twenty-six Olympic disciplines are on the programme, including four water sports (swimming,

sailing, rowing and canoeing), which are the most symbolically followed as they are representative of the common denominator between all the participating countries: the Mediterranean.



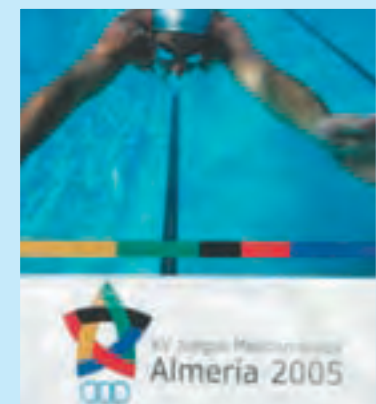
The Algerian swimmer Salim Ilès.

The Algerian Amar Addadi reelected to head up the IMGCC

On the fringe of the 2005 Mediterranean Games in Almeria, the congress of the International Mediterranean Games Committee (IMGCC) re-elected the Algerian Amar Addadi as its president. Mr Addadi devoted his term in office to the promotion of these regional games among the Mediterranean countries so that they enjoy the participation of the best athletes from each nation. His re-election is highly symbolic insofar as the applicant evaluation committee of the city of Almeria, which met in 1998, was presided over by Amar Addadi.

Almeria

Almeria is not only the closest Spanish city to Algeria, but it was also built by the Moors from Maghreb. Many vestiges prove the Muslim presence in this city, particularly Alcazaba de Almeria (the Casbah), built by Abderrahmane III, the Caliph of Cordoba, on the model of the Casbahs of the cities of Maghreb, the Puerta de Almedina, the city's main gate, today re-baptised Puerta de Purchena, the Calle de Almedina (street of the medina), the main street of the Muslim era, as well as Aljibes, the public water fountains and wells that were built there and divided into three aisles.



SUMMARY



SEARCH



Algerian poets of oral expression

Algeria has a heritage of popular poetry which is as rich as it is varied, both in Tamazight and in dialectal Arabic. However, a large, precious and rare part, remains oral, since it relies on word of mouth which often exposes it to being forgotten. Illustrious names have, over the centuries, left an indelible impression on the collective memory and continue to arouse interest and admiration from those who get close to their works.

Sidi Lakhdar Ben Khrouf (16th century)

He is one of the most famous Algerian poets. A centenarian, he devoted 80 years of his life to singing the Prophet (QSSSL), to the point that his entire work seemed to be exclusively devoted to him. He marked the mystical and religious life of the Dahra (West). Too poor to go on the pilgrimage, he had the extraordinary compensation of seeing the Prophet, the only object of his love, ninety-nine times in his dreams. Later, he swore that God's chosen one (QSSSL) had even accorded him the favour of coming to see him in reality. "Fil yaqdhwa wa layça fil manam" (in reality and not in a dream), he confirmed in a poem of two hundred verses which started "Ya tadj el anbiya el kram" (crown of the noble prophets).

Mohamed Ben M'sayeb (18th century)

He was the most famous city-dwelling poet of western Maghreb. Known above all for his love poems, he has also left very beautiful religious songs, the most famous one of which is Medh El Rassoul (QSSL) (hymn to the Prophet). He was to know the honours and successes deserved by his talent. He died in 1768 and is buried in Tlemcen.



- ❶ 10,00 Lakhdar Ben Khrouf
- 16th century
- ❷ 08/06/2005
- ❸ 30 x 40
- ❹ 14
- ❺ K. Krim
- ❻ BA printing office

1 0 7 3



- ❶ 15,00 Mohamed Ben M'sayeb
- 18th century
- ❷ 08/06/2005
- ❸ 30 x 40
- ❹ 14
- ❺ K. Krim
- ❻ BA printing office

1 0 7 4



- ❶ 20,00 Si Mohand U M'hand
- 19th century
- ❷ 08/06/2005
- ❸ 30 x 40
- ❹ 14
- ❺ K. Krim
- ❻ BA printing office

1 0 7 5



- ❶ 30,00 Aïssa El Djermouni
- 20th century
- ❷ 08/06/2005
- ❸ 30 x 40
- ❹ 14
- ❺ K. Krim
- ❻ BA printing office

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2005

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Si Mohand U M'hand (19th century)

An oral poet par excellence, Mohand U M'hand, a great walker, belonged to this race of travelling poets circulating their poetry along the paths they travelled, villages and towns. He was also a marginal poet, of this so clean marginality which made it popular and brought it closer extraordinarily to his own, of which he would say, better than anyone, the distress, the upheaval of values, the loss of certainties. He was, above all, one of the greats of the resistant Kayble poetry, refusing the colonial yoke, but who, being powerless, chose travelling, synonymous with insubordination.

Aïssa El Djermouni (20th century)

Aïssa Ben Rabah Merzougue, better known as Aïssa El Djermouni, was born in Sid R'ghiss (Oum El Bouaghi), in 1886. From a family of peasants with no land, from the tribe of the Ouled Amara (Djeramna), in his youth he experienced poverty, war and oppression. Illiterate, he sang everything he felt without composition, helped by the poets Boufrira, Sheikh Mekki Boukrissa and Hadj Djebbari. He starting singing around 1910, accompanied by his troop comprised of Hadj Mohamed Ben Zine, Miloud Guerichi (flautist) and Mohamed Ben Derradji (berrah), criss-crossing Algeria and Maghreb. He recorded two records in Tunis as well as a dozen others in Paris. He was to make more than thirty recordings, hundreds of works, as well as tens of public performances including one at Olympia (Paris) in 1937. He died in 1945, leaving behind him a rich heritage to Algerian song.



The “medh”

The “medh” (eulogy), a religious song, was baptised “chaâbi” in 1947 by the musicologist Safir El-Boudali. In Algeria, it was Sheikh Nador who was to have picked up and revived the heritage of the “melhoun”, which became the precursor of this musical method and which was launched by Sheikh El Hadj M’Hamed El Anka, master and creator of the genre.

The “chaâbi” is one of the most widespread musical genres in Maghreb. It is the popular derivation of the traditional music resulting from the Arabic-Andalusian culture. The word chaâbi can designate different musical styles, depending on the regions. In Algeria, the sounds and the meaning are not the same as those of other Maghreb countries.

Religious madih in Ghardaïa.



SUMMARY



SEARCH



World Day Against Drug Abuse



To inform, to raise awareness and to prevent have been the keywords of the World Day Against Drug Abuse. Open-door days, awareness raising campaigns, conferences and debates led by specialists and psychologists have been organised with the youth around the problem and dangers caused by the consumption and abuse of drugs.

In the last few years, Algeria has made the fight against this plague a national priority and a challenge to be taken up at all levels of the State.

A community policy, encompassing the listening units in the heart of the cities and districts has been put in place

in order to enable consumers to resume a normal life and to get rid of this dependency which gnaws at them. No family is sheltered from this evil, given that narcotics and barbiturates of all sorts are circulating in all milieus, even as far as to reach the educational structures.

On 9 June 1997, the National Office Against Drugs and Drug Abuse (ONLDT) was founded. It was officially set up in October 2002.

A public and administrative institution, the ONLDT spares no effort or resource in initiating information and awareness events in the milieus frequented by young people in order to eradicate this plague.

Narcotics

Narcotics are used to soothe pain in case of serious diseases, such as terminal cancer, or to fight against drug addiction under medical control. These are powerful analgesics derived from opiates. The best known are morphine, heroine and methadone. Narcotics act on the nervous system and soothe pain. In weak doses, they have a euphoriant effect. Narcotics reduce the ability to concentrate and coordinate. They induce mood irregularities which may degenerate into psychic problems and lead to dependency. Consumed in strong doses, they cause problems of awareness, respiratory depression or death. Their use has been prohibited in sport since 1967.



- ❶ 15,00
- ❷ 26/06/2005
- ❸ 35 x 25
- ❹ 14
- ❺ A. Kerbouche
- ❻ BA printing office

1 0 7 7



2005

2002-2007

50th anniversary of UGEMA



1 0 7 8

- ❶ 15,00
- ❷ 09/07/2005
- ❸ 25 x 35
- ❹ 14
- ❺ S. A. Bentounes
- ❻ BA printing office

The Union générale des étudiants musulmans algériens (General Union of Algerian Muslim Students) was founded during a congress held in Paris on 8 and 9 July 1955 by students instilled with the ideas and principles of the nationalistic movement of the time. These students included Belaïd Abdesselem, Ahmed Taleb El Ibrahimi, Mohamed Benyahia, Aïssa Messaoudi, Abdelhamid Mehri and Taleb Abderrahmane.

The Students Union aimed to put in place a national movement capable of defending the interests of students, of associating the intellectuals with the problems of their nation and of thwarting the colonial propaganda which stated that the Algerian Revolution was only the activity of a band of brigands.

In March 1956, UGEMA started its political activity by organising its second congress in Paris. The latter was crowned by the adoption of two resolutions: Algeria's independence without any condition and the opening of negotiations between the National Liberation Front and the colonial authorities. Faced with the refusal of the colonial authorities of these two resolutions, a general students' strike started on 19 June 1956. To gain its official recognition, UGEMA worked to be present in all international events: it became a delegate member at the 6th World Students Conference held in Colombo. Hence, Algerian Muslim students intensified their activities with the Swiss, Dutch, German, Italian, Chinese and American students unions, as well as with a few Arab capitals. The French administration did not remain inactive faced with

this activist spirit. On 28 July 1958, a decision to dissolve the Union was promulgated on the pretext that the Algerian students had moved away from their real objective and were acting under the influence of the National Liberation Front. The decision to dissolve UGEMA caused a general reprobation in the student milieus throughout the world. Several national and international organisations participated in the extraordinary meeting in London in April 1958 where the decision was taken, at the end of their meeting, to organise a week of solidarity with the Algerian students.



The student movement at the origin of the UGEMA

“We may say that the students' strike was a turning point in the commitment of the intelligentsia movement in the ranks of the Revolution. It was these educated elites who would take up positions of responsibility in the economy, diplomacy, leadership of the ANP and the administration in the aftermath of the independence. A lot of testimonies and works written on the role of the UGEMA (General Union of Maghreb Students) and its commitment to the national liberation movement will have given to the student and youth organisations, the frames of reference which will forever remain the symbol of this fighting youth, instilled with high humanistic ideas (...), at the time when, more than ever, the duty of memory calls out to us to immortalise the bloody actions of our freedom fight against the attempts to falsify and harm the dignity of the memory of all chouhada (fighters).”

[D' Boudjemaâ Haïchour, in the newspaper El Moudjahid of 28 June 2005.]



SUMMARY



SEARCH



The Tassili Cheetah

The cheetah is a great feline, the size of a panther, but also slender like a greyhound with long, slim legs. The head is small and rounded and ends in a short snout. The ears are short and round. The tail and the pale tawny pelt are speckled with full, dark brown spots.

Other particular signs also distinguish it: the deep thoracic cage, the haunches, the high shoulders as well as a dark black line running from the anterior angle of the eyes to the mouth, giving it a soft expression of very characteristic sadness.

After 90 to 95 days of gestation, at any time during the year, the female cheetah gives birth to two, three or four small, blind offspring with a grey blue pelt.

In Algeria, the cheetah probably populated the entire south of the country. It was regularly encountered in the mountainous regions of Central Sahara, particularly in the Tassili massifs where a few individuals were still noticed in the 19th century.

Today, this animal which has disappeared from many regions is becoming extinct further to the deterioration of its natural environment. Several factors are the cause of this: drought, installation of heavy infrastructures, overgrazing, intensification of hunting and illicit stalking, therefore causing the reduction of the vital space essential to the development of the species.

Currently, the Tassili cheetah is on the list of protected species. The situation is one of the most worrying and requires the initiation of urgent actions such as the



The Algerian Great South contains great natural and cultural riches.

creation of integral reserves inside the national parks: one in the Ahaggar park, and two in the Tassili N'Ajjer park. These reserves are relatively vast territories containing unique or specific resources.

They are rich in pasture lands, therefore in animal species constituting the main preys of the cheetah. The economic, legal and social sectors concerned are called upon to mobilise themselves in order to protect and bring back this exceptional animal into the region.

The Ahaggar Park

The Ahaggar National Park is located in the capital of the wilaya of Tamanrasset. Created by decree, on 3 November 1987, the Office du Parc national de l'Ahaggar (the Office of the Ahaggar National Park), a government-owned administrative institution, under the aegis of the Minister of Culture, has the main missions of protecting, conserving and promoting the wealth of the cultural heritage and the natural heritage of the Ahaggar, classed for this purpose for its archaeological, parietal, historic, faunistic, floristic, geological riches of national importance and landscapes of national and international importance.



1 0 7 9

- ❶ 15,00 Cheetah
- ❷ 20/07/2005
- ❸ 35 x 25
- ❹ 14
- ❺ A. Kerbouche
- ❻ BA printing office



1 0 8 0

- ❶ 30,00 Cheetah
- ❷ 20/07/2005
- ❸ 35 x 25
- ❹ 14
- ❺ A. Kerbouche
- ❻ BA printing office



2005

2002-2007



1 0 8 1

- ❶ 15,00
- ❷ 27/07/2005
- ❸ 25 x 35
- ❹ 14
- ❺ K. Krim
- ❻ BA printing office

World Summit on the Information Society

The information and communication technologies (ICT) are a major stake in the economic, social and cultural development in the world. They are increasingly used in all lines of business in developed countries. To make these technologies accessible to everyone, and to be able to use them wisely, and in accordance with the terms of the resolution 56/183, the General Assembly of the United Nations decided to hold, in December 2001, under the aegis of the International Telecommunications Union (ITU), a world summit on the information society, in two phases.

The first phase has already taken place in Geneva from 10 to 12 December 2003. It brought together at the highest level, Heads of State, directors of the telecommunications sector, non-governmental organisations and representatives of the media and civil society. This first meeting aimed to formulate in a perfectly clear

way a political desire and to take concrete measures to lay down the bases of an information society accessible to everyone.

The second phase of the summit, which will take place in Tunis from 16 to 18 November 2005, will have the objective of monitoring and implementing the declaration of principles and the action plan adopted in Geneva, and even drawing up and adopting appropriate documents in view of the consolidation of the process of the implementation of the information society. On the fringe of the second phase of the summit, parallel events will be organised. These will have the aim of encouraging a dynamic of partnership and promoting the business sector and sharing experiences in terms of building the information society.

Tunisia is already in the middle of preparing to offer the media the facilities required within the framework of the



During the World Summit on the Information Society.

A National Centre for Scientific and Technical Information

The missions of putting in a national scientific and technical information system and of developing sectoral and thematic networks and their connection to regional and international networks have been entrusted to the Research Centre on Scientific and Technical Information (CERIST). The activity of the CERIST rely on research and development in the domains of IT and documentary sciences, as well as services.

Other than the central office, the central has regional sites, liaison offices and regional documentation centres geographically distributed to the three main centres of the national territory. The CERIST is also an internet service provider. In fact, it was one of the first to introduce this in Algeria.



SUMMARY



SEARCH



summit. A press centre which can accommodate over a thousand journalists will be set up in the Palais du Kram where the works of the summit will be held. Apart from the working areas for the audiovisual press, the centre will include meeting, resting and eating areas.

In this context, and seizing the opportunity of this event, Algérie Poste will not fail to issue a commemorative postage stamp of this historic event in the domain of the ICT.

The 2004 Bucharest Universal Postal Union (UPU) congress gave, in its formulation of the world strategy for 2008, a specific treatment to the role of the post office in the information society.

Hence, the congress adopted two resolutions: the C25 and the C35/2005. The first deals with the involvement of the UPU bodies in the preparation of the World Summit on the Information Society I and II, whereas the second concerns the issuing of a postage stamp dedicated to the event. In the spirit of the UPU resolutions, the Arab Permanent Postal Commission, during its 12th session in Cairo (Egypt), from 18 to 20 April 2005, had on its agenda the need to stipulate a common approach, given the similarity of the problems with which the Arab countries are faced. However, the emergence of the

information societies in developing countries can only be effective through the manifestation of firm resolutions and strong signals from the States and the international institutions.



Vinton Cerf, the founding father of the internet.



Internet

Internet es un conjunto de redes de todos los tamaños interconectadas por el protocolo IP (Internet Protocol). El punto de partida de Internet fue ARPANET, es decir, una red de cuatro ordenadores que conectaba a los científicos del Ministerio de Defensa americano en agosto de 1969. Con independencia de todo objetivo militar, la red experimental ARPANET fue creada por ARPA (Advanced Research Projects Agency dependiente del DOD, Department of Defense) para conectar a cuatro institutos universitarios: el Stanford Institute, la Universidad de California, en Los Angeles, la Universidad de California, en Santa Barbara y la Universidad de Utah. En aquella época, la red ARPANET incluía algunas características fundamentales de la red actual: uno o varios nudos de la red pueden ser destruidos sin perturbar su funcionamiento; la comunicación entre máquinas se efectuaba sin una máquina central; los protocolos utilizados eran básicos.

Tim Berners-Lee, the inventor of the World Wide Web.



2005

2002-2007



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- ❶ 15,00
- ❷ 20/08/2005
- ❸ 25 x 35
- ❹ 14
- ❺ S. A. Bentounes
- ❻ BA printing office

50th anniversary of National Moudjahid Day

On 20 August 1955, under the command of the chahid fighter Youcef Zighout, leader of Zone II, attacks targeting the police stations, the gendarmerie barracks and the colonial farms were planned and launched throughout the entire North-Constantine region. These attacks aimed to significantly boost the Revolution in view of spreading it to the urban cities and large towns and to greatly strike the enemy's troops. They also succeeded in forcing the blockade imposed on the Aurès region and denying the French allegations which claimed that the events recorded here and there were little outlaw group actions. These operations furthermore coincided with the anniversary of the exile of Sultan Mohammed V, thus generating great solidarity between the peoples of the countries of Maghreb. However, the retort of the colonial authorities was of an unparalleled barbarity: a great campaign of repression and arrests was launched against civilian citizens, thus engendering more than ten thousand Algerian chahid fighters.

The operations of 20 August 1955 were crowned by major victories. They guaranteed the unity of the common future of Arab Maghreb and put the Algerian cause on the agenda of the United Nations. Finally, they confirmed that the Algerian Revolution was a popular revolution whose noble objective was the independence of the country.



Ferhat Abbas shakes the hand of an ALN soldier.

On 20 August 2005, M^r Abdelaziz Bouteflika, selected the city of Skikda to commemorate the uprising of 20 August 1955. He recalled the martyrs and placed down floral wreaths at the 20-August stadium and at the Place des Martyrs. He also attended the opening of a conference devoted to this historic event. This commemoration is the opportunity to recall the exactions of the coloniser at the time when, in France, the law of 23 February 2005 glorified the role of colonial France.

Moudjahidine medals

Other than the medals of the National Liberation Army and of the resistance, the decree no. 84-310 of 25 October 1984 defined the technical characteristics of the moudjahidine medals, their distinctive insignia and notification certificates showing the awarding of these medals to the martyrs, the seriously wounded and war cripples. The nomination is declared by decree. In general, the wearing of any medal or decoration awarded for civil or military acts is mandatory during official ceremonies organised on the occasion of a national or religious feast day. The moudjahidine medals, in the same way as the insignia and ribbons of the National Order of Merit, impose, in all places and in all circumstances, deference and respect.



SUMMARY



SEARCH



International Year of Sport and Physical Education

Sport is a universal language. It has the power to bring together men and women, regardless of their origin, their social environment, their religious conviction or their economic situation. Promoting physical education and the playing of sport is the best way ever to fight against often debilitating diseases and to lead a harmonious life. The International Year of Sport and Physical Education, celebrated in September this year throughout the world, not only commemorates an event, but above all raises the awareness of the different fringes of the population on

the importance of physical education and of playing sport. This commemoration mostly aims to raise international awareness for quality physical education able to respond to the educational needs, to tolerance and to the reinforcement of ethical values. Hence, Algérie Poste gives importance to the physical and moral well-being of people through its contribution to the issuing of a philatelic stamp on the International Year of Physical Education and Sport which will show Algeria's commitment to the education for all process.



- ❶ 30,00
- ❷ 14/09/2005
- ❸ 25 x 35
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- ❺ M. Boutine
- ❻ BA printing office

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The role of sport is fully recognised

The year 2005 has been dedicated to sport and physical education by the 58th session of the General Assembly of the United Nations which put on its agenda a question entitled "Sport for peace and development" and a subsidiary question: "The International Year of Sport and Physical Education". The UN has noted the recommendations of the round table of Ministers of Physical Education and Sport, held in Paris in January 2003, in which the latter stated they were resolved to ensure that the role of physical education and sport is fully recognised and promoted.



The Athens Declaration

The Athens Declaration, which crowned the 4th International Conference of Ministers and Senior Officials Responsible for Physical Education and Sport (MINEPS IV) and took place from 6 to 8 December 2004 in Athens, highlighted the expansion of physical education and sport which is one of the most effective means of improving, in particular, health, hygiene and the prevention of HIV/AIDS, the general well-being of populations and particularly of young people. The declaration emphasised that physical activities are an essential instrument in the fight against inequalities and social plagues, such as the use of drugs, which affect all modern societies to varying degrees.



2005

2002-2007



1 0 8 4

- ① 10,00 Lighthouse Fort – Algiers
- ② 21/09/2005
- ③ 35 x 25
- ④ 14
- ⑦ A. Kerbouche
- ⑧ BA printing office



1 0 8 5

- ① 15,00 Cap Matifou Fort – Algiers
- ② 21/09/2005
- ③ 35 x 25
- ④ 14
- ⑦ A. Kerbouche
- ⑧ BA printing office



1 0 8 6

- ① 30,00 Santa Cruz Fort – Oran
- ② 21/09/2005
- ③ 35 x 25
- ④ 14
- ⑦ A. Kerbouche
- ⑧ BA printing office

Algeria's Forts

The Lighthouse Fort (bordj El Manar)

Bordj El Manar would have been built by Andalusians at the end of the 15th century on the farthest west islet to act as a lighthouse. Modified several times over different historic events, at the start of the 19th century this tower ended up being the most important work of the port. It was on it that the lighthouse was erected. This round fortification (60m in diameter), with 4 opening floors and protected by a 5m wide moat, contains a cistern and a powder store.

Cap Matifou Fort (bordj Tamentfoust)

This fort was built by Ramdhan Agha in 1661 under the reign of Ismail Pacha. It underwent developments in 1685 after the French bombardments led by Duquesne in 1682 and 1683. The bordj was octagonal in shape and its wall reached 9m high with a slight slope at the end. Access to

this fort surrounded by a moat was done via a wooden bridge. This fort had 22 canon rooms: one on the side where the gate is a three on each of the seven others. These rooms ensured the protection of the flank and the road.

Santa Cruz Fort (bordj El Djebel)

This fort was built by the Spanish at the top of the Sidi Aïdour mountain, above the Saint-Grégoire fort. The name Santa Cruz was given to it to perpetuate the memory of the last governor of Oran. The chroniclers give different dates as to the creation of this work. Given the importance of its location which overlooks the city and its port, this fort was armed with 300 canons. In 1708, the bey Bouchelaghem subjected this fort to intensive bombardment and reduced its 112 occupants to slavery. The Santa Cruz fort was renovated by the Spanish in 1738, under the authority of General Vallejo. After the French occupation in 1830, this fort experienced a revival and was renamed Sainte-Croix.

Restoration of the Santa Cruz Fort

The Ministry of Culture has devoted a package of thirty million dinars for the restoration and promotion of the Santa Cruz Fort. The Ministry has set itself as a priority the quality and the conformity of the restoration of this jewel of the architecture of the era and glory of the Oran heritage, built by the Spanish in the 16th century to defend themselves against the attacks of the Algerian resistance. The project is monitored by high ranking experts. The restoration works include the water-proofing, the restoring of the rainwater collection system and the putting in place of the fort's main gate.



SUMMARY



SEARCH



Referendum of 29 September 2005 Draft Charter for Peace and National Reconciliation

Throughout its history, Algeria has experienced a series of fights led by its people to defend their freedom and their dignity. These fights contributed to reinforcing the unity of the Algerian people, to instilling in them high moral and spiritual values and enabling them to break up any attempts which targeted their division, their deculturation and their depersonalisation.

Hence, thanks to the supreme sacrifice made by one and a half million chouhada fighters who died in action, Algeria was able to put an end to the enemy oppressor, adding, through this victory, a new page to its secular past. Given that our country is an important partner on the international scene, it had to uphold its rights and its interests and ensure these were respected. These are the same rights and interests that were scoffed at for a decade, further to the deviation which struck its paroxysm by criminal attacks which targeted the suppression of what the people had gained and the shaking up of the foundations of its State. These attacks sowed the seeds of discord

which affected the goods, the people and even their honour. In spite of everything, Algeria has been able to overcome this tragedy considered as a dark period in its history. The merit is that of its people who fought crime in all its forms.

Today, the Algerian people owe all those who died as martyrs the fact of the existence of the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria. They are also aware of the importance of peace and reconciliation for the achievement of the economic and social development objectives and of the political stability of the country.

In the attempt to establish peace and safety, we have to promote and contribute with conviction to the success of national reconciliation. This latter is capable of healing the wounds generated by the national tragedy.

National reconciliation, it should be recalled, was the first beneficial work of the President of the Republic, Mr Abdelaziz Bouteflika.



A shared will.



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- ❷ 29/09/2005
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- ❺ BA printing office



2005

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From civil concord to national reconciliation, this is the Algeria which has become reconciled with itself to take up the major challenges which await it and to take up the legitimate place it has on the international plan.

Before being followed and made a reality by the Charter for peace and national reconciliation, the law on civil concord was the first stage of an approach which had to be completed.

National reconciliation is a pressing and promising expectation. Supporting the policy which underlies this reconciliation, means encouraging all the components of the people to put in more effort to ensure that Algeria survives.

The adoption of the draft Charter for Peace and National Reconciliation will enable us to implement the necessary

measures for the achievement of a real cohesion of Algerians in the perspective of global development.

By approving this charter, it is the people who express their desire to adopt reconciliation. In other words, to cooperate in the reinforcement of their nation's unity, their personality and their identity and of preserving their noble values.

However, it is the responsibility of citizens who have suffered greatly to measure the notion of national reconciliation at its fair value. This is a notion which is essential to the progress and prosperity of our country.

So, we all have to keep ourselves closely alongside the President of the Republic to relentlessly work to promote the culture of forgiveness, peace and dialogue within the framework of national reconciliation.



For Algeria.



An aspiration for peace.

A challenge of high moral standing

“The national reconciliation is a challenge of high moral standing calling upon our faith and our patriotism; we must therefore prepare ourselves for it.

For my part, I have, throughout these long years, invested my faith of belief, but also my loyalty to my companions, the glorious chouhada freedom fighters with whom I took the oath not only to win back our national independence, but also, and above all, to build the Algeria they dreamed of and for which they have sacrificed themselves. I thank God Almighty for seeing the Algerian people share this same desire which will enable us to effectively accomplish the national reconciliation.

This desire does not mean forgetting our sufferings, or denying our sacrifices. It represents, in its noblest of forms, our aspiration for peace and our national cohesion guaranteeing our unity; this unity without which our national future will forever remain compromised and exposed to certain perils.”

[Extract from Abdelaziz Bouteflika's speech, 14 August 2005.]



SUMMARY



SEARCH



Regaining of national sovereignty over the RTA

On 28 October 1962, national sovereignty over Radio-Télévision algérienne was regained. In the hope of hindering the continuation of broadcasting, the French authorities gave their employees the order to leave the company. However, Algeria was able to continue the broadcasting of its programmes, thus succeeding in taking up a great challenge.

28 October 1962 constitutes a decisive turning point in the process related to the accomplishment of the regaining of national sovereignty. Hence, it is the symbol of a great desire for liberation from the colonial yoke, as is shown by the confidence placed in the Algerian competences.

These were the same competences which succeeded in hoisting the national standard and waving it in the wind over the building of the institution of Radio-Télévision algérienne. As of that day, the company made its way by supporting the development efforts undertaken in the aftermath of the independence. Indeed, this company has



Headquarters of the National Television Company (ENTV).

become a feature of union between society and the great changes it underwent. nclosed text.



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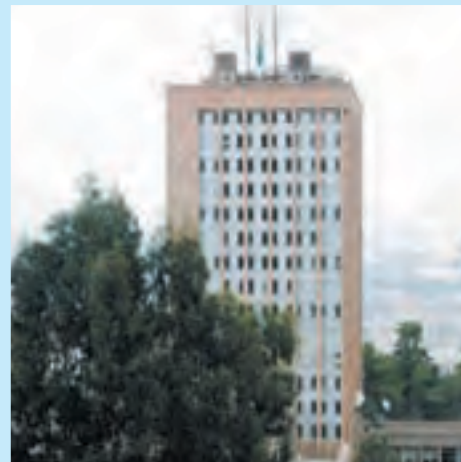
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- ❺ S. A. Bentounes
- ❻ BA printing office

The modern communication age

By significantly equipping itself, by participating in state-of-the-art experiments, such as the satellite exchange systems for the African region and the information and programme exchange system between the Arab and European countries, and by forming new generations of technicians with knowledge of the new technologies, the RTA, in the year 1982, had fully entered into the modern communication age. This modernisation was also to lead to a revision of the structure.

In 1986, the RTA was structured into four independence bodies - radio (ENRS), broadcasting (TDA), audiovisual production (ENPA) and television (ENTV).

In 1991, the ENTV became a government-owned industrial and commercial institution.



Canal Algérie

Canal Algérie was founded in 1994. This channel is designed to be “a cultural link with the Algerian community living abroad, more specifically in Europe, and is associated with the dialogue and exchange between the cultures and the civilisations.” Canal Algérie “also tends to interest and attract the foreign audience concerned by the development of the situation in Algeria, particularly in the political and economic domains”. It is “a generalist channel falling within the remit of the Entreprise nationale de télévision (ENTV – the Algerian National Television Company) and offering a range of diversified programmes combining information, culture, entertainment and sport.”



2005

2002-2007

Personal objectives of Emir Abdelkader



1089

- ❶ 15,00 Saddle
- ❷ 01/11/2005
- ❸ 35 x 25
- ❹ 14
- ❺ S. A. Bentounes
- ❻ BA printing office



1090

- ❶ 30,00 Boots
- ❷ 01/11/2005
- ❸ 35 x 25
- ❹ 14
- ❺ S. A. Bentounes
- ❻ BA printing office



1091

- ❶ 40,00 Waistcoat
- ❷ 01/11/2005
- ❸ 25 x 35
- ❹ 14
- ❺ S. A. Bentounes
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1092

- ❶ 50,00 Seal
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- ❻ BA printing office

All those who were close to Emir Abdelkader, from Léon Roches, who was his secretary from 1837 to 1839, to Si Kaddour Ben Rouila, the soldier-poet who was wounded in Algiers in 1930 and who joined Abdelkader to be his personal secretary, recognise in the Emir his humility. The testimonies of historians and other persons close to him reveal his modesty: "His costume was simple, a cotton shirt, a woollen gandoura tunic on top, a white, fine woollen hat fixed in place by a camel-hair string around his head and a white burnous sometimes covered with a brown burnous. The only decoration he had was a rope of beads which he counted out when whispering his prayers. He always wore the national costume and had banned his men from decorating their clothes." "El Hadj Abdelkader, testifies Si Kaddour Ben Rouila, eats very plainly. He is always dressed simply. He is polite with everyone. He is noble but does not show it.

He is very honest and never wants to take anything for himself from the Public Treasury. He gives justice to the humblest of Muslims. His justice is both gentle and strict. He is not lenient with anyone who has committed a serious mistake and he would punish his son if he were in the same situation."

Captain Saint-Hippolyte, who visited Emir Abdelkader in Mascara, was very impressed to the point of not being able to prevent himself from giving his unreserved feelings in a letter he sent to the Governor General Droue d'Erlon: "The Emir is a remarkable man. He is in a moral situation which is unknown in civilised Europe. He is a being that is removed from most things in this world; personal interest does not guide him; the love of wealth is unknown to him; he is only attached to the earth with regards the execution of the wishes of the Almighty, of whom he is only the instrument."



The Emir's house

Previously the residence of the bey of Miliana, to the west of Algiers, the residence of Emir Abdelkader – "Dar Al Amir" (house of the Emir) -, is of Moorish style and occupies an area of 2,624m².

After being the subject of restoration works, the Emir's house, which was deprived of any decorative ornament from the era (ceramics, woodwork, plaster, etc.) was arranged as a museum in 1997 and includes several exhibition rooms on ethnography, Roman antiquities, the popular resistance, the Zaccar mines and the National Liberation War. Miliana is also home to the mausoleums of Sidi Belkacem and Sidi El Hadli whose architectural value enhances the cultural heritage of the town.



SUMMARY



SEARCH



Miguel de Cervantes 1547-1616

Miguel de Cervantes Saavedra was born on 29 September 1547 in the small town of Alcalá, about thirty kilometres from Madrid. The son of a modest doctor, he grew up in the middle of a large family. When he was still a student in Madrid in 1568, he published a few poems to the memory of the Queen of Spain. In 1569, he left for Rome and the following year, he entered the service of Cardinal Giulio Acquaviva. Intoxicated with heroic dreams, he then joined a regiment of the Spanish army, based in Naples. In 1571, he took part in the naval Battle of Lepanto against the Turks, during which he lost his left hand, which earned him the nickname of “Lepanto’s one-armed man”.

In September 1575, as he was returning to Spain, Cervantes was captured by Barbary pirates and taken into captivity towards Algeria. He thus remained a prisoner



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Cervantes' cave in Algiers

A cave located in Algiers was used, in 1577, as a refuge by Miguel de Cervantes, the most prestigious of Spanish writers. The site housing the cave is comprised of 4 distinct parts: the cave, preserved in a state close to its original one, the shelter which gives the illusion of continuity with the cliff, the top part which looks like a magnificent balcony giving a fairytale view over the Bay of Algiers, and the esplanade developed in the past to facilitate the access to the site with, in the middle, a stele erected in 1887 as tribute to the captive of Algiers.

The cave, the symbol of the experience and the universal work of Cervantes, whose famous book “Don Quixote” is considered to be one of the most translated books in the world, is located in a humid zone and, hence, has undergone alterations of various origins, particularly aggravated by the presence of vegetations and the effect of the water on the walls. Restoration works are planned here.



2005

2002-2007

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for five years and attempted to escape from Oran and Algiers on several occasions. He would only be ransomed and released on 24 October 1580, for 500 gold King of Spain ecus. It should be noted that the Algiers Regency, recognising the quality and value of this person, allowed him to benefit from a system of favour and, in spite of his attempts to escape, the dey of Algiers had always shown him consideration, even though he was condemned to 5 years of imprisonment. It was in a cave near the shore to the east of Algiers that he found a short time of refuge during his 1579 escape. Cervantes was 33 when he returned to Spain. The exceptional courage he had shown during these years spent in the service of the country and during his Algerian adventure did not enable him to find a job within a family of nobility. He then devoted himself to writing between 1582 and 1585 and produced poems and plays which have almost all disappeared today. In Madrid, he frequented the literary milieus. Hence, he gained a certain amount of notoriety thanks to a pastoral novel, "La Galatea", whose story starts in Algiers, but was not, however, able to live from his writing. On 12 December 1584, he married the daughter of an owner of Esquivias.

He was given modest governmental positions such as the supply of the invincible Armadá fleet or the collection of taxes. He was suspected, in the performing of his last function, of embezzlement and was imprisoned by the authorities on several occasions. It was during his period of detention that he thought up the story of an

errant knight in quest of superb exploits. This story gave rise to a short story whose first part was published in 1605 under the title "The Ingenious Hidalgo Don Quixote of La Mancha".

Eight years later, Cervantes published "Exemplary Novels", a collection of twelve short stories, and in 1614, he wrote "The Journey to Parnassus" which is probably his most intimate text. This work was followed, in 1615, with the second part of "Don Quixote". Finally, giving in to the heroic dreams of his youth, four days before dying, Cervantes completed a novel of fantastic chivalrousness. Miguel de Cervantes died in Madrid on Saturday, 23 April 1616 and was buried at the convent of the Calle del Humilladero.



Korean translation of Don Quixote.

Alcala

The contribution of Alcalá de Henares to mankind's intellectual development is shown through the masterpiece of his most famous son, Miguel de Cervantes Saavedra, Don Quixote.

Alcala was the world's first planned university city, founded by Cardinal Jiménez de Cisneros at the start of the 16th century.

It is the model of the Civitas Dei (City of God), an ideal urban community which the Spanish missionaries exported to the Americas, and that of the universities of Europe and elsewhere.

This Spanish city was the first one designed and built solely as a centre for a university, and would be used as a model for other academic centres in Europe and in the Americas.

The concept of an ideal city, the City of God, was for the first time recorded in practice in Alcala, from which it would spread throughout the entire world.



Statue of Don Quixote in Alcala.



SUMMARY



SEARCH



Public destruction of stockpiles of anti-personnel mines

On 24 November 2004, in the central Polygon of the air of Hassi Bahbah (wilaya of Djelfa), falling within the remit of the 1st Military Region, the President of the Republic, the commander in chief of the armed forces, Minister of National Defence, made the solemn public launch of an operation to destroy 3,030 anti-personnel mines.

He thus inaugurated a series of 12 operations aiming to destroy 150,050 mines representing the total stockpile of anti-personnel mines held by the National Popular Army, in accordance with the relevant provisions of article 4 of the Ottawa Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-personnel Mines and on their Destruction. Less than a year later, a ceremony for the completion of these operations was held on the same site, enabling Algeria to fulfil its conventional obligations ahead of time. 150,050 anti-personnel mines will therefore be added to the 30,000,000 already neutralised throughout the world, making this destruction a humanitarian work which follows in the wake of the efforts already put in by Algeria in the domain of humanitarian de-mining in the aftermath of its independence.



Anti-personnel mines kill and maim hundreds of people a year.



1094

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- ❺ S.A.Bentounes
- ❻ BA printing office

A shared victory with the entire world's peoples

It was the President of the Republic, Mr Abdelaziz Bouteflika, who, on 20 November 2005, launched the final public destruction operation of stockpiles of anti-personnel mines. During the speech he gave on this occasion, the President of the Republic stated: "This is a victory which we share with the entire world's peoples. We want this destructive evil to be eradicated for good and for the Ottawa Convention to be respected by everyone. We want this weapon to be forever banished from all arsenals in the world so that our world is totally exempt of mines."

The Ottawa Convention

The Diplomatic Conference on an International Total Ban on Anti-Personnel Land Mines adopted, on 18 September 1997 in Oslo, the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-personnel Mines and on their Destruction. The treaty was opened for signature in Ottawa on 3 and 4 1997, then at the headquarters of the United Nations, in New York.

This convention is driven by the determination of the Signatory States to put an end to the sufferings and losses of human lives caused by the anti-personnel mines which kill or maim hundreds of people, mostly innocent, defenceless civilians, particularly children, hinder the economic reconstruction and development, prevent the repatriation of refugees and displaced persons on the territory and have other serious consequences for years after being put in place.



2005

2002-2007



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World AIDS Day

On the occasion of World AIDS Day, Algeria, just like every year, has given a lot of attention to this event. Meetings and conferences multiplied throughout the national territory in order to enable Algerians to realise the extent of the disease of the century. A study carried out by the services of the National Gendarmerie revealed 767 cases of AIDS in Algiers in 2005. In the month of September, it reported 1,868 cases.

The statistics show that the wilaya of Oran is the most affected by the disease with 129 new cases in September. The main causes of the propagation of AIDS in Algeria are unprotected sexual relations and the consumption of drugs by injection. Illegal immigration is also a decisive factor, facilitating the propagation of HIV from one country to another, which is why Algeria has committed to fighting against this phenomenon.

For this day, the UNAIDS, in collaboration with the World Health Organisation (WHO), has issued a special report on the evolution of the epidemic in the world. The Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome has caused the death of over 25 million people since its identification in 1981, which makes it one of the most devastating diseases of the entire history of mankind.

In spite of increasingly improved access to antiretroviral treatments and to medical treatment in several regions

of the world, AIDS nevertheless killed 3.1 million people in 2005, over half a million of which were children.

Less than one in five people exposed to the risk of HIV infection has access to basic prevention services, according to a UNAIDS report (2004). In people living with HIV, only one in ten has had a test.



The African continent is hit very hard by the AIDS epidemic



AIDS in the world

The UNAIDS/WHO report of November 2006 indicates that the infection rates reduced in certain countries in 2005, but the overall tendency still reflects an increase in transmission. The number of people living with HIV/AIDS in the world amounted to 39.5 million, i.e. 37.2 million adults, of which 17.7 million are women, and 2.3 million children under the age of 15. 24.7 million people suffering from AIDS live in Sub-Saharan Africa, 7.8 million in South and South East Asia, 1.7 million in Latin America, 1.7 million in Western Europe and Central Asia, 1.4 million in North America, 750,000 in East Asia, 740,000 in Eastern and Central Europe, 460,000 in North Africa and the Middle East, 250,000 in the Caribbean and 81,000 in Oceania.



SUMMARY



SEARCH



Numidian kings

After a succession of foreign civilisations, the Numidians, indigenous inhabitants of North African, created the first powerful State of their history in the 2nd century BC. Numidia was then divided into two kingdoms: that of the Massyles to the east, and of the Masaesyles to the west.

Ptolemy (23-40 AD)

The only son of Juba II and Cleopatra Selene, he succeeded his father in the year 23 AD and was the last Numidian king. Ptolemy was killed by Emperor Caius Caesar, known as Caligula, who took possession of his fortune and his slaves, which led to the revolt of the Mauretians under the order of an emancipated slave of Ptolemy, Aedemon. This revolt lasted more than three years.

Syphax (220-203 BC)

King of the Masaesyles in 213 BC, of which Siga was the first capital, Syphax participated in the Second Punic War (218-201 BC). Rome as well as Carthage sought to reconcile with Syphax and each to attract him to their camp. He chose Carthage after his marriage with Sophonisba, daughter of Hasdrubal.

The Romans preferred his adversary Massinissa who fought him and took possession of the second capital Cirta. Syphax died in Rome in 203 BC.



The Massyles and the Masaesyles

The Massyles occupied the east of Petite Kabylie in Algeria, current-day Tunisia and Libya as far as Tripoli. Their capital was Cirta, current-day Constantine, and their King was Gaia, father of Massinissa.

The Masaesyles occupied the centre and west of Algeria and the east of Morocco (Tingitane). Their capital was Siga, near Oran, and their King was Syphax.

All Numidians were allies of the Carthaginians (Phoenicians installed since the 8th century), and fought with them, both in Italy and in Spain. Rome attempted to make separate alliances with the Massyles and the Masaesyles.

The Berber peoples of Atlantic Morocco were called the Mauri or Mauretani. They were not part of the Numidians.



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- ❶ 15,00 Ptolemy
- ❷ 14/12/2005
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- ❺ S. A. Bentounes
- ❻ BA printing office



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- ❶ 30,00 Syphax
- ❷ 14/12/2005
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- ❹ 14
- ❺ S. A. Bentounes
- ❻ BA printing office





SUMMARY



SEARCH



Fantasia



SUMMARY



SEARCH



2006

2002-2007



1098

- ❶ 30,00 Algérie
Poste's headquarters
- ❷ 14/01/2006
- ❸ 35 x 25
- ❹ 14
- ❺ S. A. Bentounes
- ❻ BA printing office

Algérie Poste's headquarters

On 14 January 2006, Algérie Poste is celebrating the fourth anniversary of its creation as a government-owned industrial and commercial institution (EPIC).

The result of the restructuring of the Ministry of Post and Telecommunications further to the law no. 2000-03 of 5 August 2000, Algérie Poste was created by executive decree no. 2002-43 of 14 January 2002.

Based at the former headquarters of the Ministry of Post and Telecommunications in Algiers, whose offices had become too small, Algérie Poste had to build new headquarters to fulfil its missions and quickly develop its new activities.

The board of directors of the government-owned institution decided upon a building that would be large enough for the activities of a company focussed firmly on the future.

Located in Bab Ezzouar, about twenty kilometres from the centre of Algiers, over an area of 6,025m² and close to the international airport Houari-Boumediène, these new headquarters are of a modern architectural design, made of glass and steel, with harmonious, light lines, in an imposing style.

The new headquarters are an intelligent building with facades made of curtain walls and modern materials, and large mesh screen walls, restoring the Mediterranean and oriental style. The building is comprised of a diamond-shaped block enabling each floor to have easy distribution and easy accesses to the different departments and offices.



Model of the new headquarters of Algérie in Bab Ezzouar.

This block of an area of 10,415m² (excluding the car park) includes a sixteen-storey building, broken down as follows: a ground floor reserved for reception, catering areas, etc.; a 400-seat amphitheatre; twelve storeys; three basements reserved for 325-place car parks. This building of 435 offices is completed by modern layouts which respond to the needs and comfort of visitors and employees. Spacious and functional, the new building, the work of performing companies, is well placed by its location to satisfy the needs of Algérie Poste for many years. Its handover, according to the contractual timeframes, is expected for the year 2008.

A three-level organisation

Algérie Poste's organisation structure is built on three levels: the general management which ensures the management of the company, comprised of seven operational departments and six research departments; the operational departments which include the postal services, finance and accounts, the financial postal services, IT, the sales and marketing department, human resources and the general resources; the research departments which are in charge of communication, legal matters and international relations, strategy, planning and organisation, quality management, heritage and, finally, audit and management.



SUMMARY



SEARCH



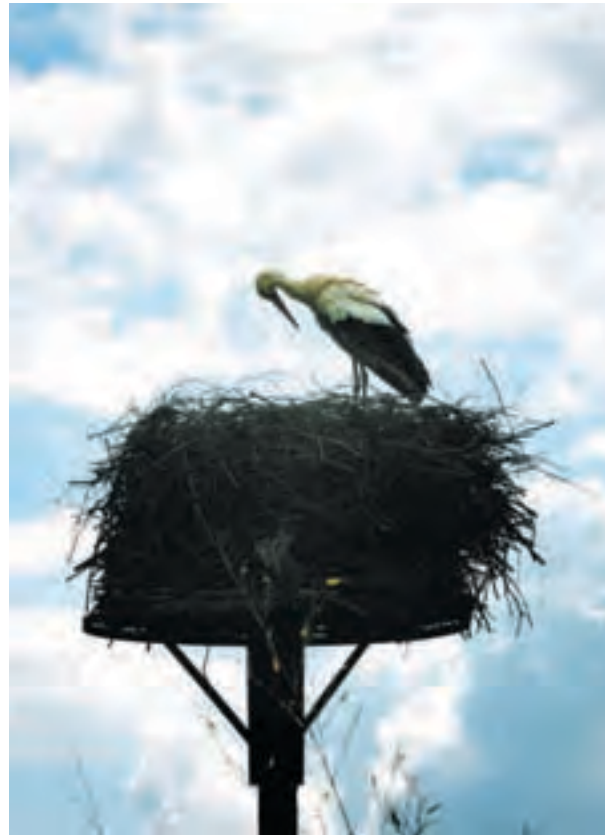
Wading birds

White stork *Ciconia ciconia*

This is one of the largest waders. It is recognised by its long beak, red feet, large neck, short tail and its black and white plumage. It has an imposing appearance, with its size reaching 102cm. This stork lives in the cultivated countryside and in the wetlands. It nests on houses, in towers or on large trees. This species has progressively evolved since its numbers have increased from 1,375 couples in 1993 to 3,500 couples in 2000. The concentration of this wader is very large in the Tell region where 75% of the population is located in the east of the country. The southern-most nesting region is in Béchar. The storks are generally quiet, but whistle when they are bothered. The stork rests its long beak on its neck, adopting a very curious position to sleep. At night, it rests on a few high ledges and feeds on reptiles, frogs and insects.

Black stork *Ciconia nigra*

Considered as a fleeting visitor, it differs from the white stork through its black plumage, with the exception of the stomach which is white. Immature, these storks are more brown than black, particularly on the head and neck. Their size is 97cm. In the migration period, they frequent the isolated places and nest on trees or on rocks. The recent growth in European nester numbers increases the opportunities of seeing them, particularly in the wetlands of the North-West. Individuals cross Algeria by its far west region (Tindouf) to hibernate in tropical Africa. This wader feeds in the swamps of wooded areas. It is less sociable than the white stork, but noisier.



Taxonomy

The word “taxonomy” designates the science of laws for categorising living beings. In the beginning, birds were categorised in accordance with their physical appearance, based on their size, their morphology and the colour of their feathers.

The development of scientific methods has given rise to the development of more rigorous techniques and the system of categorising birds has become very sophisticated.

Taxonomy has benefited from scientific discoveries made in the domains of biology, palaeontology, ecology, physiology, ethology and from the analysis of proteins and DNA.



1 0 9 9

- ❶ 10,00 *Ciconia ciconia*
- ❷ 25/01/2006
- ❸ 30 x 40
- ❹ 14
- ❺ S. A. Bentounes
- ❻ BA printing office



1 1 0 0

- ❶ 15,00 *Ciconia nigra*
- ❷ 25/01/2006
- ❸ 30 x 40
- ❹ 14
- ❺ S. A. Bentounes
- ❻ BA printing office



1 1 0 1

- ❶ 20,00 *Platalea leucoradia*
- ❷ 25/01/2006
- ❸ 30 x 40
- ❹ 14
- ❺ S. A. Bentounes
- ❻ BA printing office



1 1 0 2

- ❶ 30,00 *Grus grus*
- ❷ 25/01/2005
- ❸ 30 x 40
- ❹ 14
- ❺ S. A. Bentounes
- ❻ BA printing office



2006

2002-2007

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Common crane

Grus grus

This is an elegant bird, with long legs and neck. Its head, its throat and the ends of its wings are black. This species is characterised by a white strip going from the cheek to the base of the neck. The top of its head is red. A tuft of ornamental feathers hides its tail. The young crane is darker with a brownish head and neck.

The common crane lives in the large swamps and wetlands. In winter, it also frequents dry milieus. It hibernates some years in thousands by concentrating particularly in El Tarf, Relizane and in the sebkha of Oran. A few dozens hibernate in Boughezoul and on the High Plateaus. The nuptial dance of the cranes is certainly one of the most extraordinary shows put on by the birds. The common crane feeds particularly on plants. It is a very unsociable migratory bird.



White spoonbill

Platalea leucorodia

The white spoonbill is quite a rare wader. Its silhouette and its size are those of the white heron, only differing from this genus through its long black beak in the form of a spoon at the end. The adult has an orangey pectoral band and, in the spring, a long, orangey yellow occipital crest. The white spoonbill measures 86cm. This bird is found in freshwater and nests in colonies in trees, bushes, and in the rocky massifs of swampy lands.

Recent observations are sporadic and come from Kharouba, Réghaïa and Boughezoul. The white spoonbill is a quiet water bird.



Protection of the slender-billed curlew

In 1994, Algeria became a signatory of the Memorandum Agreement on conservation measures for the slender-billed curlew. These measures are imposed by the fact that the entire population of this species has been reduced and is on the verge of extinction. The population of slender-billed curlew lives in a small reproduction area and, on the hibernation zones' route and migrates over a dispersed journey which crosses the territories of numerous States of the distribution range. Hunting and the loss of its habitats contribute to the persistent numerical decline of the slender-billed curlew.



SUMMARY



SEARCH



Winter Olympic Games

Turin 2006

Whereas the Summer Olympic Games included, from the start, a few disciplines related to ice (figure skating in the 1908 Olympic Games in London, ice hockey in the 1920 Antwerp Games), Count Clary and the Marquis of Polignac, representatives of France at the International Olympic Committee (ICO), proposed, during the 1921 session in Lausanne, the organisation of games including winter sports on the fringe of the Olympic Games proper. After a debate, the IOC adopted the idea and decided upon the creation of Winter Olympic Games whose disciplines were specific to the season with snow

and ice as media. The first Winter Olympics took place in 1924 in Chamonix, France. Up until 1992, the Winter Olympics took place in the month of January of the Olympic year, i.e. six months before the Summer Olympics, but it was decided to space them out by two years as of 1994, in order to make a clear distinction between the two large Olympic meetings. From 10 to 26 January 2006, Turin is hosting the 20th Winter Olympics with ten Olympic sports on the programme: biathlon, bobsleigh, curling, ice hockey, luge, figure skating, speed skating, skiing, skeleton and snowboarding.



- ❶ 15,00
- ❷ 01/02/2006
- ❸ 35 x 25
- ❹ 14
- ❺ S. A. Bentounes
- ❻ BA printing office

1 1 0 3

Two Algerians at Turin

Algeria was represented at the Turin Winter Olympics by two athletes, Christelle Laura Douibi in the downhill and Super-G (alpine skiing) events, and Noureddine Maurice Bentoumi, in the 50km free discipline (cross-country skiing). The two Algerian representatives were born and lived in France. Douibi, born on 4 November 1985, successfully finished the downhill event in spite of an injury. She is the only African athlete to have participated in these games and was Algeria's standard-holder during the opening ceremony. As for Bentoumi, he did not finish the 50km free event final.

The Olympic Museum

In 2006, the Olympic Museum, located in Lausanne in Switzerland, added to its collections through donations, purchases, deposits and legacies. The year was prosperous as the collection was marked by two major events, the 20th Winter Olympics in Turin and the 12th Olympic Collectors World Fair in Lausanne, during which the museum worked on the trade method. In the year 2006, 1,406 objects, 7,235 images, 2,700 hours of films, 1,372 books and 3,000 archive files were collected. A real written and visual memory of the Olympic Games, the Olympic Museum demonstrates the role of the Olympic Games from the dawn of time up until modern times.

View of the Olympic Museum of sanne.



2006

2002-2007



1 1 0 4

- ❶ 15,00
- ❷ 24/02/2006
- ❸ 25 x 35
- ❹ 14
- ❺ S. A. Bentounes
- ❻ BA printing office

50th anniversary of the UGTA

“The founding [of the UGTA], in 1956, would be a turning point in the saga of our Liberation fight from which Algerian workers, already numerous in the ranks of the National Liberation Army, decided to establish the union in favour of fighting for independence.

As this would also be the case with other components of our society, particularly students and traders, this strategic evolution, implemented upon the initiative of the National Liberation Front, achieved its objectives. Indeed, the founding of the Union générale des travailleurs algériens (UGTA – General Union of Algerian Workers) confirmed the autonomy of decision-making and action of our Revolution which, rich with the generous solidarity of brothers and friends throughout the world, intended to stay a Revolution conducted by the Algerians exclusively for Algeria. Likewise, the UGTA contributed peacefully, of course, but efficiently, in showing the world that the glorious Revolution of 1 November 1954 was indeed the start of an entire nation determined to win its right to freedom.



In fact, the national strikes which would ensue, like those of 5 July and 1 November 1956, staked out the progression of our political-military fight. The historic eight-day strike at the start of the year 1957, for its part, was an important contribution to the debating of the Algerian

issue at the United Nations, just as it would be a new page of the sacrifice and martyrdom of our people under the colonial yoke. Although peaceful, the mobilisation of Algerian workers was confronted with the outburst of the colonial repression. Simply because of the strike, hundreds of thousands of people were to experience the throes of imprisonment, torture and concentration camps, and thousands of our compatriots were assassinated during their detention. The symbol of this heroism and of this martyrdom remains our brother the chahid fighter Aïssat Idir,

the leader of the UGTA who, in spite of his legal acquittal, was once again incarcerated, then assassinated in January 1959.”

[Extract from the speech of President Abdelaziz Bouteflika on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the founding of the UGTA.]

The House of the People

The House of the People, the current headquarters of the General Union of Algerian Workers, was built by Léon Claro, former student of the Ecole des beaux-arts of Algiers and designer of the imposing centenary villa in Bab Djedid. Decorative ensembles made by students of the Ecole des beaux-arts of Algiers decorate the inside of the imposing building. Two bas-reliefs, the work of Bréguet and Belmondo – both sculptors from the Ecole des beaux-arts of Algiers – adorn the top of the structure. Paul Belmondo used in his work, marked by the influence of the Neoclassic style, pure and simple lines which are found in the two sculptures. He received the North African grand prix artistique award and the Blumenthal Award in 1926, as well as the Algerian grand prix artistique award in 1932.



SUMMARY



SEARCH



Football World Cup Germany 2006

Organised once every four years, the Football World Cup brings together the best national teams from all corners of the planet. Greatly looked forward to, this meeting is followed by billions of people throughout the world, not losing any of its popularity since the first Cup in 1930, launched upon the proposal of the Frenchman Jules Rimet, even becoming over time and over the different Cups an economic stake.

The 2006 Cup is presented as the most expensive World Cup in terms of organisational resources, but also the most commercial since the sponsoring rights, television rights and image use rights were sold for record sums and protected by a draconian legal provision.

This is the second time that Germany is organising a final phase of the World Cup after 1974, with the difference that, this time, it is a reunified Germany and no longer the Federal German Republic (FDR).

The particularity of the 2006 World Cup also resides in the fact that, with the exception of Germany, the organising country, all teams have gone through the qualifying stages, including Brazil, the reigning world champion, whereas in the previous Cups, the trophy holder automatically qualified in the same way as the



Opening of the Football World Cup, Germany 2006.

organising country. This final phase will also mark the end of an era with the end of the alternation of the organisation between America, Europe and Asia since the next World Cup will be organised in 2010 on the African continent, in South Africa.



One winner, one continent

A fact was verified during the 2006 World Cup: since the 1962 World Cup in Chile, the winner of the World Cup is from the continent on which the competition is organised (with the exception of the 2002 World Cup in South Korea and Japan, organised for the first time in Asia and won by Brazil). This fact is imposed even more significantly during this World Cup in Germany since the four semi-finalist teams are all European (Italy, France, Germany and Portugal).

The World Cup working for the economy

Organised by Germany, the 2006 Football World Cup was the opportunity to present Germany's advantages as an economic centre. The Germany State, for this purpose, created the Standort-Marketing-Agentur Invest in Germany GmbH, the first point of contact for international companies interested by investments in Germany. When these consider this possibility and need information on the economic centre, the agency gives them its support. The federal government also took the extraordinary opportunity offered by the World Cup to launch a campaign to promote the country's image to the hundreds of thousands of foreigners who came to attend this global event.



1 1 0 5

- ❶ 30,00
- ❷ 22/03/2006
- ❸ 25 x 35
- ❹ 14
- ❺ S. A. Bentounes
- ❻ BA printing office



2006

2002-2007

New Algiers airport terminal



- ❶ 30,00 Airport
- ❷ 08/04/2006
- ❸ 35 x 25
- ❹ 14
- ❺ S. A. Bentounes
- ❻ BA printing office

1106



One of the world's most modern airports.

Located near the site of the old Algiers airport terminal which no longer responded to the needs and expectations of travellers, the new airport terminal was completed in April 2006. Built on an area estimated at 82,000m², this infrastructure, whose construction works resumed in 2003, is comprised of twelve aircraft stands with two double ones dedicated for the wide-bodied aircraft and a car park with over 2,000 places.

This new terminal, which has a careful mix of glass and steel, in avant-garde shapes with its two modules in the form of a spider's web, can accommodate up to 6 million passengers a year. It offers all the conveniences to travellers and meets all the conditions of comfort and security. The quality of the equipment put in place, of the

latest generation, is worthy of the very latest airports throughout the world. Other than the technical equipment, the new terminal has support structures such as shops, catering areas, cafeterias, etc.

As for the VIP lounge, this covers an area of almost 6,000m². It is remarkable by its Arabic-Moorish architecture with harmonious lines, with its elegant boustènes (gardens) located in the middle of a patio decorated with fountains. The decoration and the ornamentation created by a multidisciplinary team of over 350 Algerian craftsmen, from all building trades, enable travellers to discover a wide panorama over the Algerian heritage. This new international airport can be considered a real window onto Algeria.

The EGSA

Created by presidential decree no. 173-87 of 11 August 1987, the Etablissement de gestion des services aéroportuaires (EGSA – Airport services management institution) is a government-owned industrial and commercial institution that is the main manager of eighteen airports, including Algiers Airport. Its field of work extends to ten wilayas of the Algerian centre. Algiers Airport is considered to be one of the safest in the world thanks to a draconian security system. The EGSA cooperates directly with the authorities to establish and implement the measures necessary for the safety of passengers. The reinforced prevention and control systems in force have an obvious positive impact on the travelling conditions.



SUMMARY



SEARCH



Postage due labels

The building which houses the main Receiver's Office of Algiers, commonly called "Grande Poste", is renowned both nationally and internationally for its Neo-Moorish style architecture. Currently, this establishment which deals with a huge amount of traffic, operates with a workforce of 258 officers, distributed between three divisions and five independent departments.

The departments of the main Receiver's Office can be divided into three large blocks: the administrative departments and the behind-the-counter services, the front office and the personal accounts, as well as three divisions (counters). The main functions ensured at the main Receiver's Office are the issuing and payment of postal orders, the payment of postal cheques, telephone collections, the deposit of ordinary items, recommended and EMS items, the fax services, the postal counter delivery, sorting, the dispatch and receipt of mail dispatches, philately (first day sale), the centralisation of the funds and securities, the distribution of bank notes, the collection on behalf of third party institutions. The main Receiver's Office is classified as "non-standard" due to the huge amount of traffic it processes, its funds' and securities' centralising body character, its geographic location (in the centre of the capital), as well as the missions it assumes. The number of customers served on average is 8 to 9,000 a day.



The postal cheque was created in 1918 to simplify the transfer of money.

The work of the architects Voinot and Tondoire, the Grande Poste was built upon the request of Auguste Jonnart, appointed Governor General of Algiers in 1903. It was completed in 1910. The new post office would replace the old one – located between the two buildings of the old Central Bank of Algeria and the Assembly (current site of the National Popular Assembly) – which had become too small for an ever-expanding city.



The postal cheque

The postal cheque is a document used by the holder of a postal current account to make withdrawals of funds from this account. The postal cheque account is a means of withdrawing money and making payments similar to the bank account. The services offered to the customer are practically identical to those of a bank, with the exception of granting loans.

The postal cheque service remains outside the banking sector and its regulations. The postal cheque and the postal cheque centres for the management of accounts were created in 1918, to simplify money transfers. The year 1937 saw the appearance of the first accounting machines for holding accounts.



- ❶ 5,00 Central tax office of Algiers
- ❷ 19/04/2006
- ❸ 19,5 x 17
- ❹ 13 1/2 x 14
- ❺ S. A. Bentounes
- ❻ BA printing office

1 1 0 7



- ❶ 10,00 Central tax office of Algiers
- ❷ 19/04/2006
- ❸ 19,5 x 17
- ❹ 13 1/2 x 14
- ❺ S. A. Bentounes
- ❻ BA printing office

1 1 0 8



2006

2002-2007



1 1 0 9

- ❶ 20,00
- ❷ 19/05/2006
- ❸ 30 x 40
- ❹ 14
- ❺ K. Krim
- ❻ BA printing office

50th anniversary of Students' Day

This year, we will commemorate the 50th anniversary of the Algerian students' strike which coincides with the date of 19 May 1956, the year during which all school and university classes which deserted by the students, a few days before the end-of-study exams. In this way, the students preferred to die as martyrs for the scared national cause than the diploma which could have been awarded to them at the end of their course. The students' strike was decided between the command of the Revolution and the students' representatives. Hence, the famous appeal of 19 May 1956 emerged, through which the students' organisation decided to stop lessons and, at the same time, collectively join the armed fight against the occupier. This appeal was launched as follows:

“(...) As a result of the decision made, as of now we start the strike against lessons and exams. The faculty sites will be deserted in order to take the direction of the maquis and djebels and we will all join the National Liberation Army. Algerian students and intellectuals, are we going to withdraw within ourselves and betray the sacred national cause when the whole world is watching us? The homeland calls upon us and the country invites us to defend its honour with dignity and heroism.”

Hence, the Algerian students left the classrooms to join the ranks of the Revolution. They abandoned their pens to take up arms with the objective of liberating their country and hence joined the National Liberation Army. The latter made them officers, doctors, political



The students' strike enabled the ranks of the Revolution to be reinforced with medical specialists.

commissioners, technicians and diplomats. They all acted as a single man under the aegis and command of the National Liberation Front. Through this action, the Algerian students gave an example of bravery and sacrifice, choosing to die as martyrs so that the homeland could live. Men and women died as martyrs in action and, with their blood, irrigated this generous land of Algeria.



Students' contribution to the Armed Revolution

The first unit in the domain of health during the Revolution was created from the student strike of 19 May 1956. It enabled the ranks of the Revolution to be reinforced with specialists in the healthcare sector.

The founding of the first healthcare unit during the Revolution led students to assume the responsibility of actually running the healthcare sector. Their mission was initially to provide the medical assistance required and essential to the wounded moudjahidine to then be extended to the civilian population, through the medical visits made to sick people in the villages, hamlets and countryside.



SUMMARY



SEARCH



World Environment Day

This year, after San Francisco (California) in 2005, the celebration of World Environment Day, planned for 5 June, will take place in Algiers, declared world capital of the environment. This day, which has been celebrated since 1972, will celebrate its 34th anniversary in Algeria. To prepare for this day, an inter-ministerial committee has been entrusted with the implementation of a programme of events. This programme includes several parts, including the scientific and ecological parts, but also the environmental, artistic and cultural aspects. Finally, communication and awareness-raising will complete this day's programme which is placed under the theme of "Don't desert dryland!".

On 4 June, an international conference on desertification was organised in the Palais des Nations during which President Abdelaziz Bouteflika gave a speech where he invited the governments and the economic and social players to reaffirm their commitment for the protection of the environment and sustainable development.

He warned against "the multiform danger presented by the phenomenon of desertification" which, he emphasised has reached "a worrying degree".



The UN recommends reducing emissions of greenhouse gases.



1 1 1 0

- ❶ 30,00
- ❷ 05/06/2006
- ❸ 35 x 25
- ❹ 14
- ❺ A. Kerbouche
- ❻ BA printing office

Algeria equips itself with an entire legal structure

Algeria is equipping itself with all the instruments to put in place a real environment policy within the framework of sustainable development. Legally, this means the promulgation of nine laws, whilst awaiting those still in draft form, as well as a series of application texts. One of the most important ones is the one promulgated on 19 July 2003 on the protection of the environment within the framework of sustainable development. Institutionally, execution agencies have been created for the public environmental action. Economically and financially, an ecological taxing system with an incentive for cleaner production has been put in place.

Global warming

The United Nations estimates that it is still possible to avoid the catastrophe due to global warming by halving carbon dioxide emissions by 2050.

The international panel of experts on climate change recommends reducing greenhouse gas emissions by 2020 at the latest, in order to limit global warming to 2°C extra on average in a century. These scientists feel that to set down the milestones of a radical change in behaviour, the States must devote 1% of their gross domestic product to fighting against global warming which could, amongst others, cause more famine in Africa.

The UN report shows, in fact, that it will be the poorest people who will suffer the most from this phenomenon attributable to human activities.



2006

2002-2007



1 1 1 1

- ❶ 20,00
- ❷ 20/08/2006
- ❸ 30 x 40
- ❹ 14
- ❺ A. Kerbouche
- ❻ BA printing office

50th anniversary of the Soummam Congress

The Soummam Congress was a political-military platform which was deemed essential to assess the first stage of the combat in order to outline the directives so as to continue the armed action and to draw up a peaceful solution plan in view of regaining national sovereignty. It was an essential approach in order to provide the Revolution with a unified national central leadership, capable of both organising and managing the armed fight, of unifying the military organisation and of defining the political and ideological principles which mark out the path for the fight. It also had to reflect on the means of overcoming the shortcomings recorded in terms of supplies, financing and a lack of communication between the regions. After a series of meetings between the commanders of the different zones, zone II, which met the conditions of security, organisation and secrecy, was chosen to welcome, for the first time, all leaders of the country's FLN. The congress took place on 20 August 1956 in a country house located in the village of Ifri, commune

of Ouzellaguen, daïra of Akbou, wilaya of Béjaïa. The works of the congress were presided over by Larbi Ben M'hidi, assisted by Abane Ramdane in his capacity as secretary general. An in-depth study of the consequences of twenty-two months of the revolutionary process was presented by the delegates of each zone (apart from Zone I and the foreign delegation who were not able to attend), with the Southern region, for its part, having sent its report to the congress.

The congress attendees reviewed the weaknesses and the negative aspects which had marked the start of the Revolution, as well as their repercussions on the interior and exterior scenes. After ten days of discussions, the congress' meetings started to define the major organisational frameworks which had to be enhanced. These frameworks were presented in the form of decisive political and military decisions, encompassing the political, military, social and ideological aspects of the Algerian

Larbi Ben M'hidi the martyr

Larbi Ben M'hidi the martyr played a very important role in the preparations for the Armed Revolution. He was the author of the famous expression: "Throw the Revolution to the people and it will deal with it head-on!". He was the leader of zone V (Oran).

The martyr is one of the moudjahidine who worked for the holding of the Soummam Conference on 20 August 1956. He was then appointed member of the Coordination and Execution Committee of the Algerian Revolution.

He led the Battle of Algiers at the start of 1956 until his arrest at the end of the month of February 1957.

He died under torture the night of 3 to 4 March 1957 after giving a lesson in heroics and endurance to his executioners.



SUMMARY



SEARCH



Revolution. They were focused on the following:

- ◆ the promulgation of a comprehensive political document likely to define the methodology of the armed revolution, accompanied by a view of the perspectives, principles and bases of the Algerian State after regaining independence;
- ◆ the structuring of the Front de libération nationale (FLN - National Liberation Front) and of the Armée de libération nationale (ALN - National Liberation Army) by dividing the national territory into six wilayas, each encompassing a number of zones, sectors and divisions. Algiers was established as an autonomous zone in order to facilitate the communication and coordination between the zones;
- ◆ the unification of the military organisation through the adoption of the same military criteria in the different combat units of the National Liberation Army;
- ◆ the creation of the legislative body, the Conseil national de la Révolution algérienne (CNRA - National Council of the Algerian Revolution) and of the executive body, the Comité de coordination et d'exécution (CCE - Coordination and Execution Committee), for the administration of the affairs of the Revolution;
- ◆ the affirmation of the primacy of politics over the military and of the interior over the exterior.

These decisions greatly contributed to solidifying the adhesion of all the political forces which accepted the objectives of the National Liberation Front.

The Soummam Congress was a decisive turning point in the course of the National Revolution.



"Throw the Revolution to the people and it will deal with it head on." (Larbi Ben M'hidi).

Extract from the political platform of the Soummam Congress

"The Algerian Revolution wants to win national independence to establish a democratic and social republic guaranteeing real equality between all citizens of the same nation, without discrimination. The Algerian Revolution, in spite of the slanders of the colonialist propaganda, is a patriotic combat whose base is undisputedly of a national, political and social nature. The demarcation line of the Revolution does not pass between the religious communities which populate Algeria but between, on the one hand, the partisans of freedom, justice and human dignity and, on the other hand, the colonialists and their supports, regardless of their religion or their social status. (...) This is why the FLN has successfully mobilised all national energies."



2006

2002-2007



1 1 1 2

- ❶ 30,00 Logo of games
- ❷ 02/09/2006
- ❸ 25 x 35
- ❹ 14
- ❺ COJSA
- ❻ BA printing office

16th Arab School Sports Games

Since it was founded, on 22 March 1945, the League of Arab States has always been interested in the organisation of sports events, with the objective of reinforcing the links of friendship and fraternity between the youth of the member countries. The many sports activities sponsored by the League of Arab States include the Arab School Sports Games. These latter were organised for the first time in Beirut, in 1949, and followed by other editions: Cairo in 1951, Damascus in 1942, then a second time in the Lebanon in 1954. But it was only in 1962 that the Council of the League of Arab States decided to regularly organise Arab sports activities under the name of Arab School Sports Games. These competitions had an educational character and enabled, in addition to bringing young people closer together culturally, the preparation and the perfecting of their abilities in all sports disciplines. The decision on the organisation of these games was adopted both by the Arab Technical

Commission for Youth and Sports, during its sixteenth session held in Saudi Arabia from 1 to 7 May 1976, and by the Arab Ministers of Youth and Sports, who met during their 4th congress from 9 to 11 October 1976 in Damascus. This decision was approved by the Council of the Arab League during its 76th session held in the month of March 1977.

The periodic organisation of the different games was marked either by a constant and steady stability, or by temporary ruptures. During its 28th session, on 7 March 2005 in Egypt, the Council of Arab Ministers entrusted to Algeria the organisation of the 16th games, which will take place from 1 to 14 September 2006. Six disciplines are on the programme of competitions which will see the participation of almost 5,000 athletes including boys and girls. These games will be implemented in partnership between the Ministry of Youth and Sports and the Ministry of National Education.

Compulsory physical and sports education

In Algeria, the teaching of physical and sports education is compulsory at all stages of national education. It is introduced as a compulsory subject in the education, training and vocational education programmes. It is sanctioned by exams. It is taught under the responsibility of the Minister of National Education and the Minister of Vocational Training. The practice of physical and sports education is also compulsory in higher education and training environments, in specialised establishments for disabled and maladjusted people, within the hosting structures for persons placed in re-education and prevention environments as well as in the penitentiary establishments.



*The Ouaguenouni Stadium
(Algiers), a jewel of school sports.*



SUMMARY



SEARCH



International Year of Deserts and Desertification



Desertification contributes to food insecurity.

Desertification poses obvious and serious risks to all of mankind. It damages the fertility of the soil which, in certain regions, is losing almost half its productivity due to the shrinking of cultivable lands. Hence, the subsistence means of over a billion people are compromised by desertification. Mindful of the need to urgently deal with the huge ramifications of the problem, the General Assembly of the United Nations decided that 2006 would be the International Year of Deserts and Desertification.

To do this, the UN entrusted the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) with coordinating, in 2006, the combat strategy in partnership with the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), the United Nations Development Programme

(UNDP), the International Agricultural Development Fund (IADF), as well as other competent bodies of the United Nations System. Desertification, which is an environmental problem, contributes to food insecurity and hunger and can cause social, economic and political tensions which, in turn, cause conflicts and an aggravation of the poverty related to the deterioration of the soil. Desertification represents a serious danger, hence the important necessity of drawing up and putting in place an action and combat plan, also by raising the awareness of scientists so that they get more involved in combating this phenomenon which is of a cross-boarder nature.

For its part, Algeria, most of whose territory is desert land, and which currently presides over the World Deserts



A Sahara and Sahel Observatory

The Sahara and Sahel Observatory (SSO) is an independent international organisation based in Tunis. It is composed of African and European countries and international organisations. The SSO supports the implementation in Africa of the Convention to Combat Desertification (CCD). Its action programme is part of the international partnership movement for Africa's development and takes account of the pertinent initiatives developed in this framework, particularly the NEPAD and the Johannesburg Action Plan. It furthermore works to put in place desertification combat reports to enable the decision-makers and players concerned to lead an effective and concerted action to prevent and correct the negative effects.



1 1 1 3

- ❶ 15,00 Oasis of Béni Abbès
- ❷ 20/09/2006
- ❸ 35 x 25
- ❹ 14
- ❺ S. A. Bentounes & Y. Arthus- Bertrand
- ❻ BA printing office



1 1 1 4

- ❶ 15,00 Aïn Hammou-Tinerkouk-Adrar
- ❷ 20/09/2006
- ❸ 35 x 25
- ❹ 14
- ❺ S. A. Bentounes & Y. Arthus- Bertrand
- ❻ BA printing office



2006

2002-2007

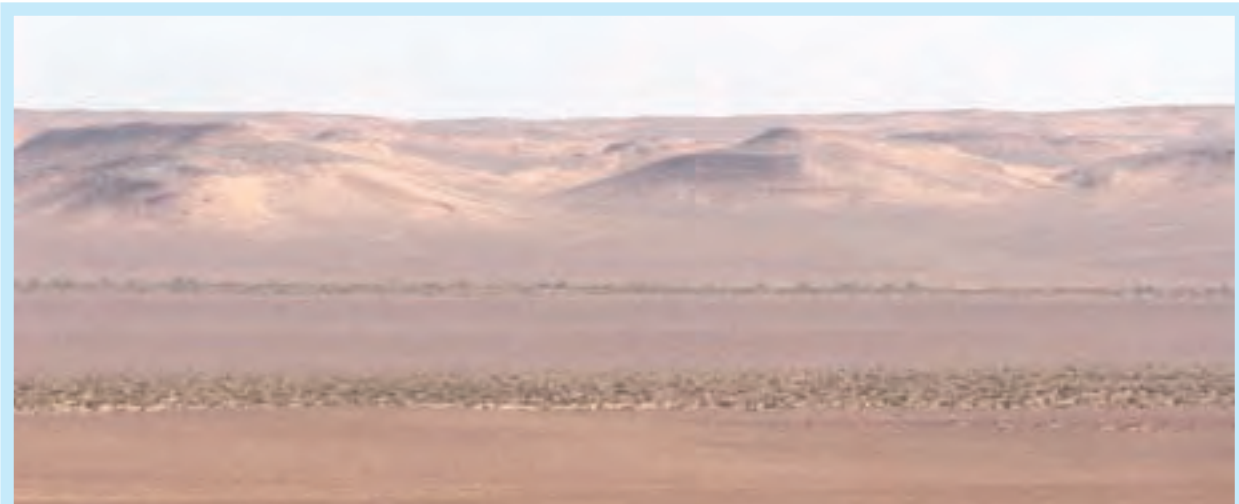


Foundation, adopted in 1999 the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification, recognised as a development instrument, and then put in place the national plan to combat this phenomenon.

This convention also aims to make citizens increasingly aware of the dangers of desertification and to get civil society involved in this combat, aware that it is the fundamental basis of sustainable development.

The strategy to combat desertification encompasses a long term programme which consists of an integrated development policy to which our country is fully committed.

The public authorities have also put in place means of monitoring the desertification process through the initiation of a network of observatories and the use of the satellite which will enable them to decide upon the actions to be carried out to combat desertification.



A large part of the Algerian territory is desert.

The World Deserts Foundation

The World Deserts Foundation, an international association, was created under the high patronage of Messrs Abdelaziz Bouteflika, Thabo Mbeki, President of the Republic of South Africa and Olusegun Obasanjo, President of the Republic of Nigeria.

Founded in Algeria, the World Deserts Foundation is an international, independent non-governmental foundation, whose founding members come from all countries.

It is supported by an International Sponsorship Committee which includes prestigious people from throughout the world, including Nobel Prize winners, people of culture, from the press, from the artistic world, from sport and from politics.



SUMMARY



SEARCH



World Teachers' Day – 5 October 2006

The official declaration of World Teachers' Day took place on 5 October 1994 in Geneva (Switzerland) during the holding of the World Conference on Education. The declaration of this day as World Teachers' Day, upon the recommendation of Unesco and the International Labour Organisation (ILO), has the objective of raising the public's awareness of the importance and the role of teachers in the development and promotion of society. As in all countries of the world, Algeria commemorates this day by rewarding the educators and by establishing, on this occasion, a rich and varied programme to pay tribute to teachers. For this purpose, different activities, particularly cultural, artistic, literary and sporting events

in the different educational institutions, are organised with the aim of:

- ◆ marking a time to stop in pride and recognition of the teacher for the noble mission they accomplish in the domain of the education of generations, the preparation of men of the future and the passing down of knowledge;
- ◆ to raise the public's awareness of the essential role of the teacher in the development and promotion of society;
- ◆ to bring back education to family members and to recognise the colossal work they accomplish for the honour and dignity of the country.



- ❶ 20,00
- ❷ 05/10/2006
- ❸ 35 x 25
- ❹ 14
- ❺ K. Krim
- ❻ BA printing office

1 1 1 5

Education for All

The World Declaration on Education for All, adopted by the World Conference on Education for All, in Thailand in March 1990, has set itself the objective of meeting basic learning needs.

According to the Declaration, every person – child, youth and adult – shall be able to benefit from educational opportunities designed to meet their basic learning needs.

These needs comprise both essential learning tools (such as literacy, oral expression, numeracy, and problem solving) and the basic learning content (such as knowledge, skills, values, and attitudes) required by human beings to be able to survive, to develop their full capacities, to live and work in dignity, to participate fully in development, to improve the quality of their lives, to make informed decisions, and to continue learning.

Learning to live and work in dignity.



A national plan for upgrading teachers

The reform of the national education system reserves a major part for the training of teachers, whether at the start or during employment. This training is provided in specialised institutes. The training during employment will be continued over ten years (from the start of the 2005-2006 school year), with 10,000 voluntary teachers having already started it. This training is dealt with within the framework of a national teachers' perfecting and upgrading plan. In 2006, Algeria has 340,000 teachers in the National Education sector.



2006

2002-2007

National Tree Day



- ❶ 20,00 Mount Atlas Mastic Tree
- ❷ 25/10/2006
- ❸ 25 x 35
- ❹ 14
- ❺ A. Kerbouche
- ❻ BA printing office

1116



- ❶ 30,00 Pomegranate Tree
- ❷ 25/10/2006
- ❸ 25 x 35
- ❹ 14
- ❺ A. Kerbouche
- ❻ BA printing office

1117

Mount Atlas Mastic Tree *Pistacia atlantica*

The Mount Atlas mastic tree is a tree of the arid and semi-arid regions. It endures the strong winds and the long dry periods. It can reach 15m in height and 5m in diameter. The leaves are deciduous and the dark green fruits are edible when ripe.

Its fruits are drupes of the size of a pea, slightly oval, flat and rich in oil. The seeds are edible. The bark produces a resin used for medicinal purposes and the tree is used as wood in arts and crafts.

This species is widespread in the Algerian South (arid and semi-arid regions).

Pomegranate Tree *Punica granatum*

A tree from the family Punicaceae, native to the Middle East, it is mainly grown for its fruits and for decoration. The pomegranate tree can reach 6m in height, its shape is rounded with grey and reddish barks on the young branches, the leaves are single and alternating, the red flowers blossom from May to September and its globulous fruits – the pomegranate – have a hard yellow to reddish peel. Inside the compartments, separated by thin partitions, are hidden a multitude of angular seeds.



They are surrounded by a pink or red pulp that is sugary and acidic. The pomegranate tree needs warmth and appreciates exposure to the sun. It does not grow in cold regions.

In Algeria, the pomegranate tree is mainly comprised of two varieties: one, Messaâd, in the Algerian South, and the other, Koléa, in the plains of the Mitidja.

The planted area covered 10,368 hectares in 2004 with an annual production of 398,050 hundredweights.



Healing trees

The grenadine tree is one of those so-called healing trees which provide what is needed to make ointments, pomades, decoctions, sprays, purees and other filters which man has been able to invent over the generations as treatments. Boosted by this observation, scientists set about studying the virtues of these sometimes revered trees, to distinguish their active ingredients and to put them to the benefit of modern pharmacopoeia. These healing trees have marked medicine, as is the case of cinchona which is the base of Nivaquine, one of the first remedies for malaria, the yew from which taxol is extracted today to treat certain cancers, willow which conceals in its bark the principle of aspirin, and many others besides which are greatly used in traditional medicine, but sometimes not explored by scientists.



SUMMARY



SEARCH



Summit of the Sino-African Cooperation Forum – Peking 2006

The Sino-African Cooperation Forum is a platform for consultation and collective dialogue between China and the African countries. Within the framework of the South-South cooperation, it is a real aid mechanism for the developing countries.

The Sino-African Cooperation Forum has been created and cooperation between China and the African countries has been established. It was formalised by a forum held in Beijing from 10 to 12 October 2000. This forum has seen the participation of over 80 ministers from 44 African countries and from China, as well as representatives of other organisations. The participants have committed to cooperating in all domains in general and in terms of economic and social development in particular. During this first meeting, the path to be followed by China and the African countries for the development of a new type of partnership, based on stability, equality and mutual benefits, was presented. The first meeting was crowned by the establishment of a Chinese monitoring committee for the Sino-African Cooperation Forum and the establishment of monitoring committees in a few African countries.

In July 2001, both parties held a ministerial advisory meeting in Lusaka, in Zambia, in order to discuss the procedure for the forum's monitoring mechanism which came into force in April 2002. In November 2003, the second meeting of the senior public officials was held in Addis-Ababa, in Ethiopia. The third summit of the Sino-African Cooperation Forum will take place this year in Peking, in



Establishment of diplomatic relations between Peking and Johannesburg (January 1998).

China, from 4 to 5 November. However, and with the objective of launching the cooperation between China and Africa, the Chinese party decided to change the forum into a summit which will bring together the Heads of State of the African countries.

Algeria will take part in the works of this summit and will be represented by the President of the Republic, M^r Abdelaziz Bouteflika.

A friendship that dates back many years

The People's Republic of China has always supported the national liberation movements in the African countries, such as Angola, Mozambique, Guinea-Bissau, Sao Tome and Principe, Cape Verde and Nelson Mandela's ANC. During the decolonisation period, in the 1960s-1970s, China sent doctors, agriculturists and architects to Africa to contribute to the reconstruction of the African countries liberated from the colonial yoke. Peking gave its active support to countries such as Zimbabwe, Congo Brazzaville, Angola, the Central African Republic, Chad, Burkina Faso, Senegal and the Democratic Republic of the Congo, with which it maintains favoured trade relations.



1 1 1 8

- ❶ 30,00
- ❷ 04/11/2006
- ❸ 25 x 35
- ❹ 14
- ❺ S. A. Bentounes
- ❻ printing office of China



2006

2002-2007



- ❶ 15,00 Powder horn gourds 19th c.
- ❷ 22/11/2006
- ❸ 25 x 35
- ❹ 14
- ❺ K. Krim
- ❻ BA printing office

1 1 1 9



- ❶ 20,00 Powder horn gourds 19th c.
- ❷ 22/11/2006
- ❸ 25 x 35
- ❹ 14
- ❺ K. Krim
- ❻ BA printing office

1 1 2 0

Powder horn gourds

Cartridge case or explosive magazine, it is often in the shape of a pear, trapeze or semi-sphere. Its original is still a mystery. The powder horn gourd is a necessary complement to a soldier's shoulder strap. It is likely that the oldest ones were initially made with natural cow or sheep horns.

The small powder horn gourds of the Arabs still repeat these shapes with horns of gazelles or other antelopes. Other than horns, the powder horn gourd was also made of various materials (wood, ivory, iron, etc.) and was richly

decorated and even covered with velvet sometimes. It is fitted with a cord and several rings which enable it to be hung either from the neck, or on the right hand side of the horseman where it hangs in line with the sword belt. Its tapered end, in the form of a small canon, enables it to be able to directly load the rifle or pistol.

In Algeria, the powder horn gourds are generally lenticular, sometimes conical, made of sculpted wood. They are currently used by the horsemen of the Aurès during fantasias.



The powder horn gourds are currently used by during festivities.



Powder horn gourds.

Ivory

There are different types of ivory: green ivory - of a superior quality - comes from a recently slaughtered elephant.

This made up less than a quarter of the world's production.

Its provenance has an influence on its characteristics: Siam ivory (Thailand) is whiter and softer than African ivory which tends to fade (such as Gabon ivory) or yellow (such as Cape ivory). Dead ivory, harder and of a lower quality, is taken from the carcasses. Fossil ivory, generally cracked and bluish in colour, is mainly conserved in the icy soil of the north of Siberia. Made up of the tusks of Pleistocene mammoths, their blue colour comes the fact that they are saturated in metallic salts. Ivory may also come from hippopotamuses, wart hogs, wild bores, narwhals or walruses.

Green ivory makes up less than a quarter of world production of ivory.



SUMMARY



SEARCH



Transitory Arab Parliament

The Transitory Arab Parliament is an institution created within the framework of the League of Arab States. It is a tribune which enables the Arab peoples to freely express their opinions and their concerns.

The creation of the Transitory Arab Parliament was decided upon by virtue of resolution 292 of the Arab Summit during its 17th ordinary session held on 23 March 2005 in Algiers. However, it is in Algeria that a set of achievements has been defined, such as the promotion of the advisory principle, the modernisation and the development of the systems of the common Arab action and the reinforcement of Arab relations.

Furthermore, and in the same resolution of the Algiers summit creating the Transitory Arab Parliament is stipulated the implementation by the latter of the articles of association and organic rules of the Permanent Parliament and of their adoption by the Council of the League of Arab States during the summit, before the end of its current term.

The establishment of this organisation would enable the consolidation of the links between the member countries and the establishment of a new order likely to guarantee the economic, social and political development in a context of respecting the law and human rights in order to achieve the eminent objective of the achievement of a total Arab union.

The Tunis resolution 256, in 2004, on the modernisation of the processes of the common Arab action and resolution 6479 of the extraordinary session of the Council of the League on 13 January 2005, in accordance with the desires of the Arab States and of their popular

institutions, have contributed to drive forward the Arab solidarity actions.

The Arab Parliament is composed of 88 deputies. Each State is represented by 4 deputies. Based in Damascus, it is presided over by Mr Mohammed Jassem Al Saqr of Kuwait. His term of office, which lasts five years, may be extended by two years at most.

In accordance with article 9 of its articles of association and organic rules, the Transitory Arab Parliament exercises its prerogatives in view of reaffirming the relations between the Arab States within the framework of the Arab League's Charter.



- ❶ 15,00
- ❷ 17/12/2006
- ❸ 43 x 29
- ❹ 14
- ❺ K. Krim
- ❻ BA printing office

1 1 2 1



The Algiers Declaration

The Heads of State and Arab Sovereigns announced in the Algiers Declaration, during the 2005 Arab League Summit, their “high consideration of the remarkable efforts of the President of the Republic, M^r Abdelaziz Bouteflika, in leading the works [of our summit] as well as the wisdom and perceptiveness he has demonstrated for the success of the summit, [our] total trust in the wise leadership of M^r Bouteflika at the head of the Arab Summit for the re-launch of common Arab action in view of making more accomplishments and resuming the spirit of collective initiative capable of reinforcing the solidarity and mutual aid between the Arab countries and preserving their common interests”.



2006

2002-2007



1 1 2 2

- ❶ 30,00
- ❷ 18/12/2006
- ❸ 25 x 35
- ❹ 14
- ❺ S. A. Bentounes
- ❻ BA printing office

50th anniversary of the creation of the newspaper El Moudjahid

At the start of 1956, several meetings were devoted to the issues of propaganda and information. Saâd Dahlab and Benyoucef Benkhedda were responsible for a summary report on this subject. Whilst they did note the good standing of Résistance algérienne, they did however emphasise that this newspaper did not “come out” often enough and suggested the publication of an important and regular weekly newspaper. All that was left to do was to find a title.

- Why not “L’Algérien”... It would thus indicate that all Algerians are virtually at least a National Liberation Front; this would be political, suggested Larbi Ben M’hidi.

- Political perhaps, but not journalistic. At this time, journalism is what we do. For years I ran the newspaper “L’Algérie libre” and I can tell you that we sold many copies of this, replied Saâd Dahlab.

- Why not “El Moudjahid” or “El Moukafih” ? suggested Benyoucef Benkhedda.

- El Moudjahid gives an idea of jihad, a holy war, we have to take this into account. We are the ones who've been fighting for the liberation of the country, objected Abane Ramdane.

- Perhaps El Moudjahid would have greater resonance than El Moukafih, remarked Ben M’hidi.



The first edition of the newspaper “El Moudjahid”.

- El Moudjahid combat for a sacred cause and the liberation of Algeria is one of them, declared Benkhedda. After a long discussion, “El Moudjahid” was the title

The reasons for a decision

“(...) Some will undoubtedly be surprised by the decision as they might believe this has been inspired by any partisanship or by any religious rigorism whatsoever, whereas our aim is to free ourselves from a denationalising colonialist yoke, for a democracy and equality between all Algerians, without distinction of race or religion. We need to respond. The word “jihad” (holy war) from which “El Moudjahid” (fighter of the faith) is derived, has always been, due to an anti-Islamic prejudice dating back to the crusades, taken in the Christian West in a narrow and restrictive sense. It would be a symbol of religious aggressiveness. This interpretation is already rendered absurd by the fact that Islam is tolerant and that the respect of religions, particularly Christianity and Judaism, is one of its fundamental principles, furthermore put into practice for centuries.”

[Extract from the first editorial of the newspaper “El Moudjahid”. June 1956.]

Abane Ramdane, a great figure of the Algerian Revolution.



SUMMARY



SEARCH



selected. The newspaper would have at the top of its cover the mention “Body of the National Liberation Front” and the slogan “The Revolution by the People for the People”. Abane Ramdane did however accept the subtitle *Le Combattant* which disappeared after number 8 of 5 August 1957.

The first edition would be printed at the end of June in Mostefa Benouniche’s house in Kouba, in the suburbs of Algiers.

The first of nine unsigned texts, in this case the editorial, was written by Abane Ramdane, assisted by Benyoucef Benkhedda, who give it the title “Bulletin de naissance” (Birth report).

After the Soummam Congress on 20 August 1956, Saâd Dahlab would be in charge of press and information, and therefore of “El Moudjahid”. Abdelmalek Temmam would be in charge of coordinating the editing, with the Coordination and Execution Committee forming the Editing Committee. Six editions of “El Moudjahid” were published from June 1956 to January 1957 in Algiers. Edition no. 7, being prepared in a period of intense activity on the eve of the eight-day strike of January-February 1957, would not come to light. It would be seized and the printing equipment destroyed during an operation by the paras of the French army.



Benyoucef Benkhedda (on the right) and Krim Belkacem.

And so the Algiers episode came to an end. It reappeared in Tétouan (Morocco), on 5 August 1957, under number 8 as “the only body of the Algerian Revolution and the spokesman of the National Liberation Front”, then in Tunis, as of no. 11, dated 1 November 1957.

A conference on the creation of “El Moudjahid”

On the occasion of the 50th anniversary of its creation, is planned the holding, on 18 and 19 December 2006, at the El Hamma National Library, a conference on the historic “El Moudjahid” (1956-1962). The meeting is the initiative of Media Marketing, in collaboration with the Faculty of Political Sciences and Information of the University of Algiers. It will speak about the significant figures and direct players who assisted and supported the newspaper from its creation up until independence, such as Rédha Malek. Authentic copies of El Moudjahid and of the newspaper Résistance algérienne have also been exhibited.



2006

2002-2007



- ❶ 20,00 Seawater desalination
- ❷ 20/12/2006
- ❸ 35 x 25
- ❹ 14
- ❺ K. Krim
- ❻ BA printing office

1 1 2 3

Seawater desalination

Seawater desalination is a technique of producing fresh water from seawater using gradual processes which enable the water and the dissolved mineral salts to be separated. Faced with the recurring cycles of drought and the signs of climate change, seawater desalination has been established in Algeria as one of the strategic focal points of the national water policy in terms of mobilising and transferring water resources.

Within this framework, seawater desalination aims to:

- ◆ fulfil the water needs of the towns and industrial activity zones located on the coastal fringe and on the sub-coastal zones with insufficient water supplies;
- ◆ secure the water supply of the large agglomerations and industrial zones faced with the growth in their needs;
- ◆ exploit the natural asset constituted by the availability of a perennial resource on a coast of 1,200km where 80% of the national population is concentrated;
- ◆ enlarge the possibilities of financing large drinking water production projects thanks to the various public-private partnership formulas.

The most often used seawater desalination technologies are distillation and reverse osmosis. Distillation consists of evaporating the seawater either by using the heat from the sun's rays, or by heating it using a boiler. Only the water molecules escape, leaving a deposit of dissolved salts and all the other substances contained in the seawater. The sea vapour thus obtained simply has to be condensed to obtain drinking water. As for reverse



Building site of the Hamma desalination plant, in Algiers.

osmosis, this requires a prior treatment of the seawater by filtering it and by disinfecting it in order to remove the suspended elements and the micro-organisms it contains. This process then consists of applying sufficient pressure to this salty water to make it pass through a semi-permeable membrane. Only the water molecules pass through this membrane, thus providing fresh drinking water.

The largest plant in Africa

The Hamma seawater desalination plant, in Algiers, is the largest reverse osmosis seawater desalination plant in Africa.

The project, which starts in 2007, is comprised of two main parts: the Hamma seawater desalination plant and the connection works. Its daily production capacity is 200,000m³, corresponding to 30% of the drinking water consumption in the agglomeration of Algiers.

This is a project whose impacts are registered for the duration, as it must permit the capital to cover its drinking water needs for 25 years.



SUMMARY



SEARCH





The station of desalination of Hamma (Algiers), inaugurated in January, 2008.

Seawater desalination: a strategic choice

For Algeria, which has known periods of drought and which is likely to experience others in the future, the use of seawater desalination is a strategic choice, especially given that the needs will increase in accordance with the number of inhabitants which is, in 2008, 36,000,000 people.

33 plants of this type will be built and commissioned by 2019. They will be added to the 10 plants already in operation, which will enable the current daily capacities to be doubled. These projects include: Mostaganem (200,000m³/day), Cap Djinet (100,000m³/day), Macta-Oran (500,000m³/day). Once completed, this programme will enable a volume of 2.3 million cubic metres/day to be assured. Algiers, which has almost 5 million inhabitants has, since the start of the year 2008, had Africa's largest desalination plant and, with daily capacity of 200,000m³/d, is the main drinking water supplier of Algiers.





SUMMARY



SEARCH



Oasis of Tagbit



SUMMARY



SEARCH



2007

2002-2007



- ❶ 15,00
- ❷ 12/01/2007
- ❸ 40 x 30
- ❹ 14
- ❺ S. A. Bentounes
- ❻ BA printing office

1 1 2 4



- ❶ 30,00
- ❷ 12/01/2007
- ❸ 40 x 30
- ❹ 14
- ❺ S. A. Bentounes
- ❻ BA printing office

1 1 2 5

Algiers, Arab cultural capital 2007

The “Arabic Cultural Year” appeared at first as an idea. Its implementation was going to allow the opening of arab countries to the world as well as the achievement of different humanitarian projects, susceptible to extend high values, to reinforce arabic links in the economic, social and cultural fields, in addition to favour the dialogue between cultures.

This last one considered as a principles stated in United Nations’ chart and established during the year 2001 which was announced as The United Nations year for dialogue between civilizations.

The arab cultural year is an important event that aims to:

- ◆ Encourage creativity and to valorise both cultural and civilization Arabic patrimony.
- ◆ Make easier the opening to human cultures and civilizations in the objective to promote mutual understanding, peace and dialogue.

However, the arab countries undertook the celebration of the cultural capital in 1996.

Cairo was the first one to celebrate it, followed in this connection by Tunis, Chardja, Beirut, Ryadh, Kuwait, Amman, Rabat, Sanaa, Khartum and then Masqat In the year 2000 at Ryadh, Algeria applied for organizing the

arab cultural capital event, and its candidacy was welcomed by the council of culture arab ministers.

Meanwhile Algeria is putting the last retouching before kicking-off a far reaching cultural event, organized under the designation of “Algiers, the 2007 Arab Cultural Capital”.

The event which will be inaugurated on January 12th is to be celebrated all along the current year. And as part of preparations, a rich and various program was drawn up, including among other activities books editing and translation, movies realization, theatrical production, fairs and festivals organization, etc.

The promising event of arab cultural capital is expected to lay new bridges and to strengthen communication between representatives of the arab culture, known by its great contributions in humanity progress.

Algeria is in possession of an important cultural heritage and a big civilisationnel legacy, both coming from its glorious history. That very history which allows to our county to take the place it deserves among the Arab countries. Therefore, The organization of the Arabic cultural year by Algeria stays a sufficient proof of its big ambition to be a radiant cultural pole.

“Today, I am both proud and delighted to see Algeria, a central link of Arab Maghreb and one of the pearls of the Mediterranean, ordained as the Capital of Arab Culture, bringing together Arab thinkers, creators, poets, artists and writers, defenders of all the great causes of the Arab nation and holders of aspirations and the consciousness of our peoples. (...) The role of intellectuals and creators is not limited, obviously, to an event, even if it lasts weeks or months; it must be manifested at all times and in all places, as I am still convinced that there can be no progress or renaissance which is not initiated and guided by the thinkers, writers and artists who have understood the requirements of their century which they have expressed through their writings in prose or in verse or in plays, or songs and poems in regular Arabic or in spoken Arabic, through their paintings and their music, and restored in its form and in its philosophy our cultural heritage. (...) We have the means and we must have the will to take up the challenge: to do this, we have to ask ourselves what these cultures of the Arab world, coming from the same area of civilisation which we share, represent in the 21st century, going beyond restricting clichés and stereotypes.”

Extract from the speech made by the President of the Republic at the official opening of “Algiers, Capital of Arab Culture”, on 13 January 2007 at the Palais des Nations



SUMMARY



SEARCH



Algeria's Lighthouses

The lighthouse is a tall construction which sends out light at night time. Built on major points of the coast, it is a highly reliable device used to guide and protect navigating ships and even planes. In Algeria, the period running from 1846 to 1884 saw the building of some thirty lighthouses and signal lights. Other facilities were built thereafter along the 1,200km of Algerian coast. Among Algeria's different coast "monitors", we can mention:

The îlot d'Arzew lighthouse (Oran):

On the west coast of the Gulf of Arzew, to the north-east of the Port of Arzew, at the very top of the islet. Cylindrical tower made of smooth masonry forming a group with buildings.

- ◆ Construction date: 1865
- ◆ Construction method: masonry
- ◆ Geographic location: wilaya of Oran, commune of Oran
- ◆ Function: coastal lighthouse
- ◆ Total height above sea level: 63.6m
- ◆ Total height above ground level: 12.6m
- ◆ Light range: 21 nautical miles (1 nautical mile = 1,852m)
- ◆ Lamp power: 180W/24V
- ◆ Colour and speed: white with two flashes in 10 seconds
- ◆ Normal power: 12V solar panels
- ◆ Back-up power: 3.6kVA electric generator
- ◆ Access: by boat.

The Cap Sigli lighthouse (Béjaïa):

Mid-distance, approximately, between Cap Corbelin and Cap Carbon, on the western point of the cape. Octagonal tower made of smooth masonry, adjoined to a rectangular building made of smooth masonry.

- ◆ Construction date: 1905
- ◆ Construction method: masonry
- ◆ Geographic location: wilaya of Béjaïa, commune of Cap Sigli
- ◆ Function: coastal lighthouse
- ◆ Total height above sea level: 59.2m
- ◆ Total height above ground level: 28.2m
- ◆ Light range: 22 nautical miles



- ◆ Colour and speed: white, one flash in 5 seconds
- ◆ Normal power: 220V sector
- ◆ Back-up power: electric generator
- ◆ Access: by road.

The Ras Afia lighthouse (Jijel):

To the west of the Port of Jijel, on the Kerifatz point of Cap Afia. Octagonal tower with crest made of smooth masonry, adjoined to a rectangular building made of smooth masonry with series of angles made of visible stone masonry

- ◆ Construction date: 1907
- ◆ Construction method: masonry
- ◆ Geographic location: wilaya of Jijel, commune of Jijel
- ◆ Function: coastal lighthouse
- ◆ Total height above sea level: 45.2m
- ◆ Total height above ground level: 16.8m
- ◆ Light range: 21 nautical miles
- ◆ Lamp power: 1,000W/220V
- ◆ Colour and speed: red, one flash in 5 seconds
- ◆ Normal power: 220V sector
- ◆ Back-up power: 3.6kVA electric generator
- ◆ Access: by road.



1 1 2 6

- 1 15,00 Phare of the island of Arzew
- 2 14/02/2007
- 3 35 x 25
- 4 14
- 7 K. Krim
- 8 BA printing office



1 1 2 7

- 1 20,00 Phare of cape Sigli
- 2 14/02/2007
- 3 35 x 25
- 4 14
- 7 K. Krim
- 8 BA printing office



1 1 2 8

- 1 38,00 Phare of Ras-Afia
- 2 14/02/2007
- 3 35 x 25
- 4 14
- 7 K. Krim
- 8 BA printing office



2007

2002-2007



1 1 2 9

- ❶ 15,00
- ❷ 08/03/2007
- ❸ 25 x 35
- ❹ 14
- ❺ K. Krim
- ❻ BA printing office

Development of women's employment

The evolution of the Algerian society has enabled the significant emergence of women in the working world. Indeed, due to the rapid changes recorded by the country over a long period, the Algerian economy and society had to incorporate women in the development process, offering them real opportunities of emancipation and promotion.

As in the past when they had participated very early on and fully in the National Liberation fight for Independence, they were also asked to fulfil a great many roles and responsibilities within society, particularly in the working world.

Today, there are professional sectors and activities which are almost entirely run by women; entire professional bodies have experienced a growth in the feminisation rate. Examples of the health, education and administration sectors in all its regalian components and the public service sector, branches of industry, the services sector in general and the start-up of companies perfectly illustrate this major change in the working world, despite the economic trends experienced by the job market in the recent past.

Social and cultural progress, improvement of the level of education, schooling rate, success rate in academic and professional exams, in the baccalaureat, the proportion of women at university level and the adoption of new ways of living and subsistence have been favourable and decisive factors for incorporating women in the role of creating value and contributing to the national wealth. It is important to emphasise the effort put in to reduce, progressively, the obstacles they face, without, however, calling to question the serious trend of women's mobilisation and of their increasing impact on the job market and on the operating of the structures of the economy and of the country.

A few numbers are required to understand the reality of this trend: the percentage of working women out of the total working population is 14%, i.e. an increase of almost 5 times compared to the period from the end of the 1970s to the start of the 2000s and almost 2.5 times over the period from the end of the 1980s to the start of the 2000s.

The percentage of working women with higher education doubled over the decade 1985-1996 and has quadrupled compared to the start of the 2000s.



The Public Service Function is the largest employer of women since almost 43% of working women are public administration officers divided between national education, health, the local authorities, the legal profession and the security bodies. The institutions in charge of regulation and socio-economic surveillance today progressively incorporate the so-called gender approaches whose aim is to put together strategies aiming, as much as possible, to ensure parity in the treatment and equal opportunities between the sexes within the society and the economy.

Society in general and the job market in particular will contribute to mobilise all the resources the country has, including those of women under the effect of strong growth, the sole condition for being able to take up the challenges of rapid globalisation and economic and social progress that is sustainable and shared by everyone, without distinction of gender.



SUMMARY



SEARCH



The Resistance of Cheikh Mohamed Ameziane Belhaddad – 1871

Sheikh Mohamed Ameziane Belhaddad was born in the village of Seddouk Oufella, in the wilaya of Bejaia, in about 1790.

Discovering in him the signs of great character, his father took responsibility for his education and ensured his instruction was perfected. After acquiring initial knowledge at the Koranic school founded by his father, he decided to continue his education outside his birth village.

In the zaouïa (school) of Sheikh Rabie Belmihoub in the village of Imoula (in the present-day daïra of Seddouk), which had a scientific and religious reputation, he stood out by his intelligence, his thirst for knowledge and his great assimilation abilities. He was to go to the zaouïa of Sheikh Aârab, (located in Larbaa Nath Irathen, wilaya of Tizi Ouzou), considered an influential scientific and religious centre, where numerous scholars were taught, to complete his education. He then studied at the zaouïa of Ghechtoula in Ait Smail (Boghni, wilaya of Tizi Ouzou), which was founded by Sheikh M'hamed Ben Abderrahmane, initiator of the Tariqa Errahmania. In this zaouïa, Mohamed Ameziane Belhaddad dedicated himself to studying Sufism and the principles of the Tariqa with the support of Sheikh Ali Benaïssa, the heir of the founder of the zaouïa, who was impressed by his assiduity and the assimilation abilities of this student who himself became, later on, Moqadam (director) of the Tariqa Errahmania.

Returning to Seddouk, he was chosen by the population to be Imam and teacher of the mosque. In 1857, he became Khalif, chief Sheikh of the Tariqa Errahmania.

The zaouïa of Sheikh Belhaddad became an influential centre and the preferred destination of impoverished populations. Through this brotherhood, of which he became the figurehead, the Sheikh took in charge the social evils caused by the colonial blight, such as ignorance, diseases and poverty, and succeeded in establishing his moral authority on the population. His destiny ended up meeting that of Mohamed El Mokrani. Secret contacts were established between the two charismatic chiefs as of January 1871. Sheikh Belhaddad and Mohamed el Mokrani solemnly united in their fight against the French army. With great religious and patriotic emotion, Sheikh Belhaddad said that only resistance would allow the Algerian people to regain their dignity. He entrusted his sons with inviting all the "Moqadam" of the zaouïas to



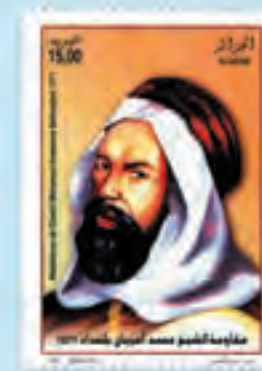
work with him and extended his discussions to the elders. On 8 April of the year 1871, he went to the market in Seddouk where a huge crowd awaited him. At the end of a speech where he spoke at length about the nobility of the fight which awaited his compatriots, he said this now-famous phrase: "With God's will, we will throw the colonists into the sea, just as I throw my cane on the ground". He threw his cane before an audience already committed to the holy war.

Sheikh Belhaddad raised an army estimated at 300,000 men and entrusted the command of the troops to his two sons who relentlessly fought the occupation forces.

On 13 July 1871, in Seddouk, Sheikh Mohamed Ameziane Belhaddad was put under house arrest by the colonial authority and was taken, on 18 July of the same year, to Bordj Moussa (present-day Museum of Bejaia) and then to the Court of Constantine which sentenced him to five years in prison. He died on 29 April 1873 in the El Koudiat prison (Constantine) at the age of 83.

Although he insistently expressed the desire to be buried in his birth village, he was deprived of this last wish. Sheikh Belhaddad was buried by the local population and supporters of the Tariqa Errahmania in the central cemetery of Constantine.

He remains one of the main leaders of the people's movements which marked Algeria's history after the French occupation in Algeria in 1830.



1 1 3 0

- ❶ 15,00
- ❷ 08/04/2007
- ❸ 30 x 40
- ❹ 14
- ❺ S. A. Bentounes
- ❻ Official printing office



2007

2002-2007

Ksour of Algeria



- ❶ 15,00 Ksar of Kenadsa
- ❷ 21/04/2007
- ❸ 40 x 30
- ❹ 14
- ❺ A. Kerbouche
- ❻ BA printing office

1 1 3 1



- ❶ 15,00 Ksar of Temacine
- ❷ 21/04/2007
- ❸ 30 x 40
- ❹ 14
- ❺ A. Kerbouche
- ❻ BA printing office

1 1 3 2

The Algerian South might have seemed inappropriate for human life, so invaded it would seem to be by the sands. However, there are vast regions formed of large gravelly plateaus, sebkhas where more or less abundant areas of vegetation have favoured the settlement of man. These have known a prosperous and sedentary life for millennia. Proof of this is found in the architectural vestiges, fortresses, housing and others, found in the different regions. All these constructions form what is called the ksar, to which the Casbah is annexed, built in common by the inhabitants and used as an invaluable storage place. Among these human establishments which date back to antiquity and which today offer a wonderful overview of what was formerly life in the Algerian South, we may mention:

Ksar of Temacine

The city of Temacine is located 630km south east of Algiers. It is attached administratively to the wilaya of Ouargla and is located approximately 20km from the city of Touggourt. This age-old city, whose creation dates back to approximately the year 782 of the Gregorian calendar, was founded by the Rihga families of the Berber tribe of the Zenata, and was, in the past, a powerful kingdom. This kingdom was organised around a ksar located on an 8 metre high plateau and formed - something unique in the Sahara - by a thick layer of palm tree trunks, which spreads over an area of 12 hectares surrounded by a date grove. Under the two-fold effect of a lack of protection policy, and despite the constant efforts put in by the Zaouïa Tidjania, the region's spiritual, social and cultural authority, the torrential rains which attacked the region in 1964, 1968, 1984 and 1990 ended up destroying this unique heritage, and caused the structures to subside, thus transforming the ksar into an abandoned city. Hence, observation missions are today allowed to work on the restoration of the ksar so as to develop it and also restore the date grove. Nowadays, the Ksar of Temacine is ranked national heritage.

Ksar of Kenadsa

Kenadsa is a former agglomeration located some 20 kilometres to the west of Bechar. It is known by its very old ksar. Some write-ups report that it was built more than eight centuries ago by "El Hadj Ben Ahmed". The age-old mosque and the casbah are the very core of this building which has undergone major development ranging from demographic homogeneity to ethnographic variety and from Sufism to cultural and civilisational diversity.

In the 17th century, a major event was to shake up the status of Kenadsa. This was the arrival of Sheikh Ben Bouziane who gave a new boost to the development of the Casbah for it to become a real Ksourian city and headquarters of the Zaouïa Ziania which then became a spiritual, cultural and trading centre whose influence spread throughout Maghreb and a good part of Africa.

However, it was at the time of Sidi Boumediene Ibn Sidi Mhammed El Aâradj, the grandson of Sheikh Ben Bouziane, that the simple architecture was transformed into a construction style very rich in ornaments and sculptures. And it was in this same period that the Sheikh Ben Bouziane mosque was extended and its famous quadrilateral lighthouse was built.

Given the historic and religious monuments it contains (the old mosque, the tomb of Sidi Abderrahmane, that of Lala Oum Kelthoum, the Sheikh Ben Bouziane mosque, the Douiria of Sidi Abderrahmane, etc.), the ksar of Kenadsa was ranked national heritage and is currently undergoing restoration.



SUMMARY



SEARCH



9th Algiers, African Games



Continuing in the same vein as the 10th Arab Sports Games 2004 and the 16th Arab School Games 2006, Algeria is getting ready, 29 years after hosting the 1978 African Games, to organise the 9th edition of these same games in the year 2007.

These games, whose aim is to promote a high-level African sporting elite ahead of the Peking 2008 Olympic Games and to develop sports and cultural exchanges between African countries, also target other objectives, at the political, technical and socio-cultural level, in the wake of NEPAD's achievements.

Officially recognised by the International Olympic Committee (IOC) as regional games for the African continent, their organisation is subject to the spirit of the Olympic Charter, to the rules of the international sports federations as well as to the fundamental and general rules decreed by the General Assembly of the Supreme Council for Sport in Africa (CSSA).

Placed under the sign of peace and national reconciliation, this 9th edition, planned from 11 to 23 July, also falls within the framework of the double commemoration of the 45th anniversary of independence and of National Youth Day.

To this end, and in addition to the sports activities based around 26 disciplines, 20 of which Olympic, 3 non-Olympic disciplines and 3 Paralympic disciplines, other activities are planned.

This particularly relates to:

- ◆ The International African camp for young sporting talents, similar to the Olympic camps. This will be organised for the first time in the history of the African Games.

- ◆ Scientific meetings, round tables, seminars and conferences based on the development of up-to-the-minute themes that are decisive for the future of African sport.

- ◆ The Games Pavilion, friendly areas encouraging meetings, exchanges and a communion between all players, operators and partners of the Supreme Council for Sport in Africa and of the African Games' Organisation Committee (exhibitions, stands on the 2008 Olympic Games and the 2010 World Cup), culinary areas, arts and crafts, philately and performance arts).

- ◆ Furthermore, a vast cultural programme is proposed to Algeria's hosts related to the sectors, structures and partners concerned. Hence, Algeria will be, for that fortnight, the capital of African sport.



1 1 3 3

- ❶ 15,00
- ❷ 18/05/2007
- ❸ 25 x 35
- ❹ 14
- ❺ K. Krim
- ❻ Official printing office



2007

2002-2007

2nd Afro-Asiatic Games of Algiers



1 1 3 4

- ❶ 15,00
- ❷ 18/05/2007
- ❸ 35 x 25
- ❹ 14
- ❺ K. Krim
- ❻ Official printing office



Algeria is getting ready to host, from 28 July to 8 August 2007, the 2nd edition of the Afro-Asian Games running just after the 9th African Games.

This intercontinental event is open to the best athletes of the eight disciplines selected, qualified at the end of the DOHA Asian Games organised in Qatar from 01 to 14 December 2006 and of the 2007 Algiers 9th African Games.

Supervised by the Afro-Asian Games Committee, comprised of members of the Association of Africa's National Olympic Committees and the Council of the Asian Olympic Committees, these games are placed under the High Patronage of His Excellency the President of the Republic Mr Abdelaziz BOUTEFLIKA,

marked by promoting the culture of peace and reconciliation.

Through this exceptional event, Algeria undertakes, on Africa's behalf, to work towards consolidating relationships between the structures and bodies of the Olympic and sports movements of Africa and Asia.

It is, hence, a new challenge to be taken up by our country through the organisation of these large-scale games, on the eve of the 2008 Peking Olympic Games. It is also a considerable contribution to the establishment of a new international sporting order, continuing in the same vein as the Algiers declaration on strengthening cooperation between the public authorities and international sporting bodies.



SUMMARY



SEARCH



Algeria's Parks and gardens

Parks are natural enclosed plots of land, formed by woods or prairies, in which trails and paths have been laid down, designed for walking along or for enhancement. They differ from public gardens by the natural character of their landscape and their vegetation. A park may play host to one or several public or naturalist gardens. Algeria contains parks and gardens through different regions, of which we can mention:

Landon Garden (Biskra)

The Landon Garden is a famous asset of the city of Biskra. Located between the old and new quarters of the city, it is built on a ledge overlooking the wadi of Sidi Zerzour, known as the region's holy protector.

This garden was created by the English count "Jack Landon" around 1870.

The Count, very keen on nature, set about enhancing this garden's vegetation by the acclimatisation of several plants and species which he, himself, brought from different regions and continents. Architecturally, the Landon Garden is comprised of a number of round, square and rectangular shaped areas, with each area containing plants and trees.

The garden's fabulous beauty has never ceased to enamour visitors, tourists, artists, poets and even literary men such as André Gide, Anatole France and Robert Smythe Hichens who wrote, in this garden, his famous "Garden of Allah" which was a great success. In 1959, the Landon Garden was classified communal heritage of Biskra. This city ensures that it is protected so that it can keep its doors ever-open to visitors.

Garden of Ibn Badis (Oran)

Oran's oldest garden is undisputedly the Promenade de Létang or the hanging garden, today called Ibn Badis. The latter was created in 1836 by General De Létang who transformed the Château-Neuf glacis into a promenade which bears his name.

On this six-hectare platform, located in the glacis north and west of Château Neuf, thousands of trees were planted in a semi-circle. This fairytale place continues to attract walkers due to its maritime freshness and charm, its long palm groves, its three-metre in diameter plane

trees, its over-thirty-metre-tall oak trees, its pine trees, its hundred-year-old carob trees and other eucalyptus trees. Here can be found verdant groves, bushes, flowers, jasmines, honeysuckles, climbing ivy, covering the walls of the castle and fountains.

The Garden of Ibn Badis is comprised of paths tiered with dragon trees and giant ficus.

The Hamma Test Garden (Algiers)

This garden is one of Algiers' curiosities which never fails to impress the visitors who go there to spend some quality time. Created in 1832, it was originally a central nursery ground of the Government, then an Acclimatisation Garden and finally a Test Garden. It is this last name which has stayed with it and which made it popular. Located at the far end of the Bay of Algiers, in its southern part, the test garden stretches over 62 hectares in an amphitheatre from the immediate vicinity of the bank to the Ravin de la Femme Sauvage climbing up the Fort des Arcades hill. Its lower part blends with this otherwise marshy and insalubrious zone which was the temporary camp of the soldiery of Charles Quint; its upper part neighbours with the hill-slope where Cervantes believed he had found safe refuge to escape from the Pacha of El Djazair. The Hamma Test Garden is divided into three clearly separated large areas:

◆ The first North area which stretches over the part facing the Mediterranean Sea and the Bay of Algiers as far as Route Hassiba Ben Bouali.

- The second "test garden" space is located between Rue Hassiba Ben Bouali to the north and Rue Belouizdad Mohamed. The Hamma Garden from the architectural structure point of view is comprised overall of two major styles: the French garden and the English garden with different paths stretching over a distance of 20km.

◆ The third area which is the "upper part" of the garden is a site on a slope called the Colline des Arcades from where the entire view of the garden can be admired. This area is covered with forestry species and acclimatised species.

The Hamma Test Garden, a place of relaxation and walking favoured by citizens of Algiers, contributes to improving the local or exotic agricultural resources.



1 1 3 5

- ❶ 15,00 Landon Garden - Biskra
- ❷ 05/06/2007
- ❸ 43 x 29
- ❹ 14
- ❺ A. Kerbouche
- ❻ BA printing office



1 1 3 6

- ❶ 20,00 Ibn Badis Garden - Oran
- ❷ 05/06/2007
- ❸ 43 x 29
- ❹ 14
- ❺ A. Kerbouche
- ❻ BA printing office



1 1 3 7

- ❶ 38,00 Trial garden of Hamma - Algiers
- ❷ 05/06/2007
- ❸ 43 x 29
- ❹ 14
- ❺ A. Kerbouche
- ❻ BA printing office



2007

2002-2007

45th anniversary of the creation of the national police force



- ❶ 15,00
- ❷ 25/06/2007
- ❸ 25 x 35
- ❹ 14
- ❺ S. A. Bentounes
- ❻ BA printing office

1 1 3 8



- ❶ 38,00
- ❷ 25/06/2007
- ❸ 25 x 35
- ❹ 14
- ❺ S. A. Bentounes
- ❻ BA printing office

1 1 3 9



Created in the aftermath of independence in 1962, the national police force is, this year 2007, celebrating the 45th anniversary of its creation. It was created to ensure the execution of laws and regulations, guarantee public order and safety and supervise campaigns and means of communication.

This commemoration is held, with good reason, to inform citizens of one of the country's main components responsible for fighting crime in its many forms.

A republican institution, at the service of the State and citizens, its missions are extended to supervising the land borders. To accomplish its public safety missions, the national police force has territorial units, judiciary police, road safety and order-keeping units as well as specialised units. Faced with the increase in many different forms of crime (aggressive, underground, establishing networks using the new information and communication

technologies to their benefit), the national police force has adjusted its organisation and its investigation methods by opening up to the research centres and universities in order to implement an ambitious modernisation programme, and to civil society by undertaking concrete awareness-raising and prevention actions.

It has also chosen to support its development by starting to look into legal sciences, thanks to which crimes will be solved and citizens' freedoms protected.

The national police force, due to the scattering of its units across the national territory and its firm-rooting in society, is showing this desire to be a great public service, listening to the legitimate safety concerns demanded by citizens. The dynamic it is experiencing is directly correlated to the objectives of the public authorities to set down a consistent and effective national security policy.



SUMMARY



SEARCH



45th anniversary of independence and youth

1962-2007 : In this first decade of the 21st century, Algeria, which has gone through many stages of its socio-economic and political development, is celebrating the 45th anniversary of its independence, an important milestone which marks remarkable achievements in terms of efforts of institutional overhaul, reconstruction and economic and social development. This is an opportunity to commemorate the first moments of a sovereignty regained at the cost of the greatest sacrifices.

All the formalities undertaken and the decisions made are in favour of reinforcing sustainable development and turning this into reality at a time when the country is continuing its policy of economic openness and partnership with the greatest economic groups established.

In 2007, the public sector and the private sector are very much two equal sectors which participate with the same economic dynamic, generating productivity and growth. The stake is indeed the one which, from the beginning, was the driving force of all the economic reforms, namely: the creation of new resources which complement, reinforce and potentially also constitute

a sustainable alternative to hydrocarbons. In this reconstruction effort, the consolidation of the conditions of lasting peace continues to focus the attention of the decision-makers, whereas social unity, favoured by a policy attentive to people's expectations in terms of social measures and institutional reforms, is reinforced further.

It is through a relentless quest for balance between a desire to open up and that of offering all Algerians a worthy and prosperous life that the Algerian State is working on giving firm rooting to a culture which draws from ancestral values and which looks towards the future and the universal.

Whilst it has the merit of perpetuating the memory of a collective emancipation that is unique in the world, the independence day celebration is also one of the youth from whom everything comes.

It is this very youth who gave everything so that the colonial night disappeared, who is expected today to take up tomorrow's challenges - those of development, progress and prosperity.



- ❶ 15,00
- ❷ 05/07/2007
- ❸ 35 x 25
- ❹ 14
- ❺ S. A. Bentounes
- ❻ BA printing office

1140



1141

- ❶ 20,00
- ❷ 05/07/2007
- ❸ 45 x 62
- ❺ S. A. Bentounes
- ❻ BA printing office



2007

2002-2007

Art ceramics



- ❶ 15,00 Ceramic jar
- ❷ 05/08/2007
- ❸ 25 x 35
- ❹ 14
- ❺ S. A. Bentounes
- ❻ BA printing office

1 1 4 2



- ❶ 15,00 Bottle with glaze ceramic
- ❷ 05/08/2007
- ❸ 25 x 35
- ❹ 14
- ❺ S. A. Bentounes
- ❻ BA printing office

1 1 4 3



- ❶ 20,00 Censer swigs ceramic
- ❷ 05/08/2007
- ❸ 25 x 35
- ❹ 14
- ❺ S. A. Bentounes
- ❻ BA printing office

1 1 4 4



- ❶ 38,00 Ceramic lamp
- ❷ 05/08/2007
- ❸ 35 x 25
- ❹ 14
- ❺ S. A. Bentounes
- ❻ BA printing office

1 1 4 5



Algerian ceramics is a more refined and artistic form of rural pottery. Marked by the Phoenician and Roman influences, this art flourished particularly in the Muslim era with the Al Qal'a of Beni Hammad, the ancient capital of the Hammadites.

Ceramics borrows from pottery a lot of techniques. It is a highly resistant material which archaeological digs have been able to find in large quantities and over a very large period. It can be used as a characteristic fossil for the dating and interpretation of discoveries.

During the Roman period, hand-made ceramics predominated in various techniques. Production reached a peak, particularly of utility objects of remarkable sobriety.

Algerian ceramics particularly developed during the reign of the Hammadite dynasty in Al Qal'a of Beni Hammad. This Berber dynasty made this city of the High Plateaus its capital and a real cultural and civilisational centre.

Al Qal'a was, unfortunately, destroyed by the Hilalian tribes, but in the city's ruins you can still find traces of the splendid ceramics made there. Green bricks, Moorish

balustrades and truncated cone-shaped tiles are testimony of a glorious past. Other urban centres preserved the art of ceramics and this craft was further enriched with the return of the Muslims from Andalusia. From this period onwards, ceramics was widely used in the luxury residences of the large Algerian cities, and the manufacturing of ceramic objects, inspired, originally, from pottery objects, provided a very rich range of utensils which decorated the interiors of the residences and were used in the rich families of the cities. The ceramics were decorated either by engraving or by sculpture, according to the techniques known for centuries by the Persians.

Innovations and new forms continued to add to this craft marked by the arrival of new manufacturing techniques and multiple and multicolour shapes, enhanced by very rich decorations.

In Algeria, art ceramics remains one of the most productive arts and crafts sectors. Today it is particularly based in the Algiers area, but is also found in other cities such as Tlemcen in the west of the country.



SUMMARY



SEARCH



Fauna - Protected species

Lined hyena

Description: This is a large carnivore of the Hyænidæ family. Its height to the withers is 65 to 80cm; it is between 1m and 1.2m tall and weighs between 25 and 45kg. The hyena has a strong, pointed or flat snout, large eyes and large pointed ears, a medium-sized neck, characterised by a fall-away back (back legs shorter than the front ones). The number of digits is 5/4 - 4, the thumb and the big toe are missing. Its head is massive, the legs thin, the fur short or quite long and the stand-up hairy tail quite long (25 to 35cm), very bushy and of the same colour as the body or black-striped. On the neck and the rump, long rugged bristles and thick ground fur. Its coat's colouring varies from grey to greyish yellow, and has 8 to 11 clearly defined or almost hidden stripes, and 5 to 12 similar stripes on the legs.

Habitat : The striped hyena lives in the dry or desert regions of Northern and Eastern Africa. It is mostly nocturnal. In the day, it hides in the vegetation or in a lair. Hunting and eating at night, it can trot about for almost eight hours in a row and cover up to 30km to search for its meal. It spends most of the daytime sleeping in its lair or nearby in semi-shaded places. Its territory can exceed 50km².

Food: The striped hyena is an opportunistic feeder that has often been seen rifling through rubbish bins on the edges of towns. It feeds on small mammals, insects, fruit, ungulate waste, kitchen waste and bits of leather. But it is characterised by its preference for rotting carcasses, as it eats a lot of them, and also for the remainders left by other animals. The frail constitution of this hyena has major impacts on its diet. Not being able to attack large animals alone, it contents itself with small-sized prey such as rodents, reptiles or birds.

Reproduction: Striped hyenas live in small family groups. Contacts between individuals are very important. The reproduction takes place throughout the year. The gestation period is 3 months on average and births take place in the spring. The litters include 2 to 4 young.

White-tailed red fox

Description : The fox is a carnivorous mammal which is part of the Canidae family. Medium sized, it has a long and pointed snout, large upright ears on the top of its head and a superb long, bushy tail. Its fur is reddish-brown in colour, but can vary from yellow to brown. The stomach is white. The end of the tail is white. The fox has five claws on the front paws but the back paws only have four claws. It has whiskers on its snout. It is a vertebrate; it has a vertebral column. The fox is approximately 110 to 130 centimetres long. It is a highly voracious and cunning animal. Its weight, from 6 to 7 kilos, can sometimes reach 13 kilos. It adapts to a lot of situations. The fur changes colour and thickness depending on the weather. It swims and hunts in the water.

Habitat : It lives on the edge of forests and hides in a lair. This lair is high and deep. It digs it out but, in most cases, it occupies that of another animal (the badger, for example). Its major concern is to make its lair safe and very well hidden. As soon as one of its enemies discovers it, it changes lair without hesitating.

Food: The fox is a carnivore, which means that it eats meat, poultry, field mice and mice. It also feeds on eggs, lizards, insects, rotting carcasses and even fruit and berries. When night falls, it slides between the vegetation carefully, ready to react. Almost all small animals need to fear it. It also eats refuse from bins. The fox's predators are the wolf and the golden eagle, falcons, hunters and dogs, as well as bears. The fox cub's predators are the golden eagle, the eagle owl, the vulture and the lynx.

Reproduction: Once a year, in the month of March, the fox gives birth to a litter of 3 to 5 young, sometimes more. They open their eyes after about two weeks and are adults at about three months. The fox cubs stay for about six months with their parents.



1 1 4 6

- ❶ 15,00 Lined hyena
- ❷ 12/09/2007
- ❸ 43 x 29
- ❹ 14
- ❺ S. A. Bentounes
- ❻ BA printing office



1 1 4 7

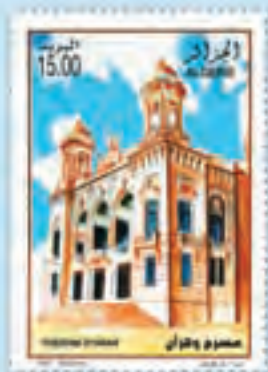
- ❶ 38,00 White-tailed red fox
- ❷ 12/09/2007
- ❸ 43 x 29
- ❹ 14
- ❺ S. A. Bentounes
- ❻ BA printing office



2007

2002-2007

Theatres of Algeria



- ❶ 15,00 Theatre of Oran
- ❷ 24/10/2007
- ❸ 29 x 43
- ❹ 14
- ❺ S. A. Bentounes
- ❻ BA printing office

1 1 4 8



- ❶ 15,00 Theatre of Sétif
- ❷ 24/10/2007
- ❸ 29 x 43
- ❹ 14
- ❺ S. A. Bentounes
- ❻ BA printing office

1 1 4 9



- ❶ 20,00 Theatre of Annaba
- ❷ 24/10/2007
- ❸ 43 x 29
- ❹ 14
- ❺ S. A. Bentounes
- ❻ BA printing office

1 1 5 0



- ❶ 38,00 Theatre of Algiers
- ❷ 24/10/2007
- ❸ 29 x 43
- ❹ 14
- ❺ S. A. Bentounes
- ❻ BA printing office

1 1 5 1

Theatre of Oran

The Theatre of Oran was built around 1883. It became the property of the city's commune in March 1963. It then became the T.N.A. of Oran and then the National Theatre of the Algerian West. This theatre's capacity is 600 to 650 seats. On 14 November 1972, the T.R.O. was born.

Theatre of Sétif

The communal Theatre of Sétif was built around 1889. This theatre can accommodate up to 150 seats. On 5 July 2004, and after its renovation, the theatre in question reopened its doors to the public.

Theatre of Annaba

The Theatre of Annaba was created at the end of the 19th century (1890-1899). A communal theatre, it was destroyed during the Second World War, in 1942. It was inaugurated in its current status on 1 June 1954. Its capacity is 1,500 seats.

Theatre of Algiers

It was on 12 November 1830 that it was decided to build a theatre in the city of Algiers. In 1832, this theatre was transferred to the Admiralty then to the Rue des Consuls,



Theatre of Oran.

Place des Martyrs. Its capacity was 800 seats. In May 1853, the Opera of Algiers was baptised "Imperial Theatre".

"El Goual" or the ancestor of Maghrebin theatre

"El-Goual", "El-Meddah", Erraoui, the public storyteller, animated the cafés and entertained passers-by on market days. A wandering artist, he moved from village to village taking with him his myths and legends and entire parts of history through the shows for which he was the sole actor and the director.

"El Goual" is a storyteller and a comedian. His stage is the ground itself and his theatre the public space.

"La Halqa", the circle of people that gather around him, is in turn the audience and the extras of his show

"El-Goual" has an educational but also an entertaining mission. He conveys values and ideas. His tales and his stories can arouse debates due to ironic criticisms of society. He uses allegory. When the story starts, "El Goual" changes face. By interpreting the characters, he moves from laughing to tears, from crisis to comedy and from mystery to irony. The audience stirs at the intonations of his changing voice. He knows how to put suspense into his tales and plays on the audience's expectation.

When the story ends, the audience asks for it again. But, like "Shehrazade" in A Thousand and One Nights, the stories can last for a long time, depending on the talent of the "goual". The audience, on the edge of their seats, will have to come back to find out what happens next in the hero's adventures. The mystery will only be revealed after numerous adventures and numerous "halqate".



SUMMARY



SEARCH



Encyclopædia of algeria's postage stamp

Because it is a milestone which marks our history and is also the holder of our memory, the postage stamp deserved to have an encyclopædia dedicated to it which speaks about it, going further than the symbol it represents.

The postage stamp is much more than an image whose aesthetic value can be appreciated. In truth, it serves as a history or a moment of this history, of our culture, of our arts and crafts and its marks out the stages of our revolutionary journey, better perhaps than entire books could do.

It is this power of evocation of the postage stamp which justifies the publication of this encyclopædia. The postal institution, which is responsible for periodically producing the postage stamp, is also deemed to be a conservatoire of our memory, both at the national level and at the international scale.

The universal exhibitions it has participated in and the recognitions it has many times aroused show that the Algerian Post Office had, very early on, thrown down the essential pathways for promoting, at world level, its missions, particularly the philatelic practice. With the introduction of the new information and communication technologies in its management process, it gained ever more efficiency.

Evocations of the great times of our history, and at the same time of our personal joys and pains, this work should exist to be also, amongst so many other sources



of reference, the interpreter of our need to be different and our ability to live the universal. In these times of intolerance and lack of understanding between men, this, here, is a new opportunity which is offered to the hope of a human fraternity.

May this work serve the noble purposes assigned to it by those putting it together. It represents, in any case, a significant contribution to the cultural regeneration effort which accompanies Algeria's reconstruction process.



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- ❶ 15,00
- ❷ 01/11/2007
- ❸ 29 x 43
- ❹ 14
- ❺ L. Bouakkaz
- ❻ BA printing office

Enlightened in vision, a brilliant undertaking

Upon the request of the President of the Republic, what was only, initially, a catalogue of Algeria's postage stamps, gave birth to *The Encyclopædia of Algeria's Postage Stamp*, a unique undertaking given its form and its content, whose overseer, very keen on this type of exercise and armed with a requirement of unflinching quality, in this case the Ministry of Post and the Information and Communication Technologies, launched a national and international appeal for tenders in view of this project.

Its production finally fell to Alpha Design, a communications group which already had to its credit a list of awards and challenges of this type. The encyclopædia's experiment was, nevertheless, unprecedented and the adaptation which work of this dimension required was decisive. The result speaks for itself in the very space of this page where this text lies and everywhere else, throughout thousands of pages full of information, images and graphics of classy taste that complement the subjects and the major theme which this work, through the stamps, had to cover on every line: Algeria.



2007

2002-2007



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- ❹ 14
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The Resistance of Ahmed Bey (1836-1848)

Born in Constantine around 1784, El Hadj Ahmed was the last Bey of Constantine and one of the great figures of the resistance to colonialism in the East of Algeria, from 1836 to 1848. His father, Mohamed Cherif held the position of lieutenant (Khalifa) of Bey Hassan. His grandfather, Ahmed El Kolli, governed the beylik of the East for sixteen years. His mother, El Hadja Chérifa came from the Ben Ghana family known in the region of Biskra. After his father's death, his mother was forced to flee with him from Constantine to the Sahara. Ahmed Bey was raised by his maternal uncles where he was given an exemplary education: he learned the Koran, equestrian art and trained in the arts of combat.

Ahmed Bey held the position of Caïd of the guard of the Herakta tribes in 1809, and was promoted to the position of lieutenant (Khalifa) under the authority of Bey Ahmed El Memlouk. In 1826, and upon the intervention of the Agha Yahia, Commander of the army, Ahmed Bey was appointed by Dey Hussein as Bey of the beylik of the East. During the French expedition in 1830, he found himself in Algiers and after the fall of the city further to the Battle of Staouéli, on 19 June 1830, he returned to Constantine.

This city experienced, during his term in office, a wonderful period which lasted until 1837, the date of its fall. An expedition against Constantine under the command of Marshal Clauzel, uniting 8,700 men, prepared to leave from the Annaba base on 8 November 1836. It then camped in Guelma, whence it advanced to arrive in Constantine on 21 November 1836. Ahmed Bey's forces were organised as follows:

- ◆ one part commanded by Benaïssa Ali El Fergani and Mohamed Ben El Bedjaoui, responsible for defending the city;
- ◆ a second part commanded by Ahmed Bey, responsible for supervising the enemy's lines of communication and attacking its rear-guard.

The French army undertook two assaults by the bridge which failed in front of the El Kantara gate. Fighting in retreat, pursued by the Algerians, the French soldiers left weapons, baggage and wounded soldiers in the field. After three days of fighting, on 21, 22 and 23 November, the French army withdrew on 24 November 1836. However, Ahmed Bey succeeded in unifying the great and powerful tribes of the East of Algeria.



Battle near Constantine.

He thus demonstrated his military and political skills. With the aim of wiping out the bitter defeat of his forces, the French staff captain decided to lead a second expedition against Constantine under the command of the Count of Damrémont on 1 October 1837. This Count had a large number of men, including 16,000 combatants, significant artillery commanded by General Valée and an engineering corps. The army in question arrived in Constantine on 7 October 1837.

As of the first confrontation between the occupier's forces and Ahmed Bey's army, the Count of Damrémont, among other Commanders, was wounded and replaced by General Valée.

After fierce resistance, the city, with numerous cavalrymen, assembled the region's tribes and moved towards the Aurès to then go to Batna, Menâa, Biskra and Ouled Derraj whilst encouraging the populations to join the fight and the combat. In June 1848, and after a long period of resistance, Ahmed Bey was arrested.

He was put under house arrest in Algiers until his death in 1850.



SUMMARY



SEARCH



National arts and crafts day

The arts and crafts sector is celebrating, for the first time since independence, the national arts and crafts day fixed for 09 November each year by order of 23 April 2007 of the Minister of Small and Medium Sized Enterprises and Arts and Crafts.

This day, which will take place under the high patronage of His Excellency the President of the Republic, has the theme of: “Arts and Crafts: Authenticity and Innovation”. With the aim of perpetuating this theme, a national competition for the design and creation of a logo for this day was organised during the month of August 2007 and saw the proposal presented by M^r MILOUDI Chihab, designer and Craftsman using ceramics, win the competition which fulfils the requirements of the national commission for the selection of works, particularly the allegory of the theme and the highlighting of the factor of authenticity by the representation of the symbolism linked to traditional arts and crafts products. Indeed, this logo personalises perfectly the Algerian traditional arts and crafts industry through the symbols regularly used by craftsmen in the manufacturing of products such as the diamonds and triangles which are mainly found in jewellery, pottery, ceramics and rugs as well as the eight-branch star which is used as a basis for Arab-Muslim architecture and the cabinetwork and copperware products.



The artist has pushed the allegory further by incrusting these symbols at the centre of a crescent which evokes perfectly the national emblem revealing the belonging of this heritage to Algeria, people and nation. In the same way, the logo's design reveals an acute tendency towards innovation which harmoniously ordains the stylised reproduction of the symbolism.



Generous universality

From pottery to art ceramics, including weaving in between, Algerian craftsmanship has opened up to universality for good through its geographic vocation of variable geometry, the proximity of Europe, of black Africa and of the Orient giving this nation specificities which offer us, thus, a great colourful, glowing and varied trail, irresistible for more than one reason. The history of these secular arts remains hilarious as it is still, more than ever, a history furnished with sensations impossible to transcribe, words cannot, in all evidence, replace this great moment provoked by the touch of hand-woven fabric or the softness of clay worked with love.



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- ② 09/11/2007
- ③ 25 x 35
- ④ 14
- ⑦ A. Kerbouche
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2007

2002-2007

Saharan Fish farming



1 1 5 5

- ❶ 15,00 Tilapia
- ❷ 12/12/2007
- ❸ 35 x 25
- ❹ 14
- ❺ A. Kerbouche
- ❻ BA printing office

The first conclusive experiments on breeding tropical fish in Algeria gives us hope of an interesting future for the development of the Saharan aquaculture. The aquaculture of the Algerian South concerns the use of animal-based natural resources developing in the playas, the growing of seaweed in the alkaline milieus and the breeding of freshwater and tropical fish which mainly concern the Nile tilapia (*Oreochromis niloticus*) as this species is the most adapted to Saharan ecological conditions.

The tilapia is a fish originally from Africa and the Middle East. It was introduced into Asian regions for breeding purposes and, today, is sold in most countries of the world. This fish belongs to the family of Chichlidae of the Perciformes order. The tilapia genus includes about fifteen species. It has the following features:

- ◆ Head bearing one nostril only on each side.
- ◆ Soft opercular bone.
- ◆ Laterally compressed body, covered mostly with cycloid scales and sometimes ctenoid scales.
- ◆ Long dorsal fin with front spine part.
- ◆ Anal fin with at least the first three spine rays.

Tilapias measure 10 to 30cm long on average and live in waters whose temperature is generally between 20 and 28°C. Some are capable of surviving in waters where the oxygen content is particularly low. The tilapia's diet is comprised of plants and organic detritus found in the water, but also insect larvae and small crustaceans or worms.

Tilapias are prolific and they incubate their small in their mouths then spit them back out when they are formed. The tilapia's skin is white, firm and thin. Its texture is damp and its taste is delicate.

In the south of Algeria, the development of tilapia breeding, amongst other fish bred, enables:

- ◆ the promotion of the hydric potentials represented by the existing boring operations, initially planned for agricultural irrigation then abandoned due to the water's salinity.
- ◆ the use of agricultural irrigation basins and channels by incorporating fish breeding in farming activities, and incorporating fish breeding in the oases so as to make them more profitable and protect the oasis area.

A promising strategy

To boost aquaculture in Algerian, a national dam sowing operation has been launched during which no less than 6.4 million young fish of silver and large-mouthed carp varieties have been, for this purpose, imported from Europe.

This dam sowing operation is part of the sectoral strategy striving to populate water points in order to develop the production of freshwater fish in view of helping to improve the national consumption of fish/year/capita, whose weakness has been emphasised by the World Health Organisation (WHO).

To perpetuate this strategy, the public authorities have aroused great interest from the private operators. To this end, the importing of young fish into Algeria will now be the responsibility of the private operators. The latter, who are stakeholders in this type of operation, have set up hatcheries for breeding various varieties of fish, including sea fish.



SUMMARY



SEARCH



Bicentenary of the birth of Emir Abdelkader (1807-2007)

The year 2007 is the 200th anniversary of the birth of Emir Abdelkader, the founder of the modern Algerian State, relying on the separation between the executive power, the legislative power and the judiciary power. This anniversary symbolises an important stage in the evolution of the Algerian nation which has been affirmed since ancient times under the direction of illustrious leaders such as Massinissa.

Emir Abdelkader was an emblematic figure symbolising national unity whose leadership was recognised by the population throughout Algeria faced with a foreign invasion. He was able to maintain this unity whilst being guided in the choice of his collaborators, hailing from all regions of the country, according to the sole criteria of integrity and competence.

It is thanks to this national unity that the Emir was able to lead successfully, as did Jugurtha in ancient times, a heroic resistance for more than fifteen years against an invader whose soldiers and war machine were greatly superior to his.

This anniversary is also that of the youth since the Emir was a leader brought to the head of Algeria when he was only twenty-seven.

The 200th anniversary speaks volumes, furthermore, of the high cultural level of pre-colonial Algeria; the Emir made a major contribution through his works of poetry, literature and religious exegesis to Arab culture, indeed to world culture. It also evokes the deep rooting of Islam in the Algerian personality at the same time as the tolerance in which the Emir, and also his compatriots, lived and continue to live their faith.

The anniversary of the birth of the Emir is also worthy of a reminder of the Algeria's pioneer role in the domain of humanitarian law - the modern world's first Code for the protection of prisoners was adopted by a conference of Algerian leaders upon the Emir's initiative in 1843. Finally, this anniversary wishes to share with Emir Abdelkader his commitment to human rights. In 1860, the Emir, the symbol of Algeria wounded by the French invasion, saved the life of 12,000 Christians and Jews from certain death in Damascus at the hands of groups manipulated by the foreigner. He acted thus, he explained "through loyalty to the Muslim faith and to respect mankind's rights".

Main stages of the Emir's life

- ◆ **1807:** Birth of the Emir in El Guetna, near Mascara
- ◆ **1812:** Starts attending the Koranic school run by his father
- ◆ **1812-1820:** Studies in Mascara
- ◆ **1820-1823:** Continuation of studies in Arzew
- ◆ **1823-1824:** Continuation of studies in Oran
- ◆ **1825-1826:** Under house arrest in Oran in the company of his father on order of the Bey
- ◆ **1826-1828:** Pilgrimage to the holy sites of Islam and journey to the Middle East
- ◆ **1830-1832:** Participation in the resistance led by his father against Oran's occupation by the French
- ◆ **27/11/1832:** Investiture of the Emir in Dardara by the tribal chiefs
- ◆ **4/2/1833:** Popular investiture at the Sidi Hassan mosque in Mascara
- ◆ **1833 :** Death of his father Hadj Mahieddine
- ◆ **26/2/1834:** Treaty of Tafna
- ◆ **1837-1839:** The Emir organises and fortifies the modern Algerian State
- ◆ **1847 :** Besieged at the Moroccan border, the Emir decides to stop fighting and negotiates his exile to Machrek
- ◆ **1848-1852 :** Captivity of the Emir in France (Toulon, Pau and Amboise)
- ◆ **1852:** The Emir, released by Napoleon III, leaves France for Turkey
- ◆ **1854:** The Emir writes his book "Dhikra El Akel" (Letter to the French)
- ◆ **1855:** The Emir settles in Damascus
- ◆ **1860:** Emir saves the Christians and Jews of Damascus from a massacre
- ◆ **1862:** Death of the Emir's mother
- ◆ **1865:** Trip to Istanbul then to Paris
- ◆ **1869:** The Emir attends the inauguration of the Suez Canal
- ◆ **187:** The Emir gives his support to the Syrian nationalist movement
- ◆ **1877-1883:** He writes his book *Le Livre des haltes* and gives public speeches on it
- ◆ **26/5/1883:** Emir Abdelkader dies in Damascus



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SUMMARY



SEARCH



The fan affair

A. Benaouda

Moudjabid Museum - Algiers



SUMMARY



SEARCH



Postage stamps and special stamps used in Algeria before the independence 1924-1958

From 1924 to 1958, 367 postage stamps and 84 special stamps were issued before Algeria's independence. It was under the pressure exerted by the colons that, in 1924, the "Algeria" surcharge appeared on commonly used French "Blanc" type stamps, in reference to the designer Joseph Blanc, "Sowing Woman", "Pastor" and others. Landscapes, vestiges and Algerian "types" would only appear in 1926. A lot of these stamps illustrate the colonial era through the prominence of French military leaders or legionnaires. It should be recalled that, in fact, the history of the postage stamp has had very distinct periods. Hence, from 1849 to 1924, France's stamps were used in Algeria. The year 1924 saw the issue of stamps specific to Algeria, some bearing the mention Postes Algérie and the initials RF (République Française), whilst others were circulated in France and bore the legend: "République Française" and the mention "Algérie" up until 1958, at that period when the General De Gaulle decided to stop those issues. From 1958 to 1962, it was the postage stamps used in France which circulated in Algeria. The Encyclopaedia of Algeria's postage stamps includes these issues from the colonial period in view of taking account of a philatelic expression with a historic significance for our country, still under the yoke of colonisation. Whatever eye may be cast on a period when Algeria did not have citizenship, the semiology of historic impact of which these issues are the vessel deserved, hence, to be shown. Another motivation should be added to the aforementioned ones, one that is fundamentally linked to the historic path of our country, whose revolutionary movement, which gave rise, as of independence, to a gigantic undertaking of identity affirmation, justifies, through this encyclopaedia, a legitimate desire for reappropriation of what was the subject of recoupment or mystification in the colonial era..

Nota bene: For all documentation, refer to the specialised philatelic catalogues: Cérés, Dallay, Yvert and Tellier, Thiaude, Michel and Gibbons.

Postage stamp

1924 - 1925



1926 - 1930





1936 - 1937



SUMMARY



SEARCH



Postage stamps and special stamps used in Algeria before the independence 1924-1958



1938 - 1941



1942 - 1943



1944 - 1946



1947 - 1949



SUMMARY



SEARCH



Postage stamps and special stamps used in Algeria before the independence 1924-1958

1950 - 1952



1953 - 1955



1956 - 1958



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