

Eyeless in Gaza: Comparing the Tactical Dynamics of Hamas and the Algerian FNLs Historical Conflicts

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Abstract: *Here, we intend to demonstrate the similarities between the political methodology and military terrorist attack tactics employed by Hamas in the October 7, 2023 offensive against Israel and those adopted in 1954 - 1955 by the Algerian FNL and ALN against France and Algérie Française. The study initially argues that the FNL/ANL's option for a sudden and violent attack in 1954/1955, victimizing soldiers and babies, separated the Muslim and European communities. Terrorism brought daily insecurity to the French colonists, constant and incessant choosing between the suitcase and the coffin. The terrorism of European colonists, carried out by the OAS, murdered Algerians at random, increasing the climate of fear. Secondly, we argue that the FNL did not wish to destroy France or the French but aspired to the independence and dignity of its Muslim people, while Hamas aims to destroy Israel and the Jewish people. The essay further argues that Hamas adopted the division employed by the FNL between external politicians and internal military personnel. Its political leadership resides safely in Qatar and Turkey, and the military leadership is on the battlefield of Gaza. Finally, like the FNL, Hamas seeks to isolate the antagonist in the international and media arena by garnering support from public opinion by constructing a discursive truth. Our body of research employs daily journalism, expert analysis, witness statements, and reference works.*

Keywords: Israel, Hamas, War, Terrorism, France, Argelia, FNL, ANL, OAS, media, international support

"War is composed of nothing but accidents...there is but one favorable moment, the great art is to seize it." Napoleon Bonaparte

"There will be no concession on any inch of the land. We will never recognize the legitimacy of the Israeli occupation, and therefore there is no legitimacy for Israel". Khaled Mashaal, Hamas leader. "Nothing can justify terrorism and the sacrificial element which terrorism implies", Abdelwahab Meddeb, Tunisian writer and poet. (1946 - 2014)

1. Introduction

When the biblical hero and judge Samson, blinded in Gaza by his captors, upon having his strength restored by God, demolished the Philistine temple, killing his enemies and perishing under the rubble. Inspired by a poem by John Donne, Aldous Huxley wrote a novel called Eyeless in Gaza, which, by the way, is not set in Gaza. [1]

Every new war differs from the previous one. Tactics successful in the previous one are often inapplicable in the new one. This war was started in a short period by an offensive launched by Hamas, a militant group considered terrorist by many countries. The administrator of the territory of Gaza, on October 7, unexpectedly and brutally attacked civilian communities in Israel, whose defenses ignored the signals and indications provided by the attacker. Like Egypt in 1973, Hamas was a cunning antagonist who outwitted intelligence assessments and sophisticated electronic equipment and played on the hubris that gripped

the Israeli high command.

Israel's counterattack cannot be that of a blind Samson, as the French army and European settlers did in Algeria after the incidents of Sétif in 1945. And of Phillippeville in 1955. Destroy the enemy unthinkingly and perish in the ruins with him. Israel's legitimate reaction to counterattack Hamas and Islamic Jihad comes up against the civilian population of Gaza, trapped between two camps. Military actions will undoubtedly cause thousands of deaths, especially children. Their images will be exploited as an accusation indictment.

In this essay, we will compare the similarity of the successful methods employed by the Algerian FLN from 1954 until independence and those adopted by Hamas during the preemptive offensive of October 7, 2023, as sudden as that of Israel in 1967. Like the FNL, Hamas cannot defeat the antagonist armed forces, in this case the IDF, in rase campagne. He intends to humiliate them as Israel humiliated other Arab armies, to render them powerless as Israel did to Arab armies in previous wars. The civilian vehicles set on fire in Re'im recall the hundreds of Egyptian vehicles at the Mitla pass in 1967 or the Syrian armored vehicles in 1973 in the Golan Heights.

Perhaps the most significant difference between both confrontations, even in historical origin, is that the FNL did not wish to destroy France. He wanted to conquer his freedom and dignity. He resorted to terrorism and killed French people of all ages and sexes. Algerians were killed at a considerable rate by the French army and OAS terrorism. The atrocities committed by Hamas on October 7

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are part of the project to destroy the State of Israel and the annihilation of the Jewish people.

1.1 As in 1973, warnings are ignored, and women despised.

A few weeks earlier, Benjamin Netanyahu bombastically announced at the UN the establishment of a new Middle East between Israel and his new Arab partners, omitting the Palestinians. However, the Hamas terrorist attack was a "fatal blow, politically and strategically" to these ambitious projects. [2] Will we know the truth of this preemptive attack by Hamas one day? Will we know why Israel's defenses failed? After the Yom Kippur War, Prime Minister Golda Meir testified before the Agranat Commission about her administration's failures. North American pressure was revealed for Israel not to attack preemptively despite Egyptian and Syrian intentions. Will there be an Agranat Commission for Netanyahu to testify before? The offensive of October 7th took place, and it is essential to know the truth.

In 2022, an Israeli female surveillance unit detected unusual activities occurring on the Palestinian side of the Gaza border. The soldiers were ignored, snubbed, and threatened. The survivors bitterly declare their conviction that "if it had been men sounding the alarm, things would look different today" (3). In his novel *La Peste*, Albert Camus, a French - Algerian writer set in Oran, Algeria, wrote: "This happened when it is known that this happened, it disturbed a people and thousands of witnesses want the truth to be told." [4]

2. Terrorism: Action and Repression

John Cooley, in his book *Unholy Wars*, explains that terror actions carried out by traditional terrorists such as Algerian nationalists or Palestinian resisters aimed to achieve specific political ends through extremely shocking actions. The Palestinian Black September organization spectacularly attacked the Israeli Olympic delegation at the Munich Olympics in September 1972. [5]

The scenes of Hamas militants capturing civilians and killing Israeli citizens on the roads, kibbutz, and streets of cities in the south of the country shocked the world. Child soldiers, older women, and young people were rounded up and captured as hostages and bargaining chips. Entire families, children, and babies were killed and burned. Human Rights Watch, on October 19, 2023, considers that "Hamas and Islamic Jihad are committing a war crime by holding scores of Israelis and others as hostages in Gaza and say they will not free them until Palestinian prisoners in Israel are free. As an Islamic Jihad, they are committing war crimes by holding scores of Israelis and others as hosts. [6] John Cooley, in his book *Unholy Wars*, points out that some traditional terrorist groups, similar to Algiers and Paestinop, in their liberation rights act in Gaza and say they will not free them until Palestinian prisoners in Israel are freed. Civilians, including children, people with disabilities, and older people, should never be treated as bargaining chips.

No grief can justify holding anyone hosting [7]

For the head of the al - Qassam brigades, Mohammed Deif, the attack is a response to the 16 - year blockade of Gaza, the Israeli attacks on the West Bank, and the usurpation of the Al Aqsa mosque, the Temple Mount, which is why the operation was called al - Aqsa Storm. In this way, the Palestinian people "are regaining their Revolution." [8] These words must have chilled the conservative leaders of the most important Arab countries who were fighting insurrections in their countries recently.

The top leader of Hamas, Ismail Haniyeh, defined October 7 as follows: "Today, the enemy has had a political, military, intelligence, security and moral defeat inflicted upon it, and we shall crown it, with the grace of God, with a crushing defeat that will expel it from our lands, our holy city of Al - Quds, our Al - Aqsa mosque, and the release of our prisoners from the jails of the Zionist occupation. Operation Al - Aqsa Flood was launched from Gaza, but it will extend to the West Bank, to Al - Quds, and our people within the territories occupied in 1948, as well as to the Resistance and the Palestinian people abroad." [9]

2.1 Terrorism. The secret is containment

An attacker or oppressor has a regular, bureaucratic army in an asymmetric conflict. In Walzer's analysis, a guerrilla believes that an army does not defend the people since the only army in the field is that of the oppressor. Therefore, "the people are defending themselves," In the "Vietnam War," communist combatants called themselves "civilian soldiers". His guerrilla creed was that an attacking army faced civilians when fighting guerrillas, as he was not fighting against an army but against a nation. However, there was a warning: there was a limit to the killing: "Therefore, you should not fight at all, and if you do, you are the barbarians, killing women and children". For Walzer, terrorism is a weapon encompassing a strategy "of both conventional and guerrilla war," when the purpose is to defeat the morale of a nation or a class "to undercut its solidarity; its method is a random murder of innocent people." [10]

In the Algerian war in 1956, when French authorities guillotined Algerian patriots, the FNL determined to kill a thousand Europeans for every Algerian guillotined indiscriminately. Saad Yacef refined the order. He imposed a limit on killing. He ordered his command in the capital, Algiers, "to kill any European between the ages of eighteen and fifty - four. But no women, no children, no old people." [11]

Terror is a weapon of war, frightening the entire population and leaving them anxious and insecure as they do not know when the next attack will come. The population becomes restless, destabilized, hysterical, and unaware of the next coup. Insecurity leads her to doubt herself and her institutions. In terrorism with a religious background, people kill without distinction; they kill with hatred or for

arbitrary pleasure, and, for Napoleon, it is the cause, not the death, that makes the martyr. [12]

Lucien Bodard, a French journalist who covered the "French" war in Indochina between 1945 and 1954, reported that the Vietminh used terror as a weapon of war. A Vietminh political commissar explained that the attacks and murders were carefully defined. In each case, "there is a judgment, a sentence". This rigorous control over acts of terror followed an intricate tapestry. "The discipline of the Vietminh, guerrillas, regulars et cadres, is incredible. " Therefore, being on the "red" side, every peasant or city dweller knew what to expect from the communists, even murder. On the other hand, Vietnamese peasants were mortally afraid of the presence of troops from the French Corps Expeditionary in their villages, whose conduct seemed unpredictable to them. The French soldiers killed, arrested, or punished for reasons incomprehensible to the Vietnamese people. [13]

3. The Algerian war

In 1830, France conquered Algeria, capturing the best land and colonize the country with poor European settlers, French, Spanish, Maltese, and Italian. In 1955, there were about 950 thousand individuals. Integrated into French territory, divided into three departments, it experienced excellent material progress. The quality of life of its European population in French Algeria surpassed that of the metropolitan one.

Constantine and Philippeville were splendid cities with boulevards, elegant shops, imposing buildings, and charming gardens. Algiers was a splendid capital with its administrative Forum and the *Casbah* as its Muslim heart. Alongside the magnificent apartment buildings, the city is surrounded by miserable, unsafe, and unhealthy indigenous blocks: the bidonvilles.

When the insurrection in Algeria in 1954 made international headlines, outraged French officials declared: "Alger is no longer a French colony but an integral part of France." [14] The Minister of the Interior, François Mitterrand, reproached the agitators who opposed by violence and the will of the greatest of peoples, "Si les meneurs ont voulu alerter l'opinion internationale, à la veille d'une session des Nations Unies, ils ont tort. L'Algérie, c'est la France, et la France ne reconnaîtra pas chez elle d'autre autorité que la sienne." [15]

3.1 The surprise of sudden violence

The Hamas offensive on October 7 was a disturbing event for Israel and the world. The religious and historical justification of members of the Hamas terrorist movement and their October agenda produced effective media results in the world through the brutality of the records of the atrocities committed. In the essay *War and Cinema*, Paul Virilio explains that "When underground militants – Irish or Basque, Action Direct or Red Brigades, use outrage, murder

or torture to gain publicity, feeding the media with photos of their sacrificial victims, of the act of internal war throws back to its psychotropic origins in sympathetic magic, to the riveting spectacle of immolation and death agony, the world of ancient religions and tribal caterings." [16]

In Algeria, the first explosion of hatred, incompatibility, and frustration broke out spontaneously in 1945, in Sétif, during the celebrations of the victory over Nazi Germany. At the parade, Algerians bringing legitimate demands were repressed by retaliating in an attack unleashed with cries of Jihad, the holy war. The French population was the target of an orgy of deaths and rapes. The ultra - confidential report of the commission of inquiry recorded that on May 13, 1945, from the spontaneous action of agitators, "104 Européens ont été tués dans le département de Constantine, plusieurs femmes ont été violées". [17]

The settlers recognized Algerian employees with more than thirty years of service among the attackers. The same was observed in locations in southern Israel where Palestinian workers informed the terrorists. However, one of the first IDF units to combat the attackers were Arab and Bedouin scouts.

In the Sétif incidents, the French army repressed violently and blindly, killing, without charge, around 50, 000 Muslims of all ages and destroying entire villages (douars). [18] The militias of the colonists, mostly Vichy supporters and opponents of General de Gaulle, considered the repression mild and shot randomly. Optimistic statements from local and metropolitan authorities minimized the disturbances, with the unrest eliminated. After the Sétif episode, the nationalist slogan adopted was utterly hostile to the colons: la valise ou le cercueil, the suitcase, or the coffin.

3.2 A war of independence is a civil war

The fight for Algerian independence began with the movement of Messali Hadji from which the FNL (National Front of Liberation) stood out in 1954. By becoming hegemonic, it annihilated its opponents. His long and admirable struggle reached Independence. In 1958 he set up a provisional government which, in 1962, negotiated the Evian peace agreements with France. [19] The movement was divided into an external political arm which, without having adequate protection, was kidnapped by the French authorities during an international flight. The other arm was military, the ALN (National Liberation Army) fighting in cities and areas rural.

Sunni Hamas, victorious in the civil struggle in Gaza, adopted the same division of labor as the FNL and ANL. Its cautious external political arm sought the security provided by Qatar and Turkey, avoiding being attacked by the Mossad. The military arm remains in Gaza, consolidating its offensive structure. One of Hamas' leaders, Moussa Abu Marzouk, declared that the movement's armed wing "does not need to consult the political leadership." [20]

The conflict between the FNL and France slowly evolves from insurrection to revolutionary war and, for David Galula, “the transition from ‘peace’ to ‘war’ as we have seen, can be very gradual and confusing”. [21] The radical right - wing colonists, suspicious of all Arabs, created Organization de L’Armée Secret, the OAS. The indiscriminate killing of Algerians prevented Europeans from remaining in independent Algeria. France lost the war and the political conflict since complete military victory meant eliminating a large part of the Muslim population.

The Algerian Revolution, like the French Revolution of 1789, marked global decolonization, influencing leaders such as Nelson Mandela, Angela Davis and Yassir Arafat. In the literature produced on the conflict, such as Yves Courrière's books, Alistair Horne's *Savage war and peace* stands out, which, according to Israeli intellectual Amos Elon, was read carefully by former prime minister and general Ariel Sharon. [22] The Algerian war pushed France into the 20th century, abandoning the colonial past and the trauma of 1940. Discarding the chaotic Fourth Republic resulted in the Fifth Republic, led by General de Gaulle, comprising new political, economic and cultural institutions. The country entered an era of material progress, ranging from nuclear energy to aeronautical construction and the TGV, bringing well - being to its population. [23]

3.3 Palestinians, organization, authorities

The PLO born from Fatah through the Oslo agreements recognized the State of Israel, obtaining the territories of the West Bank and Gaza. Then, disagreements led to successive intifadas. The Israeli authorities applied strict control mechanisms against the Palestinian population, accused of “apartheid” by International Amnesty. [24]. On July 22, 2022, the French parliament debated a proposed resolution by 38 far - left deputies aligned with the Palestinian ambassador to the UN, Riyad Mansour. The proposal condemned the “l’institutionnalisation par Israel d’un régime d’apartheid” oppressing the Palestinian people.

Tardieff considers a “stéréotype accusation that is part of standard anti - Zionist discourses, which constitutes a veritable myth of modern politics. Thus, for Tardieff, accusing Israel of the crime of apartheid is a “une operation of Islamo - Gauchist propaganda,” [25].

Prestigious by the Oslo Accords, the leader of Fatah, Yassir Arafat is a controversial leader, Dr. Emad Moussa describes him as “a revolutionary and freedom fighter to some, a terrorist to his opponents. A statesman and peacemaker to some, a sellout over the Oslo Accords to others,” and even “a traitor.” [26]

For Elon, Ariel Sharon's destructive aggressiveness “has been losing his war but Yasser Arafat is not winning his either. “Both actors condemned violence even though they practiced it. And since “his first day in office, Sharon's strategy has been to scuttle the Oslo agreement and confine Palestinian autonomy to a few isolated

enclaves—surrounded by armed Israeli encampments—on about 50 (some say 30) percent of the occupied West Bank, or perhaps only in the Gaza Strip.” [27]

Some right - wing and ultranationalist Israeli sectors opposed to the PA fed the idea of annexing territories of Judea and Samaria, rejecting the original thesis of the two states. [28] For some analysts, the political failure of the PA and its weakness in Gaza allowed the emergence of Hamas, which, according to some observers, hijacked the Palestinian cause in its favor.

The Netanyahu government shook Israeli democracy with its plans to intervene in the supreme court and reduce the rights of minorities, triggering intense popular protests. However, it was Premier Menachem Begin, from the Israeli right, who signed peace with Egypt in 1979. After Sharon's walk on Temple Mount, Palestinians were regularly insulted by Israeli officials, accused of inefficiency and nepotism [29] Tension with Israel progressively increased while the Palestinian cause was divided between two territories managed by Fatah and Hamas.

Tensions between Israel and Hamas and Islamic Jihad have transformed the southern region of the country “close to a war zone”. For Michael Tzeroff, a confrontation between Israel and Hamas could evolve into “high risk of escalation into a broad military campaign, which would be liable to wreak havoc in the Strip, and because Israel has no interest under the current circumstances to escalate the situation militarily, accommodation is the least problematic alternative. Negotiations with Hamas would lead to peace in the region and security would certainly “facilitate a significant improvement in the humanitarian situation in Gaza.” This outcome would be adverse to the Hamas government and the power of “Islamic Jihad's spoiler potential and, perforce, Iranian clout in the Strip.” [30]

While the general staffs of the Arab professional armies did not defeat the IDF, the Hamas terrorists studied in detail the military practices of the Israeli army in order to surprise them. As Sun Tzu wrote, “All warfare is based on deception”. [31] The IDF, in addition to not paying attention to the Chinese thinker, ignored Napoleon Bonaparte's saying, “You must not fight too often with one enemy, or will you teach him all your art of war.” [32]

4. Abraham Accords

With the October 7 offensive, Hamas drove a wedge between the actors involved in the Abraham Accords. Under the Trump administration, the State of Israel suspended further annexations on the West Bank. It then expanded its range of regional relations with treaties with Egypt the Hashemite kingdom of Jordan. The ambitious Abraham Accords would stabilize relations between the United Arab Emirates and Bahrain by recognizing the State of Israel. [33] In October 2020, agreements will be signed with Sudan, Morocco, and Oman. [34] Echoing the Wilsonian lineage of 1918, the Abraham Accords stated: “We, the undersigned,

recognize the importance of maintaining and strengthening peace in the Middle East and around the world based on mutual understanding and coexistence, as well as respective for human dignity and freedom, including religious freedom. " [35]

The US encouraged a "culture of peace among the three Abrahamic religions and all humanity, " developing "friendly relations among States advances the interests of lasting peace in the Middle East and around the world. " However, the agreements exclude Palestinian leaders who cannot adjust to the agreements due to their demands. For Saudi Prince Banar, "It is difficult to trust them and to do something for the Palestinian cause with them around" [36]

4.1 From Setif to Dien Bien Phu

In Algeria, since 1945, the French administration prevented Algerians from accessing full citizenship and prosperity, exhausting the hopes of part of the Muslim population. For the French orientalist, André Mandouze. "la bureaucratie française d'Algérie a goûté un secret plaisir à maintenir, avec un indulgent mépris, les autochtones dans un obscurantisme calculé." For the Catholic newspaper "Témoignage Chrétien, " sooner or later the Algerian people must dispose of themselves and that "the 125 années de colonisation par la France ont montré que l'Algérie est inassimilable. " [37]

As General Charles de Gaulle stated, Algerians and Muslims would never be Bretons, Normans, or Provençals. In the late 1950s, Algeria's independence was essential for France even though it abandoned almost 1 million French settlers and received 1 million Algerian immigrants whose high birth rate would submerge France: "Vous vous trompez, " me dit - il; "10 millions d'Arabes seront 20 millions demain, comment la France pourrait - elle absorber 20 millions d'Arabes? Un million serait déjà de trop. [38] In a famous blague, General De Gaulle declared that he had been born in "Colombey les deux églises, but with the Muslim majority in France, his city would be "Colombey les deux Mosquées. "

While Fourth Republic France received reassuring news from Algeria, 200, 000 Algerian workers worked in the French economy. In 1954, the defeat in Dien Bien Phu, France granted independence to Tunisia, and Morocco became safe sanctuaries for the FNL. The transition to a war covering the entire country was not sudden. For David Galula, the transition from peace to war is confusing and gradual even when "the insurgent follows the shortcut pattern, violence is always preceded by a short period of stirrings. " [39] Suddenly, tranquility gave way to astonishment.

5. The Toussaint Rouge

On November 1, 1954, the FNL had a "big bang" that started the revolt, and the day chosen was a holiday in which people relaxed and the police forces fell asleep. All

Saints' Day is a Catholic religious holiday celebrating the martyrdom of Christians by pagans. The attack occurred by surprise, with bombs thrown, assassinations, sabotage, kidnappings, and attacks on isolated military posts. The coordination insists: "Ne tuer em aucun cas les civils. Ne toucher ni ni aux vieillards ni aux femmes. "40] In its edition the following day, November 2, the newspaper Le Monde created the expression Toussaint Rouge, reporting the sending of military reinforcements. [41]

On August 20, 1955, a new offensive attacked urban and economically essential areas in Algeria, which had been planned in detail. This time, the order was clear: the enemy was the European, whether civil or military. The economic infrastructure, barracks, roads, and everything belonging to France would be attacked. The ANL employed terrorism by attacking the inhabitants of the critical region of Nord - Constantinois. The city of Phillippeville, present - day Skkida, with a population of 70, 000 inhabitants with 30, 000 Europeans, was invaded by approximately 20, 000 hostile attackers. [42] The chief, Zighout, was acaterogic in his orders: "I fail to create a situation d' insecurity er de peur teele qued toute activite soit impossible in dehors des voilles après cette action".

The Russian population was relaxed and went to the square, carrying out their weekend social rituals as occurs in Mediterranean cities. You are pleased until the first shot. "Puis, in a fraction of a second d'est le panic. Cris, Hurlements, Bousculades. Machine gun fire hits the population in the streets, who ignore what is happening, and nothing that happens makes sense. Maddened, men and women take shelter in cafes shouting: "Les Arabes ce sont des Arabes. " [43] In the El - Halia pyrite deposits, 30 Europeans were brutally killed including babies. [44] The French repression was brutal, blind, and merciless, making the city's football field sadly famous, where Algerian prisoners were shot without trial.

French authorities lavish photographic exhibitions featuring the corpses of decapitated children raped women, and dismembered or emasculated soldiers. It aimed to demonstrate the savagery of the ANL. [45] The massacre was carried out by infiltrated peasants, stigmatizing the insurgents as inhumane. [46] The FNL's actions intimidated Europeans and destabilized them. The intensity of the attacks reached a paroxysm of incessant and emotionally exhausting insecurity. The saying, suitcase or coffin, depressed the European population. Enraged and frustrated, the colonists considered it impossible to coexist with the Algerians, a situation in abyssu that met the FNL's wishes. The Israeli, Miriam Reijnem, working and living in kibbutz Nahal Oz, described her feelings regarding October 7 in words similar to those of French witnesses after the Toussaint Rouge offensive: "With rockets we somehow feel safer, knowing that we have the Iron Dome [missile defense system] and our safe rooms. But knowing that terrorists are walking around communities is a different kind of fear, " [47]

General De Gaulle refused the proposal to maintain French sovereignty over a part of Algerian territory inhabited by French settlers and Muslim supporters of France. Birth rates would subvert the solution: "Les Arabes font 10 enfants quand les Européens en font 2. Donc, dans vingt ans, le problème se reposera. On n'est plus à l'époque des soldats laboureurs. Voulez - vous faire vivre les colons comme vivent les colons israéliens dans la guerre et l'angoisse?" [48]

5.1 Terrorism, action directed against human bodies

In the city of Algiers, the death of French police officers led angry colonists to explode a bomb in the heart of the Casbah, killing many people including children. No one was arrested for this attack. The FNL reacted by launching bomb attacks on European coffee shops when, in the 1950s, young, corporal music with Latin and rock rhythms popularized them as a meeting point. In 1956, Yacef Saadi and his fighters bombed establishments such as Milk Bar and Otomatic, Le Coque Hardi and La Cefétéria. The coffee shops were similar to the rave party in Re'im. Symbolically, representations that represented colonialism and the French presence, Christianity and Western entertainment practices and free contact between the sexes were attacked. The attacks killed and maimed young people and children.

Patriotic fighter Zohra Drif, who placed bombs in the heart of French Algiers, recalled that when France was invaded by Nazi Germany, her father said it was God's punishment for the wickedness committed by the French against Muslims. Zohra, part of the ANL, lived exhausted in an Algiers marked by French raids, searches and curfews, the constant interruption of Muslim lives. Meanwhile, the European population lived peacefully, went to the beach, had fun on the weekend, frequented cafes. [49]

In the 1980s, the two fighters who placed the bombs, Djamilah Bouhired and Zohra Drif, participated in the democratic marches of Algerian women against the infamous Code of the Family. By installing Chaaria, he repealed the 1976 Constitution that guaranteed women's civil rights. [50]

The FNL, like Hamas in 2006, eliminated compatriots suspected of being counter - revolutionaries or "collaboration avec l'ennemi." Hamas' missile salvos against Israel do not distinguish between Israeli Arabs, Druze, Christians, tourists, or Jews. Military or civilian targets. The FNL mutilated suspected Algerians or collaborators, cutting off ears, noses and lips, decapitating and dismembering them. [51] Ritual violence was not the privilege of Algerians and countless countries throughout history have harassed refractory compatriots. In the economy of violence, in the American Revolution of 1766 royalists were burned by boiling water or beaten and died at the hands of American patriots. In 1944, during the Liberation, French Christians brutalized women accused of fraternizing with the Germans. Around the same time in Italy, more than 50, 000 women accused of fascism were

abused. [52]

5.2 The nameless war is true

To alleviate French pressure on its forces, the FNL took the war to France where bomb attacks created insecurity in the metropolis. The expansion of France's international isolation and the lack of victory in sight led to a drastic political change in the stagnant IV Republic. [53] The country spent a large part of its budget on funding the colony and the war, an investment that could improve the quality of life in France. The political turmoil brought General Charles de Gaulle to power, whose cunning and oscillating actions decided to end the unhappy war by defeating military coups and the unrest of the colonists. On 18 March 1962 he negotiated a peace agreement in Evian with the FNL ratifying independent Algeria, [54]

6. Hamas attacks at Sunrise

Following the Sétif episode in Algeria, there were ten years of peace and tranquility for the "Européens d'Algérie. Le soudain New Year's Eve 1954 will not be more brutal. " [55] Yves Corrière's description of France and Algeria reflects the years of peace that Israel experienced, crowned with the Abraham Accords. The ANL in the 1954 and 1955 offensives in Algeria attacked prominent military, infrastructure, and economic targets, demonstrating capacity and fearlessness in their actions. [56] Hamas, unleashing the sudden offensive on October 7, widened the gap between the Palestinians and Israel, fulfilling its promise to annihilate the state and the Jewish people. His actions seem to reflect Virilio's words: "Terrorism insidiously reminds us that war is a symptom of delirium operating in the half - light of trance, drugs, blood, and unison. " [57]

For Avraham Sela, in recent decades, there has been a demobilization of support for the Palestinian cause by Arab elites. Leaders of critical Arab countries trusted in supra - state agreements, shifting the axis of pan - Arabism. Increasing numbers of Palestinian Arabs worked in Israel in an interdependent regional economy. [58] This political - economic situation gave Israel the complacent feeling that it was entering an era of peace, security, and regional stability. Complacency and hubris also occurred in the planning of Operation Market Garden in 1944. [59]

Also in 1973, in the Yom Kippur War, Israel was unbeatable, the Arabs incompetent, and the "concept" supreme truth. At the time, ignored, repressed, and silenced the dedicated Israeli military personnel who detected disturbing signs. The Israeli carelessness that witnessed Hamas' preparations was surprising. BBC's Bown: "Israel's military is powerful, well capable of driving Hamas back. However, its failure to do so far is reinforcing the conviction that the country's lavishly - funded and prestigious military and intelligence establishment should have stopped a catastrophe and did not. " Bowen suggests that constant "comparisons are being made between the events of the last few days and the war exactly 50 years ago, that began in October 1973 after a

surprise attack by Egypt and Syria. Golda Meir, the prime minister at the time, ignored warnings that an attack was coming on a Jewish holiday and was condemned for hubris and complacency. " [60]

On 0/13/2023, the head of Israel's military intelligence, Maj. - General Aharon Haliva, stated that the Hamas attack resulted from a failure in military intelligence: "Military Intelligence under my command failed to warn of the terrorist attack carried out by Hamas, " wrote Haliva in a letter. "We failed in our most important mission, and as the head of Military Intelligence, I bear full responsibility for the failure. We will carefully investigate what needs to be investigated and poignantly conclude. However, now, before our eyes, there is only one task - to fight back and win! [61]

6.1 The massacre at the rave party

A popular rave party organized by Universo Paralello – Supernova took place in the community of Re'im, 20 km from the Gaza Strip. It coincided with the crucial Jewish celebration of Sukkot or Tabernacles. At sunrise, to the sound of electronic music, the high - pitched scream of missile warning sirens could be heard. Small arms fire intensified. The police took the stage to end the party, and the few officers present, using pistols confronted the heavily armed terrorists. The few IDF soldiers soon resisted, submerged by the attackers. Meanwhile, disoriented youths fled the scene, and around 260 were killed.

When Gillo Pontcorvo shot the film *La Batalla di Algeri*, the Algerian government tried to suppress the scene of a child in a café enjoying an ice cream before the explosion that killed her. The exclusion would suit the Algerian fighters who "did not want to appear like criminals. " The deaths of innocent French civilians disturbed and tormented the Algerians, whose use of terror was selective, and the death of the children was a side effect. Director Pontcorvo maintained the presence of the children eating ice cream: "As he points out today, the scene would have lost its truth and tragedy. [62]

According to Comolli, the cafeteria scene, as in Re'im's images showed, "images of a careless and futile life, " are meant to induce the viewer to despise the soon - to - be victims and to look forward to their punishment. " (: In the film, Europeans appear as perverts visualized in anticipation of their massacre. They briefly anticipate the pleasures of "colonial life: alcohol, tobacco, cha - cha - cha, and search for sex. [. . .] The masters are rotten and do not deserve to live. " [63]

The raves for Hamas, like the cafeterias for the FNL, were places of Western entertainment, sinful dances, and alcohol where men and women socialized, creating scenes considered obscene by the militants. Faced with the images of the Re'im massacre, I remembered a passage from *Eyeless in Gaza* by Aldous Huxley, portraying the tragic amazement of the fugitives. "Luminous under the sun, the

world before him was vast and intricate. The elms had withered with a golden skin. Huge above the Fields and motionless, they seemed to be meditating in the Crystal light of the morning, seemed to be remembering. Seemed to the brink of dissolution to be looking back and in a last ecstasy of recollection living over again, concentrated in this shining moment of autumnal time, all the long - drawn triumph of spring and summer. " [64]

6.2 On the battlefield

The surprised IDF reacted by recovering ground in the south and counterattacking Hamas and Islamic Jihad military structures in Gaza from the air. The al - Jazeera network announced on October 9 that Israel had cut off the supply of water, supplies, and fuel to Gaza. On October 15, journalist Giancarlo La Vella from Vatican News announced that the IDF was surrounding the Gaza Strip and the air force was carrying out night operations. These days, the "total number of deaths is increasingly dramatic: 1, 300 deaths on the Israeli side caused by the Hamas attack, 1, 200 on the Palestinian side, after the Israeli counteroffensive. " For al - Jazeera, "Hamas fighters killed more than 1, 300 Israelis in their October 7 attack and more than 1, 952 Palestinians had been killed by Friday in Israel's continuing strikes on Gaza in response". [65]

Prime Minister Netanyahu set up a government of national unity. For BBC's Jeremy Bowen, the people of Israel oppose Netanyahu's far - right agenda, triggering months of widespread protests: "Citizens of all political persuasion are rallying behind their flag. With Israel officially at war, suspended the protesters, and reservists who refused to turn up for duty are now queuing to return. Israelis, collectively, are reeling from the shock of the Hamas attack". [66]

Hamas employs the basements of surface civilian installations as barracks. The Gaza Strip may suffer collective punishment as Hamas uses the population as a human shield, taking advantage of the high population density. Even the exercise of selective and specific reprisals by the IDF proves almost impossible without the occurrence of collateral damage and hundreds of innocent people killed. This situation is an ambush into which a blind Samson cannot fall.

Journalist Marc Lamont - Hill, interviewing Hamas spokesman Osama Hamana, asked whether the group committed war crimes on October 7. Hamana peremptorily denied it. Interviewed, former Israeli foreign minister Danny Ayalon advocated the displacement of the entire population of Gaza to Sinai, avoiding threats to southern Israel. "The idea is for them to leave over to the open areas where we and the international community will prepare infrastructure ... tent cities, with food and with water, just like for the refugees of Syria. [67]

In Ayalon's unrealistic opinion, peace in the region will come after Hamas surrenders. Lamont, recalling the controversy that involved Germaine Tillon, in France, the

Ouradour massacre by the Nazis, insisted on the debatable nature of the imposition of collective punishment on the entire population. [68]

The spokesman for Israel's foreign ministry, Lior Haiat, tempered Ayalon's extremism: "Israel is not demanding that Palestinians leave Gaza, but just to get out of the north. "We gave [civilians] the time to do so and we will continue to give civilians time to leave the places that we think Hamas is using for its terrorist infrastructure," Meanwhile Hamana avoided responding about the captured Israeli civilian hostages, retorting that hundreds of Palestinian children and women died in Gaza. [69]

The withdrawal of civilians from Gaza, for some Arab observers, would amount to a second "Nakba". Hamas tries to prevent civilians from leaving because civilians are its flash dome, a defense system. Egypt is concerned about the entry of thousands of Palestinians into its Sinai territory, increasing insecurity.

6.3 Reactions on both sides of the border

According to Le Monde's Samuel Forey, many West Bank residents support Hamas' actions. Young Shatha Abu Srour, asked about the Hamas attack said: It was said calmly, but her words were virulent. "What's happening in Gaza is genocide. There's no other word for it. And there's nothing we can do about it. Hamas attacking Israel? That's good. We have the right to defend ourselves. Palestinians are attacked everywhere and all the time, in Gaza, Jenin and Nablus. Ukraine defended itself. So did Afghanistan. Why not Palestine? The Hamas operation [on October 7] was a great moment. For the first time, the resistance succeeded in breaking the siege. We've been suffering for 75 years. Now it's the Israelis' turn," [70]

On the West Bank, ultranationalist settlers attacked Palestinians in reprisal. Israeli President Isaac Herzog and Defense Minister Yoav Gallant called their PLO counterparts to apologize and wished for the "chance to live peacefully, side by side, in the region and the broader Middle East." [71] Haaretz columnist Gideon Levy warned of the radicalism and inhumanity that, because of the trauma, takes over public opinion in Israel. The reactions to the attack shook the left, which lost confidence in itself. The right "is growing more extreme, and McCarthyism and fascism reign. The atrocities perpetrated by Hamas inflame opinions and uniform thinking activates racism. For how long? Until the end. At what cost? At any cost. This left now thinks about Gaza exactly as the right does: Strike and strike, it's the only option."

For Levy, "From now on, it is forbidden to even empathize with the residents of Gaza." [72] Meanwhile Palestinians are arrested for their opinions, such as the Israeli Arab singer Maisa Abd Elhadi, detained for messages considered to support Hamas, but which are not illegal, as long as their films are removed from the archives. [73]

The controversy between supporters and detractors spread throughout the world. Anas Abas, in the Wall Street newspaper, accuses Hamas of promoting a global campaign calling on Palestinians and the rest of the world to pressure Israel like the FNL did against France. They want an immediate ceasefire, which would give Hamas breathing room and prevent the IDF from reacting. They also call for the opening of humanitarian corridors where "relief and medical aid and fuel, to save the lives of civilians, children and women in the Gaza Strip," the militant group wrote on its Telegram channel. Hamas told people to use the slogans "open the Rafah crossing" and "stop the war of genocide against Gaza." [74]

6.4 External actors and the Hamas offensive

According to Didier Billion, director of IRIS, Qatar supports Hamas with 830 million dollars a month, supposedly intended to pay civil servants but fuels the war and repressive machine in Gaza: "Doha's money is therefore the equivalent of direct support for this organization which has held the Palestinian enclave with an iron fist for many years." [75] The cash amounts arrived in 2018 packed in suitcases taken from Qatar by an agent authorized by Israel, a humanitarian mission applauded by the international community.

According to the Times of Israel, October 8, 2018, "Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu took an approach that divided power between the Gaza Strip and the West Bank – bringing Palestinian Authority President Mahmoud Abbas to his knees while making moves that propped up Hamas terror group." Furthermore, "most of the time, Israeli policy was to treat the Palestinian Authority as a burden and Hamas as an asset." [76]

The leader of Hamas, Mr. Ismail Haniyeh, since 2012, has resided and has a political office in Doha, Qatar. Myriam Benraad, a Middle East expert and professor of intentional relations, believes that Qatar is necessary "as a negotiator on the issue of Israeli accommodations in recent days. This indirectly boosts the role of the small Gulf monarchy." [77]

While President Erdogan's Turkey provides diplomatic and rhetorical support to Hamas, Shiite Iran's support as a regional Islamic leadership has passed on between 70 million and 100 million dollars to armed Palestinian groups. [78]. According to expert Billion, "On a public level, Iran supports the Palestinian national cause, with marked support for Hamas." Hamas is associated with the Palestinian Islamic Jihad movement and the Lebanese group Hezbollah, making up what Billion calls the "Axis of Resistance" against the state of Israel.

For Shibley Telhami, the Palestinian cause in more advanced Arab countries is not essential and is concerned with other agendas. "In this way, the Arab world has been a cornerstone for the Palestinian cause globally, whereas human rights, international law, and normative reasons have played a smaller role." New radical actors further disrupted

the Islamic world, such as the ISI, and events, such as the civil war in Syria, Libya, and Yemen. [79]

Since 2014, the Netanyahu administration has ignored attacks from Gaza flooded with suitcases of Qatari money. This strange association between Hamas and the Netanyahu administration, which returned to power, has been accentuated since 2023, with the number of Palestinians from Gaza working in Israel rising to 20, 000. An interesting detail is that on October 8, 2018, when Qatari money arrived in Gaza, groups of young people vandalized the fence that separated them from Israel. The IDF spokesman downplayed the incident as a useless fence while a flotilla of boats from Gaza defied Israel's blockade imposed since 2007. [80]

Saudi Arabia was ready to conclude essential agreements with Israel when the Hamas offensive hindered its initiatives. Faced with the international mobilization in favor of Hamas and penalized by the suffering of the inhabitants of Gaza, the Saudis, committed to the USA, hesitated. The supremacy left them in an uncomfortable position, leading Saudi Prince bin Salman to call the premier of Iran, his great Shiite rival, to assess the situation.

For Steven A. Cook, "Mohammed bin Salman has pitched the Kingdom as the most influential country in the Middle East, yet he has dropped the ball on current diplomacy. " The Saudis depend on the United States for their security. "the same country that is helping to facilitate the withering assault on the Gaza Strip by Israel—itself a country with which just a few weeks ago the crown prince seemed willing to come to terms, without the promise of Palestinian statehood. " [81]

6.5 Iran's position, from Pahlevi to Khomeini

The Iranian republic has consolidated its position regionally and in the Islamic world. Supporting Hamas and Hezbollah thwarted Israeli attempts to partner with the UAE and Saudi Arabia strategically. "At the same time, despite Western and Israeli pressure and threats, Iran has expanded uranium enrichment operations and the development of its military capabilities. These tactical measures can be considered a clear Iranian response to Israeli actions. But the main challenge to Israel has come from Iran's decision to launch the so - called "unification of the arenas campaign" [82]

Iran has approached Saudi Arabia and Egypt in anticipation of the latent threat of an Israeli attack on its nuclear facilities if there is a green light from the US. Observers have pointed out that American aircraft carriers in the Mediterranean protect Israel from a supposed Iranian threat. The US is wary of the possibility of the Jewish state employing tactical nuclear weapons. Monitor military communications and flights on leading Saudi Prince bin Salman to call the premier of Iran, his great Shiite rival, to assess the situation.

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7. International support for the Algerian FNL

In Algeria, from 1955 onwards, the FNL expanded its international support in the Maghreb and the Arab world. At the UN, he inserted his demand, seeking to legitimize himself as an Algerian spokesperson and isolate France as a colonial power. After intense demarches, Algeria was on the UN General Council's Agenda. The Cold War and the disputes between the USSR and the USA project their bipolarity on the US's veiled support for the FNL. In the context of the Cold War, American support counterbalanced the USSR's presence in the strategic Middle East. The State Department considered Islam a bulwark against atheistic communism, citing Sukarno's Indonesia as an example.

During the Algerian war, the communist Fourth International supported the FNL, considered "the leader of the Algerian Revolution. " Trotskyists thought decolonization would destabilize French capitalism and spread the colonial revolution across Europe. [86] Opting for Islam kept Algerians away from an explicit commitment to the USSR. The support of the French left, and dissidents for the Algerian cause gained dedicated militants, the "carriers" (porteurs de valises), [87] FNL fund collectors in France financed the struggle by collecting taxes from Algerian workers. The French business community employed this cheap labor, capitalizing and increasing its profitability and competitiveness.

Like the Algerian FNL, Hamas has obtained international support from the UN and some humanitarian agencies. Ghazi Hamada, a prominent member of the movement, stated: "We want to get the attention of the world; please, look at the Palestinians. We are under oppression, torture, and collective punishment all the time. This is our message to the world." [88] The mobilizations of left-wing groups on the streets of world capitals have been successful in a worldwide campaign to support the Palestinians and Hamas. In the US, sectors are pressuring the Biden government to withdraw support from Israel, demanding a ceasefire,

7.1 International support for Hamas: Triumph of Dar el Islam?

Some European observers dramatically predict that if Hamas destroys Israel, the militant jihadist preaching rooted in Europe will be the next target. According to the Spanish website of the Real Instituto Elcano, "Islam expands not with the gentleness as if it expands the acceptance even though its borders are caused by blood and violence. It has always been like this, and the XXIth Century has not modified its essence, but rather, to the contrary." [89]

Still, for Olivia Orozco de la Torre and Gabriel Alonso García from the Real Instituto Elcano, the West needs to know that radical Islamism advocates a new and exclusionary world. Accepting "Dar el-Islam does not mean the land of the disappearance of the individual, particularly when it concerns women." For Orozco and Garcia, the West is infidel, and a jihad against the West is one step away: "Nevertheless, it is worse. It is the land where mercy only has application among their faithful and is destined to be worse for the infidels, who are, to all of us, Western decadents. This is the land that justifies resorting to violence under the famous holy war or jihad [sic]. Islam, there is a need to decide it, is in its essence and its substance a warlike theocracy." as (eds.) (. . .) [90]

7.2 Media support between traditional lies and truth-making.

Hamas' offensive was violent and merciless, creating an experience of corporal and performative performance. For Derrida, performative violence dominates history, imposing counter-truth or lies. [91]. Hamas's objective is not general peace but to annihilate Israel, recalling Napoleon Bonaparte's saying: "What my enemies call a general peace is my destruction." [92] The media and discursive efforts involving the current Palestinian struggle associate the image of the existence of French Algeria with that of the State of Israel. It is argued that both are colonial states whose populations are adventitious and not native. French Algeria, South Africa, and Israel employ the policy of apartheid, segregating native inhabitants from privileged settlers.

In the opinion of Harel Chorev, a Palestinian business analyst at the Moshe Dayan Center for Middle Eastern Studies at Tel Aviv University, Hamas' goal is "to break

down Israeli society, which it sees as a colonialist people without real roots in the land. "They always believe that all of us should go back to Germany and Poland and whatever, even if we are from Morocco," This is a greater psychological threat than the Arab armies posed in previous wars. As Chorev points out: "It is really to break our spirit." [93]

7.3 Hamas' search for support leads to intense media exposure.

Israel's response followed the automatic pattern of attacking Hamas targets in Gaza, generating side effects. The deaths among the civilian population used as a shield by Hamas triggered a successful media operation that received applause from public opinion hostile to Israel. The images of Palestinian civilians, women, and especially children injured and killed in overcrowded hospitals shake general sensitivity, including Israelis. This drama was a media weapon designed to neutralize the actions of the Israeli counterattack.

Jacques Derrida states that the modern "tele-techno-médiatique" world is subjected "to colossal amplification concentrated or dispersed, has rhythms that are both accelerated or dispersed. "This process emerging performative figures: "When performatives succeed, they produce a truth whose power sometimes imposes itself forever." [96]

The New York Times, when explaining a statement made by French President Jacques Chirac, commissioned a prestigious university professor specialist in France to write an erudite article about Chirac's speech. In the text, the professor accused famous French intellectuals of strangely remaining silent about Vichy and colonial French crimes. According to Derrida, we tend to associate the University with a place of culture and the production of truth. The content of the article was considered a "contro-vérité". Upon reading the publication, another American professor, honest and courageous, wrote a letter to the newspaper demonstrating the perfidy of his colleague's article. His letter did not have the same prominence, and the false article became the absolute truth.

The same newspaper published the headline: "Israeli Strike Kills Hundreds in Hospital, Palestinians Say" without evaluating the veracity of the source, which was Hamas. The report intensified anger against Israel: "repeating an inflammatory claim (an "Israeli strike"). The periodical was admonished by the American press for whom the abominable publication did not take into account the suspected source, "one that is highly likely to provoke a violent response, one that is unsubstantiated and heavily disputed, and subtly bending the rules of writing by burying the extraordinarily suspect source of this allegation as an afterthought at the end of the headline." [97] However, Marzouk, a senior Hamas leader, declared in response to the deaths of Gsz in the bombings: "Gazan residents? Not Hamas' problem, Marzouk insists: "It is the responsibility of

the United Nations to protect" Palestinians in Gaza. [98]

India's support for Israel led New Arab journalist Dana Hourany to accuse it of leading an international disinformation campaign: "These pro - Israel advocates also make their presence felt on the streets of India, where rallies are organized in support of Israel, expressing unwavering support even in the face of controversial events such as the Al Ahli Hospital bombing, the deadliest attack of this war, which killed over 470 Palestinians Right - leaning accounts in India have attributed the strike to Hamas rather than Israel, despite evidence pointing to Israel's responsibility. [99]

Conclusion

On November 7th, I completed the paper; the tragic images of attacks on innocent civilians and Israeli establishments gradually fade and are progressively silenced in the face of the gigantic human tragedy of Gaza. A successful media and public opinion campaign rediscovers rabid anti - Semitism. The future unfolds daily, hour after hour, in a slow flow of military operations, testimonies, interviews, and deaths. Truths and counter - truths. The Israeli army advances inexorably, fighting extremely difficult combat in built and destroyed areas, making defense doubly easier. But he advances flamingly like the angel of vengeance. Hamas resistance weakens, and crowds flee to the south of the Strip in places under IDF protection. The fate of the Israeli hostages remains uncertain and is more in God's hands than in those of the negotiators on duty in Qatar.

Prime Netanyahu, faced with the mortal threat to the Jewish State, decided to declare war, mobilizing all national means. It will no longer be a reprisal operation like the previous ones. (100) As we will see in an upcoming article, it was a punitive operation on the scale of the invasion of Confederate Georgia in 1864, the March from the Sea, by Union Army General George T. Sherman. The war will be long and hellish.

Images of the landscape of the battles in the Gaza Strip appear before us. Its gigantic ruins with razed buildings in neighborhoods whose inhabitants were warned by an IDF spokesman. Like an ancient oracle, he called the device of "a wise man, " a young dentist, ordering him to warn all neighboring residents because the buildings would targeted in a few hours. The panorama before the spectator's eyes had the tone of an English watercolor created by Joseph Turner or Thomas Girtin. The restless and dark human figures in the foreground contrast with the background composed of faded bluish tones on a diffuse twilight horizon. The image reminds me of a stanza from Nahin Nachman Bialik's poem, The Dead of the Desert:

"Giants lie stretched in the sun, beside their dark pavilions. on the yellow dunes of the desert, in lion - like somnolence. Massive bones hollow the sand, huge bodies sprawl, burly, encased in their Armour riveted in sleep to the ground". [101]

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