

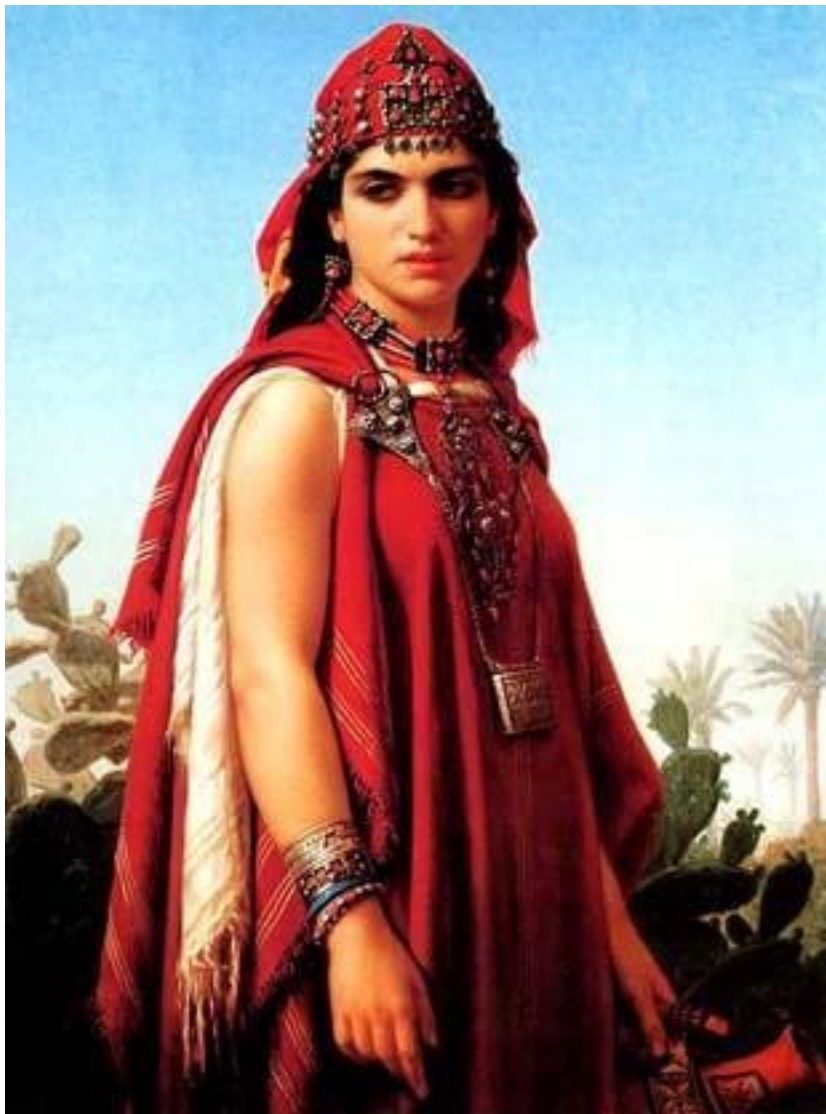
# Berbers

Amazighs (Berbers) are the native (autochthonous) people of North Africa, having an appropriate language, culture and history.

"Amazigh" is the name that the Berbers gave to themselves and which means "free man".

The Berber word comes from the Latin "barbarus", used by Romain to indicate the populations who did not speak their language. Then transformed by the French colonists into "Berber". The Berbers are present in North Africa since the prehistoric period, they faced several successive invasions since the 10th century before J-C: phoenician, Romain, Vandals, Byzantine, Arabic, Spanish, Italian, Ottoman, and French.











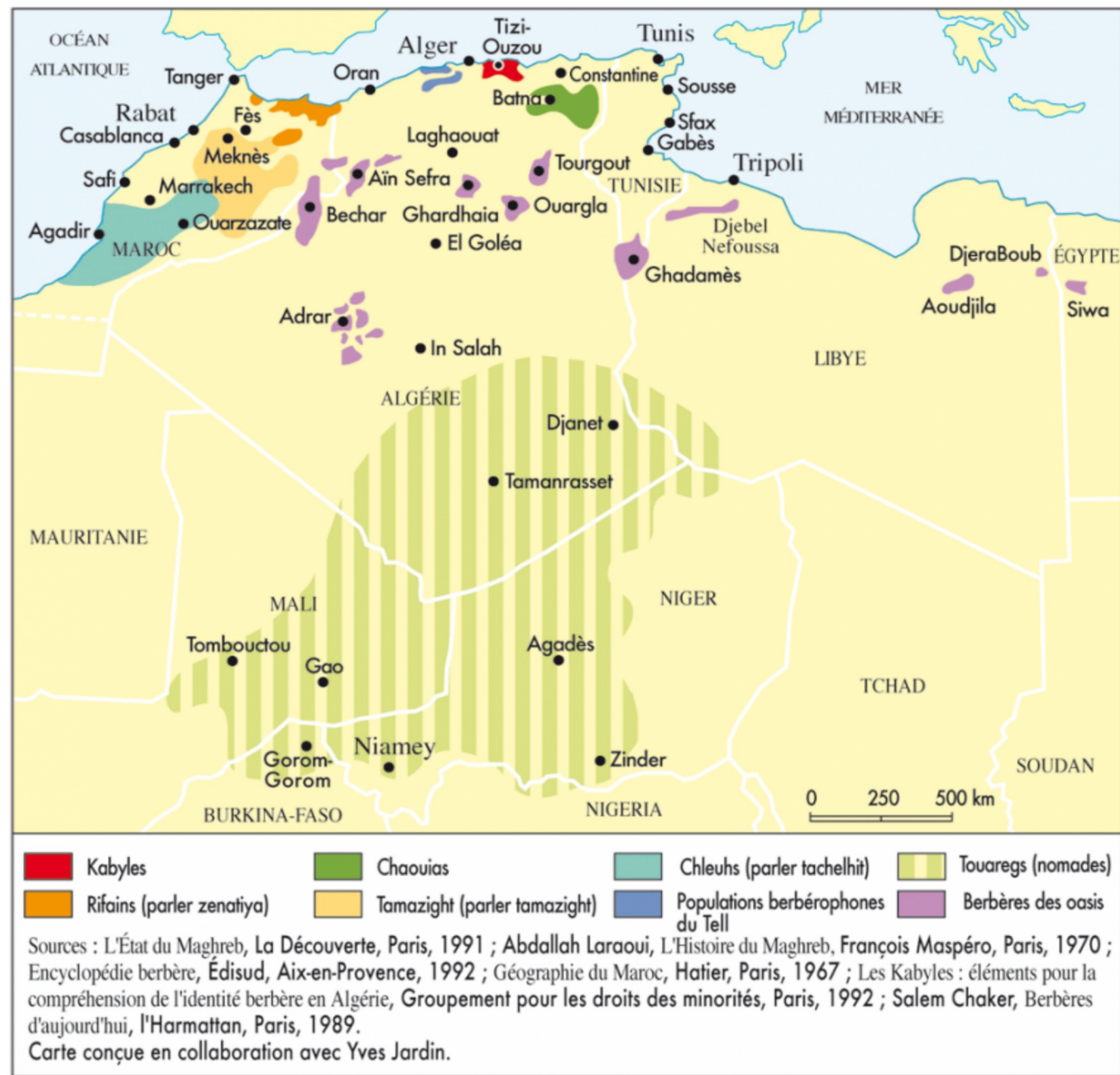
Tamazight, the Berber's language, exists since the highest antiquity. It has an original system of writing, called TIFINAGH, used and protected to this day.

At present the Berber language is spoken by approximately 30 million speakers in North Africa, from the oasis of Siwa in Egypt, to Morocco including Libya, Tunisia, Algeria, Niger, Mali, the North of Burkina Faso, Mauritania and also in the Diaspora ( by berbers living in Europe and North America mainly).

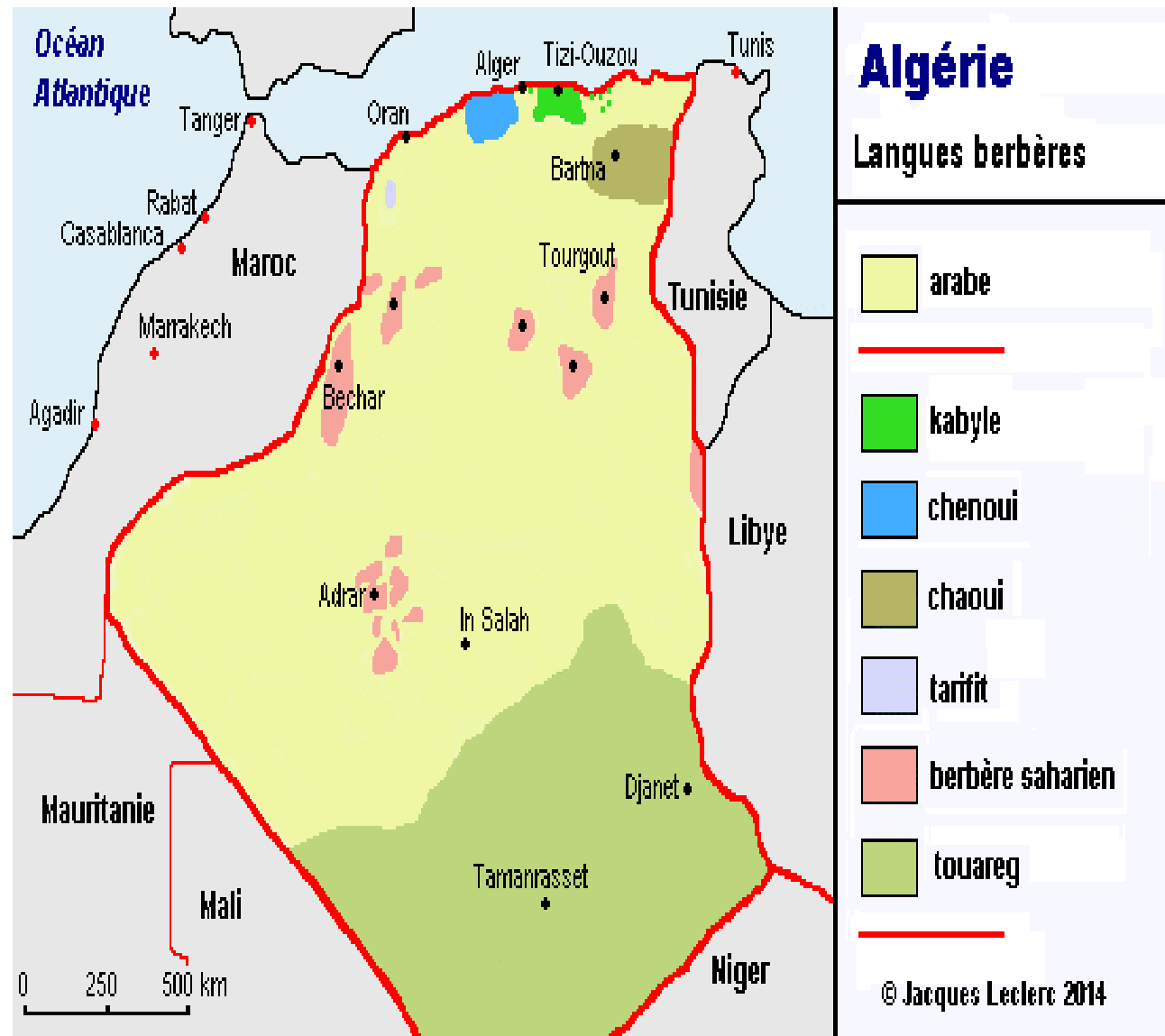




The Berber people are distributed today mainly between Morocco (approximately half of the total population is Berber) and Algeria (the third party). The rest is divided up between Tunisia, Libya, Siwa (Egypt), the Archipelago Canarian and the Tuareg populations (Niger, Mali, Burkina Faso and Mauritania).



In Algeria, the Berber people represents approximately more than a third of the total population, 12 million individuals living mainly in the regions of Kabylia, Aurès, Chenoua, M'zab and the south extreme of the country for Tuarègues. Kabylia remains however the region which counts the largest number, 8 to 9 million people.



Since the independence of Algeria in 1962 , although Algeria adopted the African Charter of human rights and people, and voted in favour of the statement of United Nations on the rights of native people. However, The Algerian State always refuses to recognize the autochthonous status of the Berber of Algeria demanded for more than 20 years by the Mondial Congress Amazigh (CMA)

Making every time proof of deceit, Algeria re-knows superficially the Berber language as second official language, and this after several popular revolts in particular the popular revolt in Kabylia for spring, 2001, followed by a bloody repression which made 126 deaths, a constitutional reform was adopted in 2002, allowing to introduce an article 3 twice which said that " Tamazight is also national language. And The State works in its promotion and in its development in all its used linguistic varieties on the national territory ", following the example of Morocco which recognized the status of official language of the Berber in 2011.

But since, there was no change, the forced arabization was multiplied on the contrary, and Berber marginalized more and more.



In 2015, the government indicated the antique Berber city Cirta (Constantine), where rests big king amazigh Massinissa, as capital of the Arabic culture, what Berbers consider as a new provocation against their history and against their culture.

In 2016, Algeria still reknows the Berber as the national language, but in a subarticle and thus there is no bill, furthermore it is forbidden to use other languages that the Arabic language in all the documents of the justice as well as in the administration, forbidden to the policemen to speak in kabyle, and neither the Berber citizen nor its lawyer nor even the judge can express himself in language amazigh in the courts ...

# Kabyles

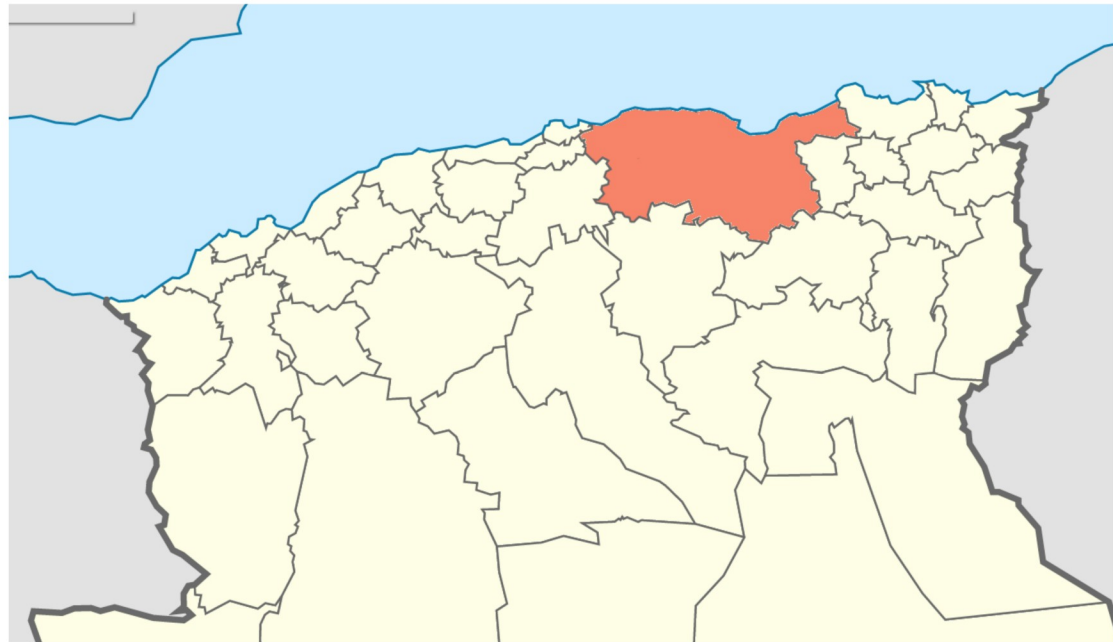
Kabylia is a historic region and an ethnolinguistics situated in the North of Algeria and east of Algiers.

Earth of mountains densely populated, it is surrounded with littoral plains on the West and in the East, in the North by the Mediterranean Sea and in the South by High plateaus. Divested of global administrative existence, it holds its name of the kabyles, the population of culture and Berber traditions. Its history made of her a pole of resistance to the successive conquerors, but also the support of several dynastic companies,

and placed it in the foreground of the movements for the recognition of the identity amazigh in Algeria and North of Africa. Its surface is 25 257 km<sup>2</sup>,

Population: around 8 million, the algerian governement don't give the right figures.

Our slogan: is " rather break that to fold "



The racism and the discriminations against berbers are in all the domains (political, economic, social, cultural, linguistic). The kabyles are particularly the target of the power of Algiers because they are the berber people who resist most to the practices of forced assimilation, the politics of depersonalization and the abuses of power. The kabyles are considered by the Algerian government "as public enemy number 1"

Every year, we walk on April 20th which symbolizes a date of resistance for us, because it was in April 20th, 1980 that the revolts for our existence began, and every year they repress us, and they do not let us speak ...



In 1998, the activist and Kabyle committed singer "matoub lounes", sent a message to the Algerian government in one of his songs, saying that our people will always go in the direction of his liberation, that whatever they made we will always stay the natives and fight for our rights to exist as such we shall, the song cost him the life, they murdered him in June 25th, 1998 just after the release of the album, what has created other tensions and the Kabyles people stretched the revolt until 2001 when inspite of a new president election in 1999 but nothing had changed, their wish to erase us was supreme, then the big and bloody revolt started when a gendarme fires at a 18-year-old high school student and murders him right in the heart of Kabylia in April, 2001, it was a big bloody revolt in which at the end, the algerian gorvernment killed more than 126 kabyles youngs ...



Then the vision changed for our people about Algeria and there was the creation of the Movement for Self-Determination of Kabylia, established by a group of Kabyles activists.



The Kabyle's question was always put on silence, they did not want to internationalize it for fear of the reactions of the other nations, and especially of the support which our people will have from other Berbers of Algeria, thus they fought us, they exiled the founders of movements, in the head one FERHAT MEHENNI, one of the founders of the Human Rights League in Algeria, imprisoned several times for its militancy then exiled in France. Now he is the president of the Kabyle's Provisional Government which was created in 2011 to exteriorize the Kabyle's question. What has costs FERHAT MEHENNI the life of his son, who they murdered after threaten him to stop the movement, but he never did and he always stands for the Kabyle people.





In 2014, while we walked peacefully for the same claiming, the Algerian regime repress us again, we just walk with our hands and our claiming and they came with their weapons and their racism ...



On November 15th, 2014, 32 citizens of Haizer in the Wilaya de Tuvirett ( Bouira) were arrested during a peaceful demonstration and were condemned to punishments going from 2 months to 2 years of prison.

Rachida BERRADJ, activist and president of the Movement for Self-Determination of Kabylia in the West region as well as all the activists undergo ceaselessly attacks, harassments and intimidations by the police of the Algerian government.









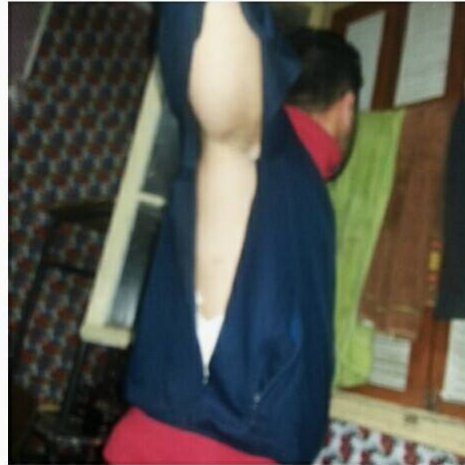
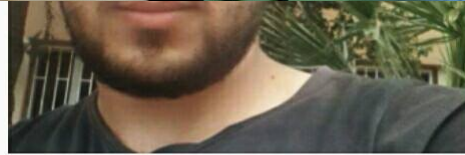
On May 20th, 2017 in Tuvirett ( Bouira) and June 14th, 2017 in lazuguen ( Azazga) in Kabylia, security forces prevented with strength the peaceful gatherings of the Movement for Self-Determination of Kabylia. Several demonstrators, were beat up and offended in commissionerships.



Violences policières en Kabylie









Arrest on November 29th, 2017 by the Algerian servicemen, of the Kabyle young Massinissa Ben Alioua, since November 30th, 2017, Massinissa rots in prison of Tizi Ouzou under the blow of a deceptive deceitful charge "of apology of the terrorism" for which he risks according to the Algerian law 10 to 15 years' imprisonment. But in real, his only wrong is to show in the seen and in the known of the police and the algerian government that he is an activist of the Kabyle self-determination movement MAK-Anavad. He has demonstrated with supporting evidence that he is not a terrorist but a political activist.



Algeria refuses to deliver a passport for several Kabyle activists, some people are blocked in France and cannot bring in, others cannot leave the Algerian territory, without any motive, without any impunity.





The Algerian government went farther, 15 days ago, through a vote of members of parliament who voted against the promotion of the Berber language, what activated at present in Kabylia the tensions, and the revolts where all school students refuse to go to study Arabic as long as the kabyle is not recognized and taught, they strike everywhere in Kabylia, high school students and academics who organize every beginning of week a walking and everyday gatherings to express their claiming and their total refusal of arabization ...



The climax of this revolution was recorded on Monday, December 11th, 2017 with three simultaneous walking having grouped near a million people in three Kabyle metropolises of Tuvirett, Vgayet and Tizi-Wezzu.







vgayet



C.M.D.  
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PRINCIPALE

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la libération  
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VIVE  
LA 17e MAI





SI ON SE TAIT, ILS NOUS  
EFFACERONT !!

Matoub Lounes

« IF WE KEEP SILENT, THEY WILL  
ERASE US »





In addition to all that, we live different daily discriminations as the ban to speak the kabyle beyond the borders Kabylia-Algeria, there is no print media in Berber language in Algeria.

-Algeria celebrates any Muslim parties(holidays) and certain international parties(holidays), while the Berber traditional parties(holidays) are excluded as celebration (Yennayer the amazigh New Year, the spring Amazigh).

-The Kabyle clothes ( traditional dresses) are forbidden in schools and high schools...

Besides its politics of negation of the Kabyles and Berbers identity, the Algerian government keeps forbidding the registration of the Berber names, in an illegal way

-Algeria sells our lands for Arabic, and exploit our natural resources while marginalizing us economically. No severe investment on the Kabyle ground.

Algeria blocked the access to the information, we have no media which enjoy a freedom of expression to show what really arrives to us, then we created a site of information to inform at any time about the events in Kabylia called « SIWEL » . The site is managed since France for safety reasons but Algeria blocked the access to the site, what it is an immense violation of human rights.









**French colonization is out, the Algerian is back**



**The impunity is the  
rule of the Algerian  
government ANYWAY  
WE WILL NEVER GIVE  
UP.**

**FREE KABYLIA**

