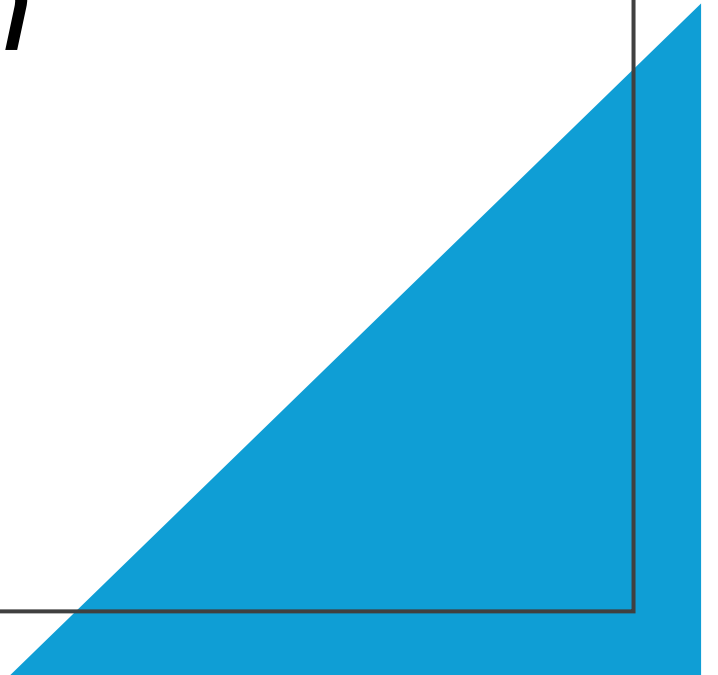


Frantz Fanon “On Violence”
from
The Wretched of the Earth
(1961)



Frantz Fanon (1925-1961)

- About Fanon:
 - Born in Martinique under French colonization
 - Political Theorist
 - Theorized about colonialism, imperialism and decolonization, racism
 - He went to France (aged 18) to join the Free French Army to regain control of Nazi-occupied France.
 - Trained as a Psychiatrist in France
 - Worked as at Bida-Joinville Hospital in Algeria during Algerian War of Independence (1954-1962)
 - He joined the FLN (National Liberation Front) the revolutionary group that led the Algerian War of Independence from France.

Frantz Fanon (1925-1961)

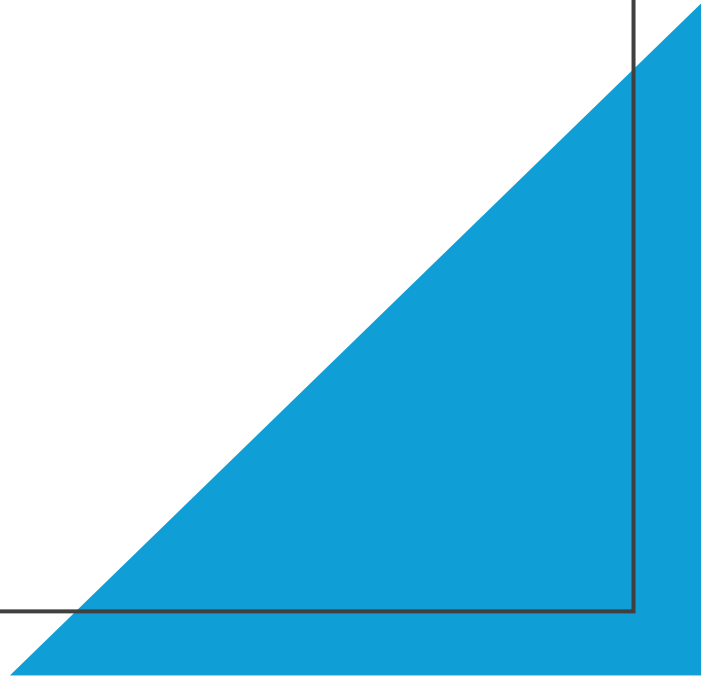
- Martinique
 - Oversees Department of France
 - It was a colony of France but become a French Oversees Department in 1946
- Fanon fought for France in WWII
 - In WWII Martinique fell under Nazi collaborator
 - Fanon fled to join Allied sympathizers.
 - In 1944 he fought in the war to free German –occupied Provence.



- Disillusionment with Wartime Experience
 - “Je suis Français” (I am French), are the first 3 words that Fanon claims to have written as a child.
 - Once France and the Allied Troops had pushed Germany out of France, Fanon and other non-White troops were removed from their battalions to be repatriated.

“Introduction”

- Two Sections
 - “On Violence”
 - “On Violence in the International Context”



Fidel Castro: Times Coverage, 1957-1959

Castro Is Still Alive and Still Fighting in Mountains

This is the first of three articles by a correspondent of The New York Times who has just returned from a visit to Cuba.



PRIX : 25 frs

Témoignages et Documents sur la GUERRE en ALGÉRIE

publiés par le CENTRE D'INFORMATIONS ET DE COORDINATION POUR LA DÉFENSE DES LIBERTÉS ET DE LA PAIX
14 ter, Rue du Landy — CLICHY (Seine)

UNE VICTOIRE, par J.-P. SARTRE

EN 1943, rue Lahurston, des Français criaient d'angoisse et de douleur : la France entière les entendait. L'issue de la guerre n'était pas certaine et nous ne voulions pas penser à l'avenir ; une seule chose nous paraissait en tout cas impossible : qu'on pût faire crier un jour des hommes en notre nom.

Impossible n'est pas français : en 1958, à Alger, on torture régulièrement, systématiquement, tout le monde le sait, de M. Lacoste aux cultivateurs de l'Aveyron, personne n'en parle. Ou presque : des filets de voix s'effilochent dans le silence. La France s'était guère plus muette sous l'occupation : encore existait l'excuse de porter un bâillon. À l'étranger, on a déjà conclu : nous n'avons pas cru de nous dégrader. Depuis 39, selon les uns ; selon les autres, depuis 1918. C'est

lieux. Victime et bourreau ne font plus qu'une seule image ; et c'est notre image. Dans les cas extrêmes, en effet, la seule façon de refuser l'un des deux rôles, c'est de revendiquer l'autre.

Ce choix ne s'impose pas — ou pas encore — aux Français de France ; mais cette indétermination nous pèse : à cause d'elle nous sommes « la plaie et le couteau » : l'horreur d'être celui-ci, la peur de devenir celle-là se commandent et se renforcent mutuellement. Des souvenirs se réveillent ; il y a quinze ans, les meilleurs Résistants craignaient moins de souffrir que de céder à la souffrance ; ils disaient : quand elle se tait, la victime sauve tout ; quand elle parle, personne n'a le droit de la juger, pas même ceux qui n'ont pas parlé ; mais elle s'accomplit avec son bourreau, c'est sa femme et ce couple enlaidi

lui avaient promis eux-mêmes. Font « soigné » : téléphone de campagne, supplée de l'eau, comme au temps de la Brivillière, mais avec les perfectionnements techniques qui s'imposent à notre époque, supplée du feu, de la soif, etc. Un livre à déconseiller aux âmes sensibles. Or, la première édition — vingt mille — est déjà épuisée ; en dépit d'un second tirage fait à la hâte, on ne peut pas satisfaire à la demande : certains libraires vendent cinquante à cent exemplaires par jour.

Jusqu'ici, ceux qui avaient porté témoignage, c'étaient des rappelés, des prêtres surtout, ils avaient vécu au milieu des tortionnaires, leurs frères, nos frères : des victimes, ils ne connaissent le plus souvent que les cris, les blessures, les souffrances. Ils nous montraient des adieux courbés sur des linceuls de chair. Et qu'est-ce qui nous distinguait de

MOROCCO INDEPENDENCE DAY

March 3

In 1958 Morocco gained independence from France after the signing of a joint declaration in Paris to replace the Treaty of Fez that had established the protectorate in 1912. The French conquest of Morocco began in 1907.

Mubarak Bekdal, an army officer, was selected as prime minister of independent Morocco.

FACTS ABOUT MOROCCO

- It is the only African country with coastal exposure to both the Atlantic Ocean and the Mediterranean Sea.
- The oldest human sculpture was discovered in Morocco.
- Morocco is home to Africa's highest ski resort.

THE LEO HODS

20th MARCH 1956

TUNISIA FINALLY CELEBRATES ITS INDEPENDENCE!

Independence for Tunisia
celebrated over dinner

Dinner in official
at the capital

BATTLE OF DIEN BIEN PHU

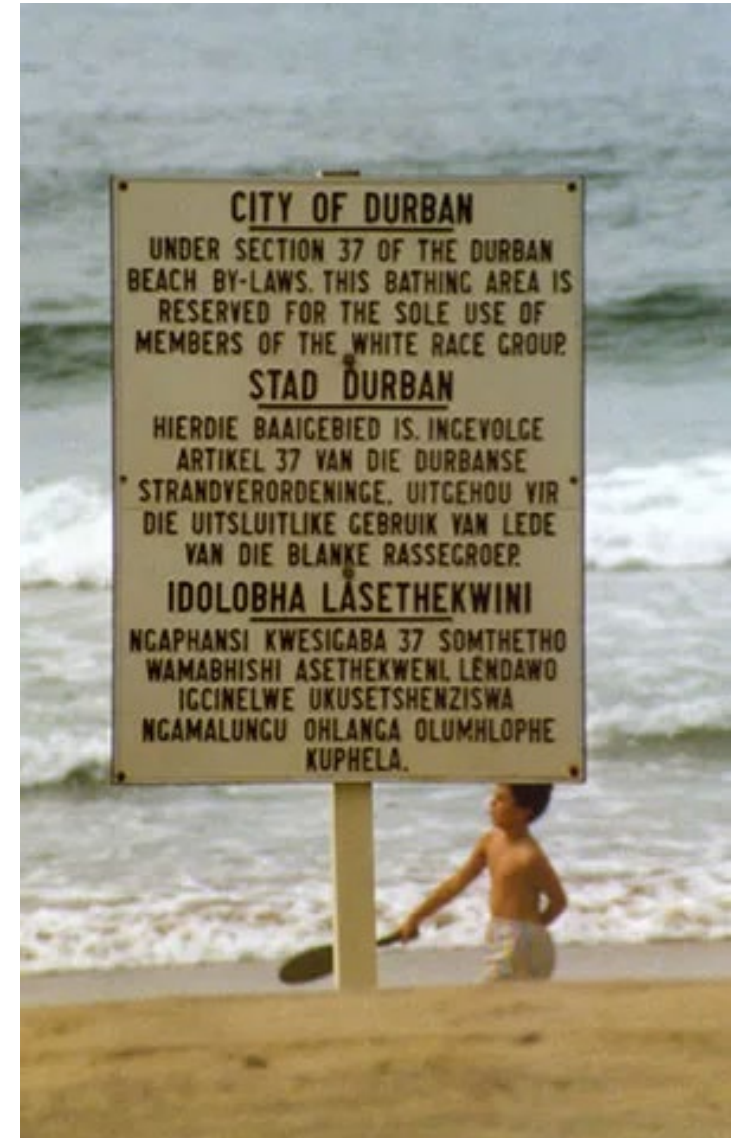
The latest news from Dien Bien Phu is serious. The French forces, which have now been under attack for 37 days, have withdrawn into a perimeter less than three-quarters of a mile square. This "radical reorganisation," as it is called, has meant the abandonment of all but one of the outposts round the airstrip.

The airstrip itself has been useless for some time because of the artillery and mortar fire which the Vietminh have been able to bring to bear on it. Part of the strip is now occupied by the Vietminh. Their forward troops are reported to be only 700 yards from the main French positions.

The French are still able to reinforce and supply the garrison by parachute and they have also been able to step up their striking power in the

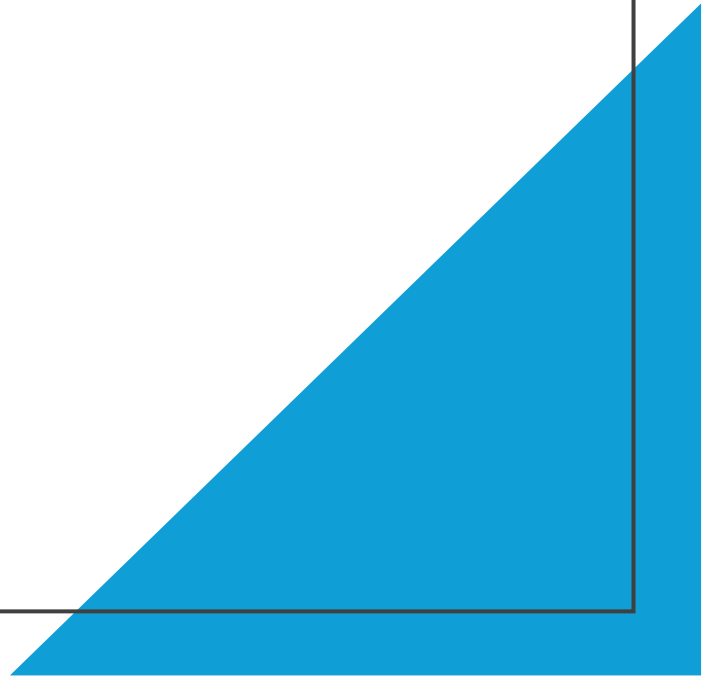
Apartheid, Segregation, and State Violence

- Apartheid
 - Apartheid was a system that controlled interactions between South Africa's white minority and nonwhite majority for much of the second half of the 20th century. It enforced racial segregation and allowed for political and economic discrimination against nonwhite populations. The laws that upheld apartheid were abolished in the early 1990s.



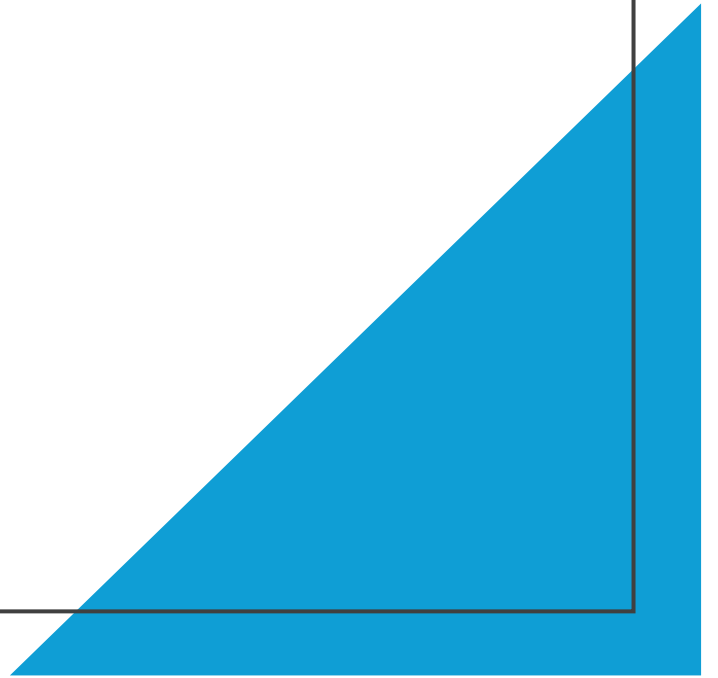
Contributes to a debate of his time

- Pacifism and Nonviolent Movement VS. Armed Liberation Struggle (1950s-1960s Debate)
- Icons of Pacifism
 - Mahātmā Gandhi (1869 –1948)
 - Martin Luther King Jnr. (1929 –1968)



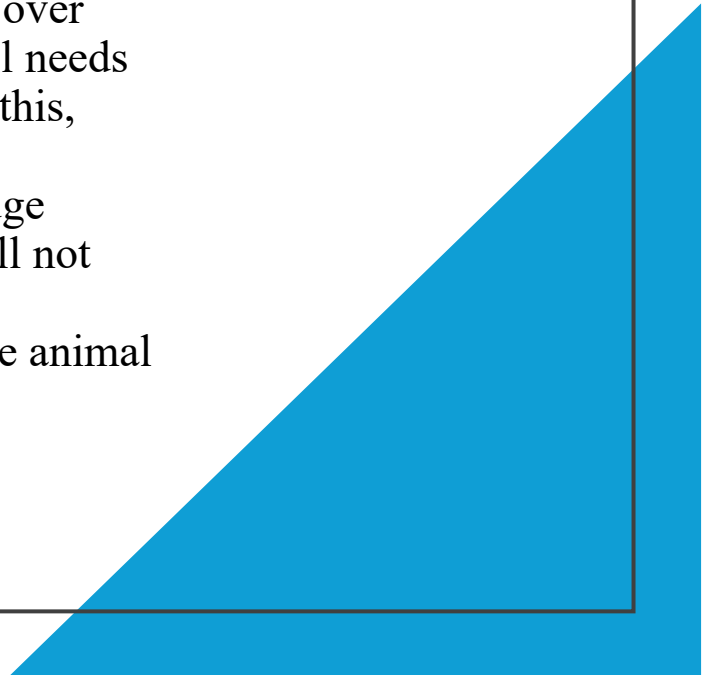
“ On Violence”

- The only way out of colonial stranglehold
- It is a response to colonial violence and humiliation
- It also pits colonized against colonized
- It lingers in national politics
- It is invoked in ongoing struggles against social issues
- It unifies the people
- It elevates the colonized from their sense of inferiority
- It elevates all to the level of the leader of the liberation struggle



“ On Violence in the International Context”

- “The colonial regime has hammered its channels into place and the risk of not maintaining them would be catastrophic. Perhaps everything needs to be started over again: the type of exports needs to be changed, not just their destination; the soil needs researching as well as the subsoil, the rivers and why not the sun. In order to do this, however, something other than human investment is needed. It requires capital, technicians, engineers and mechanics, etc. Let us confess, we believe that the huge effort demanded of the people of the underdeveloped nations by their leaders will not produce the results expected. If working conditions are not modified it will take centuries to humanize this world which the imperialist forces have reduced to the animal level” p. 48



On Violence in the International Context

- Need for Radical Change: Dismantle the entrenched colonial economic system
- There may be a need to start everything over again: Reevaluate types of exports and their destinations, reassess the natural resources such as the soil, subsoil, rivers, and even the sun.
- Need to invest in more than labour: invest in financial capital and skilled professionals like technicians, engineers, and mechanics.
- Be aware that current leaders have their limitations: the large demands they place on their people will not necessarily achieve the desired outcomes.
- Need for modified working conditions: working conditions need to change if they are to dismantle imperial dehumanization of the world.

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“ On Violence in the International Context”

- “Other Third World countries refuse to accept such an ordeal and agree to give in to the terms of the former colonial power. Taking advantage of their strategic position in the cold war struggle, these countries sign agreements and commit themselves. The formerly colonized territory is now turned into an economically dependent country. The former colonizer, which has kept intact and, in some cases, reinforced its colonial marketing channels, agrees to inject small doses into the independent nation’s budget in order to sustain it. Now that the colonial countries have achieved their independence the world is faced with the bare facts that makes the actual state of the liberated countries even more intolerable. The basic confrontation which seemed to be colonialism versus anticolonialism, indeed capitalism versus socialism, is already losing its importance. What matters today, the issue which blocks the horizon, is the need for a redistribution of wealth. Humanity will have to address this question, no matter how devastating the consequences maybe.” p.48