

PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF ALGERIA
MINISTRY OF HIGHER EDUCATION AND SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

University of Abdelhamid Ibn Bdis-Mostaganem

Faculty of Social Science

Department of Philosophy

Organizes

Third International Forum on:

Jacques DERRIDA:

between literary criticism and philosophy

In the memory of DERRIDA, Ten years still between us

On November 18th and 19th, 2014

www.arabpsynet.com/Congress/CongJ39ThirdForumDerridaAg-Eng.pdf

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Forum's Problematic

Ten years have passed since the philosopher Jacques Derrida's death, leaving behind him a huge philosophical achievements, expressing his origins and his philosophical and political positions. Derrida was born in Algiers, neighborhood Abyar, of Spanish Jewish-Arab origins. He firmly stucked to his origins and had never been ashamed as he mentioned them whenever asked about. He spoke about his origins because ,out of his philosophy which is based the interpretation of sacred texts especially, including Altura, the term deconstruction emanated. Reading the holy texts in Jewish tradition and in accordance with the concept of Albarads (pardes), the text holds several interpretations which constitute a set of deposits that enveloped the concept in question, Consequently, there was an appealing need to deconstruct all these deposits so as to access the original concept.

Three dates identified Derrida's Bibliography as well as his philosophical landscape:

1962: The emergence of his first work which is a translation of Husserl's text about the origin of engineering with the long-explanatory introduction that enabled him to get the award of Jean Kvaiais

1967: The emergence of the first trilogy (text and phenomenon, science writing, writing and difference) formed his philosophical path.

1972 : The emergence of second trilogy (positions, Philosophical margins, segregation) clarified his philosophical programme which contains his style, in addition to the topics addressed.

The philosophical use of the concept deconstruction, however, was discovered due to the translation of two words, the first going back to Heidegger, known as distraction, while the other to Freud, known as dissociation. Nevertheless, it's meaning for Derrida, as pointed at opens up new horizons for comprehension and freeing the movement of thoughts, often described a s rigid and frozen, due to the misunderstandings of the texts especially, the religious ones. This generated a set of questions which tracked Derrida for a period that can not be described as short, namely about the possibility to chart a new future which remains mysterious as it never foretells what life could hide for him. Is it the exile or the rebirth which enjoyed a wide media reputation? Can Derrida be considered the philosopher of friendship? What was his position from the War of Independence, as a young man? Does he share the same view with kamo and Sartre

Derrida was known for his writings where he kept dealing with Algeria, especially in his text (Time and Tolerance). In this work, he gives a specific explanation to Bouteflika's politics about national reconciliation. Did he have the same visualization or had he any objection especially if he opposes the notion to the political activity, and studying it from a moral perspective, in addition to practicing the national reconciliation from the perspective of De Gaulle and Mitterrand ? Or, the specificity of Algeria made her take a different track, especially towards the 23 February Law?

Thus, the forum aims at answering this series questions that makes out Derrida's problematic, then his philosophy, which expressed his position and his tight link to his origins , and therefore, divulging his view and his political commitments towards his country Algeria.

The Axes:

- * Derrida's philosophy through his Biography
- * Derrida deep down in French literature and philosophy
- *Derrida's Biography and birth of the concept of deconstruction
- *Derrida's Philosophy and political commitment
- * Derrida dealing with concepts of tolerance, friendship and hospitality
- *Derrida and Algeria (colonialism, the war of liberation, national reconciliation)
- *Derrida and the right for philosophy
- * Derrida in front of the camera (television programmes and films)

Honorary President of the Forum	Pr. Seddiki M'Hamed Mohamed Salah Eddine (Rector of the University)
President of the Forum	D.Malfi Abdelkader (University of Mostaganem, Algeria).
Organizing committee president	Dr. Brahim Ahmed(University of Mostaganem, Algeria).

The Scientific Committee of the Forum:

Prof / MOULFI Mohamed	(University of Oran, Algeria) .
Prof / EL ZAOUI El Hocine	(University of Oran, Algeria) .
Prof / FATHI Safaa	Director of Programmers in the college of Philosophy ,Paris
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D / MUSTAPHA Al-Kilani	(University of Tunis).
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D/ GOUASMI Mourad	(University of Mostaganem, Algeria).
D/BOUDOUMA Abdelkader	(University of Tlemcen , Algeria).
D/ MOHAMED Chaouki ZINE	(IREMAM, Aix-en-Provence, France)
D / HAMADI Mohammed	(University of Mostaganem, Algeria).
D / MARGOUMA Mansour	(University of Mostaganem, Algeria).
D / AMARA Nacer	(University of Mostaganem, Algeria).
D/ BENDENIA Saadia	(University of Mostaganem, Algeria).
D/LARBI Miloud	(University of Mostaganem, Algeria).
D / HAMADI Sayehe	(University of Mostaganem, Algeria).
D / HAMOUME Lakhdher	(University of Mostaganem, Algeria).
D / MAKHLOUFE Bachire	(University of Mostaganem, Algeria).

Participation requirements and deadlines:

- The proposed papers should be in a Word RTF format and should respond to the already mentioned drafting patterns. Then , it should be sent in a file on time to the forum electronic address:

moltaka.mostaganem27@yahoo.fr

- Taking care of the participants is guaranteed, however, the university does not guarantee the tickets.

Deadlines:

- **September (2013)** forum's announcement .
- **January, 31st, 2014:** Deadline for receipt of proposals (title + brief su10 summary).

- **February, 10th, 2014:** answering participants' summaries.
- **March ,8th , 2014:** Deadline for receipt of final papers according to the desired shape.
- Informing the participants about the scientific committee's decisions.
- **November 18th and 19th , 2014:** launching the forum .

Coordination and Correspondence Organization:

- Dr. Brahim Ahmed (Cell-phone : 00213668938333)
- Faculty of Social Sciences, University Abdelhamid Ben Badis Mostaganem, p. 118, Mostaganem, 27000, Algeria.
- Telephone/fax: 00213(0)45273029- 00213(0)45273027
- Electronic mail: moltaka.mostaganem27@yahoo.fr

Note: the city of Mostaganem is located 350 km west of Algiers and is a coastal city.

The formal Criteria of Participants' interventions:

- Interventions can be edited in one of the languages :Arabic, French or English in a range of 15 pages.
- The font type for interventions' drafts is either in simplified Arabic for drafts written in Arabic whose size should be 14, or Times New Roman who size should be 12 for the intervention written in other languages.
- The intervention's summary should not exceed 150 words and should be accompanied with key words which do not exceed 10 words.
- The references should be attached to the end of the article and should correspond to the drafting standards displayed in the following way:

- The author, the title of the reference in italic, the name of the translator in case of translated work, the name of the publisher, place of publication, edition if found , year of publication and finally the page.
- The references retrieved from the net should be displayed in this way:

Gutierrez-Jones, C. (2002, July 21). *A history of affirmative action in the U.S.* ADD Project, University of California at Santa Barbara. Retrieved November 4, 2003 from <http://aad.english.ucsb.edu/docs/history-aa.html>

- The intervention should be sent in a file to the following electronic address:***moltaka.mostaganem27@yahoo.fr***
Fax: 00213.045.30.10.27



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Form to participate:

Family:.....

Name:.....

First name:.....

Original institution: :.....

Mailing address:.....

Phone:.....

Fax:.....

Email:.....

Intervention axis:.....

The intervention's title:.....

The intervention's summary:.....

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