More than half a century has elapsed since the end of the Algerian War of Independence in 1962. Yet, the legacy of the war remains at the core of Franco-Algerian relations and continues to contribute to the construction of deeply divided societies on both sides of the Mediterranean. The Harkis – Algerians who fought alongside the French during the war – further exacerbate this division in the postcolonial world, redefining its political and cultural boundaries. Considered as traitors by Algerians, thousands of Harki families were massacred when the war finally came to an end. The French State was urged to repatriate them in France, where they were received with embarrassment and resentment, as their presence was a constant reminder of the failed colonial war and French Empire’s broken promises. Interned in camps, the Harki families suffered not only a social segmentation, but also the Harki fathers’ traumatic silence. Recent years have witnessed the emergence of a growing number of works on the status of Harkis in France, notably through the voices of Harki daughters. By addressing the question of how recent works in the field of Harki legacy have contributed to the rehabilitation of a Harki memory in postcolonial France, my talk will explore how Harki daughter Zahia Rahmani’s first novel, Moze (2003), reshapes and redefines hegemonic national discourses.