

Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research

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Lectures of

Algerian foreign Policy

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3rd lecture

The development of Algerian foreign policy 2

The Arab countries:

The contribution of the Arab countries was clear in supporting the Algerian cause, especially in its presentation at the level of the United Nations General Assembly in 1955 as well as in 1956-1957, which was reflected in Algerian foreign policy, especially the issue of non-interference in internal affairs and neutrality in conflicts, although the Egyptian support was clear through the broadcast of the first November statement on Radio Al-Arab from Cairo and enabling both Hasit Aya Ahmed and Muhammad Yazid to travel to Indonesia with Egyptian passports. Ammar Boudarsa, reference Ibid., p. 149.] Without neglecting the material support and continuous financing of weapons for the Algerian revolution as well as what was taken by the tripartite aggression against Egypt in 1956, Egypt recognized the interim government after its declaration on September 18, 1958.

He established the second office of the National Liberation Front in Damascus in 1956 and the same for Iraq, where it supported the revolution with money and weapons, the Amman office was established in January 1958 and recognized the Algerian government, while Saudi Arabia established an office in April 1958, and this office was dissolved unofficially until 1960, but the Kingdom made a donation of 1 million.

Direction of Africa: The National Liberation Front focused on the African dimension, as it participated in many African conferences, especially since France has great influence in the African continent, including:

The Conference of African Peoples was established in December 1958 where the Liberation Front led by Ahmed Boumenjel participated and received great support for the revolution.[Ardavan Amir Aslani , l'âge d'or de la diplomatie algérienne, Constantine : media plus , 2015 p 18]

The Conference of Independent African States Monrovia in August 1959 (Liberia) at the request of the Algerian interim government to discuss ways to support the Algerian revolution by independent African countries, where it included very good results and this conference contributed to supporting the Algerian cause at the level of the United Nations General Assembly.

It is also noted that African support for the Algerian cause was lagging behind compared to the Asian Group Vale until January 1960, when the Front did not establish any office in black Africa, which prompted the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Interim Government to propose the opening of an external office in the Ghanaian capital by virtue of its location.

Towards Asia: The most important country in the region is Indonesia, which has provided good propaganda support to the Front and allowed it to establish an office in the capital, Jakarta, as well as providing aid and donations to the Algerians, as well as recognizing the Algerian government on September 27, 1958, and the official of the office was Mr. Lakhdar Brahimi, who carried out great diplomatic activity in the region.

As for the United States of America, it stood hostile towards the Algerian revolution through its unconditional support for France within the framework of the organization Salen Drunken that voted for France within the United Nations, and this prompted the interim government to use its relations to win over personalities such as John F. Kennedy [Abdelkader bousselham, op cit .p53] and intensified its activity within the New York office, where Mr. Abdelkader Strley's talks with John F. Kennedy began in August 1960, which were considered a shift in the American position.

On June 2, 1957, Senator John F. Kennedy submitted a report to Congress declaring his support for Algerian independence. [Salih ibn al-Qubi, op. cit., p. 15.] The FLN also published from its library in New York a news bulletin entitled "Free Algerien", which was headed by Abdelkader Chanderli, which contributed to the internationalization of the Algerian cause.[Ibid., p. 14.]

The Soviet Union: The Soviet Union is based on supporting liberation movements in the world within the framework of its export of socialist thought, but the Soviet Union did not resolve its position on the Algerian issue until 1958 by virtue of the internationalization of the Algerian issue in the United Nations as well as the spread of its resonance in the world in addition to Chinese support for Algeria, where this support culminated in the recognition of the provisional government of the Algerian Provisional Republic in late 1960. [Ammar Boudarsa, op. cit., p. 175.]

Strategies adopted by Algerian diplomacy during the liberation revolution :

- * Propaganda: The National Liberation Front focused in its foreign policy on the human dimension towards world and European public opinion by highlighting the suffering of refugees living in camps scattered on the western and eastern borders of Algeria through propaganda and media in world and European capitals, especially Stockholm, which played an important role in this regard .

- * International and international conferences:

During the liberation revolution, Algeria also relied on the strategy of participating in international conferences, which have weight in raising and supporting global issues, as these international and international conferences

were considered a platform to gain support for the national cause, such as:
[Ammar Boudarsa, previous reference, p. 188.]

- World Peace Conference held in Stockholm 8-13 May 1959 and represented by Algeria Yaali Mohamed.

- Congress of the World Socialist International in Hamburg, Germany, 14-17 July 1959.

- The International Student Forum in the Norwegian city of Gol, which was represented by Algeria, Mohamed Cherif Sahili.

The policy of interests: With Algeria's reliance on the policy of attendance, it has become resonant at the level of international forums, which has strengthened the establishment of relations and the establishment of many new alliances based on three principles: [Saleh bin Kobi, previous reference, p. 15.]

Similar interests, complementary interests, conflicting interests, and this means that Algeria dealt with the countries of the world case by case, not as a single bloc, but in a way that requires the national interest, so Algeria's dealings with Morocco are not like Tunisia and not like Egypt, and this is a very important strategy that gave dimension and maneuver to the National Liberation Front in managing its foreign files.

* Joint committees and official visits:

Working on the establishment of joint committees with different countries of the world such as the Algerian-Norwegian Committee, the Africa Commission and the British Committee for Algeria, an activity represented in the ratification of Stockholm in favor of the Algerian cause in the United Nations General Assembly 1954-1959.

Focusing on official visits such as the visit of the People's Republic of China and Vietnam led by Ministers Ben Youssef bin Khadda and Mahmoud Sharif in 1958, as well as the visit of the Prime Minister to the Republic of India and Pakistan in April 1959 and the visit of Farhat Abbas to Yugoslavia in June 1959, in addition to other visits to Arab countries such as visits to Iraq in April 1959 and the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia on 06/03/1959. [Ammar Boudarsa, op. cit., p. 206.]

*Negotiations :

Algeria relied on entering into negotiations with the French party after France made sure that there is no way for it to continue occupying Algeria, as Algeria confirmed the success of its revolution internally with the increase of the

people's rallying around it and the successes achieved on the battlefield and externally by raising the Algerian issue at the level of the United Nations and gaining international support in all forums, and this indicates the depth of Algerian diplomacy in resolving matters and running them despite the difficulties and obstacles it faced.

The Provisional Government of the Algerian Republic considered it necessary to adopt a peaceful solution and negotiate in order to end the Algerian war in order to prove that it is not conducting war for war as claimed by the French government.

Difficulties faced by Algerian diplomacy during the liberation revolution :

Algerian diplomacy was subjected to pressure due to internal problems that affected the diplomatic performance of the Algerian issue, as this ministry has known turmoil since the resignation of Mr. Lamine Dabbaghine, who was serving as Minister of Foreign Affairs, in addition to the imbalance of the relationship between him and the government of Boussouf Abdel Hafid, as well as the lack of coordination between foreign missions and internal issues, especially after the transfer of headquarters from Cairo to Tunisia and the state of Zubair's rebellion in 1959.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs was also sidelined after the resignation of Mr. Lamine Dabbaghine with regard to shaping Algerian foreign policy at the United Nations, despite Mr. Boukadoum's guarantee of ensuring the proper functioning of its various interests. [Ammar Boudarsa, *op. cit.*, p. 272.]

The officials of the offices of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs were subjected to assassination attempts by the French intelligence "Red Hand", where the Spanish secretary of the Madrid office was assassinated in June 1959, the attempt to assassinate the official of the German office Ait Hussein in November 1959, and the car bombing of the official of the Rome office, Mr. Tayeb Boulhrouf, July 1959.

In addition to the great pressure exerted on the Algerian government by the Tunisian government, especially with the increase in French pressure and the Algerian-Egyptian rapprochement, as well as the Moroccan-French alliance, the Algerian government pushed the Algerian government to exercise balance and caution in dealing with the two countries and put forward the option of China and the Soviet Union as an alternative to them without dropping the permanent consultation between them, despite Bourguiba's intervention in many areas in directing the decisions of the Algerian government, which rejected his remarks.

The last stop was the first raising of the Algerian flag in the United States on April 15, 1959, in what was known as the African Friendship Day.