



Chinese Involvement in the Algerian Conflict (1954-1962): A Historical Examination

Assist. Lect. Baydaa Talib Abdulhasan

Dhi Qar University - College of Pure Sciences - Department of Computers
Badaa.talib.com@utq.edu.iq

ABSTRACT

The Algerian revolution stands out as one of the movements that transcended national boundaries, garnering support across political, economic, cultural, and military realms. China emerged as a key supporter, driven by its own struggles against foreign colonialism and a shared desire to liberate the Algerians from French occupation. This support was marked by financial contributions, military assistance, and political solidarity, all aimed at dismantling French colonial dominance. France's colonial hold over Algeria, and by extension its representation of colonial arrogance, faced a formidable challenge with the rise of the Algerian cause and the changing global dynamics post-1945, particularly after the Bermuda Triangle Conference in 1957, which marked the U.S.'s ascendancy and its opposition to communism. To simplify our upcoming research, we have divided it into two main axes: the Algerian Revolution (1954-1962) and China's stance on the Algerian Revolution (1955-1962), focusing on political, military, and financial support.

Keywords:

Algerian Revolution, China, French colonization, China-North Africa relations, international solidarity, Afro-Asian conferences, Algeria.

The first topic: The Algerian Revolution 1954-1962

On November 1, 1954, the formation of the Algerian National Liberation Front was announced, which is the political front for the Algerian Liberation Army. It marked the outbreak of the Algerian liberation revolution, following the French rejection of the Algerian demands presented by the men of the National Movement on October 22, 1954 (1). Which was summarized by the release of prisoners from French detention centers, the emphasis on holding elections without fraud or interference by the French for the Legislative Council, respecting freedoms, including freedom of expression, lifting restrictions on the Algerian media, and respecting freedom of religion, in addition to ending military rule in the south, and implementing the constitution, as a result. With the end of World War II, and allowing all Algerians to learn the Arabic language without exception (2), these demands came as a thunderbolt to the occupying French authorities, who strongly rejected them, which prompted an uprising of Algerians to obtain their legitimate rights (3). Especially with the beginning of the new world that France demands regarding freedom and equality.

Political events in Algeria began to accelerate very rapidly. The revolution against the occupying French authorities was declared on November 1, 1954, and the Algerian cities called for revolution. The Algerians had little military equipment or weapons, not exceeding four hundred weapons and a few conventional bombs (4) They divided the regions of Algeria into five districts or states, which were distributed to the senior leadership (5). The first state was led by Mustafa Bouleid (6), the Constantine state (the second) was led by Mourad Didouche (7), the Kabylie state (the third) was led by Karim

Belkacem, and the state of Oran (The fourth) was led by Larbi Ben M'hidi, while the (fifth) state was the capital, Algiers, led by Mohamed Boudiaf (8).

At the beginning of February 1955, the French authorities in Tunisia arrested Mustafa Boulaid, who was traveling to Libya to supply the revolutionaries with weapons. France tried to increase its ferocity towards the revolutionaries and the Liberation Army, so on the twenty-fifth of the same month, it appointed General Jacques Soustelle as Governor-General. On Algeria (9), the French government increased its forces until it became approximately eighty-four thousand soldiers in the same month, and on the twenty-sixth of that month, the numbers of French forces in Algeria reached many times their numbers before the outbreak of the revolution, especially with the NATO countries declaring their support for the French government. (10).

On November 4, 1956, the French authorities assassinated Ramadan Abdel Malek, one of the Algerian military leaders, and the next day, French military supplies began arriving in Algeria in very large numbers, in order to suppress the revolution, which led to clashes between the two sides, and the French were able On the eighth of the same month, the leader Ahmed Zabana was captured, and on the thirteenth of that month, France began bombing the positions of the Mujahideen with aircraft, and the leader Baji Mukhtar, one of the revolution's bombers, was martyred as a result, and after him, the leader Belkacem Frein, was martyred on the twenty-ninth of that month (11).

The French government increased its forces until it became approximately eighty-four thousand soldiers in the same month, and on the twenty-sixth of that month, the number of French forces in Algeria reached many times their numbers before the outbreak of the revolution, especially with the NATO countries declaring their support for the French government (12).

On November 4, 1956, the French authorities assassinated Ramadan Abdel Malek, one of the Algerian military leaders, and the next day, French military supplies began arriving in Algeria in very large numbers, in order to suppress the revolution, which led to clashes between the two sides, and the French were able On the eighth of the same month, the leader Ahmed Zabana was captured, and on the thirteenth of that month, France began bombing the positions of the Mujahideen with aircraft, and the leader Baji Mukhtar, one of the revolution's bombers, was martyred as a result, and after him, the leader Belkacem Frein, was martyred on the twenty-ninth of that month (13).

In March 1961, some French military leaders rejected the policy of Charles de Gaulle in Algeria, which he had followed since 1959 by granting independence to the Algerians, which prompted those leaders to declare general disobedience and not implement the French military policy. At the forefront of these was General Schall, who formed his own military force. To continue the occupation of Algeria and not leave it, but the French President insisted on granting independence (14), and this was followed by the issuance of a statement from the Association of Algerian Muslim Scholars (15), which was signed by Bashir Ibrahim (16) in Cairo, in which he called on the Algerians to rally around the revolution, so independence came after The self-determination referendum on July 1, 1962, stipulated in the Evian Agreement (17) on March 18 of the same year, which included a set of provisions including the release of detainees, France's recognition of Algeria's independence and self-determination, the Algerians' right to sovereignty over their lands, and the formation of a force. A military force of sixty thousand people to maintain security and hold a referendum on self-determination. The war that continued between the French and the Algerians ended on July 5, 1962, the same date on which the occupation of Algeria was announced in 1830 (18).

The military and combat developments throughout the duration of the Algerian Revolution ended with the Algerians gaining their full independence, after they made many sacrifices, as a result of their victory over the arbitrary policy that France used against them. The Algerians received international support, and this did not distinguish between countries, whether Arab or foreign, communist or capitalist, in their support for the Algerian revolution. China was among those countries that had a clear position on the Algerian revolution until 1962.

The second axis: The Chinese position on the Algerian Revolution 1955-1962

First: Political support 1955-1962

China's position on the Algerian revolution was a position dictated by its position in the international arena. China was not a member of the United Nations, and was isolated in the international arena, opposed to imperialism. For it, the Algerian revolution was an element or tool to combat colonialism and imperialism, so it began to help and support it without condition or hesitation. For its part, the Front accepted China's assistance, which was comprehensive in both material and political terms⁽¹⁹⁾. China is considered one of the most important Asian countries that supported the Algerian revolution, as a result of what it suffered from the scourges of Japanese colonialism and Western hegemony until October 1949. It was able to achieve success with its communist revolution after the overthrow of the regime of Chan Kai-shek⁽²⁰⁾ 陈介石, and that is what made Algeria follow the same approach. In liberation against colonialism, relying on armed action, which considered commitment the basis for achieving peace, obtaining complete independence, and unconditional liberation⁽²¹⁾. On the other hand, the Algerian liberation war constituted a practical and clear example of the victory of the Chinese vision among the forces of liberation and all leftist movements⁽²²⁾.

Chinese support for the Algerian revolution began during the Bandung Conference, held in Indonesia (April 18-24, 1955), after those gathered in it urged a commitment to unity between all Algerian parties in order to combat the West, and the first contact took place there. Direct between China and Algeria⁽²³⁾, represented by Chinese Prime Minister Chun Enlai 赖春安, and representatives of the National Liberation Front participating in the conference, namely Muhammad Yazid and Hussein Lahul. China, a member of the Communist Bloc, expressed its full solidarity and support for the Algerian revolutionaries⁽²⁴⁾.

These figures, such as Muhammad Yazid, Abdel Qader Al-Shandarli, Muhammad Al-Siddiq Bin Yahya, and Lakhdar Al-Ibrahimi, played a role in Algeria obtaining various forms of logistical support in addition to the mission of information and communication, making tours to Asian countries, and participating in international and regional conferences. The external delegation of the revolution decided Establishing offices in various countries, in Asia, Muhammad Mahri was assigned to the activity in Damascus, where within the framework of this activity, offices were opened in Delhi, Jakarta, and Karachi in 1957, and from there it moved to the socialist countries in Prague, Moscow, Beijing, and Belgrade, and in Latin America in Brazil. Brazil and Argentina, and finally in Africa in Bamakoa and Accra. As for the countries that had not yet become independent, they were content with sending propaganda missions only⁽²⁵⁾.

On the other hand, China, as well as other members of the Asian-African bloc, agreed at the Cairo Conference of the bloc, held in February 1958, to the Egyptian proposal that the 30th of March of every year be a day to support the Algerian revolution, known as (Algeria Day), and its celebrations continue for a full week, as China agreed to demand the independence of Algeria from all international circles and bodies, and to take all necessary measures to persuade the French government to stop its acts of aggression in Algeria, while the governments refrained from providing France with any assistance that it could exploit in its aggression against Algeria. The first delegation to arrive from Algeria to China was on March 30, 1958. To attend four festivals dedicated to supporting the Algerian cause⁽²⁶⁾.

On September 8, 1958, China rejected what the French authorities did in Algeria by holding a forced referendum, the results of which were in its favor and against the wishes of the Algerians, and insisted that this was not in line with what France claims of democracy⁽²⁷⁾. Chinese solidarity with the Algerian issue also came through recognition of the government. The Algerian Interim Council was established on the twenty-second of the same month, that is, only three days after its formation⁽²⁸⁾, as Chinese President Mao Zedong (毛泽东)⁽²⁹⁾ considered it an expression of the will of the Algerian people that is not subject to imperialism, and what was stated in the text of the confession: "I present in all sincerity My sincere congratulations to the interim government of the Algerian Republic, the establishment of which was announced a short while ago. The Chinese people are pleased with the establishment of this government, as are the Arab peoples and the peace-loving peoples of the world"⁽³⁰⁾.

China received an Algerian delegation on December 3, 1958, headed by Minister of Social Affairs Ben Youssef Ben Khadda. It was received by the Vice President of the Chinese Government and Minister of

Defense, Marshal Peng Tehwai, ten other ministers, and a large number of Chinese military leaders. The Chinese welcomed the Algerian delegation and showed they have expressions of love and brotherhood, and the Marshal's speech included: "The Chinese people and the Chinese government warmly welcome the representatives of the Algerian government. Despite the distance between our two countries, our hearts are very close to each other, because the experience of China and the experience of Algeria are one and the same... and the Chinese people stand "Beside the Algerian people in their just struggle, and Algeria's victory is considered a victory for them... As the Chinese people declare, they will always be the strong support of the Algerian people in their struggle against colonialism... I salute the friendship and cooperation between our two countries and with all the peoples of Asia and Africa in order to support world peace." The delegation received support from the Chinese President after he ended his visit on the twelfth of the same month ⁽³¹⁾.

Chinese President Mao Zedong sent his Algerian counterpart a congratulatory telegram, in which he demonstrated the Chinese government's support and recognition of the Algerian interim government, after which diplomatic relations were established between China and Algeria. On December 20, 1958, the visit of the Algerian government delegation ended after four days ⁽³²⁾, and as follows: In the joint communiqué published in the Chinese capital, the following is stated: "The two parties... have supported the principle of establishing diplomatic and cultural relations between the two countries" ⁽³³⁾.

Algerian Prime Minister Farhat Abbas described the Chinese government's recognition as the greatest victory for Algerian diplomacy at the international level, and announced the Algerian government's decisions to continue its activity to obtain more international support. The first Algerian mission to China was in December 1958, and the delegation consisted of Ben Youssef Ben Khadda, Mahmoud Al-Sharif and Saad Dahlab ⁽³⁴⁾. The recognition that the Algerian president described during his visit to China in October 1960 came as: "a recognition greater than that of an ordinary country because it is recognition from a country that represents a quarter of the world's population." It had made great efforts in this regard and had this appeared in its reception of Algerian delegations, as well as through letters and telegrams in support of the Algerian struggle and against colonial oppression. China's support for the Algerian issue came repeatedly, as it generated great interest in international diplomatic circles, by sending an invitation to the Algerian government, which responded and sent Hassan Rajab as its representative to China. Among this support was what was stated by Chairman Mao Zedong, saying: "I personally - as a soldier - support with all my emotions the Algerian National Liberation Front and I am ready to volunteer in the Algerian National Liberation Army if my government allows me to do so. Algeria was and will remain Arab and the presence of the French occupation there The residence of less than a million French people there does not change the reality at all. The wind of the East is beginning to triumph over the wind of the West, and I am certain that our Algerian brothers will soon obtain their freedom" ⁽³⁵⁾.

The Algerian delegation received a great official ovation, as is the case with presidents in the world, as the Algerian national anthem was played for it by the Chinese army. It was considered one of the most beautiful gifts given to the Algerians by the Chinese government. The head of the delegation, Ben Youssef Ben Khadda, reviewed the eastern army bands, and concluded the meeting. The two sides issued a joint statement in which Chinese Prime Minister Chun Enlai, in the name of all Chinese, expressed his absolute support and support for the Algerian revolution and its men ⁽³⁶⁾.

The Algerian leaders found what they were looking for in the Chinese Republic, so that visit was followed by sending the first Algerian military mission to China. This mission was composed of nine officers, and came in response to an official invitation from the Chinese government addressed by the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Defense, Pan Tu Shai, on the twentieth of March. In 1959, it lasted two full weeks, during which I studied the experience of the Chinese leaders, the army and the Chinese people in the revolutionary war they waged against colonialism, and the possibility of benefiting from these Chinese experiences and expertise in the Algerian liberation war, and in the development of methods for the Algerian revolutionary struggle against French colonialism. During this visit, the delegation delivered Algeria donated a lot of military and medical equipment and supplies on the 30th

of the same month, in support of the revolution. The delegation also attended the activities of the Algerian Week held in Beijing. The event was organized periodically and continuously by the Chinese party and government, and included exhibitions and demonstrations in support of the Algerian struggle (37).

On the occasion of the one-year anniversary of the announcement of the interim Algerian government on September 19, 1959, Chinese President Xuanlai (38) 宣来, Prime Minister of the People's Republic of China, sent a telegram to President Farhat Abbas in which he said: "We are convinced that the sincere friendship between the Chinese and Algerian peoples It will grow and consolidate more and more every day for the sake of our common struggle against colonialism, and the valor of the Algerian people to ensure victory in the end" (39).

The other Algerian delegation arrived in China on the twenty-sixth of September 1959. The streets of Beijing were full of popular joy, welcoming the delegation, which was waiting for the Chinese Deputy Foreign Minister. The Chinese people from all segments offered their moral and material support to the Algerian people, and the Chinese workers declared their denunciation of the maneuvers of the French government of de Gaulle. To divide the Algerian national territory including the Sahara, they expressed their full support for the Algerian workers, and expressed their deep belief that Algeria will prevail with its unity against the French occupiers (40).

The Algerian delegation, consisting of Karim Belkacem, Saad Dahlab, Bou Antura, and Mohamed Harbi, studied during the meeting held on March 18, 1960, with the Chinese ambassador, a representative of the Chinese government, and the discussion took place about the escalation of revolutionary action and the possibility of the Chinese media providing support to the Algerian cause, as the Chinese delegation considered "The war in Algeria will be difficult, but the discussion is about peace or war, and that transforming the peaceful struggle for the people is complete independence." The Chinese delegation expressed it by saying, "We do not believe in de Gaulle's sincerity. For us, self-determination is a means to achieve independence." (41).

The Algerians returned again to China on an official visit in April 1960, and it consisted of thirteen members of the Algerian interim government. The delegation was headed by Karim Belkacem to China. The Algerian delegation received a warm reception from Chinese President Mao Zedong. During this visit, Karim stressed Belkacem said that the geographical factor would not be an obstacle to the multiplication of friendly relations and cooperation between Algeria and China (42). Then it was stated in the report of the visit conducted by the Algerian delegation on the nineteenth of November 1960, "China welcomes the Algerian interim government to have diplomatic representation in China and in the Algerian body." To choose the appropriate time for this, but the mission was not destined to carry out diplomatic representation following the air disaster that occurred in Soviet territory in 1960." A month later, Farhat Abbas stated that: "The Chinese government is pleased to witness in the near future the establishment of a diplomatic representation of the Algerian government in the capital." The People's Republic of China (43), and on the other hand, China rejected the harsh French measures it had taken against the Algerians, and the escalation of violence against the security people. On December 11, 1960, the Chinese government issued an official communiqué, a copy of which was sent to the Algerian government, in which it denounced: "The French army and police killed a large number of Algerians who were fighting a heroic struggle against French colonial control. These brutal crimes committed by the French colonialists by killing, torturing and persecuting the Algerian people are the greatest evidence of the bankruptcy of de Gaulle's programmes. The Chinese government and people strongly denounce these crimes and address an appeal to all African and Asian countries and to all peace-loving countries and peoples in the world to support the struggle. The heroic and sacred struggle of the Algerian people under the leadership of their national government" (44).

In June 1961, the Algerian government appointed Abd al-Rahman Kiwan as its ambassador to Beijing. He officially presented his credentials to the Chinese President Liu Xiaoxi (刘少石), (45) who delivered a speech in which he welcomed the Algerian representation. His speech included: "The people of China and Algeria have established a deep friendship in the common struggle against... Colonialism and

imperialism, and since the formation of the interim government of the Algerian Republic, relations between our two peoples have entered a new phase... The Algerian people have set a wonderful example to the peoples of Africa and to all oppressed peoples in the world, and have provided notable support to the national liberation movement and the cause of world peace... At the same time they continue in it, armed struggle is a means of negotiating to restore independence" (46).

On July 5, 1961, following the partition caused by France in Algeria, China published a message in which it denounced the implementation of the partition decision, which is considered a violation of the unity of Algeria. This confirms that China supports and recognizes the Algerian state, its people, land, and government, and supports the national unity of Algeria. The Chinese people, with all their segments, also gave their support. The material and moral integrity of the Algerian people and the condemnation of the criminal acts of aggression directed by French colonialism against Algeria (47).

The conditions experienced by the two countries, Algeria and China, faced a diplomatic blockade, and then entered into a single battle with the United Nations (48), to recognize them instead of the false recognition of French guardianship over Algeria, and the capitalist camp led by the United States rejected the Chinese right to recognize the People's Republic of China. Instead of Taiwan 台湾, as well as the Chinese press was giving special attention to the Algerian liberation war, especially since the latter coincided with a doubling of pressures and threats to China from the capitalist camp, led by the United States of America (49), and these pressures also included in the same period the entry of the capitalist camp in peaceful coexistence with the Soviet Union at the expense of China, China was of special interest to the leaders of the Algerian revolution and formed a strategic destination for Algeria in order to search for political, moral and material support. Coordination between the Algerians and the Chinese was constantly at the highest level in international forums and diplomatic fields. After the declaration of Algeria's independence on July 5, 1962, Chinese President Liu Shaoqi and Chinese Premier Xuan Lei sent letters to the Algerian Prime Minister, expressing their warmest congratulations to him on Algeria's declaration of independence. Chinese Foreign Minister Chen Yi also sent a message to the Algerian Prime Minister. The Algerian Foreign Ministry also sent a telegram to inform him that the Chinese government had decided to recognize the Republic of Algeria. Since Algeria's independence, China has provided it with much aid to help it in its economic and social development. The first group of Chinese medical teams to help foreign countries headed towards Algeria to work there in April 1963, at the beginning of the era. Algerian President Ahmed Ben Bella Algeria has adopted a managed economy approach. In this field, the Algerian government has sought help coming from China, and Ahmed Ben Bella was keen to build bridges of communication with it and with all socialist countries, and this is what increased the rapprochement between the two countries (50). Not only that, but there was another support provided by China in favor of the Algerian cause, which was financial support.

The volume of donations in March 1958 from popular bodies such as the Asian Peoples' Solidarity Committee and Chinese trade unions reached more than two hundred thousand dollars (51), and Chinese support for Algeria included financial coverage and direct military equipment since the beginning of the Algerian Liberation War, including twelve million dollars in 1959 alone. China handed over two million French francs to the Algerian government, and provided the Front with long-term loans to be repaid after independence at the end of 1959. Chinese aid rose to thirty million dollars in 1961 alone, and Chinese military aid in terms of food and equipment amounted to ten million dollars (52). Through all of this, China was able to direct its support to the Algerian cause and the Algerian people through military support.

In March 1959, the Chinese government sent an invitation to the Algerian government to send some military figures for the purpose of exchanging military experiences. Indeed, on the 30th of the same month, an Algerian delegation arrived, headed by the Secretary of State in the Ministry of the Armed Forces, Omar Al-Siddiq, and with nine other officers for a period of three weeks. They were received by the Chinese Deputy Minister of Defense. To study the Chinese experience in the armed struggle and benefit from that experience in order to transfer it to Algeria, the Chinese side delivered a speech in which it said: "The Chinese army and people greatly admire the heroism and steadfast spirit that

surrounds your struggle. Our joint struggle against colonialism has further strengthened the ties between our two peoples." "(53), Omar Al-Siddiq addressed a speech to the Algerian people in which he stated a summary of his visit to China, in which he stated: "We visited the armored divisions, the air force, and the military institutes. We also visited secondary institutes and popular municipalities, and we twice attended major popular meetings organized for the benefit and support of Algeria, and wherever we went... The Chinese people, the Chinese army and the Chinese leaders received us with great enthusiasm, and our revolution enjoys a great reputation in the People's Republic of China"(54). Military support represented significant quantities of military equipment, weapons, ammunition, explosives, military clothing, shoes, and equipment for military camping. It also sent volunteer technicians to the border army, received more than two hundred Algerians for training courses, and sent military trainers to the Liberation Army centers in Morocco, Tunisia, and Libya, specializing in guerrilla warfare and counter-artillery. For aircraft, Chinese support doubled after that until it reached its peak in the form of weapons and aid to refugees worth one billion francs. It also contributed to the formation of Algerian military personnel amounting to twenty-five billion francs (55).

The military support was an embodiment of the pledge of its leaders to the Algerian delegations during their visits to China. Among the goals of the visits is to study the experiences of China's leaders, its army, and its people. In every visit, the Chinese leaders confirm the support and multiplication of military aid. What has further strengthened relations are the repeated visits of the front's delegations to the People's Republic of China. Which she performed at the highest levels, and every time the scene was the same as the receptions reserved for heads of state, warm welcome, honors, and a reception with flowers, and the masses of China applauding and welcoming the members of the delegation, and always at the end, assistance or increased assistance in a tangible way and immediate measures to provide it (56). Thus, Chinese support for the Algerian revolution had a clear impact on its success and the achievement of its goals. This support continued under different Chinese presidents, ministers, and even leaders, which made the Algerian government find reassurance and the main pillar of its revolution in the regions of Southeast Asia thanks to China.

Conclusion:

The Algerian liberation revolution was able to achieve great achievements during its launch, by obtaining international support, and from the very beginning of its launch, as this revolution was a cry of great pain and pain for the Algerian people, who wanted to obtain their complete independence, to enjoy their abundant goods, without being subject to guardianship. From foreign countries, especially France, which occupied it in 1830, as a result of the international struggle over the Ottoman Empire (the sick man) to obtain its property. Therefore, the Algerian people, with their various orientations, rose up to reject the French and their abhorrent colonial policy, on November 1, 1954, to be a loud voice to reject injustice.

This Algerian cry and rejection found listening ears from various regional and international countries, which quickly reacted to it, because most of them suffer from this abhorrent injustice. China was one of the countries that tended to support the Algerians, and this stemmed from the state of deprivation and colonialism that the Chinese experienced throughout their ages. different aspects, especially during the Japanese occupation of their lands, and Western support for the Chinese civil war. The Chinese President had no choice but to declare his solidarity and stand by the Algerians, at the Bandung Conference, and provide full support, whether in international forums, or on the financial side, and military support. The political situation of the Chinese Foreign Ministry explains the disadvantages of French colonial rule in Algeria, especially De Gaulle's policy. In financial support, the Chinese President directed a lot of money to the Algerians, and then to the interim Algerian government, which he recognized three days after its formation, in addition to military support by sending weapons and equipment. In addition to directing some Chinese officers to train the Algerian forces in combat, specifically guerrilla warfare, which the Chinese mastered greatly throughout the various stages of their struggle, Chinese support for the Algerian revolution was crowned with full recognition of it after gaining independence and getting rid of French colonialism on July 5, 1962, as China was among the

The first countries to recognize this independence, which would not have been achieved without the resilience of the Algerians first, and international support second, including Chinese support, from which the Algerians benefited greatly in obtaining the support of Asian countries, after the opening of the office of the Algerian National Movement in Beijing in 1957.

Margins

¹ Awad Ibrahim Khadr, Morocco's position on the Algerian Revolution 1954-1962 (smuggling weapons and equipment as an example), *Historical and Civilizational Studies* (magazine), Salah al-Din al-Ayyubi Center for Historical and Civilizational Studies, Tikrit University, Volume 7, Issue 21, 2015, pp. 298-300.

² Al-Mujahid (newspaper), Algeria, Issue 1, 6/1/1956; Fahd Abbas Suleiman Al-Sabaawi, Syria's position on the Algerian issue 1954-1962, *Kirkuk University for Human Studies (Journal)*, Kirkuk University, Volume 8, Issue 2, 2013, pp. 3-5.

³ Muhammad Radhiwi Fajr al-Hamidawi, The Algerian Revolution 1954-1962 and the British position on it, *Maysan Research (Journal)*, University of Maysan, Volume 18, Issue 35, 2022, pp. 687-688.

⁴ Saleh Jayoul Juwayad Al-Saray, The American Position on the Algerian Revolution 1954-1962, *Historical Studies (Journal)*, University of Basra, Issue 2, 2006, pp. 193-194.

⁵ Ahmed Mahmoud Alo Al-Samarrai and Shahad Hossam Sami Al-Najm, The Egyptian Position on the Developments of the Algerian Revolution 1954-1962, *Adab Al-Farahidi (Magazine)*, College of Arts, Tikrit University, Volume 7, Issue 23, 2015, p. 230.

⁶ Mustafa Boulaid: Born in 1917, he is an Algerian revolutionary, one of the leaders of the Algerian Revolution and the Liberation Front. He was martyred in 1956. For more details, see: Barour Soliman, *The Life of the Martyr Hero Mustafa Ben Boulaid*, Dar Al-Shihab for Publishing, Advertising and Distribution, Algeria, 1988.

⁷ Murad Didouch: Born in Algeria in 1927. He joined the ranks of the People's Party in 1942, and in 1946 he established the Hope Scouts. The French revealed his organization in March 1950 and issued a sentence against him in absentia for a period of ten years. He participated in the "22" meeting held in June 1954 and became one of its members (responsible for the second district). He was killed. After the Battle of Al-Sawadiq Square in 1955. For more details, see: Hussein Abdel Hussein Abbas Al-Zuhairi, *The Algerian Press Opposed to the French... 1956 The Algerian Resistance Newspaper as a Model*, *Historical Studies (Magazine)*, House of Wisdom, Baghdad, Issue 57, 2023, p. 309.

⁸ Mohamed Boudiaf: Born in M'sila in 1919, one of the leaders of the Algerian revolution. He completed his primary education at Chalon School in Bou Saada, and in 1953 he became a member of the Intisar movement. In 1961, he was appointed Vice President of the Algerian Interim Government. In June 1963, he was sentenced to death on charges of conspiring against state security. He then moved to Paris and from there to Switzerland, and then to Morocco. He was assassinated in 1979 by one of his guards. For more, see: Ahmed Mahmoud Alo Al-Samarrai and Shahad Hossam Sami Al-Najm, the previous source, p. 242.

⁹ Same source.

¹⁰ Jacques Soustel: Born in France in 1912, the special law was issued on September 20, 1947. It included many reforms aimed at aborting the revolution. His project focused on reforming the municipal system, and therefore he focused more deeply on rural municipalities, separating them into rural centers and expanding them to include the entire population. The project also stipulated the establishment of municipalities run by a unified body of Europeans and Muslims and the establishment of the principle of equality between bodies. On the agricultural reform side, it aimed to improve the real estate system and agricultural loans, value irrigated lands, and reform the five-year-old system. The real estate system worked to reorganize real estate ownership and establish areas for land preparation and reclamation. His reforms also included a law abolishing the five-member system. He believed that the Algerian revolution was caused by misery, poverty, and unemployment, and therefore he worked to improve the standard of living and open the doors of appointment for Muslims to obtain positions. All of his reforms failed because of the revolution, and many Algerians were killed at his hands. He died in 1990. For more, see: Hussein Abdel Hussein Abbas Al-Zuhairi, previous source, p. 310.

¹¹ Al-Mujahid, Issue 54, November 1, 1959, p. 11.

¹² Hussein Abdel Hussein Abbas Al-Zuhairi, previous source, p. 282.

¹³ Muhammad Raziwi Fajr Al-Hamiday, previous source, p. 690.

¹⁴ Ibrahim Fenjan Al-Emara and Faryal Sabri Ali, John Kennedy and the Algerian Revolution 1957-1961, Basra Research (For the Humanities) (Journal), University of Basra, Volume 37, Issue 3, 2012, p. 204.

¹⁵ Association of Algerian Muslim Scholars: It was founded on May 5, 1931 in the Al-Taraqi Club in the capital by Sheikh Abdel Hamid Ibn Badis, by a founding body composed of neutral people belonging to the Al-Taraqi Club. They declared that the association is a religious and purifying society that seeks to serve religion and society, and does not interfere in politics. And don't work with it. He responded to the invitation and the founding meeting was attended by more than seventy scholars, from various regions of Algeria. It was one of the religious fronts opposing the French in Algeria. For more details, see: Faten Younis Al-Maadidi, The Position of the Algerian Muslim Scholars Association on the Algerian Revolution 1954-1962, Kirkuk University for Human Studies (Journal), Kirkuk University, Volume 7, Issue 3, 2012.

¹⁶ Al-Bashir Al-Ibrahimi: Born in 1889, he is one of the leaders of Algerian thought and literature. He was Sheikh Abdel Hamid Ibn Badis' companion in the leadership of the Algerian reform movement and his deputy. He then became president of the Association of Muslim Scholars. He led the resistance movement against the French. He wrote many literary and religious works. He died in 1965. For more, see: - Muhammad bin Bashir bin Omar Al-Ibrahimi, Antiquities of Imam Muhammad Al-Bishr Al-Ibrahimi, presented by Ahmed Talib Al-Ibrahimi, Algeria, 1997.

¹⁷ The Evian Agreement: These treaties were signed between the French and the Algerians between the years 1958-1962, under which the Algerian revolution ended, and Algeria gained its full independence in July 1962. The first was to give the principle of the right to self-determination in 1959, and it ended with the French's withdrawal from Algeria in 1962. For more, see: Ben Youssef Ben Khaddah, The End of the Liberation War in Algeria: The Evian Agreements, Arabization by Hassan Zaghdar and Mahal El Ain Djabaili, Office of Publications, Algeria, 1986.

¹⁸ Muhammad Raziwi Fajr al-Hamiday, previous source, p. 691.

¹⁹ Zulikha Muallem and Al-Khamisi Freih, Chinese and Soviet diplomatic efforts in supporting the Algerian issue (1955-1962), Journal of Human Sciences, Mohamed Kheidar University of Biskra, Volume 21, Issue 2, 2021, pp. 309-310.

²⁰ Chan Kai-shek: He was born in the village of Shekou in Shekiang Province in 1887, from a poor family. He traveled to Japan and joined the military service there, as his dream was to become an army officer. He joined the Chinese Revolution in 1911. In 1921, he went to Moscow on a secret mission by Sun Yat-sen, elected Commander-in-Chief of the Army after Sun's death. He was elected in 1938 as Chairman of the Party, the Army and the Government. He died in 1975. For more, see: - Muhammad Mohsen Badawy, Chiang Kai-shek and his political role in China 1921-1949, unpublished master's thesis, College of Education for the Humanities, University of Babylon, 2018; Muhammad Sobeih, Chiang Kaishek, Cairo, D.T.

²¹ Al-Mujahid, Issue 33, 9/8/1958; Zuleikha Muallem and Al-Khamisi Freih, previous source, pp. 308-309.

²² Bandung Conference: It was held in April 1955, and was attended by twenty-nine Afro-Asian countries, given that they had been subjected to Western colonialism for a long time. In addition, its political, economic, social and cultural conditions are almost identical, as it is a product of global colonialism, which motivated it to set out towards fighting colonialism as an irreplaceable option for liberation from the grip of occupation, enabling national independence, and working to advance the economy, an advancement sufficient to achieve sufficiency and distance. By extension. For more details and the countries' position on the Algerian issue, see: Jamal Qandal, The Role of the Afro-Asian Bloc in Supporting and Strengthening the Algerian Issue 1955-1962, Journal of Military Historical Studies, National Center for Studies and Research in Algerian Military History, Algeria, Volume 4, Issue 2, pp. 105-116 .

²³ Al-Mujahid, Issue 19, 1/3/1958; Maryam Saghir, International Positions on the Algerian Issue 1954-1962, unpublished doctoral thesis, Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences, University of Algiers 2, 2004, p. 268

²⁴ Saleh Himar, The Algerian Issue in the Afro-Asian Bloc Conferences 1955-1962, Journal of Historical Research, Volume 2, Issue 1, Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences, Mohamed Boudiaf University in M'sila, Algeria, 2018, p. 176. Algeria did not receive full support, especially in the final statement, which only addressed Morocco and Tunisia, and the Algerian issue was postponed until its study was completed. For more, see: Jamal Qandal, previous source, pp. 106-108

²⁵ Zuleikha Muallem and Al-Khamisi Freih, previous source, pp. 307-308

²⁶ Al-Mujahid, Issue 21, 1/4/1958.

²⁷ Al-Mujahid, Issue 29, 9/17/1958.

²⁸ The Algerian interim government was formed on September 19, 1958, consisting of Farhat Abbas as president, Karim Belkacem as deputy, Mohamed Ben Bella as deputy, Hussein Ait Ahmed, Rabah Battat, Mohamed Boudiaf, and Mohamed Kheidar as ministers of state, Mohamed Al-Amin Dabbaghine for foreign affairs, Mahmoud Al-Sherif for arms and supplies, and Lakhdar Ben Tabbal for the interior. Abdelhafid Bouwalsouf for public communications and intelligence, Abdelhamid Boumahri for Moroccan affairs, Ahmed Francis for finance, Mohamed Yazid for news, Ibn Youssef bin Khadda for social affairs, Ahmed Tawfiq Al-Madani for cultural affairs, and Al-Amin Khan, Omar Al-Siddiq and Mustafa Istanbouli for state offices. Quoted from: Al-Mujahid, Issue 1, 9/19/1958.

²⁹ Mao Zedong: He was born in Shaoshan in Hunan Province in 1893, from a poor family. He entered school at the age of seven. He joined the Chinese Revolution in 1911. He joined the Chinese Communist Party and then became its president. His reign witnessed tension with the French and American sides, and China witnessed great development during his reign. He died in 1976. For more, see: Suha Adel Othman Al-Bayati, Mao Zedong and his political role in China 1921-1976, unpublished master's thesis, College of Education for the Humanities, University of Babylon, 2014; George Medbek, Mao Zedong, Beirut, 1992.

³⁰ Quoted from: Al-Mujahid, Issue 30, 10/10/1958.

³¹ Al-Mujahid, Issue 34, 12/24/1958.

³² Al-Mujahid, Issue 35, 1/15/1959.

³³ Zuleikha Muallem and Al-Khamisi Freih, previous source, pp. 309-310.

³⁴ Ismail Dabash, Arab Politics and International Attitudes towards the Algerian Revolution 1954-1962, Algeria, 2009, p. 41.

³⁵ Quoted from: Al-Mujahid, Issue 39, 4/20/1959.

³⁶ Zuleikha Muallem and Al-Khamisi Freih, previous source, p. 311.

³⁷ Abdul Karim bin Khaled, Chinese-Algerian diplomacy... from supporting the interim government to recognizing Algerian independence, July 6, 2020, <https://alharir.info>

³⁸ Xuan Lai: Born in 1898, he is a politician. He attended schools in China, Japan, and France. He then became a spokesman for the international communist movement. In 1931, he accompanied Mao Zedong, and participated alongside him in the Great March in 1934. Xuan was a rival leader of the Kuomintang in coming to rule China in the forties of the twentieth century. The Kuomintang is the Chinese National Party that was founded by the President of the Republic of China, Sun Yat-sen, in 1911. He died in 1976. Miloud Belalia, a historical reading of Xuan-lai's diplomacy towards the Western-Israeli conflict (1955-1965), Academy Journal for Social and Humanitarian Studies, Hasiba Ben Bouali University of Chlef, Algeria, Volume 14, Issue 2, 2022, pp. 60-69.

³⁹ Al-Mujahid, Issue 51, 9/21/1959

⁴⁰ Zuleikha Muallem and Al-Khamisi Freih, previous source, pp. 311-312.

⁴¹ Same source, p. 311.

⁴² Ismail Dabash, previous source, p. 147.

⁴³ Zuleikha Muallem and Al-Khamisi Freih, previous source, p. 310.

⁴⁴ Al-Mujahid, Issue 85, 12/19/1960.

⁴⁵ Liu Zhaoxi: A Chinese politician, born in Nancheng County in Hunan, China in 1898. He was a member of the Chinese Communist Party, and became President of the People's Republic of China from April 28, 1959, until October 31, 1968, when Mao Zedong was Chairman of the Communist Party. The Chinese man died on November 12, 1969, and it was rumored that he was assassinated on the orders of Deng Xiaoping. <https://ar.wikipedia.org>

⁴⁶ Al-Mujahid, Issue 97, 6/5/1961.

⁴⁷ Boubacar Boutahir: The positions of the eastern and western camps on the Algerian revolution, unpublished master's thesis, Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences, Mohamed Khidir University, Biskra, 2016, p. 47.

⁴⁸ The international positions in the United Nations were on the side of the French because of the lies that France was presenting against the Algerians, including accusing them of communism, and also that the

Algerian problem concerned the French alone as it was an internal problem. For more details about the United Nations position, see: Al-Mujahid, Issue 10, 9/5/1957.

⁴⁹ The American position initially sided with the French side, and the American government provided a lot of aid to the French, but it later backed down as a result of global pressure. For more details about the American position, see: - Saleh Jayoul Juwayad Al-Saray, the previous source; Afrah Shibl Abdul Hussein Aday Al-Zubaidi, American policy towards the Algerian issue 1954-1962 and the French position on it, Journal of the College of Education, Al-Mustansiriya University, Issue 2, Part 2, 2022.

⁵⁰ Zuleikha Muallem and Al-Khamisi Freih, previous source, pp. 147-149.

⁵¹ Al-Mujahid, Issue 22, 4/15/1958.

⁵² Ismail Dabash, previous source, pp. 147-149.

⁵³ Al-Mujahid, Issue 39, 4/3/1959.

⁵⁴ Al-Mujahid, Issue 40, 4/16/1959.

⁵⁵ Omar Boudharba, The Development of Diplomatic Activity in the Algerian Revolution 1954-1962, Algeria, 2013, p. 368. I think the amount is very large. It could be a million francs, not a billion.

⁵⁶ Abdul Karim bin Khaled, the previous source.