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Football in the Service of the Algerian Revolution (1957–1962

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Abstract:

This study addresses an important aspect of human life that has become vital in representing peoples and defending their rights—namely, sports in general and football in particular. Historical studies have shown that sports have become an outlet for nations and even rulers, who have begun investing significant sums of money to host major events. Historically, Black athletes in the United States fought racial discrimination through sports, and Algerian teams played a major role in supporting the national movement and the November 1st Revolution up until 1956, the year of the comprehensive boycott of the French occupation.

Revolutionary leaders turned to forming the National Liberation Army football team to raise the banner of the revolution and promote its noble objectives during Arab and Asian events. This led to the creation of the National Liberation Front team in the spring of 1958, composed of outstanding players who had immigrated to France and had formed the core of the French national team. The goal was to internationalize the Algerian people's revolution and secure financial aid, diplomatic

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	support, and public sympathy for the Algerian cause. These national players competed against teams from freedom- and peace-loving countries, achieving significant results.
Keywords:	Sports, football, National Liberation Army, National Liberation Front, Algerian Revolution, French colonialism.

1-Introduction

Undoubtedly, the practice of sports has emerged as one of the key ways to revive national sentiment among individuals and communities in modern and contemporary nations. After 1918, sports became an expression of national struggle and have remained a powerful means of awakening patriotic feelings. In countries that suffered from colonialism and later gained independence, sports became a source of renewal, representation, and a symbol of youth dynamism. It also served as an indicator of effective local and regional politics, contributing to control over various athletic competencies.

Consequently, sport became a tool through which political success could be reclaimed, and athletes turned into heroes serving their people's national causes. Given the growing importance of sports, revolutionary leaders paid special attention to it and supported the revolutionary sports movement until independence.

In this context, this study explores the role of sports in the Algerian Revolution, initially through the National Liberation Army football team and later the National Liberation Front team—particularly in terms of diplomatic and material contributions. The central research question is: **To what extent did football serve the Algerian Revolution?** From this question arise several sub-questions: Why did the revolution's leaders decide to establish a football team? What were the team's diplomatic and material

contributions to the liberation movement? And did it achieve the desired outcomes?

2-Algerian Athletes and Emigration to France

Sport was, for Algerian youth, not only an opportunity for competition but also a legitimate tool in the struggle against the "Pieds-Noirs" (Black Feet). It served as a means to explore the world. Until 1936, sports clubs in Algeria were mandatorily operated by the French authorities and were not allowed to include more than five Algerian players[1]. This restriction was likely aimed at preventing the emergence of any solidarity among the local population that might pose a threat to colonial control.

One member of the French Council of State recognized these measures as discriminatory and took steps to ease some of these constraints. Shortly afterward, homogeneous Algerian sports clubs began to emerge, and green-and-white uniforms started appearing on playing fields, symbolizing a Muslim Algerian identity. This development coincided with the rise of the Algerian People's Party, which advocated for independence and gained momentum between 1937 and 1939.

During this period, European teams started facing homogeneous Algerian teams on the field. Sports matches ceased to be problematic, and the leaders of the Algerian People's Party (later known as the Movement for the Triumph of Democratic Liberties) began to invest in sports institutions. These organizations became effective tools for political mobilization, and professionalism in sports began to seem attainable[2].

The Algerian People's Party also strengthened its influence by recruiting top athletes, using sports as a form of camouflage in the face of colonial repression. Algerian patriots found themselves engaged in an intense struggle that resonated strongly with the youth, especially after World War II. For many, sports became a genuine expression of national identity.

By the 1950s, Algerian (Islamic) clubs witnessed significant growth in their support base. Sports cafés and clubs became vibrant spaces for social interaction, political debate, and expressions of cultural identity, particularly in contrast to the "Pieds-Noirs." The stadiums emerged as prime venues to assert strength and national consciousness. In cafés decorated with trophies, banners, and players' photos, lively discussions took place, blending sports with political activism.

This enthusiasm crossed the Mediterranean and found a new home among the Algerian diaspora in France[3]. In this context, Algerians—along with Moroccans and Tunisians—founded the North African Sports Club in Paris in 1949. This was followed by the creation of the Paris Club, which brought together young North Africans and aimed to promote sports practice in the North African migrant communities of the Paris area. The club founded two football teams, and their early achievements were promising. The club's athletes notably participated in the October 27, 1952 demonstration against French colonial rule[4].

The victory of the revolution would require the participation of all. On the eve of the November 1st, 1954 Revolution, the revolutionary leaders issued a statement outlining the goals and methods of the liberation movement, aiming to launch a comprehensive uprising against French colonialism.

The entire Algerian people, including all social categories, were involved in the resistance against colonialism, which was considered a major and noble endeavor at the time. A statement from that period declared: "Dear Algerians, we invite you to reflect on our charter. The National Liberation Front is your front, and its victory is your victory. It is your duty to join it..."[5]The statement continued: "This is a difficult and weighty task that requires the mobilization of all forces and national resources. The struggle will be long, but victory is certain."

Thus, the National Liberation Front (FLN) did not exclude any segment of society. Two years after the start of the revolution on November 1, 1954, the Sumam Conference was held on August 20, 1956. Following this conference, the organizational and ideological restructuring of the National Liberation Front and the National Liberation Army took place.

The revolutionary leadership decided to boycott all sports activities in Algeria during the war being waged by France against the Algerian people. As a result, the final match of the North African Cup (AFN), which was supposed to feature the "Union Sportive Musulmane de Bel-Abbès" (USMBA) against their rival "Sporting Club de Bel-Abbès" (SCBA) [6], was canceled by government order to prevent confrontations between Algerians and colonial authorities.

On September 28, 1956, the "Oran Républicain" newspaper noted the absence of Islamic clubs, which negatively impacted the quality of the competitions. By early October of that year, all Algerian clubs had withdrawn from sports competitions under French colonial rule. With the departure of Islamic clubs, the newspaper "Écho d'Oran" admitted that the championship had become weak, losing its excitement and intensity[7].

3. The National Liberation Army Team Paves the Way

On the occasion of the Arab Games held in Lebanon in 1957, and on the initiative of an Algerian official serving as a diplomatic attaché in Syria and Lebanon, Algerian coach Habib Draoua — then coaching the Tunisian national team — was asked to form an Algerian team to participate in the parade under the national flag[8]. This initiative led to the creation of the National Liberation Army team on May 13, 1957, consisting of Algerian players active in the Tunisian Championship[9].

According to Abdelkader Saadi, one of the team's players, the formation of the team took 12 months, supported by Mohamed Boudiaf, an official of the Tunisian Football Federation. The team

undertook several tours across the Maghreb and Arab world, introducing people to the armed struggle of the Algerian people against French colonialism.

These tours garnered sympathy across the Arab world, and over the span of a year, the team managed to raise about 12 billion centimes for the revolution's treasury[10]. The team's victory in one of its key matches encouraged revolutionary leaders to pursue the creation of a professional team made up of Algerian immigrant players in France a team that would serve as an ambassador for the national cause in international arenas[11]

4- **Founding of the National Liberation Front Team**

If the above-mentioned factors served as an incentive for the officials of the Front in Tunisia to establish a professional team, the participation of Algerian athletes and students active in France in the World Youth Festival in Moscow in 1957 instilled in them a firm conviction of the importance of this initiative. Mohamed Boumezrak, one of the officials of the National Liberation Front Federation in France, was aware of the significant role sports could play as a means of propaganda in favor of the revolution[12].

Thus, in the summer of 1957, the idea of forming an Algerian national football team composed of Algerian immigrant players in France was crystallized at the secret headquarters of the General Union of Algerian Muslim Students, located in Paris[13]. At that time, the French government was exerting all efforts to suppress the liberation movement and was doing its best to divert attention from the reality of the "Events of Algeria.[14]" Meanwhile, the Federation of the Front in France was making strenuous efforts to publicize the activities of the National Liberation Front both in France and abroad. The revolutionary leaders conceived an ambitious plan aimed at attracting global attention to the tragic conditions faced by Algerians as a result of the ongoing colonial war—targeting not only the world of sports but also the average French public, passionate about football[15].

5-The Attitude of Immigrant Players toward the Front's Appeal

The National Liberation Front consequently appealed to the expatriate players in France to join the struggle. After the Federation's officials reassured the players by providing guarantees concerning the welfare of their families and the safeguarding of their properties left behind in France[16], Boumezrak was secretly assigned to identify Algerian professional players in French clubs and to raise their awareness about the just national cause.

Thanks to the efforts of Boumezrak, Laribi, and Dr. Moulay, and with the assistance of some Front officials in France[17], the contacts eventually succeeded. in a final meeting held in Paris at the Bodinar brothers hotel, with the presence of Kaddour Adlani, Said Bouaziz,Laribi Boumezrak, and Boubacar who acted as the players spokespersons an agreement was reached on the date of the players departure from France[18].

Shortly thereafter, the press and affiliated media published a statement proudly announcing that the Algerian players had left France in response to Algeria's call to struggle. The statement reported that "while France wages a relentless war against their people, these players have refrained from continuing their lucrative sports careers." The statement also reiterated that the National Liberation Front was determined to establish an Algerian National Football Federation and would seek recognition from FIFA in order to participate in international competitions, including the upcoming World Cup.

This same determination was echoed by the player Brahimi Belouzan, who was committed to the creation of an Algerian national team[19].

6-French Media, Sports, and Political Reactions

Ali Haroun, one of the leaders of the National Liberation Front Federation in France, stated: "The year 1958 was a decisive turning point in the national liberation struggle in France."[20]

Accordingly, the organizational structures of the Federation integrated sports and political activities into a broad propaganda campaign aimed at striking the French where it would hurt the mostin their beloved sport of football, a game that resonates with the average man on the street[21]. All the Algerian players involved were active in top-tier (first division) French clubs and were well known to the public[22].

In fact, the departure of Algerian players from French clubs deeply preoccupied French public opinion and drew attention across all circles regarding its causes and implications. On April 17, the newspaper *Express* reported: "Three million French people discovered this week the existence of a war in Algeria. By browsing the Tuesday newspaper, they learned that eleven of the best players in professional football, all from North Africa, have left their teams.[23]"

Just four days after the disappearance of the first group of Algerian players, the renowned sports newspaper L'Équipe expressed both concern and surprise. It noted:

"No one could have imagined the sudden withdrawal of Algerian players from their clubs on the eve of parliamentary debates and the upcoming international match against the Swiss national team, part of the World Cup qualifiers, the finals of which are scheduled to be held in Sweden in 1958."[24]

The article continued, stating: "This incident has cast a shadow not only on the sporting world but also on the political sphere. There is a growing fear that this 'infection' might spread to other players as well."[25]

The newspaper Le Manifeste, the mouthpiece of the French Communist Party, wrote: "The Algerian War is like a cancer attacking a field they once considered apolitical."[26]

The French sports community lamented the loss of highly skilled players, whose market and sporting value was extremely high. Club officials, particularly from AS Monaco, noted the financial blow

they had suffered. One Monaco club official, Mr. Capora, told a French news agency reporter: "The departure of Algerian players has placed our team in a very difficult situation. In addition to the sporting loss, it has created financial problems. These players represented real capital for our club—capital that is now impossible to replace."

In a related context, officials from the French Football Federation (FFF) commented:

"The situation is complex, but we must seriously consider it within its sporting framework".

They made a particular exception for the cases of Zitouni (AS Monaco)[27] and Ben Tifour (AS Saint-Étienne), who had already been selected for the French national team alongside Rachid Mekhloufi. At the beginning of April 1958, the French team was preparing to face Switzerland in the World Cup qualification matches[28].

"This could pose a real problem," they added, "which will be discussed by the Federal Bureau at the next meeting. On the other hand, the legal situation of the Algerian players is governed by the general law of professional football, and they are now facing the issue of unilateral contract termination."[29]

7-French Football Federation Response and Political Reactions

The French Football Federation found no effective means to obstruct the contribution of Algerian athletes to the liberation struggle except by appealing to the International Football Federation (FIFA). They demanded a resolution prohibiting national teams from playing against the National Liberation Front (FLN) team. According to Ben Toubal[30], this was largely motivated by financial concerns, as the exodus of Algerian players represented a loss estimated at 100 million francs[31].

In political circles, questions arose regarding the motives that led these players to leave France with their families. The Ministry of the Interior took note of the calm and lawful manner in which the

players departed—without causing public unrest or confusion—and concluded that no legal action could be applied against them, except in one notable case. Rachid Mekhloufi, the international right winger from AS Saint-Étienne, and Mohamed Maouche, a player from Reims, who was serving in the military center in Joinville, left French territory legally with their identity documents. However, Maouche was arrested while attempting to cross the French-Swiss border at Saint-Louis. Upon his arrest, he confessed and was immediately interrogated by police inspectors, who were expected to refer him to military authorities[32].

A press correspondent in Paris wrote:

"The commitment of the Algerian athletes was one of the key factors that intensified the political crisis in the French Parliament, pushing several deputies to vote against the government (...) the shock to public opinion was comparable to the consequences of losing a military battle."[33]

8- **The Political Battle in Its Sporting Form Begins in Tunisia**

In response to the National Liberation Front's call, the Algerian players who had been based in France arrived in Tunisia, accompanied by their French wives and children—except for Mekhloufi, whose wife was Algerian. They were welcomed by local FLN officials, notably Commander Kassi, head of the FLN base in Tunisia. During a press conference, five of the players expressed admiration for Tunisia and pride in joining their compatriots in the struggle led by the FLN[34]:

"As football players, we have come to put our technical skills and athletic potential at the service of our country"[35].

Given the importance and symbolic value of these expatriate players, FLN officials ensured they were well received and properly cared for in Tunisia, so they could fulfill their new national duties under optimal conditions[36].

9-**Reinforcing the FLN Team with New Recruits**

By mid-1958, Dr. Elamine Dabbaghine, a member of the FLN's Coordination and Implementation Committee and head of its Foreign Affairs Department, sent a correspondence to the FLN Federation officials in France. He stated:

"The national football team includes only 11 players, while at least four to five reserve players are needed. It is impossible to find suitable replacements in Tunisia among the second-tier players, who, without doubt, lack the quality required for international representation."Therefore, he requested support from the Federation in France.

For the record, he added: "We are sending a copy of this letter to remind our brothers in the Front's Federation in France to contact and urgently dispatch the following players: Zouba (Neuwirth), Ouajani 52, Georges Chartrand (Vendôme), Abdallah 55, Georges Clemenceau Square (Bordeaux), Haddad (Café La Merot, Toulon), Soukan 1, Soukan 2 (Mah Ran, Haut-Rhin), Berhar (Le Havre), and Ben Mahmoud (13 Rue de Farge, Mulhouse). These individuals will reinforce the national team's ranks, and if needed, serve as the core of a second team."[37]

Four months after the controversial founding of the FLN team—initially composed of Ben Tifour and ten companions—four new players joined on July 29, as instructed by the FLN. On that day, French football received another major blow when five Algerian players from Le Havre Athletic Club vanished, with no immediate confirmation that they had arrived in Tunisia[38].

The eleven players who had originally left French clubs on April 13 to form the FLN team were considered some of the brightest stars in French football. Among them was Ben Tifour, who had played in the 1954 World Cup in Switzerland with the French national team[39], and Zitouni, a highly popular figure in France who was earning 160,000 francs. Yet, he did not hesitate to abandon everything. He stated:

"I cannot reject the call of the revolution, even if it costs me everything."[40]

This time, the group included brothers Mohamed and Abdallah Soukan, Ismail Ibrir, and Cherif Bouchache—all of whom departed from Paris en route to Geneva, All four were members of the Le Havre team[41].

10-**Sporting Activity as a Strategically Planned Political Tool**

There is no doubt that the Algerian expatriate players in France were fully aware that leaving their French clubs and joining the National Liberation Front (FLN) team in Tunisia was, above all, a political commitment to contribute to the victory of the Algerian independence movement. Although some players expressed dissatisfaction with the financial conditions they and their families faced—having previously earned between 20,000 and 300,000 francs per month, their patriotic will drove them to accept such significant sacrifices in order to support the Algerian cause and raise the national flag with pride.

The monthly stipend allocated to them by the FLN rarely exceeded 50,000 francs for single players. However, they were not demanding to receive the same wages as they did in France. Instead, they simply hoped for fair compensation based on their professional and living conditions. Therefore, it was incumbent upon the FLN leadership to ensure both financial and social support for these players, to involve them in the broader political mission, and to inspire them with patriotic fervor, so they would understand the deeper meaning of their performances on international fields[42].

To manage this, an administrative and financial supervisor—acting as a political commissioner—oversaw the transparency of revenues generated from international matches. He worked in collaboration with local FLN officials, ensuring that after each tour, a detailed report of activities was submitted by the Executive Directorate of the national team to the relevant ministry. This included efforts to establish external relations, share useful

information with host country sports leaders, related organizations, and journalists, as well as intelligence gathered from regular contact with foreign representatives[43].

In a related report addressing the situation of the national team, the coach Mr. Boumezrak expressed concern about the players' morale. He noted: "There is a worrying atmosphere among team members; some have even left the team and the Front." He added: "The team has succumbed to a kind of inertia that has gripped everyone's spirits and harmed their physical fitness. The exclusion of the Moroccan team from international competition after daring to play against us is an example of the punishment awaiting any team that does the same—even amateur sides."

Nonetheless, the match against Morocco generated 12 million francs in revenue for the Revolution Fund [44] . Boumezrak emphasized that the political, diplomatic, and propaganda aspects of the FLN's sports activities were just as critical as the athletic ones. He explained that public passion for football had reached extraordinary levels across Europe, South America, and even Africa. In South America, in particular, sports had become a central part of people's lives.

In summary, organizing matches between the FLN national team and foreign teams became a highly effective propaganda tool. It offered a way to raise international awareness and sympathy for the Algerian cause—especially among South American countries. Outside such events, coverage of the Algerian issue by the local press in many countries remained minimal, if not entirely absent[45]. As a result, the National Liberation Front issued a directive to its Foreign Affairs Department stating: "The football team—as everyone knows—is a capital asset of immeasurable propaganda value. We must therefore exploit the fame of its players. At the same time, it saves us the costs of diplomatic conversations. Hence, we must involve the team in conducting international matches."

"We ask the external network—especially embassies in Cairo and elsewhere—to contact national football federations in countries where we have representation, to organize one or more tours if possible. On the financial side, as this is the team of the Algerian people engaged in a liberation struggle, we request that all revenues be transferred to the Revolution Fund. However, we are willing to play only in countries that guarantee coverage of our team's accommodation and travel expenses for propaganda purposes**."**[46]

11-Diplomatic, Media, and Financial Roles in Support of the Revolution

The defection of Algerian emigrant players from French clubs introduced a significant new dimension to the Algerian liberation struggle. It captured the attention of those who had previously placed the war for independence at the bottom of their priorities. Observers were left wondering what could have driven elite athletes—many of whom enjoyed comfortable homes, cars, and stable incomes—to abandon everything and join the National Liberation Front (FLN), an organization that French authorities often labeled as a gang of outlaws.

This unprecedented move helped reshape public opinion. With this popular response from a prominent segment of Algerian society, the stereotypical and demeaning portrayals of the revolution lost their power over the French public. In the months that followed, it became much easier to recruit French sympathizers to the Algerian cause and to strengthen support networks throughout France and beyond[47].

The FLN football team began its activities from Tunisia, launching its first match at the Belvédère Municipal Stadium. The game, organized by the Algerian-Tunisian Committee for Sports Demonstrations, was held despite the team's incomplete roster. The Algerian team defeated their Tunisian hosts with a score of 5–1, and the proceeds from the match were allocated to support Algerian refugees[48].

The team then embarked on a Maghreb tour, starting with Morocco—becoming the first country to host the FLN team despite FIFA threats. Morocco's bold decision to allow the match was politically motivated, in part due to France's punitive actions against it, such as the one-year ban from international competitions following the 1956 hijacking of the plane carrying key Algerian revolutionary leaders to Tunisia[49].

Between 1958 and 1962, the FLN football team conducted several international tours that played a major role in public diplomacy. One notable stop was **Beijing, China**, where the team was given a hero's welcome. The Algerian players performed before a captivated crowd—and in the presence of Chairman **Mao Zedong** himself. Prior to the match, they were officially received by Premier **Zhou Enlai**, who expressed his admiration for the Algerian revolution and the team's role in it. His words echoed those of Vietnamese General **Vo Nguyen Giap**, recognizing the FLN team as "worthy ambassadors of the glorious Algerian revolution."[50]

In **Amman, Jordan**, the team was received in 1959 by **King Hussein**, who honored them with ceremonial parades at the Royal Palace[51].

In **Hanoi, Vietnam**, the city that had witnessed the defeat of French forces at **Dien Bien Phu**, the team was warmly received by General **Giap Pham Van Dong** and welcomed into the Vietnamese military headquarters. The general spent more than three hours with the players, discussing their personal backgrounds, sporting careers, and their journey into the FLN. He expressed deep admiration for the Algerian people's courage. One of **Ho Chi Minh's** aides reportedly remarked: "We defeated France, and now you will defeat France, too."[52]

In **Yugoslavia**, the team's historic tour culminated in a highly significant match in **Belgrade**, attended by more than **40,000 spectators**. The event became a diplomatic highlight, as numerous

ambassadors from Arab and African nations gathered to greet the Algerian team afterward. On the podium of honor, Yugoslav officials expressed their solidarity and engaged in friendly conversations with the players, encouraging them to persevere in the struggle for liberation.

The Algerian team was deeply moved by the warmth and support they received from the Yugoslav public and leadership. The atmosphere reinforced their belief in the legitimacy of their cause and in the strength of international solidarity. In turn, Yugoslav officials were among the first to officially recognize the Algerian revolution, establishing a strong foundation for future diplomatic relations between the two nations[53].

11-1.Symbolism and Legacy of the National Liberation Front Team

There were occasions when leaders of the Algerian revolution personally accompanied the national football team to the airport, as **Karim Belkacem** and **Ahmed Boumendjel** did prior to the match against Morocco[54]. The team was also accompanied by **Mohamed Allam**, a political commissioner responsible for promoting the Algerian cause abroad. Allam played a key role in garnering support and sympathy from sports fans across the countries visited by the FLN team. Before each match, he addressed the local audience with a powerful message:

"The team playing football before you represents the voice of struggling Algeria. These players, by playing football, stand for a just cause."[55]

Since its founding in the spring of 1958, the FLN national team successfully forged a path into the international spotlight. The global press began covering their matches extensively, praising not only their exceptional technical performance but also their discipline, humility, and political commitment. The audiences who witnessed the team play were captivated by their high-quality

football and soon began to express admiration—and often open sympathy for the Algerian national cause.

The team was received with respect by top officials in every host country. In the Arab world, cities such as **Rabat, Casablanca, Tripoli, Tunis, Cairo, Damascus, Baghdad, Amman**, and **Riyadh** showed unwavering support for the liberation struggle. Likewise, in socialist European countries like **Bulgaria, Hungary, Romania, Yugoslavia, Poland**, and the **Soviet Union**, the FLN team was warmly welcomed. These countries were also among the first to **officially recognize the Provisional Government of the Algerian Republic**. Even the **mayor of Rostov**, in the former USSR, held an honorary reception in the team's honor—highlighting the depth of international respect they had earned[56].

11-2. Material Contributions to the Revolution

Beyond its diplomatic and symbolic value, the FLN football team also made a significant financial contribution to the Algerian revolution. The team was incredibly active, playing a total of 280 matches, including 62 international games, as revealed by Rachid Makhloufi[57] in a press interview. Of those international fixtures, the team won 47, drew 11, and lost only 4[58].

These matches generated an estimated income of 120 billion francs[59], which was directed toward the Revolution Fund—offering essential material support to the liberation effort. Thus, the team stood not only as a symbol of resistance and dignity but also as a financial pillar of the Algerian independence movement.

12- **Conclusion**

In conclusion, sport proved to be an effective tool in service of the national movement and the November 1st Revolution, playing a role as crucial as any battlefield. From the founding of Algerian sports clubs in the 1920s—such as MC Alger in 1921—to the formation of the National Liberation Army team in 1957, whose members were considered both mujahideen and athletes, Algerian football was intimately tied to the cause of freedom.

The FLN national football team, founded in 1958, became a prime example of how Algerian sports migration to France did not weaken the national spirit—it reinforced it. In defiance of France's attempts to suppress Algerian identity, these athletes chose to sacrifice fame, income, and comfort in order to champion the cause of independence on the international stage. They became ambassadors of the revolution, gaining the admiration of global audiences and significantly contributing to the political, media, and financial fronts of the struggle.

Their legacy endures—not only in the pages of Algerian history but in the global story of how sport can serve as a powerful vehicle for justice, resistance, and national liberation.

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Fig1: National Liberation Army football team*



* **DZ/AN/2G/025/08/001**

Fig2: National Liberation front football team



* **DZ/AN/2G/025/08/001**

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[37]DZ/AN/2G/025/08/001

[38] Libération, n°4322, 30/07/1958
[39]Chikh, op.cit (film)
[40] Belabed-Mouhoub, op.cit, p430
[41] Libération, n°4322.
[42] DZ/AN/2G/25/08/003.
[43] Idem
[44] DZ/AN/2G/25/08/009.
[45]Idem.
[46] DZ/AN/2G/24/01/002

[47] بوداود : المصدر السابق، ص128 .

[48]H.Seddiki. Rachid Mekhloufi**, L'imagination au bout du pied**. Ed. SNED, Alger 1982, p156.
[49] Djamal Saifi, **Le Football algérien au cœur du mondial** ENAL/Gama Sport, Alger, 1983, p10.

[50]Belabed-Mouhoub, op.cit, p 435.
[51] Chikh, op cit.
[52] Belabed-Mouhoub, op cit, p 436.
[53] DZ/AN/2G/25/08/005.
[54] Belabed-Mouhoub, op.cit, p435.
[55]Ibid, p436.
[56] Saifi, op.cit pp10-12.
[57] l'Expression,n°3405,11/1/2012
[58] Saifi, op cit, pp8-9
There are some sources that provide a summary of the football matches played by the National Liberation Front team against various international teams between 1958 and 1962 as follows: playing 91 matches, achieving 65 victories, 13 draws, and 13 defeats. See also :
Belabed-Mouhoub, op cit, p436.
[59]El Oueled Houma (Association sportive), « L'Equipe du FLN »Bulletin mensuel, n° 6, Alger. 1999. P8.

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