



***The background bases of the Algerian revolution: Tunisia from the
common struggle to support and attribution***

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Abstract:

This article is an examination of Tunisian support for the Algerian revolution, which formed an important military base for the liberation revolution. Therefore, the aim of this study is to highlight Tunisia's military, political, diplomatic and media role, by supplying it with weapons from the East and supporting it in international forums. The Tunisian public and community organizations also considered the Algerian revolution a relevant issue. Priority: Among the results reached is that Tunisia served as a basic rear base for the revolution and a clear strategy for the liberation military leadership, and that Tunisia and Algeria had a vision of the revolution from the perspective of integration and common destiny.

Keywords: a background base ; Algeria ; the media ; the military ; the revolution ; the struggle ; Tunisia.

I. INTRODUCTION:

All the elements of joint work come together in the Arab Maghreb region, forming a unified state of the South Mediterranean, which the European countries to the north lack. Instead, they have dealt with it with hostility and continuous apprehension. Therefore, colonialism was a northern attack with its civilizational dimensions on the countries of the south. When resistance, whether armed or political, emerged, it did not view the situation from a national perspective, but rather dealt with it within a comprehensive framework formed by common institutions with a strategic and initial vision. Its manifestations were greatly evident in the November Revolution of Liberation, both in the project and the vision, as well as in the liberation achievement expressed by President Abbas Farhat, may he rest in peace, when he said, "Our war is the war of all of North Africa."

The idea of unity was prior to the idea of support and backing for the revolutionary liberation and its underlying principles, as the manifestations of the idea of a unified nation as a political outlet from the state of colonization and its consequences were something that the doctrine required. The reaction against colonization and the protection of identity, as well as the realization of the aspirations and ambitions of the people, were necessary. Or as Greece expressed it in ancient times through blood ties, language, religion, and citizenship.

If it weren't for the fracture caused by France's departure from Tunisia and Morocco to focus on its war in Algeria, the face of the region would have been free from the inter-Arab conflicts that were not allowed during the revolutionary period. However, it was unable to eliminate them due to the ongoing state of ebb and flow between the priority of the national situation and integration in a unified path throughout the Greater Arab Maghreb.

Despite the fact that the future security of everyone resembles the state of liberation in which the revolution of liberation served the independence of other countries and those countries served the independence of Algeria from its position as a background base for the revolution, Qatari approaches have been and still are subject to external pressures. Although they did not succeed in Algeria, they have succeeded several times in Tunisia and Morocco, both when choosing the politician over the military, as highlighted by Prince Khattabi at the beginning of negotiations between France and Morocco and Tunisia in order to focus on Algeria. (عبد الله أ، 1967). Or when external agreements occur that directly threaten or affect the security of Algeria. This is where those background rules derived their strategic dimensions, and Tunisia's influence was significant at the beginning of the revolution, in shaping its course, providing support at all levels and in all arenas, and even in establishing what comes after regaining independence and national sovereignty, as Tunisia was the gateway for Algeria towards the East.

1. Common struggle:

As a translation engine, I can provide the following translation for the given text: Just as colonization was a common situation among the main countries of the Arab Maghreb, common struggle was their means to freedom, and the path of their people towards regaining sovereignty. This was expressed by Prince Mohammed bin Abdul Karim Al-Khattabi when he said, 'If colonial states, in their falsehood, need support and solidarity to maintain their colonial control, then we are in greater need of unity and more deserving in order to establish justice and undermine the pillars of colonization, which was a catastrophe for us. It divided our country, exploited our resources, took control of our affairs, and placed stumbling blocks in the way of our progress and development. Then, by all means, it attempted to eliminate all our foundations as a Muslim nation' (محمد أ، 2002).

Therefore, we cannot talk about the great support for the liberation revolution from various parts of the Arab Maghreb or from other sisterly or friendly countries, except within the perspective of the common struggle that later transformed into solidarity and then into cooperation. The motivations and reasons for this transformation were the fears that threatened Tunisian and Moroccan independence in the eyes of the authorities of both countries, who also sought to create a Moroccan identity that would reduce the influence of the Eastern nationalist tide and facilitate future cooperation with the French group (عبد الله م، 2012).

We cannot speak about this support until we establish it based on the significant impact of the Algerian revolution in liberating the countries of the Arab Maghreb, and working to achieve military unity as a prelude to a revolutionary Maghreb unity against occupation, with the revolution's assistance from sister countries by expanding the scope of the conflict against colonialism(علي، 2011)As the revolution contributed to the liberation of other African countries, it painted another picture of supporting the deep revolutionary struggle of these peoples and their liberation. The Prime Minister, Michel Debré, spent one year, in 1960, achieving the independence of 12 African countries, which are: Mali, Senegal, Upper Volta, Ivory Coast, Dahomey, Central Africa, Chad, Niger, Gabon, Congo (Brazzaville), Cameroon, and Mauritania(يحي، 1984)But that influence extended to individuals, as cases of fleeing from the French army to the revolution presented an opportunity to return the escaped or captured soldiers to their homelands and liberate them from France. Some documents spoke of the escape of more than 1073 soldiers, whom the revolution took responsibility for returning to their countries.(محمد ق.)

2. Historical roots:

The historical roots of the common struggle between the countries of the Arab Maghreb began with the establishment of the North African Star in 1926, which was an expression of the earlier realization of the importance of collective action in defense of the common interests of the Muslims in North Africa. Therefore, the Association of Muslims in Morocco, Algeria, and Tunisia was founded in Paris in accordance with the approved laws in the general meeting held on Sunday, June 20, 1926.,(محفوظ، 1984) and in sync with it, the North African Muslim Student Association was formed, which represented a superior model within the first group of coordinating organizations and believed in the importance of collective solutions to the issues of the Arab Maghreb and advocated for the unity of its systems,(أحمد، 1993) The first unity workspaces in Europe, which also hosted the formation of the Arab Maghreb Bureau in Germany in the 1940s, which later moved to Syria after its members were pursued, then settled in Cairo.(أسامة، 2020)

In Egypt, after World War II, the North African Defense Front was formed on February 18, 1944, where Sheikh El Fadil El Wartlati played a prominent role(الفضيل، 1993) The elevation process of the General Office of the Arab Maghreb took place in 1947 after the convening of the Arab Maghreb Conference in Cairo, especially after granting political asylum to Abdelkrim al-Khattabi in Egypt in June 1947 and his communication with the symbols of the struggle for the independence of North Africa and working with them to establish the Arab Maghreb Liberation Committee. The joint work to form the Arab Maghreb Liberation Army, where the struggle took a unified liberation form with unified revolutionary tools, led by armed struggle in the Maghreb arena for the joint liberation of the three Arab Maghreb countries, as stated in the Charter and objectives of the Arab Maghreb Liberation Committee, which included the vision of a unified Arab Maghreb and its joint struggle for an Arab Maghreb within a liberating and unified civilizational vision, based on shared values and constants, the inevitability of challenges, and the common destiny, as stipulated in the provisions of the Charter approved by representatives of parties from Algeria, Morocco, and Tunisia on January 5, 1948, when the establishment of the Arab Maghreb Liberation Committee in Cairo was officially announced:

- The Arab Maghreb was, is, and will continue to be guided by Islam in its future life.
- The Arab Maghreb is an integral part of the Arab world, and its cooperation within the Arab League is natural and necessary, on an equal footing with the rest of the Arab countries.
- The desired independence for the Arab Maghreb is the complete independence of all its three countries: Tunisia, Algeria, and Marrakesh.
- No negotiations with the colonizer in the details under the current system.
- The member parties of the "Arab Maghreb Liberation Committee" are allowed to engage in intelligence negotiations with representatives of the French and Spanish governments, provided that the committee is continuously informed about the progress of these negotiations.
- The complete independence of any of the three countries does not exempt the committee from its duty to continue the struggle for the liberation of the remaining countries(الرشيد، 1981)

3. Tunisia in the map of common struggle:

When Yehia Bouazizi said, "Tunisia and Morocco have endured significant challenges, both in terms of land and people, in support of the Algerian people and their glorious victorious revolution," it was a realistic reading of the level of involvement of the three North African countries in the struggle, and their support and solidarity in the face of the challenge of liberation from colonization. (الشايبي، 2007) .

And if the costs of the struggle are shared, then Tunisia has had a strategic position in this path, which was not a temporary choice, as Tunisian historian Lotfi El Chayeb says when he affirms that "the support provided by Tunisia, government and people, to Algeria in its fight was not a temporary choice, but a strategic one woven by the bonds of cultural, historical, and geographical communication between the two sister countries and the requirements of the common struggle against colonization. Therefore, we remain faithful to the martyrs and historical truth when we once again affirm that the interaction that occurred between the policy of Tunisian independence in its early stage and the Algerian revolution in its initial phase was in favor of the Algerian and Tunisian people." (الشايبي، 2007)

Perhaps this is what drives her to emphasize the strategic importance of Algerian-Tunisian support for freedom, independence, and sovereignty within the common struggle of North Africa, which was present in international conferences such as Bandung, for example, whose recommendations expressed the right to independence for Algeria, Tunisia, and Morocco together. (جمال، 1996) .

Before discussing the strategic and important roles in this support, especially from the Tunisian side, which is the subject of our discussion, it is necessary to mention a case of common struggle, which is the case of Sidi Youssef canal, which expressed the mixing of blood, common resistance, and common sacrifices.

The French harassment of the village and its people preceded the savage bombardment, as it represented a case of solidarity in the liberation battle. The savage bombardment was an important step in raising the level of internationalization of the liberation battle and the brutality of colonization.

The impact of the Sidi Youssef canal issue and events was the first in favor of Tunisia, which raised its case before the United Nations Security Council. The events of Sidi Youssef canal were a step in the battle to expel the French forces from Tunisian territories and complete Tunisia's sovereignty over its lands, which later became a theater of extensive and important support for the revolution on multiple levels, which had a significant impact on the course of the Algerian liberation revolution after Morocco and Tunisia gained their independence and the region moved from joint struggle to cooperation and support.

4. Manifestations of Tunisian support for the liberation revolution:

•Political and media support:

The Algerian issue was a meeting point for the political stance of various Tunisian parties, whether the original version of the Free Constitutional Party, the new Free Constitutional Party, or the Communist Party, as they were the most important parties in the Tunisian political scene after the liberation revolution. Despite the major disagreement between Bourguiba and Salah Ben Youssef regarding the form of Tunisian independence, both of them supported and embraced the revolution. Despite the clear inclinations of some leaders of the Algerian revolution towards the Youssefists, who were a resistant model and contributed strongly to the transportation of weapons to the revolution and sought to link Tunisia's independence with Algeria's independence, Bourguiba also continued his support and embrace of the revolution at various levels, both internally and externally through Tunisia's official diplomacy.

On the other hand, the Tunisian media was strongly present in this political embrace of the Algerian revolution, working continuously to mobilize the Tunisian street in support of the liberation revolution. They considered Tunisia as a revolutionary base for the liberation of Algeria, which Tunisia would support by all means. This was expressed by newspapers such as Al-Balagh, Al-Istiqlal, Al-Amal, Al-Hadath, and others. In fact, the magazine Al-Fikr, issued by Mohammed Mazali, served as a strong media platform for the liberation revolution for seven years. It preserved an important part of the revolution's heritage and events. Sometimes, it

dedicated the opening sections of some issues to address the Algerian revolution and celebrate its heroic jihad. It also highlighted the moral support it received from supporters in various countries around the world, as well as official and non-governmental international organizations, as it accomplished significant gains. The opening of the eighth issue in its first year, the second issue of the third year, and the second issue of the fourth year. Among what was mentioned in this recent opening are the following: (We also love to bring the Algerian issue out of the boundaries of the larger Islamic family and the great victorious Moroccan plains into the circle of the united humanity, inevitably in good times and bad times). In the opening of the first issue of the sixth year, I spoke about Algeria's struggle for liberation from colonization. While the opening of the seventh issue of the seventh year recorded the event of the ceasefire between Algeria and France on March 19, 1962, after more than seven years of bitter struggle, bloodshed, and tears, based on a popular referendum that declares the independence of Algeria, the sister of Tunisia . (نوار، 2021)

•Official Support:

Tunisia was constantly supportive of the Algerian revolution because the colonial era necessitated their joint struggle. The Tunisian official support for the Algerian revolution varied in its forms, both internally and externally, at the diplomatic, political, and military levels, including facilitating arms supplies, as well as socially and in terms of aid.

Hence, the Tunisian role was distinguished from others in strategically embracing the revolution in full semantics, because if it were not for the Tunisian base, which became a stable for the political and military leaders of the Liberation Front, the revolution would not have had such success, stability and organizational development.

Tunisian official initiatives have also been an auxiliary factor in the UN and regional bodies, such as the official presence of the Liberation Front, support for the recognition of the interim government and the treatment of its members as official diplomats, and the opening of Tunisian embassies in the world to provide various services to members and delegations of the Liberation Front and activists of the revolution in different capitals.

The Algerian revolution has benefited from the independence of the Tunisian country and has gained a margin, political and logistical support

The Tunisian government and diplomacy moved to sensitize the French and Western public opinion on the need to find a political solution to the Algerian issue, negotiate with the mujahideen, and recognize their right to self-determination, through meetings and the press, and we touch on this through the efforts of the head of the Tunisian government, "Habib Bourguiba", who insisted at a meeting he organized in Kairouan on October 30, 1955, in which he said, " Our Algerian brothers undoubtedly help them, when we continue our experience sincerely and sincerely; we work to strengthen the position of the supporters of peace in France, and help them overcome the cost of colonialism until they impose on the French government a solution to the Algerian issue ،As in Tunisia, the war ends(1974، الحبيب)

President Bourguiba also expressed this by saying : "the Tunisian people are angry at the terrorist acts in Algeria and are very upset at what our religious brothers are facing and this war cannot continue, and we hope that France will come to its senses and recognize the right of the Algerian people to self-determination, and the situation of Tunisia and Morocco will not stabilize, as long as there is a war in Algeria.(1956، بورقيبة)

•Popular and community embrace:

In 1958, the Tunisian people held festivals all over the country in commemoration of the World Solidarity Day with Algeria. Before that, the pro-revolution and independence demonstrations were held to confirm support for Algeria, as expressed in the message of the Tunisian people to the leadership of the revolution, which says: "the Tunisian people declare that the real solidarity between our people is a guarantee for the complete liberation of North Africa(1957، جريدة المقاومة)

At the beginning of the year 57, on the occasion of the presentation of the Algerian issue at the United Nations for the first time, the Tunisian people staged a mass strike in support of the Algerian revolution, demanding the independence of Algeria and rejecting de Gaulle's proposals on the integration policy that France wanted as an alternative to independence.

The process of the Tunisian Popular Mobilization to reject France's theses continued in

Algeria on the occasion of the presidents and states of the Maghreb sharing the Common Destiny related to the use of the liberation of the Maghreb countries.

In 1959, the Tunisian people organized large mass rallies, headed by the Tunis rally, which was a million-strong demonstration that caught the attention of observers and the international press, which listened to Farhat Abbas saying that " this war is not the war of the Algerians alone, but the war of North Africa (عبد الله م، 2012)

The Tunisian people, at the level of all parts of the country and its living forces, have drawn the "Algeria week" in March every year until independence.

The popular position has also developed in various manifestations, including the youth and sports sectors, where the National Liberation Front football team was founded in Tunisia, and the Tunisian workers also had a strong role and communication in embracing and supporting the establishment of the General Union of Algerian workers and recognizing it as a trade union organization representing Algerian workers. Joining the World Association of Free Trade Unions and the International Trade Union of Labor, contributing to the internationalization of the Algerian cause and training Algerian youth to work in the trade union schools of the Tunisian Federation of Labor. (هاجر، جوان)

At the student level, student committees were formed to support the revolution, embrace Algerian students, and even participate in the secret cells of the revolution and serve it, as was the similar role of the women's sector, which represented Tunisian women in declaring their positions, receiving thousands of refugees in her family, supporting the revolution at the level of every border partner, fighting alongside the liberation of Algeria and retreating against the colonial barbarism to which Algerian women were subjected at the hands of the French military

From here we can say that the Tunisian popular embrace of the liberation revolution was the cornerstone, as the positions of political, media and even official forces echoed that popular fusion in Tunisia with the Algerian revolution, which has become a central issue in the global liberation path.

•Military support:

The Tunisian resistance represented a state of great convergence with the revolution. The Tunisian resistance regarded its situation as part of the Algerian revolution, whether in the supply of weapons or participation in the organization, training and operations. Tunisia was more than that because it turned into the strategic base of the revolution in all its military dimensions, whether in the camps, arming, launching operations or receiving the wounded.

A month after the formation of the first independence government in Tunisia, landing and transferring weapons to the Algerian border were officially seized through a meeting between Tunisian Interior Minister Tayeb Muhairi and Abdallah Belhouchat, a representative of the National Liberation Front. During the 1957 year, meetings were held with local officials.

Tunisia has also placed some of its barracks at the disposal of the liberation revolution, in addition to harnessing its ports and airports to serve the needs of the revolution. (عميرة، 2011)

Bourguiba was clear that embracing the liberation revolution is part of Tunisian security when he said: "We will never abandon our Algerian brothers, not only because they are brothers, but because as long as colonialism remains in Algeria, our independence will always be threatened (الشابي، 2007)

Hence, it is possible to talk about the issue of embrace and mutual military support between the Algerian revolution first, the Algerian State always and the Resistance First House of Tunisia, and the State is always the result of a revolutionary choice and strategy developed by the leadership of the Algerian liberation revolution to ensure the perpetuation of revolutionary action and prevent colonial attempts to maintain and prolong the colonial situation by fragmenting the factors of unity and joint action.

Both parties to this joint action at the grass-roots level and at the political level have recognized this challenge and the requirements of progress. The military leadership of the liberation revolution was laying the strategic foundations for this continuous fortification and the protection of common national security, which the Tunisian side also recognized and maintained despite various pressures throughout the various historical stages and even in the current political transformations.

II. Conclusion:

- Any revolution, regardless of the will of its perpetrators, remains in need of many factors of success and protection against abortion.
- The Algerian liberation revolution has therefore activated all the factors that have helped to give it the land, geography or multiple historical ties, as well as the approaches, strategic visions and opportunities offered by the international changes and developments resulting from the two world wars and their implications for international relations and the beginning of the end of the colonial era in the face of the waves of liberation created by the struggles of peoples .
- The relationship of the Algerian revolution was strong with all those dimensions, as it employed the near dimension, which is after the neighborhood, and was employed after geography by resting from its African extension . . Algerian was an expression of the rights of the free people of the world and their civil voice against colonialism And hegemony and that is why its free spreader kissed them and circled around the souls of the revolutionaries like their heels.
- Because the nearby environment was highly influenced by each other, the national security of the countries of North Africa was linked, especially between Tunisia and Algeria, which gave Tunisian support a spirit of merit and a partnership in which the destinies and future of the two peoples were linked.
- Morocco and Tunisia felt betrayed to the era of liberation after they signed the end of the protectorate and independence with France without Algeria being liberated, as stipulated in the documents of the Committee and the Arab Maghreb Liberation Army, which made it vulnerable to agreements Embarrassing and a situation that allowed France to devote itself to its war in Algeria and attempts to eliminate the revolution to keep Algeria with all its strategic dimensions as America became for the English and the Spaniards .
- The revolution makes its success the strength, plans and system of the struggling interior and the mobilization of the people behind its revolutionary leadership, and this is the focus of receiving external support and assistance that gave the interior a back on which to rely and allowed it to continue through the supply of weapons and the reception of the revolutionaries.
- The stability of the military leadership with its army on the contact line gave the military system opportunities for training, training, communication, surveillance, hit-and-run, wide participation in operations, and the continuous attrition of colonialism and its forces and luring it to commit the follies that led to the successes of internationalizing the cause of the Algerian revolution, as did the creation of the Sidi Youssef Wheel
- Political success is the complementary link to military successes, and therefore the political roles provided by the revolution through the promotion of Tunisian support were of great importance that allowed the formation of an integrated system with the wisdom of the revolution, the leadership of the staff of its army, and the development of diplomatic relations and its media system
- The battle of colonialism was to kill the national personality and its constants and work to break the morale of the revolution and the people, but in Tunisia, amid its distinguished support, the liberation revolution was able to maintain morale through popular events and demonstrations that never ceased until the restoration of independence, which were framed by circles of thought, scholars, media, civil society, unions and various elites until the revolution became immune from abortion, distortion, plagiarism or despair.

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