

The Presence of National Liberation Front Activities and Responses in the Soviet Union and Eastern European Countries through El Moudjahid Newspaper

حضور أنشطة جبهة التحرير الوطني وردود الفعل في الاتحاد السوفيتي ودول أوروبا الشرقية من خلال جريدة المجاهد

Soufiane SEGHERI

University of Martyr Hamma Lakhdar - El Oued - (Algeria) ssegheiri39@gmail.com

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Abstract:

In this article, we will examine the external activities of the National Liberation Front specifically, and all activities related to the Algerian cause in general, in both the Soviet Union and Eastern European countries. We will also look at the official and popular reactions supporting the liberation revolution in that region, using information and reports provided by El Moudjahid newspaper as a primary source. El Moudjahid, representing the voice of the National Liberation Front, provided real-time coverage of events during that period, offering us a rich scientific material that revealed the external role of Algerian diplomacy in gaining material and political support for the Algerian revolution.

Keywords: El Moudjahid newspaper; National Liberation Front; Eastern Europe; external delegation; Algerian cause.

ملخص:

سوف نرصد في هذا المقال النشاط الخارجي لجبهة التحرير الوطني بشكل خاص وكل نشاط يتعلق بالقضية الجزائرية بشكل عام في كل من الاتحاد السوفيتي ودول أوروبا الشرقية، وكذا ردود الفعل الرسمية والشعبية الخاصة بدعم الثورة التحريرية في تلك المنطقة، من خلال معلومات وتقارير التغطية الإعلامية التي وفرتها جريدة المجاهد كمصدر أساسي، باعتبارها تمثل لسان حال جبهة التحرير الوطني ومواكبتها الحية للأحداث خلال تلك الفترة، والتي قدمت لنا مادة علمية غنية عرفنا من خلالها الدور الخارجي للدبلوماسية الجزائرية في كسب الدعم المادي والسياسي للثورة الجزائرية.

كلمات مفتاحية: جريدة المجاهد؛ جبهة التحرير الوطني؛ أوروبا الشرقية؛ الوفد الخارجي؛ القضية الجزائرية.

Introduction:

Eastern European countries and the Soviet Union rose against imperial colonialism based on the communist principles they followed. These countries, opposed to the Western capitalist camp, with France being one of its poles in Europe, were exploited by the external delegation of the revolution to its advantage. In this research, we will try to monitor this activity of the National Liberation Front through El Moudjahid newspaper in Eastern European countries, especially the Soviet Union, a sponsor of liberation movements, as well as Yugoslavia, one of the Non-Aligned Movement poles.

The liberation revolution worked on supporting the foreign delegation by sending a number of militants distributed to various countries around the world to work on presenting the Algerian cause in international forums and introducing it to the peoples. Of course, the Eastern European countries and the Soviet Union were of great importance in terms of activity and movement in holding conferences to gain financial and political support for the Algerian cause, considering the relative compatibility between the systems of those countries and their peoples with the vision of the Algerian revolution and its right to fight against colonialism.

We have traced the paths of activity and reactions in the world and support based on the reports and articles provided by El Moudjahid newspaper (the voice of the National Liberation Front) with precision and detail throughout all stages of the revolution, from its outbreak to achieving independence.

Through the research, we will try to identify the following points:

- The presence of National Liberation Front activity in the concerned region.
- The official and popular interaction and response to the Algerian cause.
- The extent to which the foreign delegation achieved its objectives in the targeted region and France's reaction to that.

We have divided the research according to the targeted points in the study into the following:

- The presence and activity of the National Liberation Front and the official and popular responses in the Soviet Union.
- The presence and activity of the National Liberation Front and responses in both Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia.
- The presence and activity of the National Liberation Front and responses in the rest of Eastern European countries mentioned in El Moudjahid newspaper.

1. The presence and activities of the Liberation Front in the Soviet Union and reactions:

The external activity of the Algerian Revolution delegation abroad began early on with the onset of the revolution and increased after the Soummam Conference, which produced a document named after the conference, outlining the means of struggle on the international level. It aimed at gaining the support of governments and nations that stood neutral for France, alongside the Algerian cause, as well as countries unaware of the nationalist nature of the Algerian War (Azzeguidi, 2009, p. 145).

The goal of the National Liberation Front (FLN) in establishing the foreign delegation was:

- Internationalizing the Algerian cause.
- Achieving the unity of North Africa within its natural Arab-Islamic scope.
- Affirming the revolution's sympathy and effective solidarity towards all nations supporting our liberation struggle within the framework of the United Nations Charter (Feshar, 2002, p. 16).

This was expressed by the newspaper "El Moudjahid," which focused its media content on three main objectives:

- Defending and articulating the ideas of the National Liberation Front (FLN).
- Working towards internationalizing the Algerian cause.

- Exposing the enemy's methods and propaganda to both local and global public opinion.

The year 1957 marked the beginning of the actual activity of the delegation in the Soviet Union, where the National Liberation Front (FLN) opened its first office in Moscow (Azzeguidi, 2009, p. 147). This can be attributed to the stance of the Soviet government in 1956, a stance that was described by the newspaper "El Moudjahid" as "a position not devoid of support and sympathy for the Algerian struggle" (El Moudjahid, 1957, p. 04). This was evident in the political positions and writings of its media outlets speaking on behalf of the Soviet authorities. For instance, the newspaper "Izvestia," considered the mouthpiece of the Soviet Communist Party, published an article criticizing General de Gaulle for the violence occurring in Algeria, strongly condemning the French colonizers who had no future in Algeria, stating, "Blood is flowing abundantly in Algeria..." (El Moudjahid, 1959, p. 02). Moreover, expressions of support and solidarity came through official and non-official Soviet organizations, labor unions, political and cultural associations. In the incident of the assassination of Aït Ahmed in 1959, the Central Committee of Soviet Workers sent a telegram of solidarity and support, expressing their solidarity and condemnation of the new colonial crime committed by the colonial authority through torture leading to the death of comrade Aït Ahmed (El Moudjahid, 1959, p. 08).

In support of the Algerian people, the Soviet labor unions sent the ship "Fatidj" on October 24, 1960, loaded with aid consisting of agricultural machinery, transport vehicles, medicines, and food items as a gift to the General Union of Algerian Workers (El Moudjahid, 1960, p. 02). Additionally, on November 15 of the same year, 58 wounded fighters from the National Liberation Army were received for treatment, coming from Tunisia accompanied by Dr. Oucharef, the Vice President of the Algerian Red Crescent, along with several Soviet doctors (El Moudjahid, 1960, p. 09).

In celebration of Algeria Day on September 14, 1959, the Soviet Friendship Organization with the Arab Countries issued a statement expressing the conviction of the Soviet peoples that the Algerian cause would triumph and that Algeria would regain its independence. The newspaper "Trud" from Moscow, considered the voice of Soviet trade unions, reported that the meeting between Khrushchev and Eisenhower included the internationalization of the Algerian cause (El Moudjahid, 1959, p. 02). This led Khrushchev to reject de Gaulle's

request to visit Hassi Messaoud during his visit to France, as it was an attempt to get him to recognize the legitimacy of French claims over the Algerian Sahara in support of the partition project. Khrushchev saw through the ruse, refused to visit Hassi Messaoud, and almost canceled his visit to France altogether (El Moudjahid, 1960, p. 01).

When direct negotiations resumed between Algeria and France and de Gaulle recognized the right to self-determination, Moscow Radio commented on the news, saying, "This is a great victory for the Algerian people" (El Moudjahid, 1960, p. 05). Upon the failure of the Mollet negotiations, Moscow Radio famously remarked, "The National Liberation Front surrenders to no one, not even to de Gaulle" (El Moudjahid, 1960, p. 07).

This significant change and Soviet support for the Algerian cause were bolstered by the visit of the provisional government delegation, led by Benyoucef Benkhedda, to Moscow on October 13, 1959, where they met with the acting Secretary General of the Communist Party (Bouderba, 2012, p. 177).

The revolution, at its inception, relied on international factors it deemed favorable, including international charters such as the Declaration of Human Rights, the right of peoples to self-determination, the rise of the socialist bloc opposing the capitalist colonial world, and the spread of political awareness. Additionally, the conditions of the Cold War provided liberation movements with opportunities for maneuvering and taking positions that strengthened the means to end colonialism (Fekair, 2021, p. 39).

Khrushchev also met with the provisional government delegation in New York on October 5, 1960, emphasizing that this government represented Algeria, a reality that de Gaulle and France needed to acknowledge, as recognized by the Soviet Union (El Moudjahid, 1960, p. 04). This meeting came as a culmination of a series of friendly meetings between the Algerian provisional government delegation, led by Ferhat Abbas, and the Soviet Vice President Kozlov, which took place in Moscow a few days before Khrushchev's meeting with the Algerian delegation in New York (El Moudjahid, 1960, p. 05).

In support of Algerian students, representatives of the Soviet Union's Student Council participated in the fourth national congress of the General

Union of Algerian Students, which took place in Bir el-Bey from July 26 to August 1, 1960. During the event, Soviet student representative Vladimir Bodansky delivered a speech expressing his support for the Algerian people's struggle (El Moudjahid, 1960, p. 03).

On November 1, 1960, Soviet newspapers commemorated the sixth anniversary of the Algerian Revolution by publishing several articles praising the Algerian people's struggle and their military and political successes. Additionally, a meeting was held in Moscow at the "House of People's Friendship," attended by officials, writers, journalists, representatives of the Arab community, and members of the National Liberation Front. The final resolution of the meeting stated, "We declare our absolute determination to support by all possible means the Algerian people, who, under the leadership of their national government, are engaged in a heroic struggle to liberate their homeland from the yoke of French colonialists." Several Soviet newspapers, including "Pravda," "Red Star," and "Komsomolskaya Pravda," published articles about the Algerian people's struggle. TASS, the Soviet news agency, conducted an interview with the President of the Provisional Government of Algeria, Krim Belkacem, during which he stated, "The Algerian government attaches great importance to the recognition by the Soviet Union" (El Moudjahid, 1960, p. 08).

In response to the December 11, 1960 demonstrations, Soviet newspapers condemned the crimes of French colonialism. The Soviet news agency TASS published a statement from the government denouncing the brutality of the colonial authorities and affirming that France's crimes against the defenseless Algerian people were evidence of the impending end of colonialism in Algeria and the imminent victory of the Algerian cause (El Moudjahid, 1960, p. 22). A group of Soviet jurists and lawyers sent letters of appeal, protest, and condemnation to the United Nations against the violations committed by France, describing them as war crimes (El Moudjahid, 1961, p.02). Additionally, President Khrushchev sent a telegram of solidarity and support to Ferhat Abbas, President of the Provisional Government of Algeria (El Moudjahid, 1961, p.02).

In its international activities, Dr. Ahmed Francis visited Moscow on March 27, 1961, during which he held friendly talks with Alexis Kosygin, a member of the Supreme Council of the Central Committee of the Communist Party, First Deputy of the Soviet government Nuritdin Mukhitdinov, and Deputy Foreign Minister Jacob Malik. The discussions focused on Soviet support for the

Algerian government in international forums and their backing of the Algerian people's right to self-determination (El Moudjahid, 1960, p.07).

On April 14, 1961, Moscow witnessed a massive demonstration in front of the French embassy, organized by Algerians residing in Russia along with several Arab communities and Russian citizens. They raised Algerian flags and slogans praising the revolution and demanding independence, chanting "Long live Algeria" before proceeding to Red Square. This demonstration coincided with public celebrations welcoming cosmonaut Yuri Gagarin (El Moudjahid, 1961, p.02).

In its coverage of Algerian affairs, Russian newspapers, including "Izvestia," commented on the suspension of the first Evian negotiations due to the issue of the Algerian Sahara, calling it a "pre-arranged maneuver." In the same vein, President Khrushchev sent a congratulatory telegram to President Ferhat Abbas of the Provisional Government on the occasion of the Islamic New Year, 1 Muharram 1381 AH. He mentioned the strong Soviet-Algerian relations and reiterated his continued support for the National Liberation Front and the Algerian people in their struggle for liberation (El Moudjahid, 1961, p.02).

On November 1, 1961, President Khrushchev sent a telegram to the President of the Provisional Government, Benyoucef Benkhedda, expressing the Soviet people's support for the struggling Algerian people until independence was achieved (El Moudjahid, 1961, p. 11). On December 11, 1961, he responded to Benkhedda's congratulatory message on the 44th anniversary of the Socialist Revolution (El Moudjahid, 1960, p. 02).

For the first time, a delegation from the General Union of Algerian Workers participated in the World Congress of the World Federation of Trade Unions held in Moscow from December 4-16, 1961. This significant activity was crucial in garnering labor support for Algerian workers in particular and the Algerian cause in general (El Moudjahid, 1961, p. 02).

Regarding the detention of the five revolutionary leaders on October 26, 1956, and the refusal to release them, which led to their open hunger strike in November 1961, there were various international reactions condemning the

detention. In Moscow, African students, along with Algerians and Russians, organized protests against the detention and the harsh treatment of Algerian prisoners in French jails, demanding their release and independence for Algeria. The protests spread across many Soviet cities (El Moudjahid, 1961, p. 08).

On the occasion of the ceasefire on March 19, 1962, President Khrushchev sent a congratulatory telegram celebrating the victory of the revolution and its success in forcing France to agree to a ceasefire, paving the way for independence (El Moudjahid, 1960, p.09).

2. Presence and Activities of the National Liberation Front (FLN) in Czechoslovakia and Reactions:

The Czechoslovak Republic is considered one of the Eastern European countries that supported Algeria in its liberation struggle through humanitarian, relief, and political efforts. One of its activities was on March 12, 1959, when it sent a ship loaded with various essential aids to Algerian refugees in Tunisia. The Czech Red Cross launched a popular subscription and donation campaign in solidarity with the victims of the colonial war in Algeria (El Mujahid, 1959, p. 10). Additionally, the General Union of Algerian Students opened a branch there. Representatives of Czechoslovakian students also participated in the Fourth National Conference of the General Union of Algerian Students, held in Béjaïa from July 26 to August 1, 1960 (El Mujahid, 1960, p. 14). During the conference, Dugan Fosyavich, a representative of the Yugoslav Students' Union, delivered a speech highlighting the Yugoslav struggle history and the similarities between their revolution and the Algerian revolution, which made them feel close to Algeria and experience similar struggles, thus necessitating their support for Algerian students in their fight (El Mujahid, 1960, p.14).

In solidarity with the Algerian people, Czechoslovakian students commemorated the sixth anniversary of the Algerian revolution by holding a large meeting where several passionate speeches supporting Algeria were delivered. A resolution supporting the Algerian people in their struggle for independence and encouraging the Algerian government to organize a referendum under the auspices of the United Nations was adopted. Czechoslovakian labor unions also sent a message of solidarity condemning the colonial war that deprived the Algerian people of their right to self-determination (El Mujahid, 1960, p. 08). As a result of these stances,

Czechoslovakian ships were subjected to blatant piracy by France, where the ship "Ladys" was seized on April 7, 1959 (El Mujahid, 1960, p.14).

Czechoslovakia was among the first countries visited by a delegation from the National Liberation Front, led by Mohamed Yala, on two occasions in July and October 1959 to promote the Algerian cause (Boudraba, 2012, p. 178). The first visit took place from July 7 to August 29, during which they met with several Czechoslovakian officials to discuss various issues, including the possibility of opening a Front office in Czechoslovakia and issues concerning aid for the wounded and refugees (Boudraba, 2012, p. 307).

One of the notable activities of the National Liberation Front in Czechoslovakia was the signing of an economic cooperation agreement between the Algerian government and the Czechoslovakian government. The agreement was signed by Dr. Ahmed Francis on behalf of the Algerian government and the Czechoslovakian Minister of Foreign Affairs (El Mujahid, 1961, p. 02).

There were also exchanged messages between the Czechoslovakian President Antonin Fovstni and Ferhat Abbas, the head of the interim government, expressing strong bilateral relations and Czechoslovakia's solidarity and support for the efforts of the Liberation Front in its struggle against French colonialism (El Mujahid, 1961, p. 02). On the other hand, the World Student Union in Prague sent a message of solidarity and support for the Algerian youth demonstrations against division, which occurred on July 5, 1961 (El Mujahid, 1961, p. 08). Another message followed from the Czechoslovakian Prime Minister William Siroky on November 1, 1961, to the head of the interim government, Ben Youssef Ben Khedda, expressing the Czech people's support for the Algerian people in their struggle for independence (El Mujahid, 1961, p.11).

3. "Presence and Activities of the Liberation Front in Yugoslavia and Responses:

Yugoslavia was not an exception in its well-known stance against colonialism and capitalist imperialism, similar to other countries in the Eastern Bloc. Therefore, the Liberation Front's position towards it was cautious political rapprochement, taking into account its affiliation with the Arab Maghreb (El

Moudjahid, 1959, p. 11). Yugoslavia was considered the first European country to officially and clearly express solidarity with Algeria, defying Dobri's threats (El Moudjahid, 1959, p. 03). It was among the first countries to recognize the Provisional Government of Algeria on June 12, 1959, in a practical, not just legal, recognition (Bouderbala, 2012, p. 182). Given this significant stance in favor of the Algerian people and as a gesture of gratitude, El Moudjahid newspaper dedicated full pages to introduce Yugoslavia and its struggle for freedom under the title "Yugoslavia, a Living Example of Struggle for Freedom" (El Moudjahid, 1959, p.05).

On the occasion of its national day on November 29, Ferhat Abbas sent a congratulatory telegram to Marshal Tito, the President of the Republic of Yugoslavia (El Moudjahid, 1960, p. 02). The Liberation Revolution found full support from the Yugoslav government, evident through its provision of aid to Algerian refugees and the reception of a group of wounded freedom fighters whom it treated in its hospitals (El Moudjahid, 1959, p 11). It also served as a venue for various political activities conducted by the external delegation of the Liberation Front (El Moudjahid, 1958, p.08).

The delegation of the National Liberation Front received a warm welcome from the Yugoslav people and conference attendees during its visit to Yugoslavia and participation in the Seventh Congress of the Yugoslav Communist Party on June 6, 1959, led by Ferhat Abbas along with members of the provisional government and Colonel Ben Ali Deghni, known as Latfi. The delegation was greeted with great enthusiasm and applause when introduced by Tito. The Algerian delegation seized the opportunity to present a comprehensive view of the Algerian cause and clarify the goals of the Algerian struggle in the speech delivered by the head of the Algerian delegation, Ben Youssef Ben Khedda (El Moudjahid, 1960, p.14).

The Yugoslav press covered the conference proceedings, publishing excerpts from the speech of the Algerian delegation's leader, explaining the Algerian struggle's alignment with the liberation ideals advocated by President Tito. Interviews with some members of the Algerian delegation were also featured, including Dr. Amine Dabbaghine, who expressed deep appreciation for the warmth and welcome received from Tito, the Yugoslav people, and his comrades at the conference (El Moudjahid, 1958, p.02).

Notably, this newspaper had previously dispatched a correspondent to Algeria to closely follow the revolution, accompanying Algerian rebels in the mountains and preparing a detailed report on their jihad, which was published under the title "Thirty Days with Algerian Rebels" (El Moudjahid, 1958, p. 10). Following de Gaulle's announcement granting the Algerian people the right to self-determination in his statement issued on September 16, 1959, and the FLN's agreement to return to negotiations, Yugoslavia, through its newspaper "Borba," described it as "an encouraging and positive response that could lead to the resolution of the conflict in Algeria, urging Paris to study it carefully" (El Moudjahid, 1959, p. 07). The following year, as direct negotiations progressed, the Yugoslav government spokesperson expressed hope for the success of the negotiations (El Moudjahid, 1960, p.05).

Yugoslavia witnessed the visit of Ferhat Abbas, the head of the Algerian provisional government, accompanied by Abdelhafid Boussouf, Minister of Intelligence and Communications, where they were received by Rankovic, the Deputy President of the Yugoslav Republic. The Algerian delegation engaged in various activities, including a visit to the War Museum in Belgrade. Ferhat Abbas also held a long private meeting with President Josip Broz Tito, which concluded with a dinner in honor of the Algerian delegation. President Abbas also met with representatives of the Yugoslav Red Cross, who were responsible for Algerian students residing in Yugoslavia and treating a group of wounded liberation fighters (El Moudjahid, 1959, p. 02). Additionally, four mobile schools were sent to Algerian children as a gift from Yugoslavian children (El Moudjahid, 1961, p. 02). On April 21, 1961, Slovakia established a center for treating Algerian soldiers with disabilities in the capital of Tunisia, inaugurated by the Yugoslav ambassador to Tunisia, Lalovic, alongside Ferhat Abbas, Abdelhamid Mehri, Minister of Cultural Affairs, Ben Bahmed, the head of the Algerian Red Crescent, and some representatives of the Tunisian Red Crescent (El Moudjahid, 1961, p.10).

Following the assassination of Aïssa Edder, the Secretary-General of Algerian Workers, on July 26, 1959, by the French colonial authorities, Yugoslav unions sent a message of condolences and support to Algerian workers and the General Union of Algerian Workers. This cowardly assassination sparked widespread condemnation and outrage worldwide, with protests and

condemnations sent by the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions and the International Confederation of Trade Unions (El Moudjahid, 1959, p.04). In addition to the unions, representatives from the Yugoslav Student Union participated in the Fourth National Congress of the General Union of Algerian Students held in Birkhadem from July 26 to August 1, 1960 (El Moudjahid, 1962, p.14).

The provisional government's prime minister made a second visit to Yugoslavia on April 12, 1961, accompanied by all members of the government, including Ahmed Ben Bella, Mohammed Boudiaf, Houari Boumediene, Rabah Bitat, Mohammed Khider, Mohammed Yazid, Abdelhafid Boussouf, El Akhdar Ben Tobbal, Youcef Ben Khedda, Mohamed El-Said, Saad Dahlab, with the exception of Karim Belkacem. During this visit, Ferhat Abbas held a bilateral meeting with Josip Broz Tito aboard the yacht "Galeb," during which both parties officially recognized Yugoslavia's recognition of the provisional government, as expressed during Abbas's first visit in June 1959. The meeting concluded with the issuance of a joint statement affirming that Algerian independence is tantamount to African independence and Tito's support for this independence within the framework of the United Nations. Abbas expressed gratitude and appreciation to the Yugoslav people for their strong support for the Algerian people. El Moudjahid newspaper published a detailed article about the visit titled "Between Algeria and Yugoslavia, Shared Struggle and Continuous Solidarity" in its issue number 94 dated April 25, 1961 (El Moudjahid, 1961, p.12).

Upon the invitation of the Yugoslav Ministry of Information, a delegation of Algerian journalists arrived in Belgrade to attend the annual ceremony commemorating the twentieth anniversary of the Yugoslav National Revolution on July 24. The Algerian delegation, along with other delegations attending the ceremony, toured the six republics of Yugoslavia: Serbia, Croatia, Slovenia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro, and Macedonia. The Algerian delegation utilized these tours to gain experience and benefit from the gains of the Yugoslav revolution for the Algerian revolution. El Moudjahid newspaper dedicated detailed articles across its different issues to cover this visit (El Moudjahid, 1961, p.09).

The Algerian delegation participated in the Belgrade Conference held from September 1 to 6, 1961, where Algeria achieved significant results, including legal

recognition of the provisional government by four countries: Afghanistan, Yugoslavia, Cambodia, and Ghana. Assurances of recognition were also obtained from other countries, including Ceylon, Cyprus, and the Congo (El Moudjahid, 1961, p. 01). Algeria's participation in the Belgrade Conference as a legitimate state with weight and not merely a temporary government of a colonized state granted it status and equality with major independent countries like Indonesia and India. The Algerian government delegation, led by Ben Youssef Ben Khedda, delivered a significant speech outlining the Algerian perspective on major international issues, receiving substantial support for the Algerian cause from the conference, which served as a real moral and practical impetus for the Algerian revolution on the international stage (El Moudjahid, 1961, p. 02) (Sultan, 2021, p.82).

4. Presence and Activities of the Liberation Front in Hungary and Bulgaria and Responses:

4.1.. Hungary:

The global resonance of the Algerian Revolution reached the entire Eastern Europe due to the external media activities of the Liberation Front. The people of Bulgaria, especially intellectuals and students, became familiar with the Algerian cause. Evidence of this is the participation of a delegation from the Bulgarian Student Union in the Fourth National Congress of the General Union of Algerian Students, held in Birkhadem from July 26 to August 1, 1960, along with representatives of Romanian students, as previously noted by the General Union of Algerian Students (El Moudjahid, 1960, p. 14).

Due to these activities, Bulgaria recognized the Provisional Algerian Government on March 29, 1961. Additionally, an economic cooperation agreement was signed between the Algerian government and the Bulgarian government, with Dr. Ahmed Francis signing on behalf of the Algerian government (El Moudjahid, 1961, p. 02). Dr. Francis also negotiated with Bulgarian authorities to obtain quantities of heavy weapons, as well as medications and food supplies. Bulgaria committed to assisting Algeria in the diplomatic arena to broaden the internationalization of the Algerian cause (Toufik, 2016, p.103).

4.2.. Albania:

Albania is one of the European countries where Muslims form a majority, exceeding 50%. Consequently, its people were supportive of the Algerian Muslim people. Algerian students in Albania established a branch of the General Union of Algerian Students, which organized various activities to raise awareness about the Algerian cause and the struggle of the Algerian people, aiming to garner solidarity and support (El Moudjahid, 1960, p.14).

On the occasion of Albania's National Day on November 28, celebrating its independence from the Ottoman Empire in 1912, led by its founder Ismail Qemali, Ferhat Abbas, the head of the Provisional Government, sent a congratulatory telegram to Enver Hoxha, the Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Albania (El Moudjahid, 1960, p. 02)."

4.3.. Poland:

The defense of the Algerian cause in European countries was present in most conferences and seminars held there, even in the absence of the Algerian delegation. Advocates often represented and defended Algeria. An example of this occurred at the conference held by the World Parliament in Warsaw, Poland's capital, where the Algerian issue surfaced and sparked heated discussions as one of the most significant liberation issues in Africa at that time. The Tunisian delegation brought up the Algerian issue during the conference discussions, supporting the call made by Tunisian President Habib Bourguiba for holding a world conference for decolonization. Naturally, there was no cause more just than that of Algeria to serve as the starting point (El Moudjahid, 1959, p.02).

Poland was among the first countries visited by a delegation from the National Liberation Front, headed by Mohammed Yala, to promote the Algerian cause. The delegation visited the region twice, in July and October 1959 (Boudarbat, 2012, p.178). The Polish newspaper "Życie Warszawy" ("Life of Warsaw") published an article about the Algerian Sahara, stating that there is no Algeria without its Sahara and rejecting any division. This article coincided with the Algerian people's massive demonstrations on July 5, 1961, against the separation of the Sahara (El Moudjahid, 1961, p.10).

Conclusion:

The external delegation of the Algerian Revolution succeeded in its mission in the Soviet Union and Eastern European countries, gaining material and political support and internationalizing the Algerian cause through official and popular support from these countries. This was revealed and detailed by El Moudjahid newspaper in its coverage of the revolution's activities and various related events. This support was manifested in the recognition of the Provisional Government and the recognition of the Algerian people's right to self-determination in the United Nations.

The newspaper contributed significantly to promoting the Algerian Revolution in international forums and served as an official source for various international news, not neglecting even the smallest details or minor events. This was evident in its issues, which consistently reported on the activities of the external delegation and reactions to Algerian issues. Additionally, it monitored publications in Eastern European and Soviet newspapers, thus becoming a source for documenting the successes of Algerian diplomacy and its media role in the revolution's international success.

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