

The Role of the Arab League in Supporting Liberation Issues: The Algerian Cause as a Model

دور الجامعة العربية في مناصرة قضايا التحرر القضية الجزائرية أنموذجا

Dr.Blidi Khalida*

University of Echahid Sheikh Larbi
Tebessi – Tebessa(Algeria)

Khalida.blidi@univ-tebessa.dz

<https://orcid.org/0009-0002-8314-8045>

Accepted 03/12/2025 Received 14/06/2025

• Abstract:

The Arab League was established by independent Arab countries in 1945, and a charter was created through the agreement of the member states, consisting of 20 articles that defined the frameworks governing its work and the structures that formed it. The Arab League had several tasks, including supporting liberation issues not only in Arab countries but also worldwide. This stems from its foreign policy based on opposing colonialism wherever it exists, especially in Arab countries, as it did with the Maghreb countries, where it played a role in supporting and unifying their struggle against shared colonialism. The Algerian cause received the most support from the Arab League among the issues of the Maghreb countries, as it persisted for a long time, and the League supported it at all its stages, thus achieving part of its mission.

• **Keywords:** Arab League , Colonialism , Liberation , Algerian Cause.

• الملخص:

أنشئت الجامعة العربية من قبل الدول العربية المستقلة في سنة 1945م، و تم وضع ميثاق لها باتفاق الدول الأعضاء، حيث تألف الميثاق من 20 مادة حددت خلالها الأطر المنظمة لعملها، و الهياكل المشكلة لها، كان للجامعة العربية عدة مهام من بينها مناصرة قضايا التحرر ليس فقط في الدول العربية، و إنما في كل العالم، و يأتي هذا من سياستها الخارجية مبنية على معاداة الاستعمار أينما كان، خاصة بالبلاد العربية كما فعلت مع دول المغرب العربي، التي لعبت دور في دعمها، و توحيد نضالها ضد الاستعمار المشترك بها، و نالت القضية الجزائرية أكثر الدعم من الجامعة العربية من بين قضايا دول المغرب العربي، لأنها استمرت لفترة طويلة بحيث ساندتها في كل مراحلها، و بذلك تكون الجامعة العربية حققت جزء من مهامها.

• الكلمات المفتاحية:

الجامعة العربية – الاستعمار - التحرر – القضية الجزائرية

• Introduction:

Arab countries lived through suffering and difficult conditions before and during World War II, primarily caused by colonialism in all its forms. Therefore, at the end of World War II several Arab countries managed to gain independence after the rise of resistance. Here, those independent Arab countries saw the necessity of forming a regional organization with a strong foundation to unite independent Arab states, which is the formation of what is known as the Arab League, in order to keep pace with international changes and confront the colonial powers that were conspiring against them, and to support the existing Arab liberation movements against colonialism. Hence, we pose the following question: What role did the Arab League play regarding liberation issues, especially the Algerian cause? Before addressing the role of the Arab League concerning liberation issues, it is necessary to touch upon this Arab body from its inception to its charter and the structures that governed it to understand some aspects of its role regarding liberation issues.

1.The Establishment of the Arab League:

Before 1945, Arab countries did not have an organization or body to unify them, as most Arab regions were under the yoke of colonialism in all its forms, and some were weak, militarily and economically. With the end of World War II, liberation and emancipation slogans raised by the Allies emerged, leading Arab countries to pin their hopes on that. International blocs emerged to achieve rapprochement between peoples and safeguard their interests.

During World War II, national movements became active, and resistance activities increased in Arab countries, resulting in several of them gaining independence after the war¹. Here, the need arose to establish a balance between political forces, and the need for unity among Arab countries was reinforced. Increased contact with the West, due to educational missions, opened up to some ideas and political currents, foremost among them the nationalist idea. Additionally, the need to enhance trade exchange and the movement of people provided the material basis for unity, in addition to the spiritual, cultural, and historical foundations.

Most scholars link the establishment of the Arab League² to the historical speech delivered by British Foreign Minister Anthony Eden on May 29, 1941, in which he stated: "The Arab world has made great strides since the settlement that followed the last world war (the first), and many Arab thinkers hope for a degree of unity among Arab peoples greater than what they currently enjoy. The Arabs look forward to our support in their efforts towards this goal, and we should not respond negatively to this request from our friends. It seems natural and just to strengthen cultural and

¹-Dabesh Ismail -The Arab and International Positions Towards the Algerian Revolution (1954 - 1962)- Algerian Journal of Political Sciences and International Relations V. 2- N 1- 01/06/1994- pp31 - 32.

²-The Arab League: It is a regional organization that works to enhance the ties between member states and coordinate their political, economic, social, cultural, and security plans. It was established on March 22- 1945... See:
-Djendi Sarra - The Arab-African Dimension in Algerian Foreign Policy - World Politics- V. 8- N 1- 2024- p16.

economic ties between Arab countries, as well as political ties... and His Majesty's government will give its full support to any plan that receives general approval."¹ This speech was a catalyst for the independent Arab countries at that time to move towards achieving unity, benefiting from British support for this endeavour, which was renewed two years later. On February 24, 1943, Eden stated before the British House of Commons that the British government viewed with sympathy any movement among Arabs aimed at achieving their economic, cultural, and political unity. Eden's statement marked a new turning point in Britain's policy in the Arab region, which imposed on King Farouk of Egypt at that time the formation of a government for the Wafd Party after British soldiers besieged his palace on February 4, 1942. King Farouk tasked Mustafa El-Nahas Pasha with forming a Wafd government. A year after Eden's speech, Mustafa El-Nahas, the Egyptian Prime Minister invited both Syrian Prime Minister Jamil Mardam Bey and Lebanese National Bloc leader Bishara al-Khuri to discuss the idea of establishing an Arab League² in Cairo. Here, the British role in pushing the Arabs and assisting them in establishing a unifying entity becomes clear, with the British goal being to mitigate the hostility that Arabs held towards its previous colonial policy³, to form relations with Arabs that would not harm its interests, especially economic ones.

2. The Charter of the Arab League:

The final text of the Arab League's charter was signed on March 22, 1945, by the heads of government of the Arab countries: Egypt, Syria, Lebanon, Iraq, Jordan, and then Saudi Arabia. The charter consisted of 20 articles that defined the purposes of the Arab League and the political frameworks for its operation. The signing ceremony took place at the Al-Zafaran Palace in Cairo and was later supplemented with many annexes issued in subsequent periods, according to what developments in Arab joint action necessitated.

The first article of the Arab League's charter states that every independent Arab state has the right to join the League⁴. If it wishes to join, it must submit a request to the League's General Secretariat, which will be presented to the council. The second article states that the purpose of establishing the Arab League is to strengthen ties between the member states and coordinate their political plans to achieve cooperation among them. The charter also defined areas of cooperation as follows:

- Economic and financial affairs, including trade exchange, customs, currency, industry, and agriculture.
- Transportation affairs, including railways, roads, aviation, navigation, telegraph, and postal services.

¹-Boulguiga Souad - The Contributions of the Arab League to the Internationalization of the Algerian Cause (1945 - 1962) - Qabas Journal for Human and Social Studies- V. 6- N 2- 13/10/2022- p184.

²-Rachid Ould Bousiafa - The Arab League and Liberation Movements in the Maghreb (Algeria as a Model) - The Arab Center for Research and Policy Studies, Egypt , 2021, pp25-27.

³-The same reference - pp26-27.

⁴-Djendi Sarra -The previous reference - p16.

- Nationality, passports, visas, enforcement of judgments, and extradition of criminals.
- Social affairs.
- Health affairs.

The tenth article of the charter stipulated that Cairo would be the permanent headquarters of the Arab League, and the council could meet in any other place it designates. The eleventh article stated that the Arab League Council would hold regular meetings twice a year, once in March and the second in October, and would convene extraordinarily whenever necessary, at the request of two member states¹.

3. Structures of the Arab League:

The structures of the Arab League consist of three main branches established by the provisions of the charter: the Council of the League, the permanent committees, and the General Secretariat.

3.1 The Council of the Arab League:

The Council of the Arab League is considered the highest authority within the League, consisting of all member states, with each having one vote regardless of the number of representatives. Member states have the right to determine the level of representation, which may be at the level of their heads or lower, without changing the nature of the council. The council's powers, as stipulated in the charter, include implementing agreements made by member states in various fields, taking necessary measures to repel actual or potential aggression against any member state, peacefully resolving disputes between member states through mediation and arbitration, determining means of cooperation with international bodies to preserve international peace and security, appointing the Secretary-General of the League, determining the shares of member states in the League's budget, approving it, and establishing the internal regulations for it, the permanent committees, and the General Secretariat².

3.2 The Permanent Committees:

The permanent committees were established as per Article 4 of the Arab League's charter, and these committees are concerned with areas of cooperation among member states. Committees

emerged due to developments, such as the political committee, which was not explicitly established in the charter. Each member state is represented in the permanent committees by one delegate, and the heads of the committees are appointed by the Council of the League for a

¹-Rachid Ould Bousiafa - The previous reference - pp30-32.

²- The same reference - pp33-34.

renewable two-year term. Decisions of the committees are made by a majority of the votes of member states, and committees only meet in the presence of a majority of member states.¹

3.3 The General Secretariat:

Article 12 of the Arab League's charter states that the General Secretariat consists of a Secretary-General, assistant secretaries, and a number of employees. The Council of the League appoints the Secretary-General by a two-thirds majority for a renewable five-year term. The Secretary-General, with the council's approval, appoints the assistant secretaries and key employees in the Arab League. The Secretary-General's duties include implementing the decisions of the Council and its committees, determining the dates for the Council's sessions, inviting meetings of the Arab League Council and the permanent committees, organizing the relevant work of the secretariat, and preparing the budget of the Arab League.²

4. The Arab League's Support for Liberation Causes Worldwide:

Since its establishment, the Arab League has prioritized supporting liberation causes³ not only in Arab countries but also worldwide. This is evident in its support for the Indonesian cause, where the Arab League closely monitored the developments of this issue and contributed to its advocacy even in international bodies, standing by it to achieve its aspirations for independence and freedom. The Arab League's support for the Indonesian cause for liberation had a significant and positive impact on the Indonesian people's spirits.

The Arab League charted a path of standing by liberation causes since its inception by opposing colonialism wherever it existed. This was evident as its first Secretary-General, Abdel Rahman Azzam Pasha, was a fighter against Italian colonialism in Libya. He expressed this orientation in several speeches, including one published by Al-Manar newspaper, where he stated: "The North African issue was unknown to the world, which aided the colonizers in their exploitation and tyranny. The Arab League, since its establishment, saw this situation as dangerous and in need of an end."⁴

Thus, the Arab League dedicated itself to supporting peoples under the yoke of colonialism providing both moral and material support to colonized nations, thereby strengthening the principle of Arab solidarity.

The Arab League also exerted efforts to garner support and unify the ranks of liberation causes, especially those directed against a common colonial power, such as the causes of the Maghreb peoples. In this regard, the Secretary-General of the League, Abdel Rahman Azzam Pasha, stated: "I urge the parties of the Maghreb, in every one of its countries, to unite on the goal and to cooperate,

¹- Rashid Ould Bousiafa - The previous reference- p34.

²-The same reference - pp34-35.

³-Jamal Qandil - The Problem of the Development and Expansion of the Algerian Revolution 1954 - 1956 - V.2 - Al-Riyahin Publications, Algeria, 2022 , p41.

⁴-Rashid Ould Bousiafa - The previous reference - pp36 - 38.

regardless of their differing methods, to achieve it. This cooperation should not be limited to one country in North Africa but should encompass the entire Maghreb."

The role played by the Arab League in supporting liberation causes provoked the ire of colonial powers, particularly France, which had colonized a significant portion of Arab countries. France responded to the Arab League by launching successive attacks through its officials in international forums and waging a counter-media campaign. This was reported by the Egyptian newspaper *Al-Asas* in May, 1951 under the headline: "France Decides to Fight the Arab League at the Conference of French Diplomats in Beirut."

The Conference of French Diplomats in Beirut was a meeting attended by all French ambassadors in Arab countries. During this meeting, they launched a campaign against the Arab League and its role in supporting liberation causes, considering it a coalition against French policies. Consequently, these diplomats issued a resolution calling for France to take all measures to weaken the efforts of the Arab League¹, not only in the Maghreb but across all Arab countries.

5- The Role of the Arab League in Supporting Liberation Causes in the Maghreb :

Since Egypt served as a hub for gathering countries from the East, the Maghreb, and the Afro-Asian nations in general—due to its significant support for oppressed peoples—the establishment of the Arab League in Egypt had a positive impact on liberation causes across the Arab world, specifically in the Maghreb. The Arab League supported Maghreb liberation causes by providing all necessary resources and creating favourable conditions for active Maghreb parties in Egypt, including the Neo-Destour Party (Tunisia), the Independence Party (Morocco), and the Algerian People's Party (Algeria). The League also appointed representatives for these parties in Cairo starting from 1946.

The Maghreb parties then sought to unify their efforts by establishing the Maghreb Liberation Committee in Damascus in 1946, chaired by Youssef Al-Ruwaisi, and another office in Cairo in 1947. Coordination between the two offices was particularly strong concerning political activities. The establishment of the Cairo office was supported by the Arab League, which provided all necessary facilities and unconditional support to the Maghreb activists. This was evident in the organization and convening of the "Maghreb Conference" in Cairo from February 15 to 22, 1947, attended by the Arab League Secretary-General Abdel Rahman

Azzam Pasha and the three aforementioned Maghreb parties. The conference resulted in the resolution to establish the Maghreb Liberation Office on February 15, 1947. This establishment unified the liberation efforts of the Maghreb, a process in which the Arab League played a significant role.²

¹-Rashid Ould Bousiafa - The previous reference - pp38 - 39.

²Bouzidi Omar - The Efforts of the Arab League in Supporting the Office for the Liberation of the Maghreb 1947 - 1949 - Journal of Maghreb History - V.3- N1 - 07/01/2017 - pp194 - 196.

During this conference, the Maghreb representatives submitted a set of demands to the Arab League, the most notable of which included the following:

- Declaration of the nullification of the protection treaties on Tunisia and Morocco, the invalidity of Algeria's occupation, and the affirmation of the independence of these countries with the appointment of their representatives in the Arab League Council.
- Presentation of Maghreb issues to international organizations and utilizing all available resources of the Arab League to assist the Maghreb countries in achieving full independence.
- Sending investigative committees to the Maghreb countries.
- Appointing representatives for the Maghreb countries.
- Highlighting the cultural conditions in the Maghreb to the Arab League and urging efforts to spread education throughout the region. Addressing the issues faced by Maghreb students who travelled to the East to complete their studies in Arab institutions and alleviating the obstacles they encountered.
- Expressing gratitude to the Arab League for its vital, significant, and earnest role in supporting liberation causes in the Maghreb countries through its continuous efforts.

In response, the Arab League strongly supported the Maghreb conference and assisted in achieving its aspirations. This was expressed by the Secretary-General Abdel Rahman Azzam Pasha, who stated: "My brothers, representatives of the Maghreb nationalist movements in the Arab East, invited me to preside over their first conference, and I accepted their invitation. I cannot recall in my life rejecting an invitation from the Maghreb... The League, which is the weapon of Arabs in their struggle for freedom, does not serve independent nations alone but primarily serves the peoples still under colonial rule, foremost among them the peoples of the Maghreb."¹

6. The Arab League and the Algerian Cause:

The Arab League has been concerned with events in Algeria since its establishment in 1945, a year that coincided with a major and significant event in Algeria's history. This event marked a turning point in contemporary Algerian history: the brutal massacres perpetrated by France on May 8, 1945², which resulted in the death of 45,000 martyrs. Due to its interest in the unfolding events in Algeria, the Arab League intervened by engaging with the ambassadors of both the United States and Britain to draw their attention to the horrific crimes France was committing in Algeria³. This concern was influenced by the strong relationship between the Algerian national movement and the Arab League.

¹- The same reference - pp196 - 197.

²-Omar Bouderra - The Diplomatic Battle of the Algerian Revolution: Efforts of the External Delegation (1954 - 1958) - V. 1 - Dar Aylan , Algeria, 2022, p145.

³-Omar Bouderra - The Development of Diplomatic Activity of the Algerian Revolution (1954 - 1960) - Dar Al-Irshad, Algeria , 2012 , p 337.

The Arab League continued its support for the Algerian cause even after the outbreak of the armed struggle in Algeria. In a statement broadcast on November 13, 1954, the League declared: "The representatives of Arab nations in the Arab League supported the idea of presenting the Algerian issue to the Third Committee of the United Nations. This was justified by the actions of the French authorities against the Algerian people, which countered France's claims aimed at isolating Algeria from its Arab surroundings. However, the international public opinion's indifference towards the Algerian issue prevented some Arab parties from achieving tangible results." Additionally, Ahmad Al-Shuqayri, Syria's representative to the United Nations, stated: "The Arab League will support the current liberation movement in Algeria. The Algerians have the right to self-determination, and it is unacceptable for France to claim that Algeria is French... The situation in Algeria is an international issue. The ongoing unrest will likely escalate unless France revises its reactionary policies and addresses the Algerian issue in line with the principles and objectives of the United Nations."¹

The Algerian cause became a central issue for the Arab League starting in 1955, following its receipt of a report from the Algerian Manifesto Party. The report, supported by documents and photographs, highlighted the inhumane treatment of the Algerian people, including the torture of prisoners in jails and detention centres, aimed at extracting information about the freedom fighters. The Arab League disseminated the report's contents to all embassies in Egypt, whether Arab or foreign². This initiative by the Arab League played an active role in internationalizing the Algerian cause at the United Nations.

On June 13, 1955, the Arab League sent a telegram to the United Nations Secretary-General, requesting intervention to resolve the Algerian issue. It also tasked its representatives at the United Nations to coordinate with Afro-Asian nations for joint action on the Algerian cause³.

In the same year, the League received another memorandum regarding the Algerian cause this time not only from the Algerian Manifesto Party but also co-signed by representatives of the Association of Algerian Muslim Scholars and the Algerian People's Party in Cairo. The key demands in this memorandum included:

- Bringing the Algerian issue to the United Nations Security Council.
- Calling for an extraordinary session of the United Nations General Assembly to address the Algerian issue.
- Engaging in diplomatic actions, individually or collectively, with the French government to resolve the Algerian issue.

¹-Mouloud Qasim Nait Qasim - Initial Reactions Inside and Outside on the First of November - Dar Al-Oumma, Algeria , 2013 , p198.

²-Bachir Saadouni - The Evolution of the Arab League's Position on the Algerian Issue - Journal of Hikma for Historical Studies – V.2- N 4 - June 2014 - p282.

³- The same reference - p284.

- Requesting the Arab League Council to convene an extraordinary session to study the situation in Algeria and take necessary measures.
- Working on implementing the resolutions of the Bandung Conference.

In response to the aforementioned memorandum, the Arab League took action to support the Algerian cause through its Secretary-General, who sent telegrams to the United Nations Secretary-General, explaining the situation in Algeria and emphasizing its seriousness. On October 14, 1955, the Arab League held a session, part of which was dedicated to discussing the issues of the Maghreb in general and the Algerian cause in particular. The League concluded the session with recommendations urging all Arab nations to exert maximum effort to end the crisis in Algeria and to recognize the Algerian people's right to self-determination¹. As a result of these recommendations, the leaders of Arab states, members of the League, undertook various initiatives that increased support for the Algerian cause.

After receiving reports from representatives of Algeria's national movement parties, accompanied by evidence and photographs, the Arab League announced its unconditional support for the Algerian cause during its session on March 29, 1956. The League declared: "The League of Arab States has decided to support, unconditionally, the Algerian people in their struggle to regain independence. All member countries of the League will provide their support to the unarmed and weak Algerian people by all available means to confront the harsh war waged against them without justification."²

To reinforce its support for the Algerian cause, the National Liberation Front (FLN) appointed Ahmad Tawfiq Al-Madani as its representative to the Arab League starting in 1957. Due to his Arab-Islamic cultural background, credibility, and strong ability to establish relationships, Al-Madani became the official permanent representative of Algeria for the FLN's external delegation at the Arab League. This appointment was communicated to the Arab League Secretary-General, Abdel Khalek Hassouna, in March 1957³. Al-Madani continued to represent Algeria at the Arab League even after the establishment of the Provisional Government of the Algerian Republic, which renewed his appointment and added the role of ambassador to the United Arab Republic (UAR), as he was residing there at the time. The appointment decree stated: "The Provisional Government of the Algerian Republic has issued a decision appointing Brother

Ahmad Tawfiq Al-Madani as the head of the Algerian delegation to the United Arab Republic, responsible for all relations and communications between the Algerian Republic and the UAR, with the rank of ambassador. This is in addition to his permanent representation of Algeria at the Arab League."⁴

¹ - Bachir Saadouni - The previous reference - pp283 – 284.

² - Mouloud Qasim Nait Belqasim - The previous source - p194

³ - Omar Boudierba - The development of activity... - The previous reference - p338.

⁴ - Ahmed Tawfiq Al-Madani - The Life of Struggle - V. 3 - National Company for Publishing and Distribution, Algeria, 1982 , pp499 – 500.

Ahmad Tawfiq Al-Madani remained Algeria's representative to the Arab League until Algeria achieved its independence¹. His duties included submitting reports on the situation in Algeria and its developments during the Arab League sessions, which were then discussed and recommendations issued accordingly.

The Arab League consistently supported the Algerian cause throughout all its phases, particularly from 1955 until Algeria gained its freedom and independence. For instance, the League did not remain silent following the hijacking of the plane carrying the FLN's external delegation on October 22, 1956², by France. This act violated international laws governing warfare and humanitarian principles. The Arab League quickly convened a special session to address the hijacking³, resulting in the following resolutions:

- Contacting the Bandung Conference nations that supported Algeria to work on securing justice for Algeria and the release of its leaders.
- Instructing Arab representatives abroad to protest to France over this act.
- Requesting the United Nations Secretary-General to intervene to protect the detainees' lives and prevent harm to them, as their arrest was conducted in contravention of United Nations principles.⁴

The Arab League's political committee chairman, Dr. Fawzi Al-Mulaqqab, stated on the matter: "The Arabs in their lands did not remain silent about this incident perpetrated by France, which contravenes all international and conventional laws. It is a form of piracy that France is attempting to revive in an era of freedom, justice, and sovereignty. Algeria will continue to fight and struggle, with the Arab nation and free peoples around it, until it achieves independence."⁵

Following the establishment of the Provisional Government of the Algerian Republic in September 1958, the Arab League, through Secretary-General Abdel Khalek Hassouna congratulated President Ferhat Abbas and the entire Algerian people. The League urged its member states to undertake diplomatic efforts with friendly nations to recognize the Provisional Government and to engage with all United Nations members to support the Algerian cause during the next UN session. Additionally, the League granted the Provisional Government of the Algerian Republic permanent observer status, an unprecedented move that deviated from its charter regarding non-independent states. This decision had positive effects on both the Provisional

¹-After Algeria gained its independence, Ahmed Tawfiq Al-Madani submitted an official request to join the Arab League after it had only been an observer member... See the text of the request in:

-Ahmed Tawfiq Al-Madani - The Life of Struggle: Memoirs - V.3 - Dar Al-Basair, Algeria, 2009, pp837 – 838.

²-Omar Bouderra - The Diplomatic Battle... - The previous reference - p194.

³-Bousbata Mohamed Al-Saghir - The Role of the Arab League in Supporting the Algerian Cause - Journal of the History of the Maghreb - V.3 - N 2 - 15/03/2017- p283.

⁴-Bachir Saadoun - The previous reference - pp288-289.

⁵- The same reference - p289.

Government¹ and the Arab League, as it ensured more consistent and aligned actions regarding the Algerian cause.

The Provisional Government expressed its appreciation for the Arab League's efforts in supporting the Algerian cause. In a letter from President Ferhat Abbas to the President of the Arab League Council, Asad Al-Faqih, it stated: "I hope, Mr. President, that you convey to our brothers, the members of the League, our warmest thanks and sincere appreciation for the noble efforts the League has exerted for our cause."²

The Arab League remained committed to supporting the Algerian cause in all its stages, including the final negotiation phase. The League endorsed Algeria's demands during these negotiations, particularly concerning its territorial unity³. It issued recommendations after each meeting, consistently supporting Algeria's position until the negotiations concluded successfully in favour of Algeria.

• Conclusion:

The emergence of slogans advocating liberation and emancipation during World War II motivated the independent Arab states at the end of the war to consider uniting their ranks against international changes. This led to the establishment of a regional organization called the Arab League in 1945. To manage its affairs, a charter and structures were established with the agreement and presence of its member states. One of its key missions was to support liberation causes, not only in Arab countries but also worldwide, as seen with the Indonesian cause. However, priority was given to Arab liberation causes, particularly those of the Maghreb countries. After the establishment of the Arab League, all Maghreb countries were under French colonial rule, especially Algeria. The Arab League closely followed the developments of the Algerian cause from the outbreak of the revolution until Algeria achieved independence. It supported Algeria at every stage, even during the final phase of its struggle. Thus, the Arab League played an effective and significant role in supporting liberation causes, particularly the Algerian cause, after its establishment.

• Bibliography:

Books:

¹-Omar Boudierba - The development of activity... - The previous reference - pp340-341.

²-Bachir Saadoun - The previous reference - pp291-292.

³-Boualam Ben Hamouda - The Algerian Revolution: The Revolution of November 1- 1954- Its Key Features - Dar Al-Nu'man , Algeria, 2012 , p494.

- Ahmed Toufik El Madani- Life of Struggle- V.3- National Publishing and Distribution Company, Algeria, 1982.
- Ahmed Toufik El Madani- Life of Struggle: Memoirs- V.3- Dar Al-Basaer, Algeria, 2009.
- Mouloud Qassem Naït Qassem- Initial Reactions Inside and Outside on November 1st- Dar Al-Ummah, Algeria, 2013.
- Omar Boudierba- The Diplomatic Battle of the Algerian Revolution: Efforts of the External Delegation (1954–1958)- V.1- Dar Aylan, Algeria, 2022.
- Omar Boudierba- The Development of Diplomatic Activity of the Algerian Revolution (1954–1960)- Dar Al-Irshad, Algeria, 2012.
- Jamal Qandil- The Problem of the Development and Expansion of the Algerian Revolution (1954–1956)- V.2- Rihane Publications, Algeria, 2022.
- Rachid Ould Bousiafa- The Arab League and Liberation Movements in the Maghreb (Algeria as a Model)- Arab Center for Research and Policy Studies, Egypt, 2021.
- Boualam Ben Hamouda- The Algerian Revolution: The November 1- 1954- Basic Features Dar Al-Naaman, Algeria, 2012.

Articles:

- Djendi Sarra - The Arab-African Dimension in Algerian Foreign Policy- World Politics- V.8- N1- 2024.
- Bashir Saadouni - The Evolution of the Arab League's Position on the Algerian Issue- Al-Hikma Journal for Historical Studies- V.2- N 4- June 2014.
- Omar Bouzidi - The Efforts of the Arab League in Supporting the Maghreb Liberation Office (1947–1949)- Journal of Maghreb History- V.3- N 1- January 7- 2017.
- Ismail Debesh - Arab and International Positions on the Algerian Revolution (1954–1962), Algerian Journal of Political Science and International Relations- V.2- N 1- June 1- 1994.
- Mohamed Al-Saghir Bousabta - The Role of the Arab League in Supporting the Algerian Cause, Journal of Maghreb History- V.3- N 2- March 15- 2017.
- Saad Boulagouija - The Arab League's Contributions to Internationalizing the Algerian Cause (1945–1962), Qabas Journal for Human and Social Studies, V.6- N 2- October 13- 2022.