ary-General: U Thant

09/02/1962 - 22/02/1970

UN ARCHIVES

SERIES S-0884

BOX 1

FILE 13

ACC. 115.2.4

Fol 23
MP

From Panama Federation of Workers to SecGen

Expressing their solidarity with Algerian people; requesting GA accord to give independence to Algeria.

BUN ACR2 PXNY113

PANAMA 35 8TH 147PM

LT SR U-THANT SRIO GENERAL NACIONES UNIDAS

NEWYORK

FEDERACION SINDICAL DE TRABAJADORES DE LA RP

EN SOLIDARIDAD PUEBLO ARGELIA SOLICITA COMPLIMIENTO

ACUERDO ASAMBLEA GENERAL NAC UNIDAS DAR INDEPENDENCIA

PLENA A ARGELIA

SERGIO OTERO SRIO GENERAL

IN 517AM 9 FEB

UNITED NATIONS
1962 FEB -9 AM 5 48
TELEGRAPH UNIT

CY 5 LEO 170/16A 18 0948Z =

PRESS

OMNIPRESS NY =

ONUC 4207 OPI 679 FROM LEHMKUHL. FOLLOWING IS TEXT OF STATEMENT MADE BY GARDINER TO PRESS ON 18 JUNE 1962:

QUOTE WE IN THE CONGO OUGHT TO CONSIDER THE NEWS OF FFFLLLNNN-OOOAAASSS CONCILIATION IN ALGERIA INDICATIVE AND ENCOURAGING. IF THIS MOST VIOLENT AND INTER-RACIAL =

P2 =

CONFLICT CAN BE BROUGHT TO AN END BY NEGOTIATIONS WE HAVE EVERY REASON TO HOPE THAT THE PEOPLE OF THE CONGO TOO BY THE SAME MEANS, WILL BE ABLE TO STOP THEIR FRATRICIDAL CONFLICT. ONUC EXPECTS THAT AS A RESULT OF THE PRESENT ADOULA-TSHOMBE TALKS A STATEMENT WILL =

P3 =

BE MADE WHICH WILL GIVE HOPE TO THE CONGO AND HER MANY FRIENDS AND CLEAR THE ATMOSPHERE FOR PATIENT AND DETAILED EXAMINATION OF THE ISSUES AND PROBLEMS WHICH NOW CONFRONT THE COUNTRY. PEACE PEACE CAN RETURN TO THE CONGO BUT THIS NOW DEPENDS ON THE STATESMANSHIP OF HER LEADERS. =

P4/16/14 =

PARA THE ADOULAATSHOMBE TALKS MADE CONSIDERABLE PROGRESS DURING THE PAST WEEK. UNQUOTE. END ALL.+

COL 4207 679 18 1962 +

UNITED NATIONS
1962 JUN 18 AM 6:29
TELEGRAPH UNIT

UNOFFICIAL TRANSLATION

18 MARCH 1962

Algeria

SECRETARY-GENERAL

UNITED NATIONS

NEW YORK

International Appeal of the Camille Petitjean Committee.

Mr. Camille Petitjean, an engineer in the Berliet de Rouiba Pares factory at Algers, was arrested at his place of work on 27 February 1962 by several inspectors of the secret police, taken away to a hiding-place and tortured savagely for several days. There is every reason to believe that he has finally succumed while in the hands of his executioners, who have done away with the body in order to prevent a scandal.

However, public opinion is aroused by the many atrocities ~~permitted~~ committed by the French special services and is determined to make the authorities finally withdraw from Algeria the "Barbouzes" whose methods dishonour those who send them.

The Camille Petitjean Committee is determined to throw light on this particular case and will demand by every means that the French Government report what its police have done with their prisoner.

Since we are prohibited by censurship from taking any action in Algeria, we ask you in the name of human solidarity to intervene on behalf of Mrs. Petitjean and her children with French and international authorities with a view to their being informed of the place where Mr. Petitjean is being held or of the place where his body is buried, and to report the results of your efforts to Mr. Patin, President de la Commission de S/Auvegarde, at Paris, or to the President of the Bar (M. le Batonnier de L'Ordre des Avocats) at Algers.

V

ACTION
MAR 18 1962
TO SEC GEN
FILE NO.
☐ ACTION COMPLETED
INITIALS

NY439 ALGER LTR 18 1730 =

SECRETAIRE GENERAL

U THANT

UNATIONS NYK =

APPEL MONDIAL DU COMITE CAMILLE PETITJEAN

INGENIEUR A L USINE BERLIET DE ROUIBA PARES D ALGER M CAMILLE PETITJEAN A ETE ARRETE SURLES LIEUX DE SON TRAVAIL LE 27/2/62 PAR PLUSIEURS INSPECTEURS DE LA POLICE SECRETE SEQUESTRE ET TORTURE SAUVAGEMENT PENDANT PLUSIEURS JOURS STOP ON A TOUT LIEU DE PENSER QU IL A FINALEMENT SUCCOMBE ENTRE LES MAINS DE SES BOURREAUX ET QUE CEUX CI ONT FAIT DISPARAITRE LE CORPS AFIN D ETOUFFER LE SCANDALE

MAIS L OPIONION PUBLIQUE S EMEUT DE NOMBREUSES ATROCITES COMMISES

PAR LES SERVICES SPECIAUX FRANCAIS ET ENTEND OBTENIR DES AUTORITES

LE RETRAIT DEFINITIF D ALGERIE DES ''BARBOUZES'' DONT LES METHODES

DESHONORENT CEUX QUI LES INSPIRENT

DE SON COTE LE COMITE CAMILLE PETITJEAN ENTEND QUE LA LUMIERE SOIT FAITE SUR CETTE AFFAIRE PARTICULIERE ET EXIGERA PAR TOUS LES MOYENS

QUE LE GOUVERNEMNT FRANCAIS FASSE SAVOIR CE QUE SES POLICIERS ONT

FAIT DE LEURPRISONNIER

LA CENSURE NOUS INTERDISANT TOUTE ACTION EN ALGERIE NOUS VOUS

DEMANDONS AU NOM DE LA SOLIDARITE HUMAINE D INTERVENIR POUR MADAME

PETITJEAN ET SES ENFANTS AUPRES DES AUTORITES FRANCAISES ET INTER

NATIONALES POUR QUE SOIT CONNU LE LIEU DE DETENTION DE M PETITJEAN

OU LE LIEU D INHUMATION DE SON CADAVRE ET DE FAIRE CONNAITRE LES

RESULTATS DE VOS DEMARCHES A M PATIN PRESIDENT DE LA COMMISSION

DE S AUVEGARDE A PARIS OU A M LE BATONNIER DE L ORDRE DES AVOCATS

A ALGER

FIN

PSE READ CK 237

UNITED NATIONS
1962 MAR 18 PM 12 47
TELEGRAPH UNIT

CR.13 (4-59)

ROUTING SLIP

Comments for the record should not be written on this slip. REFERRAL SHEET PT.108 should be used instead.

TO: The Secretary-General

	APPROVAL	X	YOUR INFORMATION
	MAY WE CONFER?		AS REQUESTED
	YOUR SIGNATURE		FOR ACTION
	NOTE AND FILE		REPLY FOR MY SIGNATURE
	NOTE AND RETURN		PREPARE DRAFT
	YOUR COMMENTS		ATTACH RELATED PAPERS

As spoken - summary of Asian-African group statement on Algeria - read to correspondents by Zafrullah Khan.

Thanks. B/A

DATE: 20 March 62

FROM: Ramses Abasiq

Algeria
19 March 1962

The African-Asian group welcomes these agreements and expresses its joy and satisfaction that a cease-fire has been agreed to, bringing to a successful end the heroic struggle of the Algerian people for their independence. The group expresses the fervent hope that the independence of Algeria will soon become a reality and that independent Algeria will take its rightful place in the United Nations at the earliest possible time.

The agreements represent an act of supreme statesmanship and the members of the African-Asian group offer their sincere congratulations to the Provisional Government of the Algerian Republic and to the Government of France on this great achievement.

NYT 19/3/62 THE

Appeals to the Peo

Algerian of Transition

Abderrahmane Fares

ABDERRAHMANE FARES, who will play a leading role in the change from French to Moslem rule in Algeria, is a "man of transition" between the two worlds that have clashed.

Mr. Fares, a short, round, 50-year-old Algerian public notary and politician, who was reported yesterday to be the choice to head the Provisional Executive that will guide Algeria through its days of transition, speaks French as well as he does Arabic. A Westernized bon vivant who remains loyal to his fellow Algerians, he thus has a foot in each world.

Man in the News

He represents the Algerian Moslem world seeking to assert itself after more than 130 years of French domination. And he represents the French-European world, trying, at the very least, to maintain its presence in Algeria and in North Africa.

Career-Long Duality

This duality has profoundly marked Mr. Fares and his career. In November, 1954, shortly after the Moslem war for independence began, Mr. Fares went to the United States to lecture under official French auspices on Algeria's attachment for France and on the desirability of the territory's full integration with the French mainland.

Last November, seven years later, Mr. Fares was thrust into prison outside Paris on charges of being one of the Algerian rebels' principal bankers in France. He was in prison while the French and Algerian negotiators worked out the details of a peace settlement.

Mr. Fares was born Nov. 13, 1911, at Akbou in Kabylia, the mountainous coastal region of Algeria. That fact has considerable importance. It made him a member of an ethnic minority, the Kabyles, who although Moslem do not get along well with the dominant Arab population. His father was a farmer who was killed fighting in the French Army at Verdun during World War I.

Associated Press

Westernized bon vivant

Mr. Fares was educated in French schools in Algiers, where he was known as a good student and as a star soccer player. At 25 he became the first Moslem notary in Algeria. A notary under French law is an important person, for he draws up various business acts, deeds, contracts and wills.

Mr. Fares also became a French citizen. Before the war, Algerian Moslems had to request naturalization. Mr. Fares did so as a firm believer in Algerian integregation with France.

After the war he was elected to the Algiers Municipal Council. By 1953, he had become Speaker of the Algerian Assembly. He was liked by neither out-and-out Moslem nationalists nor the European conservatives, but he managed to maintain a wide popularity as a moderate who wished to make his fellow Moslems into full-fledged French citizens.

After the rebellion broke out, he slowly began to change his position as he saw the population turn more and more to the rebels. By 1956, Mr. Fares was backing a negotiated settlement with the rebels to set up an Algerian nation as the only possible solution. He felt that France had waited too long to apply integration.

In September, 1956, Mr. Fares moved to Paris with his wife, also a Kabyle, their two sons and a daughter. It was said he no longer felt secure in Kolea, near Algiers, where he had his offices.

Social Life in Paris

In the French capital he avoided public statements. But, helped by his upper-middle-class urbanity and his epicurean tastes, he carried on an active social life among a large circle of French and Moslem acquaintances. He had steady contacts with French officials who continued to see in him a possible bridge between the French and rebel positions.

After President de Gaulle came to power in 1958, Mr. Fares became an active and official intermediary between the French Government and the rebel political command. He made several trips to Switzerland to sound out the rebel position.

He was blamed to some extent for the refusal of the rebels to heed an appeal by President de Gaulle in October to go to Paris to discuss a cease-fire. For Mr. Fares and the rebels, the offer appeared to be a request for surrender.

His name was dropped from public notice until the sudden announcement last November of his arrest. He was accused of having handled large sums collected in France for the rebels and of having helped to transfer them to Swiss banks.

When arrested, he said: "I have never been an enemy of the French people and I have always passionately fought for the conciliation of the French and Algerian points of view."

Algeria

ZZZZZ
R110
NIGHTLEAD ALGERIAN (SCHEDULED)

PARIS, MARCH 19-(REUTERS)-CHRISTIAN FOUCHET, A VETERAN DIPLOMAT AND LONG-STANDING SUPPORTER OF PRESIDENT CHARLES DE GAULLE, TODAY WAS GIVEN THE DELICATE AND DIFFICULT TASK OF RUNNING ALGERIA BEFORE IT WINS COMPLETE INDEPENDENCE.

A SPECIAL SESSION OF THE FRENCH CABINET NAMED FOUCHET HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR ALGERIA ONLY HOURS AFTER THE CEASEFIRE IN THE LONG AND BLOODY ALGERIAN WAR WAS OFFICIALLY DECLARED AT NOON.

BEFORE FOUCHET LIES THE ALMOST IMPOSSIBLE ASSIGNMENT OF MAINTAINING ORDER IN A TERRITORY THREATENED WITH VIOLENCE AS TERRIBLE AS ANY IT HAS KNOWN BY EUROPEAN EXTREMISTS DEDICATED TO OPPOSING ALGERIAN INDEPENDENCE AT ANY COST.

THE CABINET MEETING ALSO CONSIDERED THE MEMBERSHIP OF THE 12-MAN PROVISIONAL EXECUTIVE WHICH WILL BE SET UP TO ADMINISTER ALGERIA AND ASSIST THE HIGH COMMISSIONER IN PREPARING THE REFERENDUM IN WHICH THE ALGERIANS WILL CHOOSE INDEPENDENCE FROM FRANCE.

AFTER THE MEETING IT WAS ANNOUNCED THAT DE GAULLE WILL NAME THE DATE OF A REFERENDUM IN FRANCE TO APPROVE THE TERMS OF THE LONG-SOUGHT ALGERIAN SETTLEMENT IN A MESSAGE TO A SPECIAL SESSION OF THE FRENCH ASSEMBLY TOMORROW.

THE ASSEMBLY WAS CALLED INTO SESSION TO VOTE ON THE SETTLEMENT REACHED YESTERDAY AFTER 12 DAYS OF NEGOTIATIONS BETWEEN FRANCE AND THE ALGERIAN INSURGENTS AT EVIAN.

(MORE)
EGS 2.51P

ZZZZZ
R111
FIRST ADD PARIS NIGHTLEAD ALGERIAN X X X EVIAN.

A GOVERNMENT SPOKESMAN SAID DE GAULLE, WHO ANNOUNCED THE CEASEFIRE IN AN EMOTION-CHARGED BROADCAST LAST NIGHT, WILL SPEAK TO THE NATION AGAIN NEXT MONDAY, MARCH 26.

THE SPOKESMAN SAID THE MEMBERSHIP OF THE PROVISIONAL EXECUTIVE WILL BE ANNOUNCED LATER. ITS PRESIDENT IS EXPECTED TO BE ABDERRAHMANE FARES, FIRST MOSLEM PRESIDENT OF THE OLD ALGERIAN ASSEMBLY AND A POLITICAL PRISONER OF THE FRENCH SINCE LAST NOVEMBER.

THE CABINET ALSO FORMALLY APPROVED A NUMBER OF OTHER TERMS OF THE CEASEFIRE, AFTER HEARING A FULL REPORT ON THE AGREEMENTS FROM LOUIS JOXE, MINISTER FOR ALGERIAN AFFAIRS AND CHIEF FRENCH NEGOTIATOR AT THE EVIAN TALKS.

ONE DECREE DECLARED A POLITICAL AMNESTY FOR ALL POLITICAL PRISONERS BEING HELD IN FRANCE AND ALGERIA. ALL PRISONERS -- SOME OF THEM SENTENCED TO DEATH FOR TERRORIST CRIMES -- ARE TO BE RELEASED WITHIN 20 DAYS.

A SECOND DECREE PAVED THE WAY FOR THE ALGERIAN INDEPENDENCE VOTE THREE TO SIX MONTHS FROM NOW -- THE DATE TO BE SET BY THE PROVISIONAL EXECUTIVE.

A THIRD SET UP A SPECIAL COURT OF JUSTICE IN ALGERIA TO DEAL WITH ACTS OF TERRORISM. UNTIL THE COURT IS ESTABLISHED, COURTS MARTIAL SET UP TODAY WILL ADMINISTER SWIFT JUSTICE TO TERRORISTS.

FOUCHET, WHO WILL BE THE LAST REPRESENTATIVE OF FRANCE IN ALGERIA AFTER 132 YEARS OF FRENCH RULE, IS THE 51-YEAR-OLD FRENCH AMBASSADOR TO DENMARK.

(MORE)
EGS 2.55P

From Ramses

F.Y.I.

Statement by George Hakim (Lebanon) as Chairman, Asian-African Group

The African-Asian group met this morning and heard a statement by the representative of ~~the~~ Algeria outlining the recent wave of terrorist acts by the OAS.

The group viewed with horror and concern the continuing, unprecedented and outrageous acts by the ~~criminal~~ OAS against defenseless civilian men, women and children in Algeria.

The group expressed the hope that ~~the~~ civilized world opinion, particularly in the non-African Asian countries, would condemn these criminal acts.

The African-Asian group pays tribute to the patience and forebearance of the Algerian people.

The group is convinced that nothing will impede the irresistible march of the Algerian people to independence.

28 May 1962

UNITED NATIONS NATIONS UNIES

INTEROFFICE MEMORANDUM

TO: The Secretary-General

Date: 28 January, 1963

FILE NO.:

THROUGH:

CONFIDENTIAL

FROM: Hernane Tavares de Sá
Under-Secretary for Public Information

SUBJECT: Information Centre in Algeria

On Wednesday of last week I had lunch with Ambassador Chanderli of Algeria, and discussed with him the advisability of opening a United Nations Information Centre in Algiers. I further explained that under current OPI policies we expected the host government to provide certain facilities, principally in the matter of premises.

Ambassador Chanderli showed a keen interest in the early opening of such an information centre and expressed the desire of seeing arrangements concluded at an early date.

Ambassador Chanderli will be meeting with the Director of the External Relations Division, Mr. Gohl Obhrai, during the course of this week and we have reason to believe that the establishment of a U.N. Information Centre in Algiers will be formally requested at an early date.

Unofficial translation from French

OUTGOING CLEAR CABLE

To: Mr. Ahmed Ben Bella, Prime Minister of the Republic of Algeria
c/o the Permanent Representative of Algeria to the United Nations

From: ~~Thx~~ Mr. Rolz-Bennett

Date: 6 May 1963

The Secretary-General of the United Nations has asked me to request you to forward the following telegram to the Prime Minister of the Republic of Algeria in connexion with the death of Mr. Mohammed Khemisti, Minister of Foreign Affairs. "Profoundly grieved over the cruel loss which the Republic of Algeria and you yourself have just suffered in particularly sad circumstances, I wish to offer my deepest sympathy and, through you, to offer my sincere condolences to Mr. Mohammed Khemisti's family, ~~to~~ and to the Government and people of Algeria. U Thant"

Rolz-Bennett

SVN7 NEWYORK 92 STR PD 6 1215EDST VIA WU (REPORT DELIVERY)

SON EXCELLENCE

MONSIEUR AHMED BEN BELLA

PREMIER MINISTRE DE LA REPUBLIQUE D'ALGERIA

AUX BONS SOINS DU REPRESENTANT PERMANENT

D'ALGERIE AUPRES DES NATIONS UNIES

236 EAST 46TH STREET

NEW YORK 17 (NEWYORK)

LE SECRETAIRE GENERAL DE L'ONU M'A DEMANDE DE VOUS PRIER DE VOULOIR BIEN TRANSMETTRE LE TELEGRAMME SUIVANT AU PREMIER MINISTRE DE LA REPUBLIQUE D'ALGERIA, A LA SUITE DE LA MORT DE MONSIEUR MOHAMMED KHEMISTI, MINISTRE DES AFFAIRES ETRANGERES.

"PROFONDEMENT EMU PAR LA PERTE CRUELLE QUE LA REPUBLIQUE D'ALGERIE ET VOUS

P2/42

MEME VENEZ DE SUBIR DANS DES CIRCONSTANCES PARTICULIEREMENT DOULOUREUSES, JE VOUS PRIE D'AGREER L/EXPRESSION DE MA TRES GRANDE SYMPATHIE, ET, PAR VOTRE INTERMEDIAIRE, J'ADRESSE A LA FAMILLE DE MONSIEUR MOHAMMED KHEMISTI, AU GOUVERNEMENT ET AU PEUPLE D'ALGERIE MES SINCERES CONDOLEANCES. U THANT"

ROLZBENNETT

COL 236 46TH 17

IN PAGE 2 PLS READ IN 2ND LINE 6TY TEXT L'EXPRESSION

UNITED NATIONS
1963 MAY -6 PM 12 31
TELEGRAPH UNIT

PERMANENT MISSION OF ALGERIA
TO THE UNITED NATIONS

236 EAST 46TH STREET
NEW YORK 17, N. Y.
YUKON 6-0595

Pl. arrange a State lunch (through Protocol) on Sept. 24.

U Thant
8/8

C.V.

August 7, 1963

16/10/1963
S.G. luncheon for Ben Bella

The Permanent Representative of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria to the United Nations presents his compliments to the Secretary General of the United Nations and has the honour to refer to the latter's note of July 24, 1963 regarding Agenda Item Number 9 (General Debate) of the Eighteenth Session of the United Nations General Assembly.

The Permanent Representative of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria to the United Nations wishes to propose Tuesday, September 24, 1963, as the tentative date for the participation of His Excellency Mr. Ahmed Ben Bella, Prime Minister of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria, in the General Debate of the Eighteenth Session of the United Nations General Assembly.

The Permanent Representative of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria to the United Nations avails himself of this opportunity to renew to the Secretary General of the United Nations the assurances of his highest consideration.

REPUBLIQUE ALGERIENNE DEMOCRATIQUE ET POPULAIRE
Mission Permanente
Auprès des Nations Unies

To His Excellency Mr. Thant
Secretary General of the United Nations
New York

Pierre

Pierre
I have spoken to Amb. Chanderli about this and invited the P.M. to lunch on SG's behalf on 24 Sept. Please follow up.

C.V. Narasimhan
9-8-63

CVN/cc

28 October 1967

Dear Lady Pigot,

Your kind letter of 22 September came by surface mail and reached the Secretary-General's office only yesterday. You may be aware that the two British pilots to whom you refer have already been released from custody in Algeria.

With kind regards,

Yours sincerely,

C.V. Narasimhan
Chef de Cabinet

The Lady Pigot
Yarlington Lodge
Wincanton
Somerset
England

cc: Mr. Lemieux

Sept 22/67 Lady Tryon

(9)

YARLINGTON LODGE.
WINCANTON,
SOMERSET.

NORTH CADBURY
279.

Dear Sir -

I write with reference to the two British pilots held in Algeria -

I feel very strongly that you are the only person who might secure their release through your mediation with President Boumidienne -

The wife & families of these men, as well as the men themselves, must be suffering terribly --

I am only a very old

English lady, with no influence in this matter but your great prestige with President Boumédienne, I feel that here is the only hope that remains of securing freedom for these two innocent men —

Yr truly
Norah Pigot

ROUTING SLIP FICHE DE TRANSMISSION

TO: S.G.
A:

FOR ACTION		POUR SUITE A DONNER
FOR APPROVAL		POUR APPROBATION
FOR SIGNATURE		POUR SIGNATURE
PREPARE DRAFT		PROJET A REDIGER
FOR COMMENTS		POUR OBSERVATIONS
MAY WE CONFER?		POURRIONS-NOUS EN PARLER?
YOUR ATTENTION		VOTRE ATTENTION
AS DISCUSSED		COMME CONVENU
AS REQUESTED		SUITE A VOTRE DEMANDE
NOTE AND FILE		NOTER ET CLASSER
NOTE AND RETURN		NOTER ET RETOURNER
FOR INFORMATION		POUR INFORMATION

I am told by some of my algerian friends that this was an objective assessment of the problems underlying last week events in Algeria

Thanks.
22/12

Date: 22/12/67

FROM:
DE: Alain C D.

CR. 13 (11-64)

67-31760
fp

Translated from French

THE THIRD CRISIS[1]

Five years after acceding to independence, Algeria is going through its third serious crisis. The first, in 1962, found Ben Bella and Colonel Boumediene - who at that time were co-operating in their struggle for power - in the GPRA (Provisional Government of the Algerian Republic) on the one hand, opposing a number of dissident wilayas, on the other. The second crisis, in 1965, ended with the elimination of Ben Bella. Now, the third finds Colonel Boumediene facing part of the army officer corps. There is a connexion between these crises, and it is even difficult to understand the last if the other two are not kept in mind.

Five years ago, Ben Bella was brought to power by the "army of the frontier", which was stronger than the army of the interior because it was intact, or nearly so. However, three years later, the same army, represented by Colonel Boumediene ousted the Chief of State because he wanted to put the military back in their barracks and tried to impose his uncontrolled and unsupervised authority.

This is to some extent the same phenomenon which is recurring today, with Colonel Zbiri playing, all other things being equal, the role of Colonel Boumediene when the latter was Ben Bella's Minister of Defence: the dismissed Chief of the General Staff accused the Head of Government of running the State with a small group of faithful followers, without any democratic supervision, and, most important, without involving military leaders who, more than others, had supported the war effort for seven years. These military leaders took the view that they had not permitted the overthrow of Ben Bella in order to have him replaced by another man "chosen by Providence" or by another clique. Finally, they considered themselves to be the depositaries of a pure and hard socialism being increasingly abandoned by the State capitalism practised by the new administrators and economists of Algiers. A doctrinal dispute, no doubt, but at the same time the reflection of a deep-seated regionalism, called "wilayism" in the period immediately after the war, which will be finally overcome only when there is a State in Algiers which commands respect and obedience in the most remote provinces.

1/ Article in Le Monde, 17-18/XII/67.

/...

No doubt, Colonel Boumediene wanted to build such a State, and he did everything to avoid a trial of strength and a fratricidal struggle with men whose socialist convictions he even shared. But perhaps he chose a bad method, that of putting things off, of performing a balancing act between different trends and opposing tendencies, and above all of being vague about the orientation of his policies. That was seen for example in connexion with self-management (autogestion), a crucial experiment of the régime, which Algiers did not dare either to encourage or to denounce. His skill in manoeuvring did not enable him to avoid a trial of strength; indeed, it contributed to disaffecting those who insistently urged him to hold a broad debate on Government policies in the Council of the Revolution or in a Congress of the FLN.

Colonel Boumediene seems to have won - a result that could be foreseen once he decided to "prick the boil" in recent days by taking measures likely to convince his opponents that time was working against them and to cause them to make up their minds to act. He will no doubt emerge from this test with increased prestige as will certain men whose influence has been on the rise for two years: Medeghri, Bouteflika, Chérif Belkacem, Kaïd Ahmed, who are called, with reference to the past, the "Oujda Group" or "The Frontiermen", as well as the erstwhile "centralists", or even such former figures of the GPRA as Abdesselam, Lamine Khane, Ben Yahia, Kiouan, etc.

However, the crisis may also increase the malaise in an army, which for five years has not succeeded in achieving its unity, and it will keep alive among a public opinion which is becoming increasingly demobilized and fed up with the quarrels of its leaders the impression that disputes arise, develop and are settled without its knowing, or having any say, about them.

---

2 May 1968
ALD/KSN

Note for the Secretary-General

Le Monde has reported a recent agreement between Algeria and Tunisia on their long-standing border dispute. Inasmuch as the interests involved were substantial (the border runs through an oil field) and at certain times in the past the dispute threatened to take a bad turn, it is a promising development for co-operation in North Africa.

Alain L. Dangeard
AD

UNOFFICIAL TRANSLATION FROM FRENCH

17/4/69

H.E. U Thant
Secretary-General
United Nations

I have the honour to bring to your attention that because of the state of health of Mr. Tewfik Bouattoura, my Government has decided to terminate his functions as Head of the Algerian Mission to the United Nations.

Mr. Hadj Benabdelkader Azzout has been designated as Chargé d'Affaires, a.i. of the Mission.

Accept, Sir, etc.

(signed) Abdelaziz Bouteflika
Minister for Foreign Affairs of Algeria

E

UNATION 62450

FTX021 412A EST APR 19 69 CDU103

UX T3014 96/95 PD INTL FR CD ALGER TELEX VIA FRENCH 18 2100

ETAT SON EXCELLENCE U THANT SECRETAIRE GENERAL DES NATIONS UNIES

NYK

HONNEUR PORTER A VOTRE CONNAISSANCE QU EN RAISON DE L ETAT DE SANTE DE SEM TEWFIK BOUATOURA MON GOUVERMENT A DECIDE DE METTRE FIN A SES FONCTIONS A LA YETE DE LA MISSION DE LA RADAP AUPRES DES

CDU013 NATIONS UNIES STOP M AZZOUT HADJ DENABDALLAH EST DESIGNE EN QUALITE DE CHARGE D AFFAIRES AD INTERIM A LA TETE DE CETTE MISSION STOP TRES HAUTE CONSIDERATION STOP ABDELAZIZ BOUTEFLIKA MINIST

E DE AFFAIRES ETRANGERES ALGER STOP ET FIN

MINISTERE AFFAIRES ETRANGERES ALGER STOP FIN.

UNITED NATIONS
CABLE OPERATIONS
APR 19 AM 8:16

President Boumediene, while publicly supporting the new Libyan regime, has privately castigated its leaders for tying themselves to President Gamal Abdel Nasser of the United Arab Republic.

Perhaps his most constructive achievement in foreign policy is the shelving of the old border quarrel with Morocco and the revival of the dormant idea of the Maghreb—the union of Algeria, Tunisia and Morocco, to be joined some day, perhaps, by Libya, to the east, and Mauritania, to the southwest.

Wilting Has Stopped

Algiers, whose houses rise steeply from the blue harbor like a bank of white roses, has stopped wilting. Until a year or two ago—like another revolutionary capital, Havana, which it resembles in many ways—it was wearing out.

The French had fled and hundreds of thousands of country people moved into their apartments and camped there. The Ben Bella Government was busy constructing the Third World and nobody had much time to repair leaky water mains.

There are still signs of decay. At night the streets are dark and as the visitor jostles through the dimly seen crowds that jam the sidewalks until 10 or 11, he is apt to step off into a gutter choked with garbage. But the houses with their wrought-iron balconies have new coats of whitewash, rent is being collected and repairs made, and parks, filled with unemployed loungers, are carefully tended.

The windows of the shops that wind along Avenue Didouche Mourad are sparkling and fairly well stocked. But things are expensive—Algerian-made shirts were selling for the equivalent of $10—and when the conscript in his gray cotton uniform and his fiancée in white robe and veil stop at a display of layettes costing $55, it is only window-shopping.

There are still rich people in Algeria, despite socialism. Their wives can be seen each morning driving their expensive cars down to market while the cook, enfolded in robes and baskets, sits grandly in back. But for most Algerians life is a struggle that will not soon get better.

One quarter or one third of the working force is unemployed, and for those who work, wages are low and prices are high. They will get higher, as the Government, putting all its resources into economic development, cuts back imports and devises new sales taxes.

After feeding his family, about all the urban worker can afford is a coffee or glass of sweet juice at a cafe. He will spend hours over it, listening to the soccer match on the radio. Soccer is a passion here to the point where West Germany, which rates only a little below the United States in official disfavor, enjoyed a genuine burst of popularity when one of its teams managed to lose to a local favorite.

For the next four or five years the Boumediene Government can promise its consumers little more in the way of tangible satisfactions than a chance soccer victory. But the determined way in which it is investing its money, and its vigorous efforts to attract money from abroad lead foreign experts to rate its chances of success as one of the highest among the underdeveloped nations.

Officially, revolutionary Algeria settles for nothing short of rigorous socialism, rigorous Arab nationalism and rigorous rejection of Western imperialism. In practice she has managed to fuse the political and moral advantages of spurning her cake with the material advantage of eating it.

Business Comes First

"We do not believe that emotion or politics should be allowed to interfere with business," was the way one official explained it.

Two years ago Algeria seemed to be slipping into a state of dependence on the Soviet Union comparable to that of Syria. Today there is virtually unanimous agreement that Moscow's influence is receding slightly after having peaked.

Soviet assistance—there are approximately 4,000 Soviet technicians in the country—remains important and useful, however. Most of the heavy equipment of the armed forces has been sent by the Russians, but the French have recently made a comeback, supplying jet trainers and instruction.

The new Soviet emphasis is economic. In effect, the Russians and the French are competing to subsidize Algeria's vital wine crop, with each buying about half the production, much of which used to go to France.

At the same time President Boumediene speaks sharply of a need to rid the Mediterranean of "all" foreign military presence, not merely — the theme two or three years ago—that of the Americans. Revolution, an organ of the governing National Liberation Front, makes a thinly disguised attack on Communist influence over students who have gone to Moscow or Paris to study.

As for France and the French, many of the capital's streets have lost their French names—in some cases the old names have simply been painted over—and official policy calls for replacing French culture with Arabic. Syrians have been imported to teach a language in which many educated Algerians are deficient (even some ministers have been heard to break into French when their Arabic faltered during an official speech).

Yet relations with France have seldom been better. About 10,000 French advisers remain, except for several hundred so-called pieds-rouges, who were expelled for Communist activity. French capital is coming in to finance oil and petrochemical development, cement factories and other projects laid out in the development plans. A military mission from the French War College toured the country in February.

Ties With U.S. Are Cool

Relations with the United States, formally at least, remain less cordial. Algerian leaders fiercely object to American policy on Israel and Vietnam. Diplomatic ties were broken after the 1967 war, but the small United States mission that remains under the flag of the Swiss Embassy finds that its working relations with Algerian officials remain excellent.

Over the last year the American community has grown from 200 families to 300 as Sonatrach, the state oil company, has hired more American technicians and has concluded contracts with American drilling and exploration concerns. The Algerians are arranging to import American computer technology. Early this month the United States Export-Import Bank granted a credit so Algeria could buy two Boeing 727 jets.

An agreement on a $900-million joint venture to liquefy Algerian natural gas and take it to the United States in special tankers has been initialed by Sonatrach and the El Paso Gas Company. Approval by the Federal Power Commission in the United States and the

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But the departure of 90 pe cent of the French populatio after independence in 1962-6 stripped the country of its edu cated élite. To cite a single ex ample, a year after independ ence there were only two agr cultural engineers in a cour try whose mainstay was agr culture.

The population of Algeri now more than 13 million, i one of the fastest-growing i the world at some 3.2 per cen a year. With limited productiv land available — most of Al geria's 919,000 square miles i desert—the leaders believe tha the only way to keep up wit growth and attain acceptabl standards of education, health housing and income is throug industrialization.

The effort involved is enor mous. Five-billion dollars of in vestment is called for in th Four-Year Plan. A quarter is t come from foreign credits an investment and the rest fron the country's overstrained re sources.

A Psychological Contradiction

To attract foreign money, pragmatic policy giving promis of stability is necessary, o course. But to mobilize publi support—domestic consumptior will hardly grow over the nex four years—a spirit of commit ment is required that perhaps can come only from sustained revolutionary enthusiasm. The two are at least psychologically contradictory and a certain amount of double talk is necessary.

An influential Algerian was asked how public denunciations of neocolonialism could be reconciled with efforts to involve "neocolonialist" countries such as France, Italy and West Ger

Pictorial Parade

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If Algerian leaders refuse to draw ideological conclusions from their search for foreign capital, they have reasons. In many respects Algeria is privileged among the underdeveloped countries. The ports, roads, power plants and other facilities left by the French are considerable and oil brings in a steady annual income of $250-million.

But the departure of 90 per cent of the French population after independence in 1962-63 stripped the country of its educated élite. To cite a single example, a year after independence there were only two agricultural engineers in a country whose mainstay was agriculture.

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France is obviously rated as intelligent. The United States is rated as pretty stupid but presumably can become intelligent with a little effort—and perhaps a change of emphasis in its Middle East policy.

Mobilizing the population will not be easy. The liberation struggle had wide support, but in recent years—especially after the charismatic Mr. Ben Bella was replaced by the diffident Colonel Boumediene—most Algerians have become decidedly apolitical. The Government has tried to make the National Liberation Front a vehicle for moving the masses, but with little success.

Public apathy toward the

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Another factor is that Algeria is still a conservative Moslem society—two-thirds of the women on the streets wear a short, starched veil and robes—and the kind of mobilization effort used by the party makes relatively little headway.

If the slow progress of the party is one problem—and perhaps more so in the future when austerity, in the form of new taxes and higher prices begins to bite—another is the shortage of trained personnel for the ambitious industrialization program.

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pressed by the Government's insistence on including a built-in training program in each foreign investment proposal. That makes the contracts more expensive in the short-run, but in the long-run it should pay off.

A third problem is simply disorganization, intensified by the fact that the Government has set up state corporations that are supposed to exercise a monopoly over the main forms of production but lack the experienced personnel to do it properly.

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Despite all this, foreign observers are impressed by the vigor with which the young ministers around Mr. Boumediene are facing up to their problems. A remarkable thing for a country that grants little political freedom and is embarked on a stage of forced growth is the frankness with which criticism is publicly aired.

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recting as he goes, with no filmed material to illustrate his text. And when there are pictures, they deal with the arrival and departure 'festivals' at Dar el Beida."

The remarkable thing about this was that it was printed in the official Army Gazette, which thus joined with the average cab driver in grumbling about the incessant motorcades carrying dignitaries back and forth from Dar el Beida Airport and tying up Algiers traffic every time.

ense Are the Hallmarks of Algeria's New Politics

Pictorial Parade

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Public apathy toward the party is explained in several ways. One is that many leading resistance figures took little interest in party work after independence and party posts went to second-raters. Few of the young technocrats in important jobs show much concern. One factory manager wrote to the official newspaper not long ago to complain.

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Tourism is emphasized, but tourists staying at the big hotels in Algiers make a practice of packing their bags each morning in case they are thrown out by the sudden requisitioning of rooms for visiting delegates. The powerful state oil company holds the key to development, yet one foreign geological survey ship, contracted at $1,000 a day, was kept waiting a month for clearance.

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Nationalism and Acute Business Sense Are the Hallmarks of Alg

Continued From Page 1, Col. 5

overthrew Mr. Ben Bella because he felt the President was sacrificing Algeria's interests for the sake of inflated international involvements, has gently deflected his country's course from pro-Soviet neutralism to something more balanced.

Colonel Boumediene's Middle East policy, explicitly militant, centers on his belief that only when the Palestine Arabs fight effectively for their cause will the Israelis be forced into an accommodation. In practice this leads to substantial Algerian support and training for the guerrillas, but it also leads away from direct involvement in Israel's confrontation with her neighbors.

President Boumediene, while publicly supporting the new Libyan regime, has privately castigated its leaders for tying themselves to President Gamal Abdel Nasser of the United Arab Republic.

Perhaps his most constructive achievement in foreign policy is the shelving of the old border quarrel with Morocco and the revival of the dormant idea of the Maghreb—the union of Algeria, Tunisia and Morocco, to be joined some day, perhaps, by Libya, to the east, and Mauritania, to the southwest.

Wilting Has Stopped

Algiers, whose houses rise steeply from the blue harbor like a bank of white roses, has stopped wilting. Until a year or two ago—like another revolutionary capital, Havana, which it resembles in many ways—it was wearing out.

The French had fled and hundreds of thousands of country people moved into their apartments and camped there. The Ben Bella Government was busy constructing the Third World and nobody had much

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Russian T-54 tanks on parade in Algiers. Russian has supplied most of the heavy equipment for Algeria's armed forces.

cial disfavor, enjoyed a genuine burst of popularity when one of its teams managed to lose to a local favorite.

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Algeria's New Politics

By RICHARD EDER

Special to The New York Times

ALGIERS, Feb. 10—At one of the many meetings organized in recent months to spur Algeria's four-year development plan, Ahmed Kaid, Minister in charge of party affairs, seemed to be carried away by the spirit of the occasion.

"We are determined to fulfill the development plan," he told his cheering audience, "even if it takes us 10 years."

Many people here believe that nothing could better sum up the spirit and prospects of the Government of President Houari Boumediene four years after he and his fellow colonels ousted Ahmed Ben Bella, independent Algeria's first President.

It is dynamic and full of optimism. It is shaky on organization and figures. And it seems likely to accomplish a respectable part of its ambitious program, though not all—and probably not on time.

Algeria, whose struggle for independence was longer and harder than that of any other Arab state, maintains a revolutionary ideology as militant as any in the Middle East. But she has also demonstrated a stubborn sense of national interest and an ability to maneuver her interests neatly past some aparently impregnable ideological fortifications.

"In North Africa we regard Algeria as the piece in play," a French analyst said, referring to the unusually wide room for maneuver that President Boumediene has won on the political and economic chessboard.

Over the last year the thin, aloof, 37-year-old officer, who

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