

Army-General: U Thant

5. Agreements, Statements by French and Algerian and other

19/02/1962 18/08/1962

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LT SECRETARY GENERAL UNITED NATIONS ORGANIZATION

NEW YORK

THE SECRET FRENCH ARMY ORGANIZATION IS CONTINUING THE COMMITMENT OF SAVAGE CRIMINAL ACTIONS IN ALGERIA STOP THEY HAVE LATELY KIDNAPPED ALGERIAN POLITICAL PRISONERS IN WAHRAN BURNED THEM ALIVE AFTER HAVING TORTURED THEM IN THE WORST MANNERS STOP ALL THIS HAS TAKEN PLACE WITH THE KNOWLEDGE OF THE FRENCH COLONISTS WHO DID NOT ATTEMPT TO STOP THIS HORRIBLE CRIME STOP THE IRAQI BAR ASSOCIATION STRONGLY RESENTS THESE ACTIONS AND CONSIDER FRANCE FULLY RESPONSIBLE FOR THE EXISTENCE AND CONTINUATION OF SUCH CRIMES AND POLICY WHICH DESTINED TO ABOLISH THE ARB OF ALGERIA AND REQUEST YOUR INFORMING THE UNITED NATIONS ASSEMBLY TO TAKE THE NECESSARY IMMEDIATE ACTION TO STOP THIS MASSACRE AND GRANTING THE ALGERIANS THEIR LIBERTY AND INDEPENDENCE

PRESIDENT ABDUL RAZZAK SHABIB

CFM LT SECRETARY GENERAL UNITED NATIONS ORGANIZATION NEW YORK  
ACTIONS IN ALGERIA STOP

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UNITED NATIONS  
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## Text of de Gaulle Talk on Algeria Accord

*Following is the text of President de Gaulle's address to the French people last night on the Algerian cease-fire, as made public in English by the Press and Information Service of the French Embassy in New York:*

The conclusion of a cease-fire in Algeria, the provisions adopted in order that the populations there may decide upon their destiny, the prospects opened by the advent of an independent Algeria closely cooperating with us, satisfy the mind of France. For that which has just been decided corresponds to three truths which are as clear as day.

The first truth is that our national interest, the French, Algerian and world realities, the meaning of the traditional achievements and genius of our country, order us to wish that in our time Algeria be free to decide for itself.

The second truth is that the great needs and the extensive desires of the Algerians with respect to their development, the modern requirements for their economic, technical and cultural progress, the presence in their midst of a community of French descent, important because of its size and even more because of the role it plays today and that France asks it to play tomorrow in local activities, the number of Moslems who have come from the other side of the Mediterranean to work or to learn in Metropolitan France, make it necessary for Algeria to associate itself with our country.

Finally, the third truth is

that above the combats, the attacks, the trials, and in spite of all the differences in race, life and religion, there are between France and Algeria not only multiple ties which have woven throughout 132 years of their common existence, not only the memories of the great battles where the children of both countries fought side by side in our ranks for world freedom, but also a sort of special and elementary attraction. Who knows, even, if the struggle that is coming to an end and the sacrifice of those who have fallen on both sides will not, in the long run, have helped the two peoples to understand better that they were made, not to fight each other, but to walk along the road of civilization as brothers.

If the common sense solution pursued here without respite for nearly four years has finally prevailed over the frenzy of some, the blindness of others, the agitations of many, it is in the first place due to the Republic, which was able to reorganize its institutions and make them function in such a way that the stability of the powers, the authority of the State, the continuity of plans, are now replacing the crises, the abandonment, the helplessness, in which it previously floundered.

### Army Service Praised

This is also due to our army which, by its courageous action, at the cost of glorious losses and many praiseworthy efforts, made sure that it had control over the land in each

region and along the frontiers, which established with the people humane and friendly contacts, so long and so sadly neglected, and which, in spite of the nostalgia experienced by many of its cadres, the attempts at subversion perpetrated by some of its misguided leaders and the solicitations of criminal adventurers, has remained steadfast in its duty.

But, above all, what is about to be accomplished in order to derive from a deplorable struggle the chances for a fruitful future is due to the French people. For it is the French people who, thanks to their good sense, to their strength and the confidence they have constantly displayed toward him who bears the responsibility of leading the state and the nation, have enabled the solution first to develop and then to be achieved. I say this, believe me, not through national boastfulness or political demagoguery, but I say it so that our country may affirm itself and may be strengthened in the awareness of its own worth.

Women and men of France, in order that what has been decided be solemnly ratified, in order therefore and in spite of the final obstacles that what must be accomplished be accomplished, it is necessary now that national approval and confidence be expressed out loud, which means your approval and your confidence. I intend therefore to ask you for this.

Long live the Republic!  
Long live France!

N.Y. Times

19/3/62

# Summary of French-Algerian Truce Accord in

PARIS, March 18 (Reuters) —Following, in translation, is the text of a general declaration, signed by both sides, that constitutes an agreed summary of the French-Algerian cease-fire agreements reached today at Evian-les-Bains:

The French people by the referendum of Jan. 8, 1961, recognized the right of the Algerians to choose by consultation of direct and universal suffrage their political destiny in relation to the French Republic.

The negotiations that took place at Evian from March 7 to 18, 1962, between the Government of the Republic and the F. L. N. [Algerian nationalist Provisional Government] reached the following conclusion:

A cease-fire is concluded. Military operations and the armed struggle throughout the Algerian territory will come to an end March 19.

The guarantees relative to the application of self-determination and the organization of the public powers in Algeria during the transition period have been defined in common agreement.

The formation after self-determination of an independent and sovereign state appears to conform to Algerian realities, and in these conditions, cooperation between France and Algeria responding to the interests of the two countries, the French Government considers with the F. L. N. that the solution of the independence of Algeria in cooperation with France is the one which corresponds to this situation.

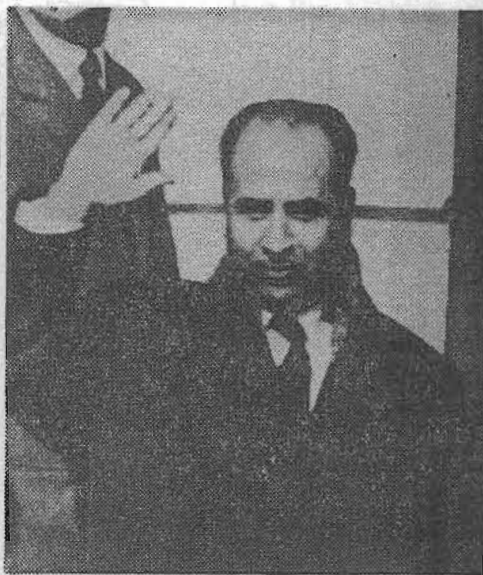
The Government and the F. L. N. have therefore defined in common agreement this solution in the declarations which will be submitted to the approval of the electors at the time of the self-determination vote.

## Chapter I

### Organization of public powers during the transition period and self-determination guarantees:

A. The self-determination vote will permit the electors to make known whether they want Algeria to be independent and in that case whether they want France and Algeria to cooperate in the conditions defined by the present declarations.

B. This consultation will take place throughout the whole of the territory of Algeria, that is to say in the fifteen following departments: Algiers, Batna, Bône, Constantine, Medea, Mostaganem, Oases, Oran, Orléansville, Saïda, Saoura, Sétif, Tiaret, Tizi-



Associated Press Radiophoto

**SIGN ALGERIAN CEASE-FIRE:** Belkacem Krim, left, head of Algerian rebel delegation at cease-fire discussions at Evian-les-Bains, and Louis Joxe, leader of French negotiating team, arriving for session at which they signed an agreement yesterday afternoon.

declarations will be binding on the Algerian state.

### INDEPENDENCE OF ALGERIA

The Algerian state will exercise its full and complete sovereignty both internally and externally. This sovereignty will be exercised in all spheres, notably defense and foreign affairs.

The Algerian state will freely decide on its own institutions and will choose the political and social regime which it deems most suitable to its interests. In the international fields, it will draw up and apply in full sovereignty the policy of its choice.

The Algerian state will unreservedly subscribe to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and will base its institutions on democratic principles and on equality of political rights between all citizens without discrimination of race, origin or religion. It will apply the recognized guarantees notably to citizens of French civilian status.

### INDIVIDUAL RIGHTS AND LIBERTIES AND THEIR GUARANTEES

#### 1. Common regulations:

No one will be subject to police or legal measures, to disciplinary sanctions or any discrimination on account of: opinions expressed at the time of events that happened in Algeria before the day of the self-determination vote; acts committed at the time of these same events before the day of the cease-fire proclamation. No Algerian may be forced to leave Algerian territory or prevented from leaving it.

#### 2. Regulations concerning French citizens of common-

in mutual respect of their independence, on the reciprocal exchange of benefits and of the interests of the two parties.

Algeria guarantees the interests of France and individual physical and moral rights in the conditions fixed by the present declarations. In exchange, France will grant Algeria her technical and cultural assistance and will contribute privileged financial aid for economic and social development.

1. For a period of three years' renewable, France's aid will be determined in conditions comparable and at a level equivalent to those of the programs now under way.

Maintaining respect for Algeria's commercial and customs independence, the two countries will determine the different fields where commercial exchanges will benefit from preferential treatment.

Algeria will be a part of the franc zone. She will have her own money and her own currency stocks. Between France and Algeria, freedom of transfers will exist in conditions compatible with the economic and social development of Algeria.

2. In the existing departments of the Oases and Sahara, the development of sub-soil wealth will be carried according to the following principles:

A. Franco-Algerian cooperation will be insured by a technical body of Sahara cooperation. This body will have parity. Its role will notably be to develop the infrastructure necessary for the exploitation of the subsoil, to give advice

ulated according to the following principles:

French forces, whose strength will be progressively reduced starting with the cease-fire, will be withdrawn from the frontiers of Algeria at the time of the completion of self-determination. Their strength will be reduced to 80,000 men within a period of twelve months from self-determination. Repatriation of these remaining forces must be completed on the expiry of a further twenty-four-month period. Military installations will be correspondingly evacuated.

Algeria leases to France the use of the base of Mers El Kebir for a fifteen-year period, renewable by agreement between the two countries.

Algeria also grants France the use of a number of airfields, military terrain, sites and installations necessary for her.

## Chapter IV

### Settlement of Disputes:

France and Algeria will resolve controversies which may arise between them by means of peaceful settlement. They will have recourse either to conciliation or arbitration. Failing agreement on these procedures each of the two states will have recourse directly to the International Court of Justice.

## Chapter V

### Consequences of Self-Determination:

On the official announcement as provided for by Article 27 of the statutes of self-determination, the instruments corresponding to these results will be set up

## ALGERIAN IN EFFECT

Continued From Page 1

details of the ninety document containing print for Algeria's French radio and television works and the French Agency later gave of the main points.

Both were silent of the twelve upon by the two de man the Provisional This will handle A ternal affairs, under French sovereignty, cease-fire and form Algerian government

sult of free elections It was reported 1 sources that the would be Abderran former President of gerian Assembly, wh a French prison served as banker for collected in France.

Other members we to be Dr. Chawki rebel representative and a Dr. Hamibou, a similar post in

Among the twelve inees of both France rebel Government, a group of neutrals ac both parties.

The latest inform doubt on previous r each group had fo seats. The executiv named by French de ably within the n eight hours.

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M. Joxe, with Rob Minister of Public W Jean de Broglie, Se State for the Sahar sociates in the negotia the press officially fo time since the final d began in the closely Hôtel du Parc here M

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A. The self-determination vote will permit the electors to make known whether they want Algeria to be independent and in that case whether they want France and Algeria to cooperate in the conditions defined by the present declarations.

B. This consultation will take place throughout the whole of the territory of Algeria, that is to say in the fifteen following departments: Algiers, Batna, Bone, Constantine, Medea, Mostaganem, Oases, Oran, Orléansville, Saida, Saoura, Sétif, Tiaret, Tizi-Ouzou, Tlemcen.

The results of the different voting offices will be totaled and proclaimed for the whole territory.

C. The freedom and the sincerity of the consultation will be guaranteed in conformity with the regulation fixing the conditions of the self-determination consultation.

D. Until self-determination has been achieved, the organization of public powers in Algeria will be established in accordance with the regulation which accompanies the present declaration. A provisional executive and a tribunal for public order is set up. The Republic is represented in Algeria by a High Commissioner. These institutions and notably the provisional executive will be installed as soon as the cease-fire comes into force.

E. The high commission will be the custodian of the powers of the republic in Algeria, notably in matters of defense, security and the maintenance of order in the last resort.

F. The provisional executive will notably be responsible for:

Assuring the running of public affairs proper to Algeria. It will be in charge of the administration of Algeria and its mission will be to initiate Algerians in the various branches of this administration.

Maintaining public order. For this purpose it will have under its authority police services and a security force.

Preparing and implementing self-determination.

G. The tribunal of public order will consist of an equal number of European and Moslem judges.

H. The full exercise of public and individual liberties will be re-established in the shortest possible time.

I. The F. L. N. will be considered as a legal political formation.

J. Persons interned both in France and Algeria will be released within a maximum period of twenty days from the cease-fire.

K. The amnesty will be proclaimed immediately. Detained persons will be released.

L. Refugees abroad will be able to return to Algeria. Commissions sitting in Morocco and Tunisia will facilitate this return. Persons regrouped will be able to return to their normal place of residence. The provincial executive will take the first social

## GUARANTEES

### 1. Common regulations:

No one will be subject to police or legal measures, to disciplinary sanctions or any discrimination on account of: opinions expressed at the time of events that happened in Algeria before the day of the self-determination vote; acts committed at the time of these same events before the day of the cease-fire proclamation. No Algerian may be forced to leave Algerian territory or prevented from leaving it.

### 2. Regulations concerning French citizens of common-law civil status:

A. Within the framework of Algerian legislation on nationality, the legal situation of French citizens of common-law civil status is regulated according to the following principles—

For a period of three years from the day of self-determination, French citizens of common law civil status born in Algeria and giving proof of regular residence in Algerian territory on the day of self-determination, or, giving proof of ten years of regular residence in Algerian territory on the day of self-determination and whose father or mother in Algeria fulfilled or could have fulfilled the conditions for exercising civic rights, or, giving proof of twenty years of regular residence in Algerian territory on the day of self-determination—will enjoy by right Algerian civic rights and will be considered therefore as French nationals exercising Algerian civic rights.

French nationals exercising Algerian civic rights cannot simultaneously exercise French civic rights.

At the end of the above-mentioned three year period, they acquire Algerian nationality by demand of registration or confirmation of their registration on the electoral lists. Failing this demand they will come under an establishment convention.

B. In order to assure during a period of three years to French nationals exercising Algerian civic rights and at the end of this period in a permanent way to Algerians of French civil status, the protection of their person and their property and their normal participation in the life of Algeria the following measures are provided for:

They will participate justly and genuinely in public affairs. In the Assemblies, their representation must correspond to their numbers. In the various branches of the civil service they will be assured of a fair participation.

Their participation in the municipal life of Algiers and Oran will be the subject of special provisions.

Their property rights will be respected. No dispossession measure will be taken against them without fair compensation previously agreed on.

They will receive appropriate guarantees for their cultural, linguistic and religious particularities. They will retain their personal status

and Algeria, freedom of transfers will exist in conditions compatible with the economic and social development of Algeria.

2. In the existing departments of the Oases and Sahara, the development of sub-soil wealth will be carried according to the following principles:

A. Franco-Algerian cooperation will be insured by a technical body of Sahara cooperation. This body will have parity. Its role will notably be to develop the infrastructure necessary for the exploitation of the subsoil, to give advice on mining bills and regulations, to examine demands concerning the granting of mining concessions. The Algerian state will deliver the mining titles and will enact ministerial legislation in full sovereignty.

B. French interests will notably be assured by the exercising of rights attached to mining concessions granted by France in accordance with the rules of the Sahara oil code such as it exists at present.

French companies will be given preference in the case of equal offers in the granting of new mining permits, according to provisions provided for by Algerian mining legislation.

Payment in French for Sahara hydrocarbons to meet requirements of France and other franc-zone countries.

3. France and Algeria will develop their cultural relations.

Each country may set up on the territory of the other a university and cultural office whose establishments will be open to all.

France will contribute her aid to the formation of Algerian technicians.

French personnel, notably teachers and technicians, will be placed at the disposal of the Algerian Government by agreement between the two countries.

## Chapter III

### Regulation of Military

#### Questions:

If the solution of the independence of Algeria and of cooperation between Algeria and France is adopted, military questions will be reg-

ulated between them by means of peaceful settlement. They will have recourse either to conciliation or arbitration. Failing agreement on these procedures each of the two states will have recourse directly to the International Court of Justice.

## Chapter V

### Consequences of Self-

#### Determination:

On the official announcement as provided for by Article 27 of the statutes of self-determination, the instruments corresponding to these results will be set up.

If the solution of independence and cooperation is adopted:

The independence of Algeria will immediately be recognized by France.

The transfer of authority will be realized at once.

The rules set out by the present general declaration and declarations joined to it will come into force at the same time.

The provisional executive will organize, within a three-week period, elections for an Algerian National Assembly to which it will hand over its powers.

## ZIONIST PRAISES TRUCE

### Goldmann Pleased by Terms Concerning Algerian Jews

Dr. Nahum Goldmann, president of the World Zionist Congress, expressed gratitude yesterday at the decision of Algerian leaders to give Algerian Jews the same right of option as European Frenchmen in deciding their status.

Dr. Goldmann, who also hailed the Algerian cease-fire, said his organization, of which the Algerian Jewish community is an affiliate, had been concerned "over the fate of this community which faces distinctive problems of its own."

is Maxime Roux, second in the present French administration in Algeria; Gorse, Secretary of State French Foreign Minister Christian Fouchet, Ambassador to Denmark.

M. Joxe, with Robert Minister of Public Works Jean de Broglie, Secretary of State for the Sahara, sociates in the negotiations the press officially for time since the final dis-

He made a brief listing the headings of articles of agreement in ment called "The Conference of the Evian Conference less than a formal truce France recognized rebel organization only directing agency of the ing forces, not as a gov-

French and foreign were unanimous in patience, good humor lomatic skill M. Joxe played.

He confessed that half his voice in the the last twelve days. parently was a result application of his di maxim that the essent in difficult negotiation keep talking.

With the closing of ference Evian prepa slump back into the able off-season ease of mer resort. For the weeks the town on the shore of Lake Geneva heavily invested by forces deployed to Secret Army attempts fere with the talks.

The Algerians, unw live in France as long were at war with he lished themselves ac lake near Rolle, in Swi and commuted daily by ter, boat or auto.

The final negotiating lasted from shortly b A. M. until the signi rebels took off by h for the last time a few after 6 o'clock.

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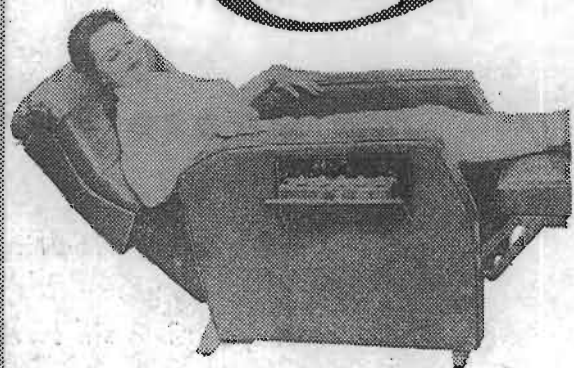
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### Chapter III n of Military

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of peaceful settlement. They will have recourse either to conciliation or arbitration. Failing agreement on these procedures each of the two states will have recourse directly to the International Court of Justice.

### Chapter V Consequences of Self- Determination:

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The independence of Al- geria will immediately be recognized by France.

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is Maxime Roux, second man in the present French Admin- istration in Algeria; Georges Gorse, Secretary of State in the French Foreign Ministry, and Christian Fouchet, currently Ambassador to Denmark.

M. Joxe, with Robert Buron, Minister of Public Works, and Jean de Broglie, Secretary of State for the Sahara, his as- sociates in the negotiations, met the press officially for the first time since the final discussions began in the closely guarded Hôtel du Parc here March 7.

He made a brief statement listing the headings of the ar- ticles of agreement in a docu- ment called "The Conclusions of the Evian Conference." It was less than a formal treaty be- cause France recognizes the rebel organization only as the directing agency of the fight- ing forces, not as a government.

French and foreign observers were unanimous in praising the patience, good humor and dip- lomatic skill M. Joxe had dis- played.

He confessed that he lost half his voice in the course of the last twelve days. This ap- parently was a result of the application of his diplomatic maxim that the essential thing in difficult negotiation is to keep talking.

With the closing of the con- ference Evian prepared to slump back into the comfort- able off-season ease of a sum- mer resort. For the last two weeks the town on the south shore of Lake Geneva has been heavily invested by security forces deployed to frustrate Secret Army attempts to inter- fere with the talks.

The Algerians, unwilling to live in France as long as they were at war with her, estab- lished themselves across the lake near Rolle, in Switzerland, and commuted daily by helicop- ter, boat or auto.

The final negotiating session lasted from shortly before 11 A. M. until the signing. The rebels took off by helicopter for the last time a few minutes after 6 o'clock.

discrepancy noted thus far. All fighting and activity contrary to public order must cease as of noon tomorrow. Combatants captured with their arms as well as persons interned for political reasons will be freed within twenty days after the cease-fire is proclaimed.

An amnesty will be pro- claimed later, individual and public liberties re-established and emergency measures taken during the war abrogated.

The executive body of twelve members named by France will run Algerian affairs and pre- pare the self-determination campaign.

The French version of the accords lists the three options open to the Algerian popula- tion. These are maintenance of Algeria as part of France, in-

democracies are provided. Special institutions will be formed to assure safeguards of European.

There will be no break in French aid for the development of Algeria, which will remain in the franc zone.

French aid is guaranteed for three years which will be re- newable.

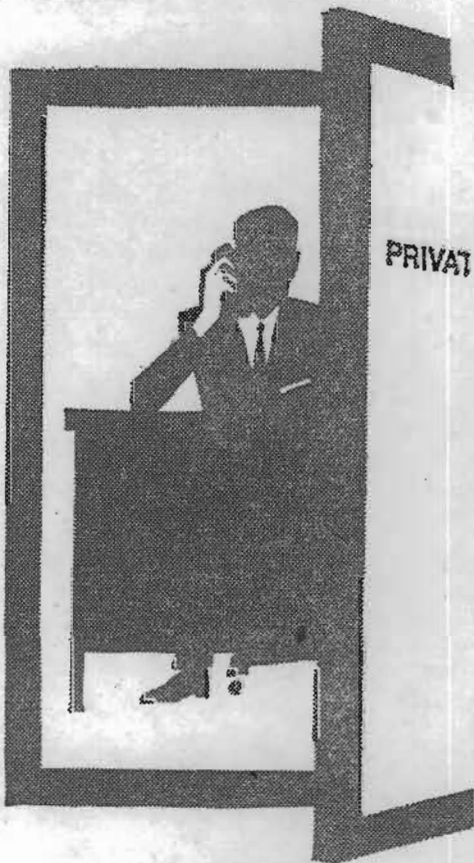
The French army will remain in Algeria for three years, the forces being progressively re- duced during that period. The naval base of Mers-el-Kebir will be rented to France for fifteen years as will some air bases and landing rights on others.

France will be able to carry on her nuclear and missile tests in the Sahara for five years.

Arbitration procedures are provided for in the case of dis- putes arising from the applica- tion of the accords.

### French Envoy Hails Truce BOSTON, March 18 (AP)— Hervé Alphand, French Amba- sador to the United States, to- night called the Algerian cease-

fire agreement an initial step toward "establishment of fruit- ful cooperation between two peoples." He said it allowed the hope that "we will see the end of a long and cruel ordeal."



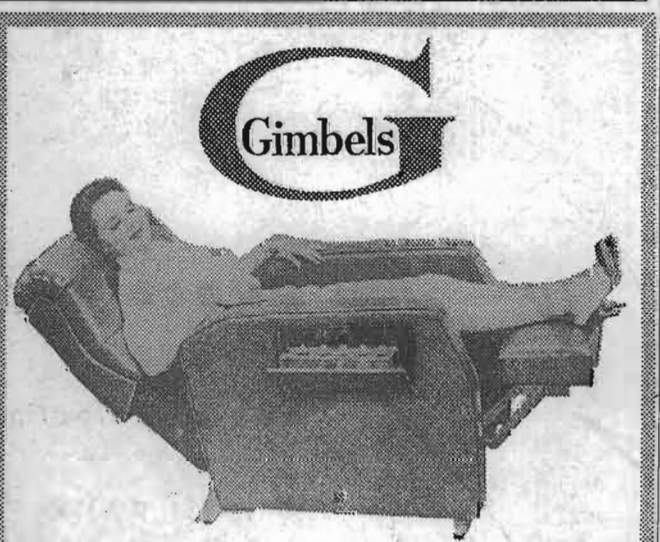
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Algeria

# Truce Accord in Seven-Year Nationalist Rebellion



Associated Press Radiophoto of Algerian rebel delegate, leader of French negotiators yesterday afternoon.

ted according to the following principles: French forces, whose strength will be progressively reduced starting with the cease-fire, will be withdrawn from the frontiers of Algeria at the time of the completion of self-determination. Their strength will be reduced to 100 men within a period of five months from self-determination. Repatriation of the remaining forces must be completed on the expiry of a further twenty-four month period. Military installations will be correspondingly reduced. Algeria leases to France the use of the base of Mers El Kheir for a fifteen-year period, renewable by agreement between the two countries. Algeria also grants France the use of a number of airfields, military terrain, sites for installations necessary for her.

## Chapter IV Settlement of Disputes:

France and Algeria will resolve controversies which may arise between them by means of peaceful settlement. They shall have recourse either to arbitration or arbitration. Any agreement on these matters shall have recourse to the International Court of Justice.

## Chapter V Consequences of Self-determination:

At the official announcement, as provided for by Article 27 of the statutes of self-determination, the instruments responding to these results shall be signed.

## ALGERIAN TRUCE IN EFFECT TODAY

Continued From Page 1, Col. 8

details of the ninety-three-page document containing the blueprint for Algeria's future. The French radio and television networks and the French News Agency later gave a summary of the main points.

Both were silent on the identity of the twelve men agreed upon by the two delegations to man the Provisional Executive. This will handle Algeria's internal affairs, under continued French sovereignty, between the cease-fire and formation of an Algerian government as a result of free elections.

It was reported by informed sources that the President would be Abderramane Fares, former President of the old Algerian Assembly, who is now in a French prison for having served as banker for rebel funds collected in France.

Other members were reported to be Dr. Chawki Mostefei, rebel representative in Rabat, and a Dr. Hamibou, who is in a similar post in Casablanca.

Among the twelve were nominees of both France and the rebel Government, as well as a group of neutrals acceptable to both parties.

The latest information cast doubt on previous reports that each group had four of the seats. The executive will be named by French decree, probably within the next forty-eight hours.

Also in doubt was the identity of the High Commissioner who will exercise French sovereignty until after the self-determination referendum and elections for an Algerian constituent assembly.

The first nominee, Pierre Billotte, a left-wing Gaullist and retired general, has withdrawn, apparently in disagreement with some aspects of the settlement.

Under discussion for the post is Maxime Roux, second man in the present French Administration in Algeria; Georges Gorse, Secretary of State in the French Foreign Ministry, and Christian Fouchet, currently Ambassador to Denmark.

M. Joxe, with Robert Buron, Minister of Public Works, and Jean de Broglie, Secretary of State for the Sahara, his associates in the negotiations, met the press officially for the first time since the final discussions began in the closely guarded Hotel du Parc here March 7.

He made a brief statement listing the headings of the articles of agreement in a document.

## Both Sides Chart Cooperation They Will Give in New Algeria

Special to The New York Times.

PARIS, March 18—Two declarations of intention for the future of Algeria are expected to be issued tomorrow by France and the Algerian rebels.

The statements are expected to define the kind of cooperation France and a future independent Algerian state will accord each other.

The statements arise from the accords reached today at Evian-les-Bains. These accords were the subject tonight of separate but similar summaries from the French and Algerian sides.

There was no real conflict between the two statements, but the wording of each one and placing of chapter headings reflected the preoccupations of each side.

### Algerians Stress Freedom

For the Algerians, the emphasis was on free self-determination leading to an independent Algerian state.

For France, the emphasis was on the maintenance of French rights and sovereignty during the period leading up to self-determination and to the cooperation that would follow the institution of Algerian independence.

This cooperation has as essential points the protection of the interests of the Europeans in Algeria.

The cease-fire goes into effect at noon tomorrow. An executive body will begin functioning in Algeria soon thereafter and possibly immediately.

France will name a High Commissioner who will represent French sovereignty during the transitional period running from a minimum of three months to a maximum of six months. The High Commissioner will in particular, be responsible for order during this period.

According to the French, a force of 40,000 men, which will be increased to 60,000 if the need is felt, will be formed quickly. Rebel sources are talking of 60,000 as the initial figure. This is about the only discrepancy noted thus far.

All fighting and activity contrary to public order must cease as of noon tomorrow. Combatants captured with their arms as well as persons interned for political reasons will be freed within twenty days after the cease-fire is proclaimed.

An amnesty will be proclaimed later, individual and public liberties re-established and emergency measures taken during the war abrogated.

The executive body of twelve members named by France will run Algerian affairs and prepare the self-determination

dependence without ties to France, and independence in cooperation with France.

No mention of, although it does not specifically excluded, the first option which amounts to integration with France, the goal sought by those opponents of General de Gaulle who wish to keep Algeria French. Both texts agree that independence in cooperation with France conforms to the general interest.

France will maintain French nationality for all those in Algeria who now have it and who do not indicate a desire to give it up. An independent Algeria will guarantee to all its inhabitants the security of goods and persons.

There will be no reprisals for past opinions and acts. Any French citizen, Moslem or European, may leave Algeria and take his property or the product of its sale with him.

Persons of French nationality will be able to become Algerian while remaining French, or else remain in Algeria as foreigners protected by a convention between the two countries.

For three years all those of French nationality will have the same civic rights as other Algerians. At the end of three years they may, without losing their French nationality, which they will keep, acquire Algerian nationality by asking to be registered as a voter. All rights acquired through French legislation are guaranteed.

### No Exceptions to Rule

These rights cover property, particularly land, and nobody may be deprived of them without equitable compensation. There will be no exceptions to this rule. Freedom of religion and of French schooling will be maintained. A determined number of seats will be reserved in all assemblies for Algerians of French origin in proportion to their numbers.

Judicial guarantees prevailing in democracies are provided. Special institutions will be formed to assure safeguards of European.

There will be no break in French aid for the development of Algeria, which will remain in the franc zone.

French aid is guaranteed for three years which will be renewable.

The French army will remain in Algeria for three years, the forces being progressively reduced during that period. The naval base of Mers-el-Kebir will be rented to France for fifteen years as will some air bases and landing rights on others.

Algeria

NEW YORK TIMES, 20 March 1962

## Text of Truce Agreement

Special to The New York Times.

PARIS, March 19—Following, in unofficial translation, is the text of the cease-fire agreement signed by France and the Algerian rebel Provisional Government at Evian-les-Bains yesterday:

ARTICLE I—Military operations and all armed action on the whole of Algerian territory will be brought to an end on March 19, 1962 at 12 o'clock (noon).

ARTICLE II — The two parties pledge themselves to prohibit recourse to acts of collective and individual violence. Any action of a clandestine nature and in violation of public order must cease.

ARTICLE III — The combatant forces of the National Liberation Front in existence on the day of the cease-fire will remain inside regions corresponding to their current location. Individual movements by members of these forces outside of their region of deployment shall be made without arms.

ARTICLE IV—The French forces stationed on the frontiers will not withdraw before the proclamation of the results of self-determination.

ARTICLE V—The plans of deployment of the French Army in Algeria will cover measures necessary to avoid any contact between the forces.

ARTICLE VI—To settle problems relative to the application of the cease-fire, there is created a mixed Commission of the Cease-fire.

ARTICLE VII—The Commission will propose the measures to take at the request of the two parties; notably concerning: The solution of incidents noted, and after having proceeded to a documented inquiry, the resolution of difficulties that it has been impossible to settle on a local basis.

ARTICLE VIII — Each of the two parties is represented on this commission by a senior officer and a maximum of ten members, including secretarial personnel.

ARTICLE IX—The seat of the mixed Commission of the Cease-fire shall be fixed at Rocher-Noir [the French administrative headquarters outside Algiers.]

ARTICLE X—In the departments [of Algeria] the mixed Commission of the Cease-fire will be represented, if the necessities so indicate, by local commissions composed of two members for each of the parties, which will function according to the same principles.

ARTICLE XI—All prisoners taken during combat held by each of the parties at the moment of entry into effect of the cease-fire shall be liberated; they shall be returned within twenty days from the cease-fire to the authorities designated for that purpose. The two parties will inform the International Committee of the Red Cross of the place of internment of their prisoners and of all measures taken toward their liberation.



MISSION PERMANENTE DE LA FRANCE  
AUPRES DES NATIONS UNIES

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TEXTE DU COMMUNIQUE

PUBLIE LE 25 MARS

PAR LE MINISTERE DES AFFAIRES ETRANGERES

DE LA REPUBLIQUE FRANCAISE

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Dès le lendemain de la signature à Evian de l'accord sur le cessez-le-feu en Algérie, le Président du Conseil de l'Union soviétique a adressé un message à M. Ben Khedda, dans lequel, tout en se livrant à d'assez vives attaques à l'égard de la France, il déclarait en particulier que le Gouvernement de Moscou reconnaissait maintenant "de jure" le "G.P.R.A." et se proposait d'établir avec lui des relations diplomatiques.

Le soir même, le 19 mars, l'Ambassadeur de l'U.R.S.S. à Paris était convoqué par le Ministre des Affaires étrangères. Il lui était fait observer que le cessez-le-feu n'avait pas modifié la situation juridique de l'Algérie, et que, avec l'accord du F.L.N. lui-même, la France continuait jusqu'à l'autodétermination à y exercer la souveraineté interne et externe. A de nombreuses reprises dans le passé, le Gouvernement français avait mis en garde le Gouvernement soviétique contre une démarche semblable à celle qui venait d'être faite et lui avait marqué qu'un tel geste, venant d'un pays comme l'Union Soviétique, ne pourrait manquer d'avoir des suites quant aux rapports entre les deux pays.

En conséquence, M. Vinogradov était prié de demander d'urgence des explications à son Gouvernement.

Un nouvel entretien a eu lieu le 23 mars entre M. Couve de Murville et l'Ambassadeur. Celui-ci donnait lecture d'une longue déclaration, dans laquelle n'était faite aucune mention de la reconnaissance "de jure" et de l'établissement de rapports officiels, qui avaient été les deux faits sur lesquels avait porté la démarche française. Le Gouvernement soviétique ne marquait aucune intention de revenir sur ses décisions. Le Ministre des Affaires étrangères ne pouvait que conclure que le maintien des relations franco-soviétiques au niveau des Ambassadeurs était devenu impossible. M. Dejean était donc rappelé en consultation à Paris et M. Vinogradov invité à reprendre directement contact avec son Gouvernement à Moscou.

27/3/62

MISSION PERMANENTE DE LA FRANCE  
AUPRES DES NATIONS UNIES  
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*Handed over to me  
by Amb. Bureau triplet.  
8/10*

TEXTE DU COMMUNIQUE

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# EMBASSY OF THE UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

## Press Department

1706 18th Street, N.W.

Washington 9, D. C.

No. 45

March 27, 1962

*Disarmament  
Comm.*

### SOVIET FOREIGN MINISTER A.A. GROMYKO'S STATEMENT FOR UN RADIO

(March 27, 1962)

The Soviet Government believes that there is no more important task than that of securing stable peace for the peoples. It spares no strength and no energy in the name of attaining this goal. The Soviet Union sees the most reliable and true road to the establishment of inviolable peace in the implementation of general and complete disarmament.

We can be satisfied, by right, that the idea of general and complete disarmament proposed by our country captured the thoughts of the peoples, has become for the peoples the most cherished and close idea to which they pin their hopes for a peaceful and tranquil life. At present the overwhelming majority of mankind are ardent exponents of general and complete disarmament.

Striving to channel the Geneva talks along a businesslike, practical course from the very beginning, the Soviet Government has drafted and submitted for the consideration of the Eighteen Nation Committee a draft treaty on general and complete disarmament under strict international control. It offered a good basis for the Eighteen Nation Committee to quickly and successfully fulfill the directives of the United Nations General Assembly to prepare an agreement on general and complete disarmament.

Nothing but the good will of all the parties to the talks is needed to make the dream of the peoples for a world without arms, unpoisoned by nuclear weapon tests, come true. Unfortunately, however, not all the parties to the talks are apparently prepared to display such good will. There are still people who like to substitute procedural chicanery for the businesslike consideration and solution of disarmament questions, as they have many times in the past. They would like to divert the attention of the peoples from the vital problem of general and complete disarmament, to complicate the situation at the talks, and to prevent the speedy solution of the questions facing the committee.

In this connection attention is drawn to the speech by United States Secretary of State Rusk over United Nations Radio on March 23, 1962. He contended that the United States of America came to Geneva with the intention of facilitating agreement on disarmament. However, the line pursued by the United States Secretary of State in no way testifies to such a desire.

Mr. Rusk said that the USSR must create conditions for the concluding of an agreement on the banning of nuclear weapon tests. But what conditions are referred to when the Soviet Union, as is widely known, not only created conditions for agreement but presented for the conference's consideration the text of a concrete agreement on the banning of nuclear weapon tests, and expressed readiness in signing this agreement at any time.

Advancing a new draft agreement, we, as it is generally known, have taken into account also the proposals of United States President John F. Kennedy and Prime Minister Harold Macmillan of Great Britain made on September 3, 1961, which recognized the sufficiency of national control means for the banning of nuclear weapon tests in the atmosphere. Experience shows that national means of control are sufficient also for detecting nuclear blasts both in outer space and under water.

Now the representatives of the United States of America and Britain pretend that these proposals of the Western Powers of September 3, 1961, are nonexistent. What has changed since then? Absolutely nothing, not counting the fact that the national means of detecting nuclear weapon tests have been further perfected by different countries in the interim period. Rejecting their own proposals, the Western Powers are seeking farfetched pretexts to torpedo the conclusion of a test-ban agreement.



For a long time one of such farfetched pretexts for wrecking the agreement the Western Powers advanced was the thesis about the insufficiency of national means of control for detecting underground nuclear blasts. From the scientific and technical data, we knew that the national means of control were fully adequate for detecting underground nuclear tests. Now the Western Powers themselves have actually admitted they were wrong in this question. How else then can one evaluate what happened after the underground nuclear explosion held in the Soviet Union?

The Soviet Government decided to prove graphically that when the Western representatives claim that national means of detection cannot record nuclear tests they are not speaking the truth. We decided to give them, so to say, the lie. And this goal has been achieved. The Soviet Union has touched off an underground nuclear explosion. We did not announce it in advance, but it did not go undetected. The underground nuclear blast triggered off in the Soviet Union was recorded by national means possessed by the United States of America, and the American Atomic Energy Commission announced this blast almost on the same day. Thereby, the United States itself refuted its own argument about the alleged impossibility of detecting underground nuclear blasts by national means.

But the question arises in this connection: What remains then of the Western proposal to set up, cost what it may, an international system of control over the banning of nuclear weapon tests? To be frank, the only thing that remains of it is an attempt of the Western Powers to conduct intelligence and espionage on the territory of the Soviet Union under the guise of international control.

It is precisely this aim that the American military circles are pursuing in pressing for the setting up of a ramified espionage network on the territory of the Soviet Union under the guise of international control. This is corroborated, for example, by the recent statement of United States Deputy Secretary of Defense Gilpatric. Addressing on March 15 in Washington members of the Electronics Industry's Association, Gilpatric said that for administering a distant "retaliatory blow," the United States has to check the system of enemy targets and "determine the extent of reliability of destroying the target."

So that is why Mr. Rusk is pressing to deploy the so-called control posts on the territory of the Soviet Union. The Pentagon plans to house in these control posts its military intelligence men. But we shall never agree to this. We do not want to undertake such an activity on the territory of our partners, and we shall not allow the opening up of our territory for the operation of foreign intelligence services.

It is not the elaboration of a system of control that now precludes the conclusion of agreement on the banning of nuclear weapon tests. Such a system exists, it is the national means of detection. The conclusion of agreement is precluded by the reluctance of the Western Powers to agree to the banning of nuclear tests and thus end the production race of ever newer types of nuclear weapons.

The position of the Governments of the United States and Great Britain at the talks in the Eighteen Nation Committee on the question of nuclear tests proves that they are not striving for the conclusion of such an agreement and only want to hold a series of nuclear tests in the atmosphere. But if the United States resumes nuclear weapon tests, then the Soviet Union will be forced to reply to this with the holding of a series of its own tests in the interests of guaranteeing its security and world peace. Thus the United States is beginning a new stage in the nuclear arms race.

We would not like to compete with the United States in the creation and stockpiling of lethal weapons. Any claims that the Soviet Union allegedly intends to hold new tests and insists for this reason on a test-ban agreement with the use of national control means alone are absolutely groundless. The purpose of these inventions is obvious--to rid the United States of the just charges of the peoples in connection with its resumption of nuclear tests.

As to the Soviet Union, it will continue fighting consistently for the immediate and complete discontinuation of all nuclear tests. Our purpose is to pool the efforts in genuine disarmament, and this is why we are ready to sign even now a treaty banning tests of nuclear weapons controlled by national means of detection. Now it is up to the Western Powers, particularly the United States.

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# EMBASSY OF THE UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

Press Department

1706 18th Street, N.W.

Algeria  
Washington 9, D. C.

No. 46

March 28, 1962

## STATEMENT BY USSR MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

In connection with the Soviet Government's de jure recognition of the Provisional Government of the Algerian Republic, the French Government made a statement in which it attempted to present this action of the Soviet Government as a gesture unfriendly to France. A statement by the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs published on March 26 said that it was the opinion of the French side that the maintenance of Franco-Soviet relations at the ambassador level has been rendered impossible and that M. Dejean, Ambassador of France to the USSR, is being called to Paris for consultations.

On instructions from the Soviet Government V.V. Kuznetsov, Acting Minister of Foreign Affairs of the USSR, received in this connection the French Ambassador in Moscow and stated to him the Soviet Union's position on the Algerian question. He also expressed the Soviet Government's opinion concerning the essence of the above actions of the French Government. A similar statement was made by S.A. Vinogradov, Ambassador of the USSR to France, to M. Couve de Murville, French Minister of Foreign Affairs.

It was stated to the French side that the Soviet Government cannot but express its extreme surprise at the actions of the French Government. Judging by all things, the Government of France did not understand or appreciate properly the Soviet Government's good intentions of strengthening in every way the friendly relations with France. Those in the Soviet Union have been doing everything so that France would settle the Algerian problem through negotiations, taking into account the interests of the French and Algerian peoples.

There should have been nothing new and surprising for the French Government, runs the statement of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the USSR, in the Soviet Union's stand with regard to the Provisional Government of the Algerian Republic. The Soviet Government has stated a number of times that it regards the Provisional Government of the Algerian Republic as the only lawful expresser of the will and interests of the Algerian people, their leader in the struggle for national freedom and independence.

Hailing the end of the war in Algeria and the signing of the agreements, the statement stresses, we voice feelings of friendship and sympathy for both the Algerian and the French peoples.

In reality the fact of the Soviet Union's de jure recognition of the Provisional Government of the Algerian Republic is not in the least aimed against France. The statement of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the USSR emphasizes that only those who want to see a worsening of the relations between France and the USSR can present the Soviet Union's stand on the Algerian question as unfriendly to France.

The French Government's actions in connection with the Soviet Union's de jure recognition of the Provisional Government of the Algerian Republic cannot be regarded otherwise than as a step aimed at spoiling Franco-Soviet relations.

The Soviet Government deems it necessary to stress that all the responsibility for the deterioration of the relations between the USSR and France, as well as for the consequences ensuing from this, will be borne by the French Government.

ALGERIAN OFFICE  
236 East 46 Street  
New York 17, N.Y.  
YUkon 6-0595

Doc. 62-11-E

THE PRESSING NEED FOR COOPERATION

Editorial published in "Algérie Presse Service"  
No. 153, May 3, 1962

The originality of the Evian agreements lies essentially in the fact that they have laid the bases for cooperation in various fields between independent Algeria and its former colonizer.

Signed after more than 7 years of a cruel war, they are intended to resolve the relationship between the two former belligerents on a new basis and to eradicate the traces of a century-old colonial period.

It is a human experience of far-reaching consequences. It must inevitably meet with difficulties which are even greater due to the fascist gangs which oppose this by utilizing the most criminal methods.

Cooperation demands a total psychological reconversion and sacrifices by both parties.

Under the leadership of its government and organized in the ranks of the FLN and the ALN, the Algerian people have resolutely committed themselves to the new path traced by the Evian agreements.

Each day Algerian blood runs in the streets of Algerian cities. Stricken physically and materially, the Algerian people has revealed to the world its political maturity, discipline, self-control. Despite the criminal and despicable provocations of the O.A.S., it has controlled its legitimate anger.

In the terrible trial through which it is passing, it accepts the blows and restrains itself from returning them. With remarkable control and discipline, the ALN has never answered the provocations to which its units are subject.

Following the orders of the Provisional Government of the Algerian Republic, the Algerians respect the agreements signed by their leaders. This sacrifice must not be unilateral. The enemies of cooperation are the fascist and racist gangs of the O.A.S. Their criminal actions are aimed against both the Algerian and the French people.

By its massive vote in the last referendum, the French people endorsed the policy defined by the Evian agreements.

Its leaders must not only respect these agreements but consent to the sacrifices which their application requires from them. The future relations between independent Algeria and France and the future of the Europeans living in Algeria are at stake.



Burdened with complexes vis-a-vis the Europeans of Algeria for many years, the French rulers hesitate to commit themselves completely against the criminals of the O.A.S. By their hesitations and weaknesses, they abandon the Europeans of Algeria to the influence of the adventurers and mercenaries. To bring the Europeans of Algeria back to the path of reason, the O.A.S. must be wiped out. This is the hour for grave decisions. Against the common enemy, the fascism of the O.A.S., it is urgent to utilize the most energetic methods.

Cooperation is dependent upon the destruction, the liquidation of the gangs of the O.A.S.

Organized by the FLN and its Army of National Liberation, under the leadership of the Provisional Government of the Algerian Republic, the Algerian people has demonstrated daily by its sacrifices that it agrees to respect the Evian agreements.

As of now, it remains for the French leaders to demonstrate by their actions that they are determined to make a living reality of cooperation by wiping out those who, by their criminal undertakings, undermine its foundation.

It is in the common struggle against the fascist enemy that a true spirit of cooperation between France and Algeria will be forged.

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A copy of this material is filed with the Department of Justice where the required statement under the Foreign Agents Registration Act of the Front of National Liberation as an agent of the Algerian Delegation is available for public inspection. Registration does not indicate approval of this material by the United States Government.

Algeria

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-ALGERIAN OFFICE  
236 East 46 Street  
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YUkon 6-0595

Doc. 62-10-E

STATEMENT BY MR. BENYOUSSEF BENKHEDDA,  
PREMIER OF THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT OF THE ALGERIAN REPUBLIC  
TUNIS, MAY 9, 1962

Algerian people! ~~THE PEOPLE~~

The moment has come to assess the situation created since March 19 in order to define the principal tasks which it is incumbent upon us to realize before the self-determination vote and the complete re-establishment of Algerian sovereignty.

The Evian agreements put an end to one of the longest and bloodiest colonial wars of our epoch, while at the same time consecrating the triumph of our national cause.

These agreements have deservedly received an enthusiastic reception from our people who see in them the beginning of the new era for which they have not ceased to aspire since the dawn of our Revolution. As we proclaimed on March 18, the cease-fire is not yet the peace. The battle of independence is not yet definitively won. Our combat, now directed into peaceful channels, must be pursued with the same vigor and determination as before. We face an exceptional situation today, one which demands increased energy and redoubled vigilance from all the live forces of the Nation.

The Evian agreements constitute a victory which will remain incomplete until we have totally solidified our independence and sealed our sovereignty by the building up of an Algerian State.

The war which has just been brought to an end has left terrible after effects: the still smoking ruins of battle, the villages destroyed, the scorched earth, two million of our brothers and sisters in the "regroupment camps", as well as the hundreds of thousands of refugees whose reinstallation in conditions of normal life must be assured. In the cities and in the countryside, poverty and destitution are general, unemployment is increasing, epidemics menace. To these dreadful calamities there has been added the banditry of the ultra-colonialists whose admitted aim is to provoke our population and spread disorder and anarchy.

A tragic consequence of the war, this situation can render difficult the application of the Evian agreements, but it must in no event prevent this. The ultra-colonialists counted on the economic and social difficulties facing our people. They did not take into account its maturity and revolutionary cohesion. The fascists could not imagine that before the gravity of the problems posed our people could bravely meet new trials and follow strictly the line of conduct set down by its leaders.

The Provisional Government of the Algerian Republic has given directives for

the application of the Evian agreements. These directives are put into concrete form on the spot each day. The exemplary comportment of the FLN militants, of the ALN units, of the national organizations and of our entire people has aroused the admiration of world opinion.

The experience we are undergoing has given us a clear view of the nature and significance of the tasks which remain to be accomplished.

Patterned on the procedure of self-determination which was accepted by the Provisional Government of the Algerian Republic and by France, the Evian agreements provide for an intermediary stage between the cease-fire and the institution of the Algerian State - the transition period.

This period must permit the take-over of Algerian interests by a Provisional Executive whose mission is to direct and transform the French colonial administration in the path preparing the effective accession of our country to independence. Moreover, it is the role of this Executive to prepare the self-determination elections by which our people will confirm their attachment to independence and to organize the election of a National Assembly which will set up Algeria's governmental institutions.

Despite its brief span, the transition period is of major importance for the future of Algeria. One of the principal tasks of the Revolution today is to assure the success of this stage. The key note of the policy to be followed by the Councils of Wilayas and the mass organizations during the weeks to come is: Apply the terms of the Evian agreements regarding the transition period.

Specifically this policy signifies:

- 1) Support for the Provisional Executive. This organism was defined in common accord by the Provisional Government of the Algerian Republic and France. In the framework of the mission assigned to it, it has our confidence and must benefit from our support. To it lies the task of purging the administration, of Algerianizing it at all levels, of assuring its effective functioning and eliminating the saboteurs from its ranks.
- 2) To contribute effectively to the maintainance of order by watching over the security of our population and protecting public buildings and strategic points.

This contribution must first of all take the form of a refusal to reply to provocation. The organization of the FLN and the units of the ALN have already accomplished positive work. All our responsible leaders, each in his own sector, must pursue relentlessly their work of political clarification and organization. In the face of the unleashing of the indomitable enemies of our people, we must give everywhere the example of order and the sang-froid which alone, in the present circumstances, demonstrate our force and our confidence in the future.

Secondly, the contribution to the maintainance of public order must take the form of our support to the forces of order provided for by the Evian agreements. This force has unfortunately not yet gone into action.

Recruiting difficulties are at the origin of this delay, we are told. This is not at all the case. With our agreement, the Algerian officers, non-commissioned officers and soldiers actually under French command are all ready to fulfill their



duty in the ranks of the forces of order. The same is true for those remaining in French units until independence. These Algerian officers, non-commissioned officers and soldiers, wherever they are, have a positive national mission to accomplish in keeping with the terms of the arrangements provided for by the Evian agreements.

The fight against the network of ultras which carries out daily operations in Algiers, Oran and other cities of Algeria is a crucial task. In accomplishing this to the best of their ability, the Algerian officers, non-commissioned officers and soldiers in the forces of order will serve their country and find again the place which is theirs in the new society.

3) What should be the role of the ALN (Army of National Liberation) in this context?

The ALN, formed in the liberation struggle and under the direction of the Provisional Government of the Algerian Republic, guarantees the application of the agreements which must lead us to independence. In this sense, its mission since March 19 is to preserve its potential and to pursue its effort of political education in the midst of the people without respite. It must also thwart the maneuvers of certain French soldiers seeking incidents, and facilitate the work of the mixed cease-fire commission. With regard to the application of the agreements and, in a more general manner, with regard to its relations with the population, the ALN must continue to avoid any gesture which could be used by the detractors and enemies of the national cause and scrupulously respect the security and possessions of the Europeans.

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The Provisional Government of the Algerian Republic is determined to apply the Evian agreements. It will honor its commitments. All the organs of the Revolution will fulfill their duty in this respect. But the success of the Evian agreements does not depend solely on the Algerians. The Europeans and France must assume their responsibilities in this regard.

The Europeans have their place in the Algeria of tomorrow. It is for them to decide whether they wish to merit it. Each day the ultras plunge dozens of Algerian homes into mourning, multiplying the systematic destruction and accumulating the ruins.

Europeans of Algeria!

These crimes do not speak in favor of your future in our country. It is time for you to withdraw from this solidarity of despair and to open your eyes to the new Algerian realities.

As for the French Government, it remains for it to give the full significance to the agreements. The principal obstacle to their application remains these bands of ultra-colonialists who continue to spill blood in our large cities. Certainly there have been spectacular measures taken against some of the ringleaders. But

the fascist networks continue to indulge in collective assassination with the more or less open complicity of certain French military authorities, just as before. The anger of our people is growing. This situation cannot go on. The future of the Evian agreements and of the cooperation between Algeria and France is at stake.

Algerian people!

The decisive phase in which we are engaged requires that all Algerians tighten their ranks around the Provisional Government of the Algerian Republic, reinforce their struggle in cohesion and discipline and redouble their vigilance to thwart the provocations and maneuvers of the enemy.

The tasks awaiting us are immense, but our faith in our destiny will permit us not only to realize our independence - which is near - but also with the return of peace to build up a democratic, strong and prosperous Algerian society.

As of today the Algerian people must be prepared for all the responsibilities of this independence. This requires a reconversion of our methods of struggle and also a precise definition of our tasks and of our political, economic and social perspectives following the realization of our independence - an independence which is but one stage of our struggle and of our Revolution.

It is the mission of the Provisional Government of the Algerian Republic to prepare the conditions permitting this necessary reconversion and definition. The Provisional Government of the Algerian Republic is engaged in carrying out this mission.

Brothers and sisters, this is what I had to tell you tonight, in the name of the Provisional Government of the Algerian Republic.

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A copy of this material is filed with the Department of Justice where the required statement under the Foreign Agents Registration Act of the Front of National Liberation as an agent of the Algerian Delegation is available for public inspection. Registration does not indicate approval of this material by the United States government.

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Algeria

### The Agreement of Evian and the UN

Summary of an article written by H. Laugier, former Under-Secretary in the United Nations (published in the "Depeche de Toulouse")

There is in the agreements of Evian an important point which has been overlooked by most commentators. This is the role that the UN has to play in the implementation of the agreements.

- (1) Quotation from Chap II - Independence and cooperation - Para. 4 - part 4.

"The Algerian State will subscribe to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and will establish its institutions according to the democratic principles and to the equality between all citizens, without distinction as to their race, origin or religion".

- (2) Concerning the settlement of disputes.

"France and Algeria will settle disputes that would arise by peaceful means. They will use conciliation or arbitration. If there is no common agreement on these procedures, one party can refer the matter directly to the International Court of Justice".

Thus, it appears that two important creations of the United Nations (the Declaration, the Court) are essential for the carrying out of the agreements.

The important thing is that the French Government agreed to sign such provisions. After eight years of war, it is extremely significant that two enemies decide to endorse principles established for safeguarding human dignity.

The reference to the International Court of Justice is even more far-reaching. For years the official position was that the Algerian problem was a purely national problem. Now it has been agreed upon that the proper solution for conflicts between national sovereignty was to refer disputes to an international body. Its competence will be the supreme guarantee that a just decision may be arrived at.

The author concludes the article by expressing the hope that this will prove to be only a first step in a new orientation of France's external policy. He wishes the present reservation expressed by France towards the UN will gradually be replaced by a positive attitude in all its instances.



UNOFFICIAL TRANSLATION

INCOMING CLEAR CABLE

To: Acting Secretary-General  
From: Abdel Khalek Hassouna, General Secretary, League of Arab States  
Date: Cairo, 18 August 1962  
Number: 224537

I am pleased to announce to you that the Council of the League of Arab States decided unanimously, at its meeting of 16 August, to admit ~~Algeria~~ Algeria as a member State.

Respectfully request you to inform Members of the United Nations.

Accept, Sir, the assurance of my highest consideration.

QV  
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CONSIDERATION

ABDEL KHALEK HASSOUNA SECRETAIRE GENERAL LIGUE  
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Council of Arab League has unanimously decided during 16th session to admit  
Algeria as member. Would be grateful if you  
could inform UN member states of this fact.

(s) Hassouna - SG Arab League

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