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On the sixtieth anniversary of Algerian Independence Day

In its 60 years of independent life, Algeria had to fight the battle against jihad, in which it had to face great challenges firmly, managing to conquer important achievements in various sectors and areas, which have given and will testify to the glory of the Algerian people.



History and its vagaries made Venezuela and Algeria, two fraternal countries in the struggle against imperialism and colonialism and in favor of respect for the sovereignty and self-determination of peoples, commemorate the same day, the date of their independence.



Revolution of November 1, 1954

The Algerian people celebrated this July 5, sixty years of their emancipation and their birth as a free country after 132 years of a brutal colonial occupation by France, a period in which Algerians stood firm, developing a long struggle of resistance that lasted throughout the nineteenth century and more than half of the twentieth century until the glorious Revolution of November 1, 1954 broke out throughout the world. national territory leading to the victory of July 5, 1962.

De hecho, la ocupación francesa provocó una profunda fisura en la construcción de la sociedad, tras su empeño por detener el crecimiento cultural y social de Argelia durante todo el período colonial en el que la metrópoli trató de borrar la identidad nacional y liquidar los cimientos materiales y morales sobre los cuales se fue creando el sentir del pueblo argelino, golpeando la unidad tribal y familiar y llevando a cabo una política “misionera” con el objetivo de borrar la religión y las creencias islámicas. Sin embargo, todos sus intentos fracasaron ante la firmeza del pueblo argelino.



ARCHIVOS – Niños argelinos cantan durante el 65º aniversario de la masacre de Setif, en Setif, al este de Argelia, el 8 de mayo de 2010.

Today, Algeria celebrates the sixtieth anniversary of its victorious Revolution, for which more than a million and a half martyrs sacrificed to raise the free flag of their homeland. In recent history, their struggle became a model to follow as an expression of the yearning for freedom and justice that led to independence and the construction of a national state capable of embodying popular free will and achieving the objectives set in the struggle against colonialism.

Independent Algeria has waged a 60-year long battle both internally and externally. through the construction of a strong State, capable of safeguarding its resources and vital interests and conquering goals of stability, progress, global development until gaining a position of respect in the world in which it has played an active and positive role in the defense of the legitimate causes and rights of countries and peoples struggling to achieve their self-determination.

The invocation of this anniversary coincides with a series of achievements made at various levels and scales despite the difficult period that the country went through at the beginning of the nineties of the last century, which forced the Algerian nation to strengthen its social cohesion thanks to the adherence of citizens to the values of national reconciliation and the principles of November 1 that continue to be a source of inspiration for the development of State policy.

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After those years of obscurantism that disrupted the country's development process, the State managed to recover the lost time and was able to defeat the forces of evil, defeating ideologies based on extremism and violence with the sacrifice of its best children. In this difficult situation, the People's National Army and the security apparatuses had to assume their responsibility as the vanguard of society to confront the blind terrorism that ravaged the country.

Since its re-establishment, Algeria has made great efforts to consolidate the principles on which the revolution of 1 November 1954 was built, among which are the maintenance of democracy, the free education and training, the guarantee of the promotion and protection of human, political, economic and social rights, cultural, media and the other values of civilization that paved the way for Algeria to move from revolutionary legitimacy to constitutional legitimacy.

Algeria has also embarked on a path of evaluation of what has happened, concluding in the need for the reform of the structures of the State and its missions, in order to give the institutions essential tools to support the democratic path, consolidate good governance, modernize the economy and promote social progress. These instruments have helped to transform Algeria into an expanded laboratory in which its achievements and the various development projects that have been carried out result in an undoubted benefit for the people.

Figures from the Algerian economy in 2021 indicate the contribution of the agricultural sector to GDP by 20%, i.e. around 32 billion dollars. The government has committed to

doubling that figure by supporting agriculture through the expansion of deep well water irrigated regions in the Great Desert regions, to improve the rational exploitation of agricultural land through the digitization of the program of this strategic sector.

Since the beginning of the seventies and eighties of the last century, Algeria has been interested in the development of projects in the field of industry, through the creation of poles and polygons throughout the national territory, initially focused on heavy industry from a model of the socialist system itself, in order to ensure that all sectors, such as fertilizers, the food, metallurgical, petrochemical, electrical, steel, mechanical, pharmaceutical and other industries are included. These large projects have helped to provide jobs despite the difficulties that emerge from the need to keep pace with the progress and technological development taking place in the world.

In the field of energy, and given that Algeria is one of the largest producers of oil and gas worldwide, and the second largest supplier of gas to Europe after Russia, its interests have focused since the early 90s of the last century on the realization of multiple giant projects, among which the development of the activity of the state company Sonatrach stands out, through the realization of three oil refining plants and two ammonia and urea production plants. It also completed 13 seawater desalination plants and five major gas pipelines to transport gas from Algeria to Europe.



Sonatrach plant in Algeria. PHOTO: Sonatrach

Likewise, the so-called "Project of the Century" is in execution, which is the trans-Saharan gas pipeline that comes from Nigeria through Niger to Algeria, whose works have reached

an advanced pace, with a length of 4,128 km., and a capacity of more than 30 billion cubic meters per year, hoping that it can be connected with the Algerian gas pipeline network bound for Europe.

Algeria is committed to making 2022 a year of economic take-off based on its own capabilities and open to cooperation on the basis of common interests and mutual benefits amid a tendency to review its legal framework, including the investment law and municipal and state laws that are intimately related to development issues.

On the other hand, Algerian diplomacy has been able to resolve many crises and tensions at the regional and international levels over the decades, thanks to its history, its effectiveness, the firmness of its principles and its unwavering commitment to defending the causes of the peoples fighting for their independence. In this regard, its continued support for the Palestinian cause and that of the Saharawi people is particularly relevant. He has also made a great contribution to the resolution of several international conflicts, among which can be mentioned, the agreement signed in 1975 on the territorial dispute between Iraq and Iran, the release of American hostages in Tehran in 1981 and the peace agreement between Ethiopia and Eritrea in 2000. Algeria also managed during its presidency of the United Nations General Assembly in 1974 to suspend South Africa's membership in the international body due to the policy of racial discrimination practiced at the time.

From this point of view, Algerian diplomacy continues its tireless work to shape the broad orientations of its foreign policy, focused on giving special importance to South-South cooperation, strengthening its presence and influence in the coastal regions and the Greater Maghreb, as well as promoting the dynamics of cooperation in all the international organizations to which it belongs.

Its role on the international stage has been strengthened since President Abdelmajid Tebboune assumed the reins of government, especially in the resolution of thorny disputes, thanks to the moderation and neutrality that marked his diplomatic credit since independence.

With regard to the Libyan crisis, Algeria was determined to urge the parties to the conflict to engage in a comprehensive political dialogue under the auspices of the United Nations and neighbouring countries, in order to build legitimate institutions through free and fair

elections that will lead the country to its salvation, prioritizing the supreme interests of the Libyan people through dialogue as the most effective way to resolve this crisis.

Parallel to this, Algerian diplomacy is active in the coastal and desert region of Mali that is inseparable from the Libyan question, and relentlessly seeks to activate the plan for peace and reconciliation signed between the parties to the Malian conflict, in accordance with the aspirations of its people in terms of security, stability and development.

As for the cause of Western Sahara, Algeria's position is firm and in line with its principles, since it supports the right of the Saharawi people to self-determination, in accordance with international legitimacy and the corresponding resolutions of the United Nations and the African Union. Faced with the dangerous escalation experienced by the conflict following the Moroccan aggression against the Guerguerat region and the repression and violation of the rights of the Saharawi people in the occupied territories, Algeria warned of the consequences that this situation could mean for the security and peace of the region and called on the United Nations and the international community to assume their responsibilities.

In addition, Algeria has contributed since its independence to supporting the Palestinian cause by various means and has made particular efforts to unify Arab positions towards it. Algeria's support has not been limited to the official level, but the people have mobilized with all its actors and components to launch initiatives of solidarity and support for the Palestinian people, expressing its condemnation of the practices of the Zionist entity and supporting the Palestinian people in the recovery of all their legitimate rights, in particular that of building its independent state with Jerusalem as its capital. Algeria, based on its firm convictions and unconditional support for the Palestinian cause, has rejected any form of normalization of relations with the Zionist entity.

At the international level, Algeria has for several years called for the need for a comprehensive reform of the United Nations, in order to improve its performance and increase its efficiency and capacities, in order to better address the very varied causes that mobilize the planet, especially in light of the current regional and global conditions. This was reaffirmed by President Tebboune, during his participation via teleconference at the 75th session of the United Nations, held in September 2021 in New York.



Nicolás Maduro
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Arribamos a suelo de la República Argelina Democrática y Popular, para cumplir una agenda de actividades que ratifican nuestro compromiso con la construcción del mundo multicéntrico y pluripolar. Gracias a esta Patria amiga y hermana por abrirnos sus puertas.

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In this context, relations between Algeria and Venezuela are going well as ratified by the recent visit of President Nicolás Maduro to Algeria last June. Upon his arrival in Algiers, President Maduro reported that: "We arrived in the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria, within the framework of our international agenda, we are very happy to meet again and be able to review our agenda of cooperation and complementarity, in favor of the peoples"

Sergio Rodriguez Gelfenstein for La Pluma

Edited by [María Piedad Ossaba](#)

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