

انشاط فيدرالية جبهة التحرير الوطني بتونس وفرض سلطتها على اللاجئين.

The Activity of National Liberation Front Federation in Tunisia and Imposing its
Authority Over the Refugees.

L'activité de la Fédération du Front de Libération Nationale en Tunisie et L'imposition
de son Autorité aux Réfugiés .

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Abstract:

This study seeks a serious and purposeful attempt aimed at standing at one of the most important events that formed a challenge to the Algerian revolution through its conflict with the French colonialism, both; inside through the armed struggle or abroad through the war of diplomatic propaganda to win the battle of betting on refugees, especially the neighboring countries, those who were forming ;before the starting of the revolution, the category of Algerian immigrants in Tunisia , which is the most important aspect of our study, and then their number doubled with the outbreak of the Algerian revolution due to the policy of colonial repression and forced displacement of the people who lived in villages and towns across the border areas. Therefore the FLN tried to convince and adapt them because they were the basis of the strategic revolution in Tunisia.

This category will form another conflict with the French colonialism authorities represented in its diplomacy and consulate located in Tunisia , which insisted that their affair should not be internationalized and that they are considered as citizens of "French Muslims"

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who were pushed by "violence" to leave their country, and between the propaganda of the colonial system that did not leave any way to emphasize on they are refugees forced into this conflict by the policy of colonial repression.

Key words: Refugees, Federal Liberation Front in Tunisia, The establishment of National Liberation Front's Authority.

RESUME :

Cette étude cherche une tentative sérieuse et délibérée visant à se tenir à l'une des stations importantes qui ont posé un défi à la révolution algérienne à travers son conflit avec l'administration française, que ce soit à la l'intérieur à travers la lutte armée ou à l'étranger à travers la guerre de propagande diplomatique pour gagner la bataille des paris sur les réfugiés, en particulier dans les pays voisins, ceux qui étaient jusqu'à peu avant le déclenchement de la révolution, formaient la catégorie des immigrants algériens en Tunisie , qui est au centre de notre étude, puis leur nombre a doublé avec le déclenchement de la révolution algérienne en raison de la politique de répression coloniale et du déplacement forcé des villageois à travers les zones frontalières, et donc le FLN a voulu les inclure et les enrôler car ils représentaient l'axe de la profondeur stratégique de la révolution en Tunisie . Cette catégorie fera l'objet d'un autre conflit avec les autorités françaises représentées dans sa diplomatie et son consulat situé en Tunisie , qui insiste pour que leur dossier ne soit pas internationalisé et qu'ils soient citoyens de «musulmans français» poussés par des «violences» à quitter leur pays, et entre la propagande du front qui n'a pas laissé de plateforme sauf dans laquelle elle a souligné que ce sont des réfugiés contraints à ce conflit par la politique de répression coloniale.

Mots clés: Réfugiés - fédéral Front de libération au Tunisie - Consolider l'autorité du Front de libération nationale.

الملخص :

نحاول في هذه الدراسة الوقوف عند محطة من المحطات الهامة التي شكلت تحدي للثورة الجزائرية عبر صراعها مع الإدارة الفرنسية ، سواء بالداخل عبر الكفاح المسلح أو بالخارج عبر حرب الدعاية الدبلوماسية لكسب معركة الرهان حول اللاجئين خاصة بدول الجوار، هؤلاء الذين كانوا إلى حين قريب قبل اندلاع الثورة يشكلون فئة المهاجرين الجزائريين بتونس والتي هي محور دراستنا، ثم تضاعف عددهم مع اندلاع

الثورة الجزائرية بفعل سياسة القمع الاستعماري والتهميش القسري لسكان القرى والمداشر عبر المناطق الحدودية ، وعليه تطلعت جبهة التحرير الوطني لمحاولة احتوائهم وتطويعهم لأنهم كانوا يشكلون محور العمق الإستراتيجي للثورة في تونس .

هذا وستشكل هذه الفئة محور صراع آخر مع سلطات الاحتلال الفرنسي ممثلة في دبلوماسيتها وقنصليتها المتواجدة بتونس والتي تصر على عدم تدويل قضيتهم سياسيا واعتبارهم رعايا " مسلمين فرنسيين " دفعهم " العنف " إلى مغادرة بلادهم ، وبين دعاية الجبهة التي لم تترك منبرا إلا وأكدت فيه على أنهم لاجئون زج بهم قسرا في هذا الصراع جراء سياسة القمع الاستعماري .

Introduction

The Algerian liberation revolution, like other revolutions in the world, has witnessed painful events with many consequences, especially for refugees who were forced to leave their lands and seek refuge in neighboring countries. This is what happened to the Algerian civilians, whose issue will truly become one of the most prominent outcomes of the liberation revolution and one of the largest tragedies the world has known. However, the National Liberation Front was able to adapt the issue of refugees within its revolutionary system, and put all its capabilities and institutions to take its responsibility towards this group, and was also able to make it a material and moral support on which the revolution was based.

The National Liberation Front was not only concerned with organizing the army, but rather looked to social and humanitarian aspects. It did not view these refugees as a burden on it. It looked at them from a strategic side by trying to recruit them for the benefit of the revolution. Its ability to control this important group is only an embodiment of its strategy aimed at imposing its authority on its citizens anywhere.

Due to the difficulties posed by the migration movement and the deteriorating conditions that the refugees were going through, the National Liberation Front and the National Liberation Army made huge efforts to save them by assisting and training them for

the benefit of the revolution, but these efforts were insufficient because of the great increase in the number of refugees. Their number increased significantly, which prompted the leadership of the Liberation Front to adopt the choice of seeking help from humanitarian and international organizations, aiming at recruiting these organizations to support refugees and provide them with protection, and at trying to publicize the Algerian issue at the international level. Therefore, it established the Algerian Red Crescent as an aid for refugees on one hand, and as a method to publicize the Algerian issue on the other hand.

Study Problem:

In this research, we will try to answer some questions related to the National Liberation Front and how was it able to manage and take care of its community in Tunisia? Then to what extent did it benefit from its community? Then how to win the international legitimacy for this group and exploit it internationally.

We will also try to study this issue by analyzing the activity of the National Liberation Front Federation in Tunisia and its efforts to organize the category of refugees and immigrants as well, and its success in recruiting this category for the benefit of the revolution. The leadership of the revolution betted from the beginning on the necessity of recruiting its rear bases in Tunisia and Morocco as advanced important regions on which support for the revolution would be based, starting from their lands, which would become a strategic space and an important center of the revolution. This is what motivated the leadership of the National Liberation Front to try to control the Algerian community in these two countries and impose its authority on this important category and make it work for the benefit of the revolution (Guelil, 2013, p. 32).

1- The Establishment of the National Liberation Front Federation in Tunisia:

The revolution's leadership tried to recruit the rear bases for the benefit of the revolution and to take its responsibilities towards one of the most difficult outcomes of the liberation revolution, which is the issue of the Algerian refugees on the borders and the miserable situation they were in, prompted the revolution leadership, headed by the Coordination and Implementation Committee, to try to implement this legitimacy aiming at imposing its

authority on the entire public internally and externally and making them in favor of the revolution (Espace_réservé1).

Tunisia witnessed multi-groups of Algerian refugees, which took different forms. Their number was estimated to double the number of those in Morocco. In 1958, it reached about 80 thousand refugees (Meynier, 2003, p. 559), rising in 1959 to more than 150 thousand according to National Liberation Front statistics (Modjahid, 1959). As for their distribution, more than 95% left towards the western border regions of Tunisia, while a small group went to the interior regions.

The First Stage: 1954-1957.

The Aures leadership was the first to think about establishing an organizational base for the Liberation Front in Tunisia when it appointed Al-Saeed Abdel-Hay, accompanied by Abdel Karim Bouhali in 1955, where Abdel-Hay was able to impose himself as a leader and establish the Front's base in Tunisia. He also worked in close liaison between internally and externally focusing on supplying the revolution with weapons and soldiers (Al amamra Saad Awamer Djillani, 1991, pp. 35-37).

After the beginning of the conflict between internal and external leaders and the problems faced by the leadership of the first region, Tunisian officials demanded an Algerian official in order to show them which party they should deal with. Abban Ramadan contacted Hamid Rawabhiyah in March 1956 and asked him to move to Tunisia to represent the National Liberation Front there, but after his meeting with Saeed Abdel Hay, he preferred to introduce him to the Tunisians as the representative of the revolution (Abbes, 2009, p. 292).

However, after Rawabhia returned to Algeria, Abbane ordered him to return to Tunisia and represent the National Liberation Front there with Ait Hassan, but things worsened between him and Abdel-Hay until Al-Wardi Qatal and Omar Bouqsi made a reconciliation between them, which resulted in the formation of a body headed by Abdel-Hay and represented by Rawabhia and Ait Hassan, but the period of agreement did not last long between the two men, which prompted the Tunisian authorities to arrest them and confiscate the money they had collected for the benefit of the revolution (Abbes, 2009, p. 293).

After this hard period, Ali Mehsas replaced Al-Saeed Abdel-Hay, but his bias towards Ben Bella and his opposition to the decisions of the Somam Conference will not make him last long in Tunisia, especially after the appearance of disobedience signs on the eastern borders and in Tunisia, which caused the Coordination and Implementation Committee to do a lot of political efforts to control the situation. Then Omar Omran will be able to neutralize Ali Mehsas, who will be obliged to flee Tunisia and work on supplying the revolution with weapons from the Arab East and Europe (Khaithar, 2013, p. 174).

The Second Stage: 1957-1962:

After the situation calmed down in Tunisia and the CCE stabilized there, and closely noticed the miserable situation of the Algerian refugees, the CCE decided to establish a civil system for the National Liberation Front there. So, Karim Belkacem invoked Tayeb Thaalabi and assigned him to establish a system similar to what he had done in Morocco. Then he started working with several combatants who prepared good conditions for this work, such as Ibrahim Hashani, Saleh Maiza, and Mahmoud Bugabi (Abbas, 2009, pp. 30-31).

Al-Thaalabi began his mission immediately and was able to establish several combating cells and spread them among the Algerian community with the aim of recruiting and training them to serve the liberation revolution in all fields. Only four months passed before he was able to accomplish the mission perfectly.

The officials organized the Algerians and mobilized them into regular cells in the centers, cities and villages, and the National Liberation Front considered these people its valuable subject as it is the link between them and the Tunisian government, and it is the one responsible for solving their problems and protecting them.

The political and administrative organization of the National Liberation Front Federation in Tunisia:

After Al-Thaalabi had received his mission, he began work. Within five months, he and his colleagues were able to cover the entire Tunisian country and reach the majority of Algerians in Tunisia, who numbered approximately 250,000 residents and refugees, and they all committed to paying the subscriptions assigned by Tahar Harrath with the help of Mustafa Al-Qasimi and Al-Arabi Saadouni, while Mustafa Boughaba was assigned to

supervise the counting. He says, "... when we entered areas where there were Algerians, a committee would be made up of the president, the person responsible for the system, another for social affairs, and the fourth for financial affairs ,the fifth was for propaganda. At the same time, we provided them with two monthly bulletins, one news bulletin dealing with political and military news, and educational bulletin including various organizational issues (01November, 1988, p. 45).

In order to facilitate the work of this committee, Tunisia was divided into seven regions, as follows (Guentari, 1994, p. 711):

- The first region: included Tunis, the capital.
- The second region: included the state of Bizerte.
- The third region: included the state of Kef.
- The fourth region: included the state of Sfax.
- The fifth region: included the state of Gafsa.
- The sixth region: included the state of Fess.
- The seventh region: included the state of Souq al-Arbaa (Makenouche, 2018, p. 151).

In turn, each region was divided into regions, and each region into districts, then into groups and cells. The system also took an ascending hierarchical form, starting with the region, then the district, then the Administrative Council, of which Al-Tha'alabi was its president, and which gradually began to form until it was completed in 1958 and included several members. It included several departments:

- 1- Administrative office for refugees.
- 2- The judicial authority and the police.
- 3- Sports and artistic department.
- 4- Health Department.
- 5- Department of Social Affairs.
- 6- The Finance Department (01November, 1988, p. 46).

The assignment of the National Liberation Front federation in Tunisia, as in other countries that count a large number of Algerians, focused on trying to train, direct and

educate them politically, in addition to taking care of the needy, treating the wounded, distributing aid provided by various regional and international organizations, and selecting students and nominating them for training abroad. In addition, the Front formed relations with Tunisians, as it appointed an Algerian official in exchange for the Tunisian official, whose mission was to mediate between the Tunisian authorities and the Front and to look after the needs of the Algerians there. So, the leadership of the Front in Tunisia placed, for the Algerians, an office under Supervision of a political official who looks after their civil affairs, including marriage, divorce, birth, trade, and others (Guentari, 1994, p. 717).

Social Activity of the National Liberation Front Federation in Tunisia:

1- Department of Social Affairs:

The issue of refugees during the liberation revolution for neighboring countries, especially Tunisia, was one of the greatest humanitarian tragedies that the Algerians suffered from. With the increase in French repressive actions towards the revolution, the migration movement to Tunisia increased, and their arrival at the border was in a desperate manner, suffering in the mountains and rugged roads. As the number of these people increased, it became necessary to establish a special body that would be close to them and directly supervise them across Tunisia. Therefore, the "Refugee Service" was established at the end of the year 1957, and it worked with various bodies such as health and The Algerian Red Crescent, which consisted of several departments as (Makenouche, 2018, p. 153):

- The Organization Department, which counts and organizes refugees.
- The Supply/ Feeding Department, which is responsible for the delivery and distribution of food supplies.
- The Medical Department, which ensures that medical examinations are carried out and that medicines are provided.
- The Transportation Department that works to facilitate the process of transporting people and materials through the centers.

This service had been restructured in May 1958. It composed of a higher body for the refugee service, and two refugee services, one in Tunisia and the other in Oujda, Morocco, and they were under the responsibility of a deputy appointed by the Coordination and

Implementation Committee. Each service was composed of five members, a doctor, a member of the Algerian Red Crescent, who looks after the health conditions of refugees, a technician of statistics and organizing aid, a member responsible in relations and donations, a member for cultural issues, in addition to a guide (Attia, 2010, p. 77).

After the establishment of the temporary government in September 1958, and setting up the Ministry of Social Affairs under the leadership of Abdel Hamid Mehri, who attempted to take care of all the social issues and affairs of the refugees. It also attempted impose its authority over the various social organizations such as Labor, Students, and Women Unions, and other cultural and sports organizations that occurred in the refugee centers (Maguellati, 2004, p. 233).

The Ministry of Social Affairs also took care of the social situation of refugees where shelters were established and equipped with the necessary facilities. It assigned special teams equipped with medical equipment, clothing, blankets, tents, and food so as to be ready to receive and shelter the refugees (Guelil, 2013, p. 32). During the period between 1958 and 1959, an orphanage was established and included 110 children, and the Front's officials ensured to take care of them. In addition, it set up two other shelters in Sidi Bou Said, containing 300 children. The General Union of Algerian Workers also looked after 200 children and established two kindergartens in Tunisia to take care of them (Makenouche, 2018, p. 158).

In October 1959, 36 centers were opened to provide children, pregnant and lactating women with milk powder, and 06 different service centers were opened, each offered milk and hot meals and also allowed medical treatment. The Federation also provided assistance, distributing 2,111 tons of wheat, 235,000 pieces of clothing, and 20,000 mattresses during the winter of 1960-1961, in addition to providing tents for them along the border (Larbi, Elzoubiri Mohamed;others, 2007, p. 250).

2-Education:

In addition to shelter, health, and social care, the Tunisian Department of Social Affairs paid attention to educational issues, so it assigned teachers to teach in refugee centers. They were responsible for teaching and educating thousands of children. Ahmed Tawfiq Al-

Madani mentions that in 1959 alone, there were 20 primary schools in Tunisia to teach refugee children and 100 teachers, and about 700 Algerian students in Tunisian colleges (El Madani, without date, p. 488). The Ministry of Education also distributed students to universities and institutes in the Arab East in order to reduce the pressure on students in Tunisia. In 1959, 64 students were distributed among colleges and institutes in the Middle East according to their success grades in exams and their certificates (Aqib, 2013, p. 80).

The Ministry of Social Affairs also paid much attention to educating the children of martyrs. So, it established 5 centers for them in Tunisia that included 800 boys and girls. Also, the Minister of Social Affairs, Abdelhamid Mehri, was able to establish a center for receiving and educating orphans and children of martyrs in the Sidi Bou Said, which was a large building where a thousand children live (Meynier, 2003, p. 479). The Committee also ensured providing education among the refugees. So, teachers were assigned to teach them. The National Liberation Front also made extensive contacts with a number of countries to accept Algerian refugee students to continue their studies, as about 120 children were sent to Libya as part of carrying out this mission (Makenouche, 2018, p. 33).

3-Health interests:

The interest of The National Liberation Front in Tunisia has shifted to the health sector due to the large number of wounded and injured. Therefore, it established hospitals and health centers and supported the activities of the Algerian Red Crescent. It is noticeable that, until 1956, Tunisian hospitals took care of the Algerian wounded and refugees were supervised by Tunisian doctors assisted by Algerian nurses (Toumi, 2010, p. 46), but in August 1965, the Algerian doctors took responsibility of medical services. Dr. Tijani Haddam supervised the health department on the Tunisian borders during the period of Mahsas, who established the first health department in Tunisia, which was called the Health Council. It included a number of doctors such as Shawqi Mustafawi, Franz Fanon, Nakash Muhammad al-Saghir, Dardouri Jamal, Muhammad Toumi, Figali Haddam, and others (Toumi, 2010, p. 52). However, after the establishment of the temporary government, The Health Council was attached to the Ministry of War, where Karim Belkacem appointed Doctor Muhammad Nakash responsible for this department (Meynier, 2003, p. 497).

The National Liberation Army faced the problem of training nurses throughout the liberation war, which led it to open training schools in the health services of the Liberation Army on the Tunisian and Moroccan borders, which worked until independence under the rule of Liberation Army doctors and then developed into real paramedical schools equipped with a full working program which responded to all the needs of the Liberation Army on the borders. The number of its employees increased after the Algerian Students' strike especially when they joined the revolution, which allowed for advanced training as laboratorians and nurses who contributed to providing great services to the revolution (Guentari, 1994, p. 299).

Mohamed Nakash (Director of the Health Department) also formed a group of medical students that presented nursing and first aid lessons with political supervision. The practical work was presented in the hospital in Gardima by doctors Mishri, Moulay Boudraa and Mantouri..., and after their training, they will be distributed among the army legions to accompany military operations and take care of the wounded (Khiatti, 2011, p. 291).

The Health Department was also supported by a social committee presided by Mamiya Shantouf and Mostafawi Khaira, two midwives who provided great help for sick, wounded, as well as the refugees who were flocking in large numbers to the border (Toumi, 2010, p. 52).

Muhammad Nakash opened schools in Oued Mliz and Zitoun ,and other schools for the nurses, including a school in the city of Kef and supervised it himself. The first group of superior students graduated from it to carry out training missions. There were also two bases belonging to the Health Department, one of them in Ain Sultan under the supervision of Abdelhamid Najoua and the other one in was Faj Hussein, under the supervision of Abdullah Sadrati. Muhammad Nakash also provided the central hospital in Gardima with 5 doctors on a permanent work in order to take care of the wounded of the Liberation Army and refugees, especially after the intensification of the battles on the Tunisian-Algerian borders.

At the end of 1960 and the beginning of 1961, 22 doctors arrived to Tunisia from France, and three schools were established to train medical assistants (Mallaq School for

basic military training, Qarn Halfaya School for training political governors, and the Oued Mleiz-Chetmo Center for military training). The Health Official is the one who chooses who will carry out the nursing mission (Makenouche, 2018, pp. 163-167).

Many health care centers were also established, including the Bardot Center - the Obour Center - the Aissat Idir Center, and the Saint Harry Center for Neurological Diseases. These centers were provided with medicines worth 99,035,063 francs . (Larbi, Elzoubiri Mohamed;others, 2007, p. 251)

Therefore, the Civil Organization of the Revolution in Tunisia was able to take care of the wounded and the sick of the Liberation Army and refugees, and provided health coverage for almost the entire borders.

The Contributions of the Algerian community in Tunisia in supporting the revolution:

The Algerian community in Tunisia supported the revolution and the ambition of its people for liberation. They stood with the National Liberation Front and its army, especially after the establishment of the Front's Federation there, whose mission was not limited to organizing and taking care of refugees only, but to recruiting and preparing them for armed missions .

The Contribution of the Algerian Students in Tunisia:

The Algerian students in Tunisia were thirsty for the revolution. They interacted with the revolution since its inception. They responded to the revolution, especially after the Front was able to arrange the students in Tunisia after Omran was able, on March 8, 1957, to form a Committee of Students under the supervision of National Liberation Front in order to prepare new frameworks in accordance with the principles and the objectives of the General Union of Algerian Muslim Students , holding them the responsibility of their country and ordering them to participate in the elections of renewing the Union office (Meriouche, 2006, p. 459). During the administrative office meeting of the Algerian Students Association on May 8, 1957, the problem was resolved. It was abolished and directed the student to the purpose of the revolution and formed the committee under the supervision of the Front.

Mr. Abdel Rahman Cherait was elected as head of the General Union of Algerian Muslim Students in Tunisia (Aqib, 2013, p. 79). The students carried out the duty assigned to them.

They initially worked to introduce the Algerian matter and criticize colonial policy, and intensified their contacts with the Tunisian and international press. They also contributed to many activities to support the revolution through many institutes and universities (Aqib, 2013, p. 80).

Algerian students in Tunisia also contributed to liberating "Al Mujahid Newspaper", in addition to participating in broadcasting, preparing and reading the "Voice of Algeria from Tunisia", and publishing articles and poems about the victories of the revolution and the heroics of the National Liberation Army (Aqib, 2013, p. 81).

Algerian students in Tunisia also went on strike in response to the call of the National Liberation Front through the famous strike on May 19, 1956, which was preceded in March by many Students Demonstrations on the occasion of Tunisian Youth Day, during which they raised national flags and sang the anthem "The people of Algeria are Muslims, sacrifice for Algeria (Saadallah, 2009, pp. 277-278)."

Moreover, the Algerians who study in Tunisia went on a hunger strike at the Zitouna Mosque on November 8, 1957. Their Tunisian colleagues also joined them. This strike resulted a huge gathering in Kasbah to support Algerians (Bougrioua, 2006, p. 197).

The students also joined the revolution without hesitation, and the students showed their readiness to be recruited into its army. The eastern base was also supported by many students and members of the community as 60 students were sent to strengthen the revolution inside (Meriouche, 2006, p. 460). The revolution also offered all its capabilities in order to facilitate the integration of the students into the revolution. This is what Colonel Amiroush talked about when he visited Tunisia in 1957 and met with the students, insisting on the revolution's need for them (Meriouche, 2006, p. 461).

Military and financial support:

The role of the Algerian immigrants in Tunisia was clear through their contribution to the liberation revolution. Despite their tragic situation, they supported the liberation revolution. They provided the Liberation Army with hundreds of combatants who participated in most of the battles, especially in the borders. That's why the number of the Liberation Army

combatants on the borders has become equal to the number of the Liberation Army fighters inside (Guelil, 2013, p. 33). They flocked early into the revolution, since a large number of men recruited into the army of National Liberation Front since 1956.

The Tayeb Zallaq faction, for instance, was formed and consisted of 17 soldiers in the Ghar al-Dimae center. The mountains of the Gafsa, Al-Jarid, Al-Dhahr, and Charit El manadjim were the largest center for Algerian fighters where they coordinated with the combatants of Wadi Souf region, and its role appeared in smuggling weapons and resisting against the French enemy forces (Djebli, 2009, p. 248).

Migrants and refugees also played a vital role in the bases established by the National Liberation Front in Tunisia and the border strip cities. The military bases of the Liberation Army were spread in the cities of Kef, Souk Arbaa, Thala, Tajarouine and other cities. The Center of Gardima and the training Center in Malaga were the most important centers which formed more than 50,000 combatants in various specializations (Nazar, 2004, pp. 242-243).

After the establishment of the General War Staff Command presided by Houari Boumediene in Gardima in the Tunisian borders, they began to work and many reforms were announced to recruit volunteers from the Algerian immigrants in Tunisia. Crowds of these immigrants began to flock to the recruitment centers which expanded, reaching seven schools: (1Novembe, 1984, pp. 29-30)

- 1- Military School for Liberation Army Leadership.
- 2- Basic Military Training School.
- 3- School of Police Governors.
- 4- School of Mines and explosives.
- 5- Medical Assistant Training School.
- 6- Assembly and recruitment center (Musa Farm).
- 7- The driving school, which was opened with the ceasefire.

These schools received all recruit refugees who joined military training, each according to his specialty. Then they graduated from it with an extensive training (1Novembe, 1984, p. 30).

By the year of 1960-1961; most of the refugees on the borders had become soldiers in the army of the National Liberation Front. This army developed and began to have specially trained and modernly equipped army. The National Liberation Front Federation in Tunisia was able to recruit 9,279 volunteers from the Algerian community who were sent to the General Staff Command and were distributed as follows (Larbi, Elzoubiri Mohamed; others, 2007, p. 249):

- First Region: 1,122 volunteers.
- Second Region: 1,003 volunteers.
- Third Region: 2000 volunteers.
- Fourth Region: 2,500 volunteers.
- Fifth Region: 812 volunteers.
- Sixth Region: 1,832 volunteers.

Youssef Manasriya said that the number of the fighters of the National Liberation Army on the eastern borders reached 15,000 combatants in 1960, and its military units had between 12,000 and 14,000 pieces of weapons, with about 20,000 other pieces available at the maintainers centers (Manasriya, 2009, pp. 296-297), while the French Colony indicated that the number of these soldiers reached 22,000 one (Kaddash, 2011, p. 220).

The successful framing process of the National Liberation Front Federation in Tunisia and recruiting all of the Algerian community there, reflected positively in the process of financial support provided to the National Liberation Front Federation, which witnessed surprising growth such as the amount delivered to Mr. Amrouni Mohamed Ben Amid in October 1956 which reached 160,000 francs. It also reached 106,000 francs in November of the same year, and in 1957 another amount of 75,000 francs was delivered (Assoul, 2009, p. 100).

The border areas after the intensification of the battles witnessed bombing the French army centers by the Liberation Army and liberating the people there, who were in the camps of Khanqat al-Tajine, and Draaal-Muthanna. The military leadership also thought of building a model village for these people, known as "Dashra al-Mujahid," which was inaugurated on April 2, 1961. It contained all the necessary facilities, including schools and clinics. It initially

included more than 1,000 Algerians, and the police governors organized and educated them (ElModjahid, 1961, p. 04).

The community's assistance also included some basic necessities the combatants were in need of, such as clothing, blankets, and supplies. Their homes also served as shelters for the combatants whenever necessary. They also received all forms of support and assistance and were provided with food, drink, means of transportation, and medical treatment (ElModjahid, 1961, p. 101).

Conclusion:

As a consequence, the Federation of the National Liberation Front in Tunisia was able to form a real and solid force through which it was able to support and strengthen the armed struggle, by passing the pressure exerted by the colonial authorities. Also, it was able to protect the Algerians in Tunisia and to support them. Finally, it reached its goal of forming conscious combatants who would play their effective role towards their revolution.

The National Liberation Front was able to win the bet of the Algerian community in Tunisia, and could make it an important base for the revolution. Also, it was able to win the loyalty of the vast majority of the community who formed a strong support for the National Liberation Army. On the other hand, all French government's attempts to attract or neutralize this group failed.

The National Liberation Front did not view the refugee as a burden on it. It tried to make them a reliable base to the revolution. In addition to its interest in the military issues, we find that it also focused on other vital aspects as social and humanitarian ones. We also find that it paid attention to the social situation of refugees by recruiting them and taking care of them so as to impose its authority over them.

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