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FATIN RUSHDI ZORLU AND HIS POSITION ON THE 1954 ALGERIAN
REVOLUTION AND THE TRIPARTITE AGGRESSION AGAINST EGYPT
1956

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ABSTRACT

The research deals with the title (Fatin Rushdi Zorlu and his position on the Algerian revolution in 1954 and the tripartite aggression against Egypt 1956) The relationship between Turkey and France, which was occupying Algeria at that time, as well as the Turkish relationship with Egypt, and the position of Fatin Rushdi Zorlu, who was Deputy Prime Minister of Turkey and was particularly concerned with foreign matters, and how he and Adnan Menderes, the Turkish Prime Minister, managed to secretly support the Algerian resistance by providing them with shipments weapons.

First: Fatin Rushdi Zorlu and His Position on The Algerian Revolution In 1954:

The relationship between the Turks and Algeria dates back to 1516, when the people of Algeria appealed to the Ottomans to rid them of the attacks of the Spaniards on their cities. The Algerian revolution broke out and achieved military victories at the beginning of its launch against the French forces that outnumbered them, and imposed a new reality in the Algerian interior and in front of the countries of the world. The foreigner, as it was able to become the focus of the interest of the Arab and Islamic peoples, to the extent that some Arab and Islamic governments rebelled against the colonial countries, including France, with its association with those countries with political and economic relations. Islamic and Arab countries, but they took a conservative position in the United Nations And the international and regional conferences that discussed this issue. As for the attitude of the Turkish people, it was

positive towards the issue of Algeria and its liberation war against French colonialism, and that position was due to the affiliation of the Turkish Islamic people, who supported the liberation and revolutionary movements in the Arab and Islamic countries, and we also do not forget the role of the Turkish Friendship Committee with Countries Islamic law in supporting the Algerian people and providing material and moral support for independence.

Fatin Rushdi Zorlo, since taking office in 1954, has been against the Algerian revolution, in line with the position of his government and taking into account the position of the Atlantic Alliance in support of French views. In addition to Turkey's association with NATO and its position on the Algerian revolution, its position on that revolution was influenced by several factors, including the issue Cyprus and France's support for the Turks in some situations, as well as Gamal Abdel Nasser's support for the Algerian issue and his opposition to Western positions, the Baghdad Pact and Turkey's economic interests with France, deducting it in a previous history from the city of Iskenderun from Syria and giving it to Turkey, All these factors affected the Turkish government and prevented it from taking a positive attitude towards the Algerian revolution.

When Fatin assumed the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (agency), he tried to find a middle position between his country's interests with France and its relations with the Arab and Islamic countries that supported the Algerian revolution, especially after the progress and victories achieved by that revolution at the military and political levels, and to win the sympathy of the countries of the world in its right to independence and rebellion.

In 1957, eighteen African and Asian countries submitted a draft resolution to the United Nations on the right to self-determination for the Algerian people, but Turkey abstained from voting on that draft. That project, and I sided with the French project, and on the eighteenth of September 1957, Mr. Maurice Faure, the French Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, visited Ankara to hold talks with the Turkish government on the issue of Algeria and try to obtain greater Turkish support in the United Nations. Fatin Rushdi Zorlo, who is Minister of State and is concerned with foreign affairs, receives the French Minister.

Adnan Menderes and Fatin Rushdi Zorlo held a round of talks with the French minister, which dealt with several issues, foremost of which was the Algerian issue, which was the main topic in those discussions, as the two parties agreed to support Turkey for France in the United Nations and not vote against it in the Algeria issue ,In exchange for French funding for several projects, including the Istanbul Bridge over the Bosphorus Strait, as well as the financing of the (Kiban) dam, which the government also intends to build on the Euphrates River, the Turkish government had previously spent two decades for these projects with a French company.

As for the media, the Turkish Prime Minister, who was accompanied by Fatin, said after his meeting with the French Minister of State that an urgent solution must be found to the Algerian issue, which has taken a long time and caused

many diplomatic problems between countries, especially in international forums. France must stop the bloodshed in that country and find an acceptable solution to that issue.

France has been coordinating positions with Turkey, especially at the United Nations, which prompts Turkey to think seriously about its interests with France and the large investments of French companies in it.

As for the French Minister of State, he made it clear to Adnan Menderes and Fateen Rushdi Zorlo that his government is willing to end the Algerian issue, but not according to Gamal Abdel Nasser's vision by giving complete independence, because that makes him a national hero towards the peoples of North Africa and that region is under his control and an area of influence subservient to his political will which derives its strength from the Soviet Union, and that there are other mediations to solve this issue, including the mediation carried out by (Habib Bourguiba).

But France does not trust him and believes that he is following the American vision. As for the mediation of the Sultan of Marrakesh (King of Morocco) (Mohammed V), it is the closest to acceptance because of his moderation and good intentions.

The discussions between the two parties also dealt with the Cyprus issue and the problems facing that issue. The Turkish side demanded the French Minister of State to support France for Turkey and to use its international influence to influence its friends and allies to stand by Turkey. The French minister agreed to that request on the condition that Turkey supports France on the Algeria issue.

After a meeting between the Turkish and French parties, a question was directed by one of the journalists to the Turkish Prime Minister about the impact of Turkey's position on the issue of Algeria on its relationship with the Arab and Islamic worlds. From the issue of Algeria, with a well-known Turkish proverb, which is the chin from below and the mustache from above, in reference to Turkey's critical position towards its allies whose political interests conflict in this issue.

Ahmed Tawfiq Al-Madani, a member of the Algerian National Liberation Front leadership, says in his memoirs that he was commissioned by the National Liberation Front to negotiate with Adnan Menderes and Fateen Rushdi Zorlu during their visit to Libya in 1957 and to urge them to support the Algerian revolution and supply it with weapons. Adnan Menderes agreed to that request and the first batch arrived of the weapons through Libya and handed over to the front on the seventeenth of November 1957, but the French forces were able to seize the shipment, and the French government protested that process after it was known that those weapons were Turkish weapons, but the Turkish government argued that the seized weapons were It was delivered as a gift to the Libyan people and she has no knowledge of the matter.

In November 1959, a Turkish ship docked on the coast of Tunis loaded with weapons, and that ship had docked on the grounds that it was carrying

weapons to the Tunisian army for fear that information would reach the French side, which tried to obstruct the delivery process, and after landing it was shipped by land to be delivered to the Liberation Front National in Algeria.

On the thirteenth of December 1958, Turkey also abstained from voting on the draft United Nations resolution demanding the independence of Algeria, and voted against all the projects proposed to solve this issue in 1959, and the negative Turkish political position remained until the coup of the twenty-seventh of May 1961, when the government of Ismet Inonu in 1962 supported the Algerian people's referendum for independence.

Second: Fatin Rushdi Zorlu's Position on The Tripartite Aggression Against Egypt in 1956:

The seventeenth day of December 1869 was a historical and decisive day and it had a great impact on the global political, commercial and economic relations. On that day, the (Suez Canal) was officially opened as a water crossing linking the Mediterranean Sea with the Red Sea and it would be a link between the continents of the whole world.

About six thousand Egyptian workers participated in digging the canal, and most of the kings of Europe attended the opening. Because of that canal, Egypt has become the subject of bargains, conspiracies and greed for European countries, and evidence of its importance is the statement of the British High Commissioner in Egypt that the Suez Canal has become the "vital artery of the British Empire".

Britain and France had the greatest privilege in the Suez Canal, and Egypt did not receive anything but crumbs from the imports of the Canal until 1951, when the Egyptian Prime Minister (Mustafa El-Nahhas) announced in the Egyptian Parliament, he cut off talks with Britain and canceled the 1936 treaty, and amended The constitution becomes King Farouk, King of Egypt and Sudan, following the failure of negotiations with the British side on the issues of Sudan and the evacuation of the Suez Canal, in which the British army camps are located. , As a result of that cancellation, the state of armed struggle against the British forces in the Canal was announced and there were many clashes between the British army and the Egyptian army and the fedayeen who took up arms against those forces. From July 1952.

Egypt presented the issue of the canal to the United Nations and demanded that it have full control over the passage of ships in the canal and have the right to inspect any ship whose cargo is suspect while passing through the canal. The Egyptian government is one of the Arab countries to influence their friends from the countries of the region to support the Egyptian position, which made the Syrian government ask its minister delegate in Ankara to review the Turkish government and beg it strongly to support Egypt in the United Nations in the issue of the passage of ships in the canal, but the Turkish position was ambiguous in the minister's answer Therefore, the Turkish position was negative towards this issue.

On the twenty-third of July 1952, the Egyptian army took control of the reins of power in the country, and King Farouk was excluded and deported to Italy, and the Revolutionary Command Council was formed to administer the country with a guardianship council for the child king Fouad II until the eighteenth of June 1953, when he announced the establishment of the Egyptian Republic and the abolition of the monarchy.

The leaders of the twenty-third revolution of July, led by Gamal Abdel Nasser, wanted to adopt a policy different from what Egypt was going on in the era of the monarchy, a policy whose priorities were to fight the politics of alliances and end colonialism in all its forms and get out of foreign wills, all these new policies by the leaders of the Egyptian revolution did not. The colonial powers are admired by Britain, France and their ally in the region, the Zionist entity.

Just as the Egyptian-Soviet rapprochement and the import of eastern weapons and the policies of Gamal Abdel Nasser in support of the Algerian revolution made those colonial countries stand solidly against Gamal Abdel Nasser's goals, and that the matter required military intervention against Egypt.

Egypt wanted to build the High Dam on the Nile River, but it did not have the financial means to build it and wanted to take advantage of that dam to irrigate large areas of agricultural land, so it turned to the World Bank to obtain the necessary loan to finance the project and in cooperation with the United States of America and Britain, and Egypt needed thirteen million dollars to finance that project, so Britain and the United States of America agreed to finance, but the positions of President Gamal Abdel Nasser in the Pondong Conference and the Yugoslavia Conference on Non-Alignment and his call to solve the Palestinian problem and the issue of the Algerian revolution made those countries withdraw their hand from financing the High Dam.

When the year 1956 came, Egypt had realized that the Arab countries did not agree to finance the Egyptian project. President Gamal Abdel Nasser decided on the 26th of July 1956 to nationalize the Suez Canal Company, which was controlled by Britain and the rest of the shareholders, and to use its revenues to finance the High Dam. Britain decided to support it. France punished Egypt and Gamal Abdel Nasser for that decision.

Britain had a grudge against the Egyptian leadership, led by Gamal Abdel Nasser, in order to get Egypt out of the British wills after the July 23 revolution, as well as its support for liberation projects in the Arab countries. As for France, the reason for its hatred for Abdel Nasser is its unlimited support for the Algerian revolution against French colonialism and the rest of the African countries. As for the Zionist entity, it considered Egypt and its leadership the main stronghold of Arab nationalism and the first advocate for the rights of the Palestinian people and the liberation of their usurped lands.

Britain, France and the Zionist entity signed an agreement in the city of Sèvres near Paris on the twenty-fourth of August 1956 to attack the Egyptian forces in the Suez Canal with all land, sea and air weapons. The aggression began on the twenty-ninth of October, when the Zionist forces launched their ground

attack on the Egyptian forces in the canal. When these forces defended their positions in the west of the Canal, Britain and France issued an ultimatum to each of the two sides to end the fighting and to withdraw each party for a distance of ten kilometers from the banks of the Canal and to allow the British and French forces to control the two banks of the Suez Canal to serve as a barrier between the two warring armies. The Zionist entity accepted the terms of the ultimatum, while Egypt rejected it. flatly refused.

The British and Zionist forces attacked the Egyptian forces after the end of the warning period on the 31st of October, and while the Egyptian forces clashed with the army of the Zionist entity, the British and French hostile planes threw their lava on the Egyptian army units and the main cities, and the warships also participated in the fighting, which caused human and material losses. significant, especially among civilians.

The United States of America pressured all parties to end the fighting, while the Soviet Union threatened to intervene in the war in favor of Egypt, as the fighting did not stop and the aggressor forces withdrew, and the peoples of the Arab countries moved in support of Egypt's position, forcing the governments of those countries to consolidate Egypt's position at all levels and provide material support The morale of the Egyptian government and people.

As for Turkey, it was going through a political and diplomatic crisis with Egypt because of Gamal Abdel Nasser's position on the Baghdad Pact. We also do not forget that the aggressor countries are partners in the Baghdad Pact and the NATO to which Turkey belongs. The Baghdad Pact countries met on the nineteenth of November 1956, with the exception of Britain. To clarify its position on the recent events in Suez, and that meeting was held in Tehran, and called on the alliance to make good offices to end the crisis. Between the thirteenth and fifteenth of November 1956 those decisions that condemned the tripartite aggression against Egypt and called for the withdrawal of those forces from Egyptian lands.

The Turkish position was in support of the decisions of the Baghdad Pact and denounced the tripartite aggression against Egypt, as Fatin Rushdi Zorlu, Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs of Turkey stated in that endowment, "Turkey is not satisfied with its allies using force against the sovereignty of Egypt. Whatever the reasons behind the problem, Turkey considers this measure by the West. in violation of the principles of public international law."

On the 26th of November, Turkey announced the withdrawal of its ambassador from Tel Aviv, denouncing its participation in the aggression against Egypt. The official statement of the Turkish Foreign Ministry stated, "The prevailing political situation in the Middle East constitutes a real danger to peace in the region, and that this problem, if not resolved now, will not be resolved to Forever, therefore, the Turkish government announces that it will not return its delegated minister to Tel Aviv if this case is not finally resolved on the basis of justice".

Fateen also ordered to summon the Zionist ambassador in Ankara to the headquarters of the Turkish Foreign Ministry, when he met with the Director General of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, who explained to the Zionist ambassador the reasons and reasons for Turkey's decision to withdraw its ambassador from Tel Aviv, Fateen instructed the Director General of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to explain to the Zionist ambassador that the economic relations between the two countries would not be affected by the withdrawal of the Turkish ambassador from Tel Aviv, and that the Turkish embassy there would assume its responsibilities as a charge d'affaires.

Fateen, in agreement with Adnan Menderes, tried to reduce diplomatic representation with the Zionist entity in denunciation of its aggression on Egyptian lands, as the Turkish Foreign Ministry statement says, but he kept the door wide open with that entity in economic relations due to the deteriorating economic situation that Turkey was going through during the second half of the decade fifties.

As for the diplomatic and economic relations between Egypt and Turkey, they witnessed a recovery after the Suez War, and the two parties entered into important trade agreements, and the value of trade between the two countries reached from nine hundred million dollars to two million dollars annually in 1957.

CONCLUSION:

Fatin Rushdi Zorlu was looking for his country's interest with France in the Algerian case on the principle of barter and was able to obtain some economic benefits for Turkey after standing with France at the United Nations in that case by financing several Turkish projects by French companies, and the Turkish position was also biased towards France because of its accession As for the tripartite aggression against Egypt, Turkey was going through a diplomatic and political crisis with Gamal Abdel Nasser because of his position on the Baghdad Pact, so it grabbed the stick from the middle and its position was almost neutral between the warring parties, as well as that Britain and France, who participated in the attack on Egypt, are members of NATO, as well as Britain was an active member of the Baghdad Pact. All these reasons made Turkey think carefully before making any decision that harms its political and economic interests, and the instructions issued by Fatin regarding the withdrawal of the Turkish ambassador from Tel Aviv That the economic relations between the two countries will not be affected by the withdrawal of the Turkish ambassador, and that the Turkish embassy there will be responsible for a charge d'affaires to be the supervisor of economic trade between the two countries. Two countries, due to the deteriorating economic situation that Turkey was going through during the second half of the fifties. As for the diplomatic and economic relations between Egypt and Turkey, they witnessed a revival after the Suez War and the two parties entered into important trade agreements.

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