

## ملك المغرب يفسد فرحة الإستقلال

نسأل و الأرشيف يجيبنا . وتقت لنا جريدة نيويورك تايمز بتاريخ 1962/07/13 أول إعتداء على الأراضي الجزائرية

بينما كان الشعب الجزائري يفرح بإسغلاله ،باغتته القوات المغربية بإحتلال بعض من الأراضي الجزائرية، لكن رد المجاهدين كان جد قاسي فتوغلوا 20 كلومتر داخل التراب المغربي و أسروا جنوده ،كيف و لا نفس هؤلاء المجاهدين ركعوا فرنسا . بعيدا عن العاطفة لكم نص المقال مترجما:

المغاربة يتهمون الجزائريين بمهاجمة مواقع حدودية — وكالة الرباط تقول إن الجيش الجزائري يحاصر قوات في الصحراء  
الرباط، المغرب، 12 جويلية 1962.

أفادت وكالة الأنباء المغربية، المعروفة عادةً بعكسها لتوجهات الحكومة، اليوم أن الجيش الجزائري هاجم مواقع حدودية مغربية في الصحراء.

ورغم أن المصادر الحكومية الرسمية لم تؤكد أو تنفي هذا التقرير، إلا أنها بدت حريصة على التهوين من شأن الحادث. وذكرت الوكالة أن القوات الجزائرية أسرت 19 عنصراً من القوات المساعدة المغربية وأصابت العديد منهم بجروح.

وأفادت التقارير أن الهجمات وقعت قرب مواقع حدودية صغيرة كانت قد احتلتها مؤخراً القوات المساعدة المغربية. وكانت المغرب قد أعلنت في وقت سابق عن احتلالها لستة مواقع في منطقة تُعتبر "منطقة منزوعة السيادة" وفقاً لاتفاق مغربي-فرنسي يعود إلى عام 1958.

وفي رد فعل، يُقال إن الجزائر أرسلت عدة كتائب إلى المنطقة لمنع المزيد من التوغلات المغربية.

### الملك الحسن يوافق على إجراء محادثات:

وافق الملك الحسن الثاني على إجراء محادثات مع الجزائر بشأن المطالب المغربية المتعلقة بالحدود. وقد أعربت دوائر الحكومة المؤقتة في الجزائر عن قلقها إزاء التوغلات المغربية التي سبقت هذه المفاوضات.

ووفقاً لما أوردته وكالة الأنباء المغربية، فإن موقع "زكدو"، الواقع في أقصى جنوب إقليم مراكش، يتعرض لحصار من وحدات من الجيش الجزائري منذ يومين. وقد أفادت التقارير أن مركزاً صغيراً للشرطة هناك محاصر ويفتقر إلى الماء والغذاء.

وأكدت الوكالة أيضاً التقارير الجزائرية التي تفيد بأن الجيش الجزائري أجبر القوات المغربية على إخلاء موقع "صاف صاف". كما ورد أن القوات المغربية تعرضت لكمين قرب "بودنيب"، فيما وضعت قوة مغربية أخرى في "زكدو" تحت الحصار داخل الأراضي التي تُعتبر الآن جزءاً من الجزائر، على بعد 20 كلومتر تقريباً داخل الحدود الحالية.

وفي ليلة الثلاثاء، أسر 17 عنصراً من الحرس المتنقل المغربي في كمين بمنطقة بودنيب، فيما أفادت التقارير بأن بعضهم تمكن من الفرار. وفي نفس المنطقة، أسر ضابط واحد وجنوده أثناء قيامهما بدورية على متن سيارة جيب.

وأضافت الوكالة أن عدداً كبيراً من الجنود المغاربة أصيبوا بجروح خطيرة ونُقلوا إلى مستشفى بمدينة كلميمة قصر السوق سابقاً

ولم تذكر الوكالة أية مصادر لتقاريرها بشأن الوضع في الصحراء. ويرى مراقبون سياسيون أن هذه التقارير حول هجمات الجيش الجزائري قد تهدف إلى تقديم دعم غير مباشر لرئيس الحكومة المؤقتة الجزائرية، بن يوسف بن خدة، في صراعه مع بعض قادة جيش التحرير الوطني، وخصوصاً أولئك المتمركزين في الجبهة الغربية على الحدود المغربية.

و سُجِّل هجوم ثاني أو ما يعرف بحرب الرمال و نهجت الجزائر نفس الطريق و ترفض أي وساطة بينها و بين المغرب و لكم مقال مترجم نُشر بتاريخ 23 أكتوبر 1963.

ترفض الجزائر أي وساطة ما لم تنسحب القوات المغربية من المناطق التي تعتبرها الجزائر جزءاً من أراضيها جنوب غرب كولوم بشار.

وقال مسؤول جزائري: "إذا كان وقف إطلاق النار سيفرض أمرًا واقعًا على الجزائر، فهذا غير مقبول

وأضاف أن على قوات الطرفين العودة إلى قواعدها الأصلية، ما من شأنه أن يُهيئ مناخًا أكثر طبيعية.

وقد بدأ النزاع عندما أعادت المغرب طرح مطلبها بإجراء محادثات حول الحدود التي تم ترسيمها في عهد الاستعمار الفرنسي، بينما وافق الجزائريون على مناقشة مشاكل الحدود، لا الحدود نفسها. ولم يُغير أي من الطرفين موقفه حتى الآن.

ورفض السيد بوتفليقة الليلة مناقشة الخط الفعلي للحدود المتنازع عليها. وقالت مصادر غربية إن الجزائر سيطرت على منطقة تقع ضمن الخط الذي رسمه الفرنسيون خلال حرب الجزائر بين عامي 1954 و1962، بينما تُصر المغرب على خط حدودي سابق رسمته فرنسا.

وصرح السيد بوتفليقة أن الجزائر تسعى إلى إطار أفريقي لمناقشة أزمة الحدود، مشيرًا إلى أن الدكتور تسفاي قبر إغزي، الأمين العام لمنظمة الوحدة الأفريقية، الموجود حاليًا في الأمم المتحدة، قد أجرى مشاورات مع وزراء خارجية أفارقة مشاركين في جلسات الجمعية العامة بشأن طلب الجزائر للوساطة، وهو الطلب الذي قُدم يوم السبت الماضي.

# ALGERIA REJECTS MEDIATION OFFER

## Site for Meeting Is Obstacle —Foreign Minister Insists Morocco Pull Back

By **PETER BRAESTRUP**

Special to The New York Times

ALGIERS, Oct. 22—Foreign Minister Abdelazziz Bouteflika said tonight that Ethiopia's proposal for a three-power conference to end the border fighting between Algeria and Morocco had been rejected.

Mr. Bouteflika repeated his appeal to the Council of Foreign Ministers of the African Unity Organization to intervene.

The three-power proposal, Mr. Bouteflika said, was made by Emperor Haile Selassie of Ethiopia, who arrived here last night from Rabat in an effort to mediate the Algerian-Moroccan crisis.

Mr. Bouteflika said Morocco had refused an Algerian suggestion that the meeting, which would have involved Morocco's King Hassan II, Algeria's President Ahmed Ben Bella and the Ethiopian monarch, take place "at no matter what African capital, or in a neutral country, Switzerland or Scandinavia."

Mr. Bouteflika said in effect that the Emperor had a good idea, but that "no evolution in either the Moroccan position or our position had occurred."

The Foreign Minister gave the impression that Algeria was not ready for a peace parley until after some yielding was apparent on the Moroccan side.

Mr. Bouteflika emphasized the unchanged Algerian position that no cease-fire was possible

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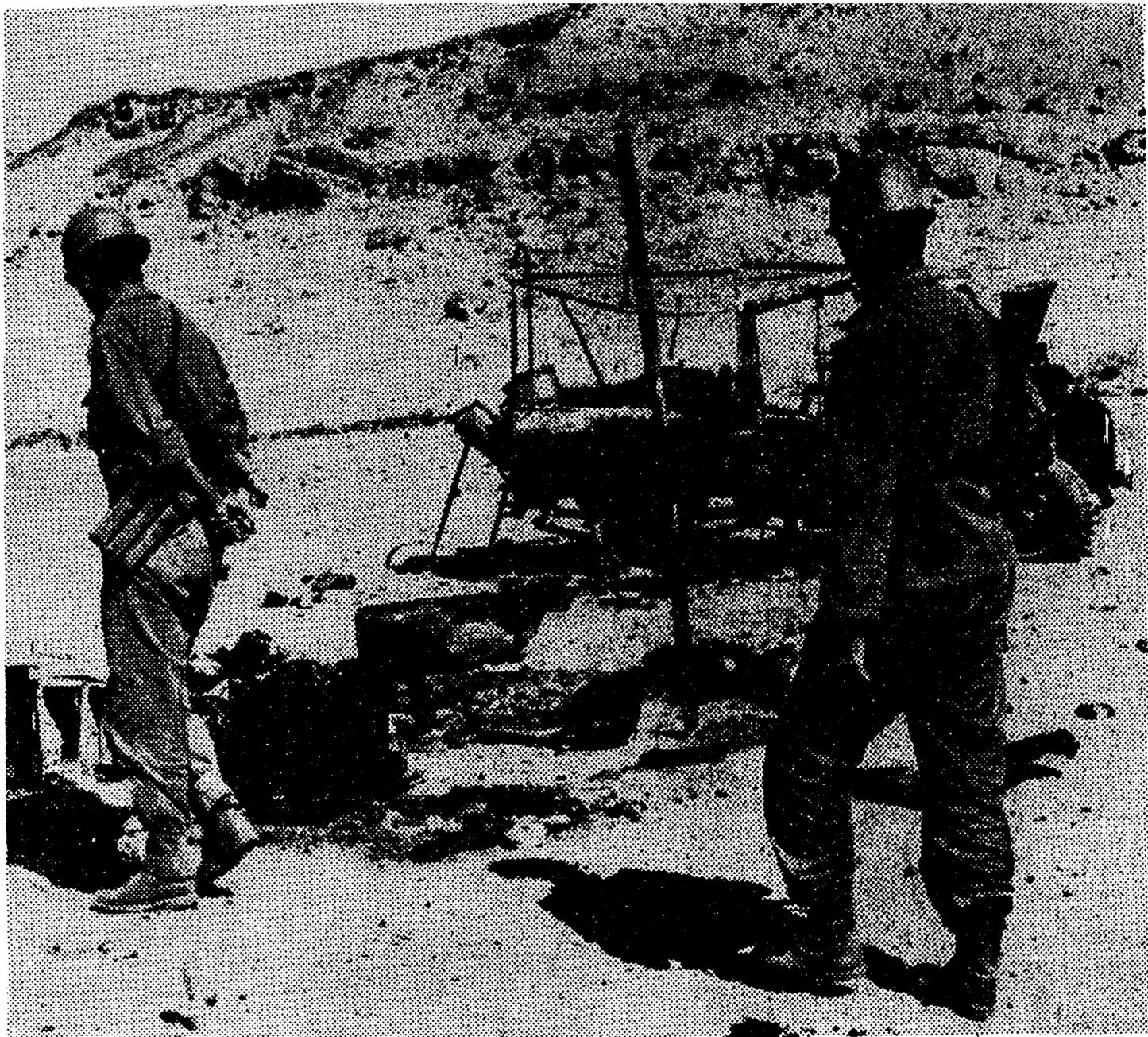
**The New York Times**

Published: October 23, 1963

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# ALGERIA REJECTS MEDIATION OFFER

# Algerians Clash With Moroccan Troops in Sahara



Associated Press

Moroccan soldiers inspect burned military equipment after engagement at Hassi Beida

Continued From Page 1, Col. 5

unless Moroccan troops withdrew from what Algerians consider their territory southwest of Colomb-Béchar.

"If a cease-fire simply imposes a fait accompli on Algeria, that is unacceptable," he said. Troops of each side, he added, "should return to their original bases. That would lead to a more normal climate."

The conflict was set off by Morocco's revived demand for talks about the frontiers, drawn under French rule, and the Algerians' agreement to "discuss border problems but not the borders themselves." Neither side has changed position.

Mr. Bouteflika declined tonight to discuss the actual line of the disputed frontier. Western sources said Algeria had taken over an area lying within a line drawn by the French during the 1954-62 Algerian war. Morocco insists upon an earlier French-drawn boundary.

Mr. Bouteflika said Algeria sought an African framework in which to discuss the border crisis.

He said that Ethiopia's Dr. Tesfaye Gebre-Egzy, Secretary General of the African Unity Organization, who is now at the United Nations, had made contact with the African foreign ministers attending the General Assembly sessions regarding Algeria's appeal for a mediation meeting. This appeal was made last Saturday.

### Seek African Reactions

Mr. Bouteflika said that Ethiopia's Foreign Minister, Ato Ketema Yifrou, who accompanied the Emperor here, was going to cable other African countries to seek their reaction.

The African Unity Organization was formed at the pan-African meeting in Addis Ababa last May.

King Hassan II did not attend the Addis Ababa summit session because of Morocco's claim to Mauritania. Morocco later ratified the African unity charter, drawn up at Addis Ababa, and is a member of the organization.

However, Western observers believe that at a conference of African foreign ministers Morocco would find herself with few allies.

Haile Selassie was expected to depart for Tunis tomorrow. There he will talk with President Habib Bourguiba, who has sought in vain to get the Algerians to agree to a North African foreign ministers' meeting at Tunis Oct. 28.

The Moroccans are reported to have agreed to go to Tunis, but have vetoed an offer by the Arab League, largely sympathetic to Algeria, to mediate the border conflict.

Tonight there were no fewer than four conciliation missions in Algiers. Ghana's Foreign Minister, Kojo Botsio, arrived several days ago. The Emperor ar-

rived yesterday. Arriving today were an Iraqi delegation, headed by Health Minister Abdessater Djawari, and an Arab League group.

There was no official comment here tonight on Moroccan reports that a reinforced Algerian rifle company had attacked two small Moroccan outposts closer to Colomb-Béchar—in Hassi Trough, south of the oasis of Erfoud, and near Zegdou.

### New Fighting Reported

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MARRAKESH, Morocco, Oct. 22—Information Minister Abdelhadi Boutaleb said tonight that fierce fighting had flared in the disputed border area 200 miles southeast of here.

He charged that 300 motorized Algerian troops, armed with mortars and cannon, tried to infiltrate the Moroccan lines and clashed with royal army troops.

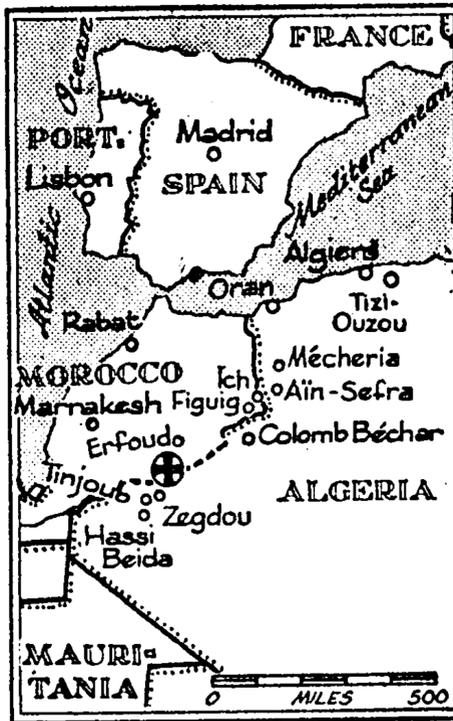
He said it was thought that the Algerians were planning to attack Hassi Beida and Tinjoub, over which there has been fighting since Oct. 8. He said they were still in Moroccan hands tonight.

The Minister said the clash followed two unsuccessful attacks launched at dawn today by about 150 Algerian troops on two oases about 100 miles northeast of Hassi Beida.

### Nasser Supports Algeria

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SUEZ, United Arab Republic, Oct. 22—President Gamal Ab-



The New York Times Oct. 23, 1963  
Morocco said the Algerians had made new attacks near Erfoud and Zegdou (cross).

finding two Arab, two African countries fighting each other."

However, in his hour-long speech President Nasser did not try to conceal his regime's sympathy with President Ahmed Ben Bella in his conflict with King Hassan II.

Without making specific accusations, he said "imperialists and reactionaries" appeared to be attacking revolutionary Algeria, just as, in his view, these elements had tried to counter-attack the nationalist and socialist revolutions of Egypt, Yemen, Syria and other parts of the Arab world.

"We supported from its start the Algerian revolution (against France) in which there were one million martyrs," said President Nasser. "How can Algerians be subjected to aggression now?"

del Nasser told troops returning from Yemen today that if Algeria were subjected to aggression "we will support her revolution."

Speaking of the Moroccan-Algerian frontier dispute, the United Arab Republic's President said: "We are urging a peaceful solution. We regret



United Press International Radiophoto

**PROUD PAPA:** Charlie Chaplin with his tenth child, James, born to his wife, the former Oona O'Neill, Sunday.

## Moroccans Accuse Algerians Of Attacking Posts on Border

**Rabat Agency Says Army  
Besieges Sahara Forces  
—Prisoners Taken**

Special to The New York Times.

RABAT, Morocco, July 12—The Moroccan press agency, which generally represents Government thinking, charged today that the Algerian Army had attacked Moroccan frontier posts in the Sahara.

Moroccan Government sources refused to confirm or deny the report, but they seemed eager to play down the affair.

Algerian troops have taken nineteen Moroccan prisoners among auxiliary forces and wounded "many," the press agency said.

The attacks were said to have taken place near the small border posts that were taken over by Moroccan auxiliaries last week. The Moroccans announced that they had occupied six posts in an area designated as a No Man's Land by a French-Moroccan agreement in 1958.

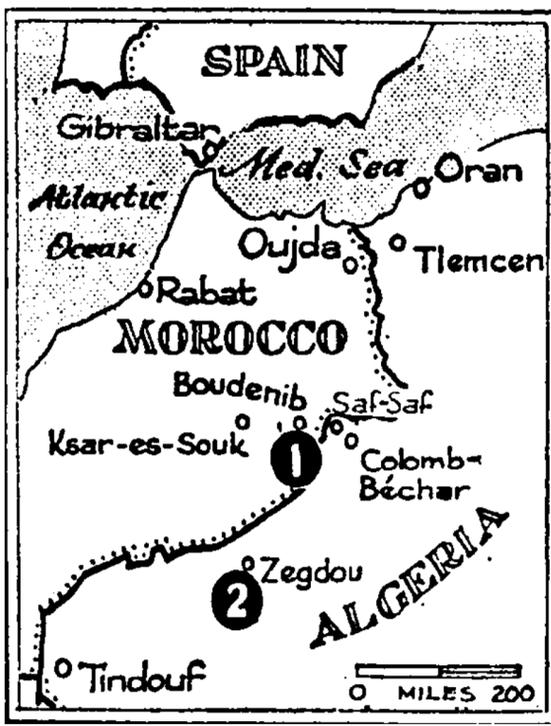
The Algerians were reported to have sent several battalions into the area to prevent further Moroccan incursions.

### Hassan Agrees to Talks

King Hassan II has agreed to discuss Morocco's frontier claims with the Algerians. Provisional Government quarters in Algiers have expressed concern over the Moroccan incursions prior to the negotiations.

The Moroccan press agency said the post of Zegdou, situated in the region of the southern limits of Marrakech Province, had been besieged by Algerian Army units for the last two days. A small police station there was said to be without water and food supplies.

The dispatch confirmed Algerian reports that the Algerian Army had forced Moroccans to evacuate the post of Saf-Saf,



The New York Times July 13, 1962

Moroccan troops were said to have been ambushed at Boudenib (1) and a force at Zegdou (2) was reported to have been under siege.

fifteen miles inside what is now considered Algeria.

The Algerian Army captured seventeen members of the Moroccan Mobile Guard in an ambush Tuesday night in the region of Boudenib, the press agency said. Some of the prisoners were reported to have escaped.

In the same region, an officer and one of his men were taken prisoner while patrolling in a jeep, the agency added.

It also reported that "vast stretches of Moroccan territory" had been mined. Several vehicles have been damaged by mine explosions near Boudenib and "a number" of Moroccans have been gravely wounded and taken to a hospital at Ksar-es-Souk, the dispatch continued.

The Moroccan agency gave no sources for its report on the situation in the Sahara.

Political observers felt that the report of alleged Algerian Army attacks could be intended as indirect support for the Algerian Provisional Government's Premier, Benyousséf Ben Khedda, in his feud with some of the Algerian Liberation Army chiefs, including those of the "western front" along the Moroccan frontier.

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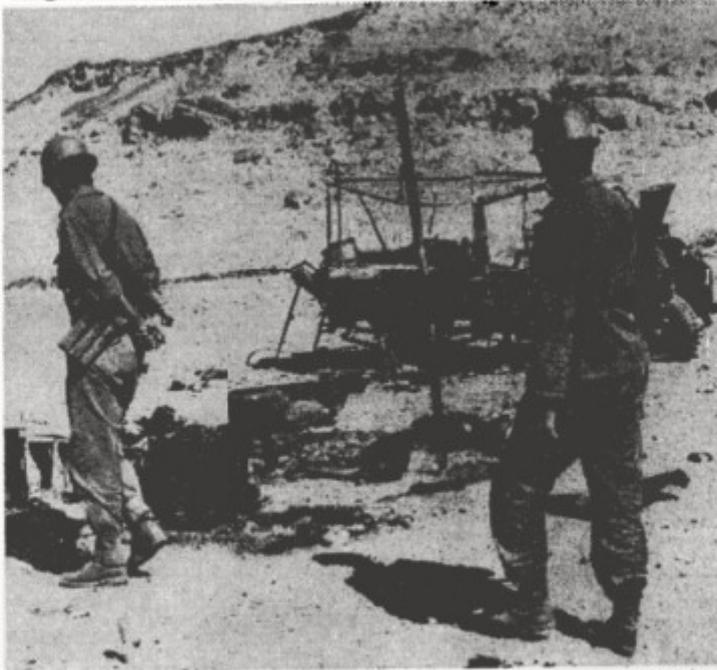
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## KHRUSHCHEV INVITED BY CEYLON'S LEADER

Special to The New York Times

MOSCOW, Oct. 22—Premier Khrushchev accepted today an invitation to visit Ceylon, adding the country to a list of official engagements he has yet to keep all over the world.

The invitation was extended by Ceylon's Prime Minister, Mrs. Sirimavo Bandaranaike, during a luncheon at the Ceylonese Embassy here.

Mrs. Bandaranaike, here on a nine-day tour, was put through the usual whirl of engagements from a 90-minute talk with the Soviet Premier in the morning to a visit to Moscow University. Tonight she attended a performance of Prokofiev's ballet "Romeo and Juliet" at the Bolshoi Theater.

Today was Ceylon's day here. The Soviet press was filled with information about Ceylon; a touring Ceylonese troupe was performing in the city of Kalinin, near the Soviet capital, and the Moscow radio was adding programs in Sinhalese, one of the two official Ceylonese languages, to its overseas programs.

Tomorrow new flags will be unfurled and another official biography will grace the front pages of newspapers when the Nepalese Premier, Dr. Tulsī Giri, arrives for a visit.

## PEKING SAYS SOVIET BACKS WHITE RACISM

Special to The New York Times

PEKING, Oct. 22 (Reuters)—Communist China accused the Soviet Communist party and Premier Khrushchev today of propagating white racism and being "apologists for neo-colonialism."

An article in leading party newspapers bitterly denounced Premier Khrushchev and the Soviet party's attitude to national liberation struggles throughout the world.

The article was the fourth in a series published in response to the Soviet party's open letter of July, which criticized the Chinese point of view.

The article took almost two hours to read over the Peking radio.

MOSCOW, Oct. 22 (UPI)—A Soviet newspaper accused Communist China today of "exaggerated adoration" and "unlimited glorification" of the Peking party leader, Mao Tse-tung, in a Stalin-like personality cult.

COLOMBO, Ceylon, Oct. 22 (Reuters)—The Ceylon Communist party, by an overwhelming vote of its Central Committee, has taken a firm line against Peking in the current ideological dispute with the Soviet Union.

## 100,000 Moroccans Cheer King Hassan on Desert Tour

Special to The New York Times

ESSAOUIRA, Morocco, Oct. 22 (Reuters)—King Hassan left his ministers with the cares of the Algerian border crisis today as he rode out among his subjects a tumultuous day-long motor tour of southern towns and villages.

One hundred thousand Moroccans waited up to six hours in the hot desert sun to cheer their monarch, with no evident apparent to support Algerian assertion that the Moroccan monarchy is undermined by popular discontent.

The carefree manner of the

## HOUSE PANEL VOTES ARMS CONTROL FUND

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22 (AP)—The House Foreign Affairs Committee approved today a \$15 million-a-year spending level for the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency for the next two years. The vote was 24 to 3.

The agency helped to negotiate the limited ban on nuclear testing and the "hot line" communications between Moscow and Washington.

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#### Two Jumped Cuban Ship

Special to The New York Times

ROME, Oct. 22—The Italian press agency reported today from Genoa that two sailors from the Cuban merchant ship Las Villas had not boarded the vessel when it left Genoa Sept. 18. Premier Fidel Castro has accused United States agents of having planted a bomb, which failed to explode, aboard the ship.