Long Algeria-Japan friendship

The book "Japan and Algeria: 50 Years of Friendship" (Nihon Algeria shinsetsu 50 nenshi) was published in Chikurak-shoten in August. "EMBASSY OF ALGERIA"

Book shines light on 50-year relationship

Those interested in Japan-Algeria friendship will enjoy reading the book "Japan and Algeria: 50 Years of Friendship," recently published in Japan (Chikurak-shoten, 2013) and Algeria, with references to the foreign ministries of both countries. Co-authored by Vadim Kostov, a former editor of the Algerian newspaper La Liberté, and professor Samia Della of the University of Algiers, it contains a collection of articles written by people who have been involved in the relationship, along with photographs and interview excerpts. 

The book is a painting that depicts Emir Abd-el-Kader, Algerian national hero and man of peace. A poet and mystic, the Emir Abd-el-Kader (1808-1883) was a symbol of Islamic humanism and universalism.

Algerian ambassador: "With its new social, economic and political dynamics, Algeria is also becoming a formidable candidate for peace in Africa, we also welcome, in Japan, Algerian fighters for independence. According to professor Masahiro Kato of Sophia University, Algeria was the country that received the most media coverage in the Arab and Muslim world during the 1960s and 1970s. Algeria's independence was achieved in July 4, 1962, after independence, in particular, of its three partisions, Algeria is also becoming a formidable candidate for peace."

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As we celebrate Algeria’s national day, we also wish to express our warmest congratulations to the President of the Republic of Algeria, Sidi Mohamed Ould Abdelaziz and Emir Abdelkader. My most sincere wishes of good health and happiness. It is also my desire to address to the government and people of Algeria, to express my personal congratulations and consideration, while hoping for continuous progress for the Japanese nation. Sixty years ago, on Nov. 1, 1954, the people of Algeria launched an armed struggle for independence. On this occasion, I would also like to pay tribute to all our remarkable Japanese friends who supported Algeria during those years of sacrifice, planting the seeds of mutual friendship and cooperation. I like to recall that this friendship started before independence, thanks to the recommendations of the National Liberation Front under the leadership of the Front’s high command and consideration, while hoping for continuous progress for the Japanese nation.

It was therefore not surprising that Japan was among the first countries to recognize Algeria as an independent country on Jan. 1, 1962.

As the only non-Western country having historically succeeded in achieving modernization while preserving the fundamentals of its cultural authenticity, Japan has always been seen in Algeria, and I hope that Japanese people are viewed in Japan as a natural partner. It took less than a minute for newly independent Algeria, to send to Japan its first economic mission.

Only two years after its independence, Japanese enterprises started engaging with Algeria in the field of natural gas resources. A large number of third Japanese firms have been involved in the rehabilitation of Algeria’s energy sectors for its development, offering a large spectrum of partnerships for investments with long-term ties and a sense of win-win success. We restate profoundly convinced that, after some necessary clarifications of an institutional nature are made, economic bilateral relations with Japan will reach an unprecedented level in the near future.

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Vibrant region makes progress

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 4

of terrorism, the two countries have come to realize the necessity to further strengthen and expand bilateral cooperation.

At this juncture, I must pay tribute to the valuable support and assistance provided by the Japanese government to Algeria for development, through the Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD) process. As a vibrant region, Africa has achievements and progress to display. Although the road ahead is still fraught with difficulties and challenges, it did reach some important accomplishments.

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The same could be said for the Arab and Muslim worlds.

Bearing in mind such considerations, Japanese friends of Algeria and myself are more than happy to see the long-awaited, collaborative book “Japan and Algeria: 30 Years of Friendship,” which has finally come to realize this year. Published in Japan and Algeria, this book will certainly help to provide the Algerian and Japanese readers with mutual information and knowledge of the friendship between the two countries, and thus contribute to a better mutual knowledge.

The same situation is felt with regards to the painting by Hiroshi Hayashi on our national hero, the Emir Abd-el-Kader, who entered to build the modern Algerian state while leading the resistance against the French colonialism. This painting represents him comforting Christian-Democratic children. It is an evocation of his role as their father during a particular episode of the history of Egypt under the Ottoman Empire, which was marked by sectarian tension. In their present times, the Emir Abd-el-Kader’s contribution and protection of the Christian population that deserves to be more known, outside the Muslim world, particularly in Japan. Ugly facts.”

Congratulations

on the National Day of the People’s Democratic Republic of Algeria

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Congratulations

to the People of the People’s Democratic Republic of Algeria
on Their National Day