Is Algeria in the Crosshairs of Zionist Schemes?

Algeria's Fires and the Factional Struggle

(Translated)

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Media reports revealed the outbreak of extensive forest fires across Algeria at the end of August 2026, concentrated primarily in several northeastern provinces, notably Jijel, Béjaïa, and Tizi Ouzou. The disaster swept through vast mountainous regions in the country's northeast, inflicting significant human and animal casualties, severely damaging infrastructure and facilities, and consuming large expanses of forest and vegetation.

What rendered this summer's fires exceptional—unexplainable by high temperatures alone—was not only the specificity of their locations and the scale of their reach, but also their rapid spread and the peculiar manner of their occurrence. On August 26, 2026 alone, no fewer than 159 individual fires were recorded across disparate areas! This raised serious questions regarding the nature of the event, the potential involvement of international actors in instigating the tragedy, and the presence of conspiring parties with hostile political motives behind the disaster.

The incident became one of the most prominent topics of discussion and debate in public circles and various forums. The central aim was to uncover the hidden agendas of active Western colonial powers and all influential forces on the Algerian scene, seeking to identify and expose those involved in this form of crime, as well as the external political pressures and conspiracies facing the nation.

It is no secret that colonialist America, in particular, has for decades pursued various avenues and employed diverse methods of pressure to subjugate the Algerian regime, intending to pave the way for establishing one or more military bases in the country's south. This would complete its domination over North Africa and enable the seizure of the treasures and wealth of the vast, resource-rich Sahel and Greater Sahara region—long under the exclusive control of European colonial powers. However, America has avoided direct political and military intervention in Algeria for numerous reasons, opting instead to operate through proxies on all fronts, particularly by leveraging cooperation in the so-called "war on terrorism."

Since the rise of Trump, and especially after October 7, 2023, and the genocidal events in Gaza, America has increasingly operated through the monstrous Jewish entity, which holds a declared and deep-seated historical enmity toward the Muslim Algerian people. The people of Algeria refuse to normalize relations with this entity, much less abandon the cause of Palestine—a longstanding hostility rooted since the era of despicable French colonialism. Today, this enmity is renewed and intensified due to the recent criminal aggression against the people of Gaza. From this perspective, the Jewish entity may well have a malicious hand in what is unfolding in Algeria, aligning with colonial America's ambitions in the region.

Likewise, it is no hidden matter that the endeavors of the Jewish entity harmonize with efforts by French political parties linked to hateful far-right circles, which maintain influence at various levels through their networks in Algeria and still regard Algeria as part of France. These efforts especially align with those of Zionist parties in France and

Morocco, which are directly tied to the usurping entity. These parties operate within Algeria by leveraging relationships with Zionists among the remnants of Algerian Jews, who remain embedded in various sectors of the country as full-rights citizens. They also operate, significantly, through the entity's strong relationship with the head of the regime in the UAE—an Arab state used as a tool to facilitate penetration.

The UAE, on the other hand, maintains robust ties with the Algerian regime, connecting it to British interests and the maneuvering of the French wing within the governance system. This has been the case since the return of Bouteflika and his rise to power in 1999, continuing even after the 2019 movement that ousted him and brought Abdelmadjid Tebboune to office. It is no secret that the UAE, though British in origin, acts as a dual agent for the colonial West (Britain and America), executing its will in Muslim lands in coordination with the monstrous Jewish entity. Simultaneously, it serves the agenda of this entity—another Western-created, subservient agent working in the service of Western interests, whose vile objectives often align with the policies of Western nations in Muslim territories. These are lands that have lost control of their affairs due to the absence of the Caliphate, stripped of sovereignty and now open arenas for Western influence in all its forms.

The tasks of the UAE rulers in implementing Western and Jewish policies vary by region, depending on the nature of conflicts, objectives, conditions, and interests of active colonial states across Muslim lands—especially in security, intelligence, military, and economic domains. This is evidenced by the involvement of UAE operatives in intense internal conflicts and disputes in Sudan, Yemen, Somalia, Libya, Tunisia, the African Sahel, Morocco, Algeria, and elsewhere.

To conceal the truth regarding the source of malice directed at Algeria and its Muslim people, and to obscure the regime's ties to—indeed, its subservience to and collaboration with—foreign entities, the regime has sought to divert attention from the dimensions of the tragedy and the scale of its losses. It aims to close the file by silencing opponents and preventing political exploitation of the event, containing internal conflict, and curbing repercussions that might expose the ruling system before the Algerian people.

Thus, the regime claimed responsibility and announced its intention to compensate all victims and those affected by the fires. Yet it deliberately used media channels to drown the public in speculation, ambiguity, and unanswered questions. It announced the severing of relations with the UAE—even if superficially and temporarily—while attributing the fires and other tragedies, indeed all manner of internal troubles and disturbances (including artificial scarcity and inflation in Algerian markets), to criminal hands tampering with national security and to foreign actors seeking to destabilize Algeria.

Then, as always, the machinery of obfuscation was set in motion: history and revolutionary legitimacy were invoked, and debate was artificially reignited around events of the Algerian War of Independence, issues of memory, the French language and its place in Algeria's education system. The public became preoccupied with questions of identity, internal clan conflicts, Arab-Berber tensions, and the role of French colonialism and foreign enemies in fueling confrontation among the Muslim people of Algeria.