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Grieving Italy bears the torch of the Corona Olympiad!

Italy, the European touristic country, turned overnight into the torchbearer of the Corona pandemic, which became like the torch of the Olympics being transmitted from one country to another. Still, the Corona torch is the last thing a state might wish to bear. The story of Corona in Italy started at the end of February, specifically on the twenty-third of it, when it was announced that the number of people with corona had reached 79 people, with two deaths and the transmission of infection to the financial capital Milan. With the beginning of March, the numbers of infection with the Coronavirus began to rise

rapidly in Italy, developments that led the Italian authorities, on the eighth of it, to impose a quarantine on millions of people in northern Italy.

The confined areas included the entire Lombardy region, including Milan, the Venetian region, northern Emilia Romagna, and east Piedmont. Districts inhabited by more than 16 million people, spread over 14 provinces, and museums, theaters, cinemas, and other recreational areas around the country have been closed.

The shocking images came on the nineteenth of March, when Italian journalists and bloggers showed a picture of a military convoy standing opposite one of

the largest hospitals in Bergamo in the province of Lombardy in northern Italy, saying that trucks transported 60 coffins of the deceased with the virus Covid-19, one of the harshest scenes that Italy is going through these days.

Italy is still recording high mortality rates per day, as it recorded on the twenty-fifth of March, nearly 800 new deaths of the Coronavirus, an unprecedented number in one day, while humanity is holding its breath like other Italians, waiting for the moment when one of the world's laboratories announces A cure for the virus that claimed more than 15,000 lives in March.

Tehran's Prisoners Release Sham Coronavirus pardon excludes political prisoners!

The Corona epidemic continued to spread dramatically in Iranian cities in March, and the virus has infected many Iranian authority officials leading to their death.

The opposition blamed the authority, which insisted that the parliamentary elections should not be postponed, even though it was aware of the spread of the virus in Qom and other Iranian cities.

Although the Iranian opposition continued to communicate information about the dire reality of the prisons, the Iranian authorities refuse to release political prisoners and detainees for civil and human rights activities.

Realizing that it is unable to contain the virus, and attempting to cover up the threats to the lives of political prisoners and human rights activists, the Iranian authorities announced, on March 3, that they had temporarily released more than 54,000 prisoners.

Then the opposition issued another statement on the ninth of March, in which it said: «It has released about 70 thousand prisoners due to the outbreak of the Coronavirus in the country.» However, none of the political and human rights activists were released, as they only released the criminal prisoners!

Facts in Iran have demonstrated that denial and deception only benefit the virus in its expansion at the expense of humanity, which should have been recognized by the authorities in Tehran when keeping activists and political detainees in prisons.

It is evident that the political authorities in Tehran are afraid of political prisoners and therefore refuse to release them as with criminal prisoners. If that fear expresses something, it is their awareness of their illegitimacy, which is a sufficient reason to keep them behind bars.



How did the Assad family ransack Syrian wealth during half a century?

“When Syria was called Japan of the Middle East” a name that was given by Mahathir Muhammad, the leader of the Malaysian Renaissance when he visited Damascus in 1952 before the Assad family preyed on it. Mahathir announced his desire to make Malaysia a replica of Syria, as it was under the rule of a Republican form of government with a democratically elected president.

At the time, the president did not have secret accounts in Swiss banks. He was Shukri Al-Quwatli, who voluntarily relinquished power for the sake of Syrian and Egyptian unity and died in Beirut hospitals. His children were unable to pay hospital fees.

Where is Malaysia today, and where

is Damascus? How did the Syrian economy that exported wheat to Italy and planted cotton in the north transform? How did the economy collapse after the dollar equaled only three pounds? What happened to the textile factories in Damascus and Aleppo, after their products filled Arab markets?

What did the Assad family do to the Syrian economy? And where did the oil revenues and other wealth disappear? What happened to Japan of the Middle East?

The Syrian economy under Hafez al-Assad's rule:

When Hafez Al-Assad assumed power after the coup, he had no economic project to support Syria, and he pursued economic policies

that served his interests. This led to the erosion of the country's cash reserves until the treasury went bankrupt in the mid-1980s.

Al-Assad also implemented random policies that allowed the private sector to import without protection measures, which led to the depletion of foreign currencies. He tried through this economic policy at the beginning of his rule to get closer to the Sunni merchant class, in an attempt to cover up the changes he made in the army after replacing the Sunni officers with Alawite officers close to him.

The Syrian economy reached the peak of collapse after Hafez al-Assad announced his support for the Khomeinist revolution in Iran and his stand against Iraq and the Gulf states. Gulf financial aid stopped,

which protected the Syrian economy from collapse for ten years, as this aid is estimated at more than a billion and a half dollars annually. Iran has worked to replace Gulf aid with 100 thousand barrels of oil per day. Hafez al-Assad intentionally sold them and put the proceeds in the account of his son Basil al-Assad, who was being prepared to take power. The existence of \$13 billion in the name of Basil al-Assad was revealed in an Austrian bank. On the other hand, the general budget did not exceed one billion and a half.

Hafez al-Assad and his family sacked everything that was in their hands, leaving Rifaat al-Assad, Jamil al-Assad, and his relatives wreaking havoc on public funds, and all major economic projects were monopolized by Assad. Rifaat Al-Assad used the money granted by Gulf governments to build his military force.

The Assad regime used various methods to cover up the theft of the wealth of the Syrian people, such as raising the prices of construction in 1980 by between 100 percent and 400 percent for building materials to cover the thefts of Rifaat al-Assad of Dummar housing project and convert it to facilities for defense companies and members of the Alawite sect. Estimates indicate that the average price per ton of steel was 30 thousand Syrian pounds, and this led to a stalemate in the economic sector and an incredibly high real estate price.

Under the pretext of protecting foreign exchange, he prohibited the import of essential materials. He allowed Assad's relatives to smuggle from neighboring countries, which made the poor poorer and the Assad family richer.

People were silenced in these miserable living conditions by convincing them that Syria was facing challenges and crises, Israel, the Muslim Brotherhood, Anwar Sadat, and others.



The Assad family. Hafez al-Assad and his wife, Mrs Anisa Makhoul. On the back row, from left to right: Maher, Bashar, Basil, Majid, and Bushra al-Assad



Rami Makhlouf



Samer Al-Fawz

The Syrian economy under Bashar Al-Assad before the revolution:

Bashar al-Assad began his rule with a shift in economic policy from a closed economy to an open market economy, allowing foreign banks to open branches in addition to opening accounts in foreign currencies, and this shift coincided with an increase in the class gap in society.

Bashar Al-Assad continued his father's path in putting the country's money starting from oil and phosphates, looting antiquities under the control of his relatives, and facilitating their control of the economy through huge companies that monopolize the primary goods and services, including cellular communications and the currency exchange market. Rami Makhlouf emerged as a businessman, a partner of Ramak construction co and Sorouh Foundation, and a partner Founder of the Syrian telecommunications by 75 percent. Syria ranked 15th on the Arab index of corruption during a survey prepared by Transparency International, where corruption was estimated at 5 billion dollars before the outbreak of the Syrian revolution between 2008 and 2010 alone. Forms of corruption include accepting bribes to turn a blind eye to violating laws and manipulating tenders and auctions for the benefit

of Bashar al-Assad's robust regime. This mystery surrounds the wealth that Bashar Al-Assad possesses, even before the revolution, where some estimated it at one and a half-billion dollars. The secret of the sources of these frightening figures is revealed by unknown oil and gas wells that were not mentioned even in school books where only the «Rmelan» field and the «Al-Sukhna» field were mentioned. The information showed that the number of unknown oil and gas wells, some of which were revealed after the start of the Syrian revolution, was not included in the total economic output of Syria.

The Syrian economy after the beginning of the Syrian revolution:

After the start of the Syrian revolution, the head of the Syrian regime sought to use the Lebanese Hezbollah, with the aim of destroying the revolution at its beginnings. However, he did not succeed in that, and he requested the assistance of Russia and Iran and paid the bill with agreements for sale, purchase, and lease agreements.

The Assad family was not satisfied with pillaging Syrian goods but considered its assists, ports, and fields as if it were self-owned property to remain in power. These economic concessions that

were granted to Russia and Iran carried embellished titles such as investment and contracting, not the least of which was the leasing of Tartous Port to Russia for 49 years and the expulsion of workers from it, which caused an increase in the poverty rate of the Syrian people and the deterioration of conditions. The regime considered the US-European sanctions imposed on it and the «global war against Syria,» the leading cause of what happened. There is no doubt that the war expenses on the Syrian people were exorbitant. Still, the Assad family kept their assets in the banks, and even continued to steal the country and sought to find new alternatives to cover the expenses of the Shabiha and the weapons used to suppress the revolution, including businessmen's support for the Assad regime, such as Rami Makhlouf, Samer Al-Fawz, and Mohamed Al-Sawah, who was rewarded by the regime with the position of chief Syrian exporters in 2014, and the task of overseeing Syrian exhibitions.

Mutual interest was the most prominent title of the regime's relations with business people in light of the chaos and the overlook of laws. Informed sources indicate that the regime in the recent period raised the bill that it receives from them after Russia demanded that it pay an estimated amount of billions of dollars, which prompted some of them to refuse, such as Rami Makhlouf, who was placed under house arrest, to force him to pay. The regime acquired the Bustan Association of Rami Makhlouf and raided Ramak company, the foundation of Makhlouf's business and economic activities.

The regime smuggles Syrian antiquities:

The Assad family and the influential people in it stole the antiques. They carried out excavation campaigns through local and Iranian companies in the city of Palmyra in Homs countryside, in addition to excavation in the city of Daraa. These Iranian companies have transported the antiquities to Iran via the land road that they supervise,

starting from Deir Al-Zour, passing through Iraq, to Tehran.

Archaeologists have confirmed that the regime has placed counterfeit artifacts identical to the real objects after selling them to Iran, and Tehran is seeking to obtain the green light from the Assad family to put its hand on the «Sulayman hospice,» an essential archaeological landmark and turn it into a restaurant, cafe, and nightclub.

Exploiting passports and military service Exemption Fees:

The Syrian citizen was not spared from the exploitation of the regime even in the matter of passports, whether at home or abroad, and reports recorded violations suffered by the citizen during the request for the passport in addition to the high and illogical financial cost compared to other countries of the world.

The regime issued a decree in 2015 that allowed the issuance of a passport for opponents and loyalists outside and inside the country with \$ 800 fess for urgent passports and \$ 300 for passports within 21 days, and the Assad family looted these vast sums and used them in the war against opponents and financing the salaries of loyal militias.

The regime also found a flood of foreign exchange through the military service Exemption Fees, which amounts to about \$ 8,000. Reports indicate that the number of those required for compulsory and reserve military service outside the country exceeds two million. In early 2019, the regime stated that 50 people enter the country daily in coordination with embassies abroad to pay, which means that they receive \$ 400,000 a day.

It should be noted that 80 percent of the Syrian people live below the poverty line. At the same time, horrific figures are revealed from time to time about the accounts of Swiss and Russian banks belonging to Assad and his family at the expense of a people that has been exploited for half a century. Even those who die for the survival of the Assad family are rewarded with a goat, a wall clock, or an orange box.

Syria's children, from school benches to battlefields



Syrian refugees walking on Turkey Syria border

The war occurs and grinds everything that stands before it, so that the masters of these wars enjoy their gains, while the innocent pay their large bill.

The bill, the most significant and most expensive, remains the responsibility of the children of wars, who grew up in harsh conditions.

More than 415 million children live under the weight of wars, and this alarming figure is equivalent to one-sixth of children in 2018, according to the report, «The War Against Children,» published on February 13, 2020. According to the studies, the ten countries most threatening the physical and psychological lives of children are Afghanistan, Congo, Iraq, Yemen, Mali, Nigeria, Somalia, South Sudan, Central African Republic, and certainly Syria.

Impact of wars on children in Syria:

Save the Children reported that the war had had profound psychological effects on children, and increased

suicide rates, the most recent of which is the suicide of «Wael Al-Saud» due to bullying and racism in Turkey. And many cases of escape from home, deviation and depression as a result of changing their lives, and their lack of connection In the surrounding environment, this is what happens and happens in many cases of asylum.

Social media shows many pictures of homelessness as a result of the loss of one or both parents, in addition to the loss of family educational and emotional support, and indeed, the physical effects and disabilities that the war has left on Syrian children as a result of the bombing, shrapnel or landmines.

While studies of European countries present their reports on the negative impact of watching violent films, the children of Syria experience these scenes in a shocking reality and see their results, and are even exposed to psychological and physical damage directly.

Children and adolescents became more hostile and inclined to verbal

and physical violence. The conflicted parties in Syria have taken advantage of the psychological void that exists among children as a result of the loss of the family or the mental conditions in which they have fallen, and they recruited them and washed their brains instead of helping them, to turn them into small tools that serve their goals and agendas, without caring about their childhood.

The Syrian regime and the recruitment of children:

The regime, as has been the practice since the Ba'ath rule, exploited children, by taking them out of their classrooms to the street in supportive marches, transforming them into numbers in a totalitarian, oppressive and oppressive system, wiping out their small entities and incorporating them into the hateful regime's forms, and with the escalation of the revolution in 2014, It has become more than a party habit to become a systematic organization, as high school students

are subjected to special training camps, where they are trained to take up arms. Eyewitnesses from Homs mentioned the presence of a camp near the Homs Refinery, in addition to the sports facility in the Wadi Dahab neighborhood in which adolescents are trained, some of whom have joined the ranks of the Civil Defense Army, and are standing at checkpoints to protect the Alawite majority neighborhoods in the city.

The regime allowed the Revolutionary Guards to exploit and recruit children as is happening in Damascus and Deir Al-Zour, under the guise of registering them in the scouts and working to instill the ideology of the Revolutionary Guards in their minds and graduate them knowing all martial arts. When the scouts reach 16 years old, they become fighters in the regime's militias or the Iranian Guards and their militias, in an effort to clone Hezbollah's movement in Syria. And in Hama, the Syrian regime has worked to provide temptations

for teenagers from school students, intending to bring them to its side, especially in light of the many losses that the regime is experiencing on various fronts.

He granted each volunteer student a security card that carries features inside the city, exempt him from school permanence, and an increase of 15 degrees, in addition to his cumulative grades in the General Secondary Certificate. The sources state that the first responsible for the teenage recruitment process is Osama bin Amin Al-Asfar.

The Syrian human rights defender, Abd al-Fattah Qassem, indicates that the regime built the structure of the National Defense Forces to accept all those who volunteered, and intentionally took those under the age of 18, sending many of them to receive specialized training in «ideological» fighting in Iran, and then returned to join the arenas Fighting.

ISIS and child soldiers:

When we talk about the recruitment of underage children, without consent or even asking their parents, we must mention the terrorist organization ISIS, who were recruiting all children who can carry weapons, even with difficulty, to become mujahideen for the sake of the Islamic State.

They intentionally pulled the boys out of the arms of their families in every village they occupied and put them in closed camps to train them to kill and execute and to implement the thoughts of suicide jihadists in their minds. AS they did with the al-Quwaidar clan, naming them the caliph cubs, putting them in camps called cubs training and pushing them to participate in fights, sometimes detonating themselves. The number of children affiliated with ISIS was documented in 2015 with only 1,200 children.

Those involved in the recruitment operations forced the children to attend the offices and schools of the organization and subjected them to military and Islamic courses. Through the Islamic curriculum, the ideology and ideas of the organization are instilled. In the other, they are trained in clashes and carrying weapons and

incursions, in addition to teaching them to drive cars, and children are often forced to carry out field executions, whether for prisoners held by the organization or for their colleagues who were accused by the organization of treason and inaction. The organization used children in executions against what it calls apostates or infidels, and a number of them appeared in publications dedicated to children shooting and carrying out executions in unprecedented brutal media propaganda.

ISIS has worked to enter the camps for the displaced and refugees and exploit ignorance and poverty, or the presence of children without the



ISIS Child Soldier

company of their relatives, as they have become an easy target for ISIS. ISIS took advantage of the neglect of Western and Arab countries and the humanitarian actors of the displaced and presented itself as a savior, and started sowing hatred in their minds. It should be noted that the tools of temptations of the organization in Syria are arms and power, and, in the camps, they are food and material support.

After the collapse of the organization in Iraq and Syria, many countries are working to save these child victims, such as Russia, which has declared the return of 50 children of Russian nationality.

Kurdish People's Protection Units and Child Recruitment:

Human Rights Watch published a report on the recruitment of child exploitation to fight in the ranks of

the Kurdish People's Protection Units, and according to the report, in 2017 alone, there were 224 child recruitment cases, and girls were not excluded, noting that there were 72 girls under the age of 18.

In 2019, the United Nations signed with SDF forces a plan of action to abandon the recruitment of minors, and this signature sparked a wave of mockery, criticism, and skepticism about SDF's intentions to abandon children who were forcibly recruited. Among them is the Kurdish journalist, Sherzan Allo, whose 15-year-old cousin was kidnapped and forcibly recruited by the Syrian Democratic Forces.

As Sherzan Allo posted on social media «in my name and the name of the family, we ask you and the United Nations that believe your lies, to return our minor child and the rest of the children to their homes and schools, to prove to the people that you have stopped child recruitment, treachery, and betrayal.»

The units win over the children by creating gatherings called «communes,» the first of which was established in Afrin in 2017, and affiliation with the commune and learning about the principles of the party is the first step for children to bear arms, where they are taught with extreme ideas of another kind, such as «revenge is the path of freedom» and «we fight the world for the sake of our leader.»

The party also used special groups, which communicate with children via Facebook and other social media, as happened with the child «Oweesh Buzan» in the city of Kobani, where she was recruited to the Women's Protection Forces, at the age of 17 years, and was persuaded to join the forces through the messages on Facebook.

Syrian opposition and child soldiers Since the beginning of the Syrian armed revolution, Human Rights Watch has documented the practices of opposition factions by exploiting children under the age of 18 and placing them in combat or support roles for hostilities.

The first recruitment incidents were documented in 2012, when boys, about fourteen years old, were found to assist the Free Syrian Army in

some combat operations. They joined the ranks of the opposition for many reasons, some of whom joined their relatives or friends or lived in areas where there was fighting, and education was absent, so they engaged in battles, or suffered personally or a member of their family suffered from the arrest or brutality of the Syrian regime.

It is noticeable that the recruitment of children into the ranks of the opposition is less organized than the other rival elements, as there are no documented camps for children or particular schools to train them. At the same time, it is not possible to deny the recruitment and exploitation of children and their inclusion in the ranks of the opposition.

Children of Syria are victims of an entire world

There are no accurate statistics on the numbers of children recruited by the various factions in conflict, while their conscription is a war crime. All parties are condemned for this crime without exception, even if they appear more intensively in the ranks of one side than the others.

These children are victims of all the warring parties on our land, and behind them are their supporters from the countries that drowned them in this war, and inundated with them the most basic of their rights and dreams of safe living, learning and even playing.

They became the fuel of the war in Syria and the victim of poverty, lack of education, and extreme poverty in neighboring countries of asylum, such as Turkey, Lebanon, and Jordan. This suffering resulted in an almost endless war.

It remains to say that these children, the victim of the raging Syrian war, who have died, and for whom the war has left scars that will not heal and painful memories of the bombing of planes, cannons and barrel bombs, and the remains of family and comrades of childhood scattered here and there or buried under the rubble, are victims of all international organizations, Claiming to protect childhood without taking any serious action, organizations have limited themselves to denunciations and photographs on Internet pages.

Dreams of power over the Libyan bodies

The Muslim Brotherhood in Libya

The February 17 revolution in Libya was a significant turning point in the history of Libya after years of autocracy by Colonel Muammar Gaddafi, who came to power with a coup against the country's king, Muhammad al-Sanusi in 1969. The revolution started with the Libyan people and supported by an international coalition to overthrow the dictator Gaddafi.

The Libyan revolution began within the uprisings of the Arab Spring, which - as usual - the Muslim Brotherhood group was able to exploit optimally.

The Brotherhood group in Libya follows the international organization whose aim is to destabilize countries to gain power according to the ideas and approach of its founder, Hassan al-Banna, in Egypt. The group finds funding sources for the dream of winning control to Islamize the country as an intellectual project.

In Libya, the Brotherhood was able to exploit the religious bond because the majority of the Libyan people are Muslim and religious, and the group presented itself as a reformist Islamic movement to build a healthy society and accept nothing but the concept of «the solution is Islam.»

The group worked and crossed the terrain of political life in Libya between the Emiri support in the early fifties and the pursuit of Gaddafi in the beginning of the seventies after the banning of parties, and their transition to the secret work that they master effectively as in all the countries in which they try to extend their arms. The Brotherhood managed to control the authority in Libya indirectly through the transitional council president Mustafa Abdul Jalil, who was implementing their ideas and visions until the GNC was formed, which came as a substitute for the transitional council, where the Justice and Construction Party won second place with 34 complexes, which is the political front of the Muslim Brotherhood in Libya.



Libyan soldiers rest after a fight with government forces

The beginnings of the Muslim Brotherhood in Libya

At the end of the 1940s, three persons affiliated with the Egyptian Muslim Brotherhood, accused of attempting to assassinate Mahmoud Fahmy Al-Naqrashi, the Minister of the Interior of Egypt at that time, sought refuge in Prince Idris, Prince of Cyrenaica. The prince harbored them and refused to hand them over to the Egyptian government, which was chasing the Muslim Brotherhood in Egypt at the time.

These fugitives to Libya were a cleric named Izz al-Din Ibrahim accompanied by two of his friends, Mahmoud Sherbiny and Jalal Saada, Prince Idris was sympathetic to them, and through him the monarchy provided them with the atmosphere necessary to spread their political ideas and theses, refusing to hand them over to the Egyptian authorities. The three started the group's mission, where they undertook the Friday sermon in several mosques in important sites in Benghazi, and they were able to establish the Islamic Call Authority, facilitated by Omar Pasha Al-Kikhia who was the head of Prince Idris's office.

In the year 1954, the headmaster of the royal property was assassinated by one of the Brotherhood's men, so the king issued a decree banning the group and pursuing them. After

the 1969 coup executed by Gaddafi, some Brotherhood men received ministries until 1973, when they moved to secret work after Gaddafi banned the partisan practice and everyone working under any party.

Exploiting the February 17 revolution and seizing power

After the overthrow of the Qaddafi regime in 2011, the Brotherhood rushed to re-establish its presence in Libya. In March 2012, a member of the Muslim Brotherhood, Muhammad Sawan, formed the Justice and Construction Party, a political party that sought to establish the Libyan Islamic caliphate, which was said to be modeled after the Freedom and Justice Party that emerged from the Muslim Brotherhood in Egypt. Three months later, the Justice and Construction Party ranked second in the first Libyan parliamentary elections, having won 34 out of 200 seats in July 2012.

After the Justice and Construction Party entered Parliament, it formed strategic alliances with independent seat holders to increase their political influence over the national secular coalition in the country known as the Alliance of National Forces, and the Brotherhood quickly grew to become the most influential bloc in Parliament.

By May 2013, the Justice and

Construction Party managed to move forward with the application of the political isolation law that prevented officials under Qaddafi from participating in the Libyan political system for the next ten years.

And after the emergence of the political distinctions of the post-revolution forces represented in the National Congress and the beginning of the civil war, it became clear that the Brotherhood's military activity was represented by the Armor Brigade in addition to agreements with the fighting group. However, the latter had been weakened, and it can be said that the spirit of the February revolution receded in general.

This is what led Khaled al-Mashri, one of the group's leaders, to describe what happened in February as «the work of deluded children,» which means understanding widespread and regional changes and the decline in popular support for the armed uprising, and this is what the document recently issued by the group expressed.

In September 2014, the Dawn of Libya Alliance took control of the Libyan capital, Tripoli, and the General National Congress established its own governmental body, the National Salvation Government. Meanwhile, the previous Parliament in Tripoli moved to Tobruk and established the internationally recognized Libyan government in May 2014.

The Tobruk-based House of Representatives tasked Major-General Khalifa Haftar with combating the Dawn of Libya alliance in Tripoli. Haftar launched Operation «Dignity» in an attempt to crush the Dawn of Libya Alliance and other Islamist armed groups.

Libyan civil war and the role of the Brotherhood in its continuation

A political coalition formed from the losers in the 2014 elections under the name of the new General National Congress, and this coalition supports armed groups calling themselves the Dawn of Libya and this formation is one of the most important parties to the civil war in Libya, and the new General National Conference claims to be the legitimate continuation of the outgoing General National Congress elected in 2012. But it does not have

the majority of the members of the old conference, the majority of the GNC members belong to groups now participating in the internationally recognized Parliament.

The new General National Congress is dominated by the Muslim Brotherhood, under the name of the Justice and Construction Party, and the Bloc of Loyalty to the Blood of Martyrs which is made up of other smaller groups allied to the Muslim Brotherhood and directly supported by Qatar and Turkey, the main supporters of the Muslim Brotherhood. However, it began to lose control of the lands to the Libyan army led by General Khalifa Haftar, who is supported by the Libyan Parliament in Tobruk and who was tasked with eliminating the Dawn of Libya militias until the Libyan political Skhirat agreement was concluded.

It is an agreement that covered the

parties to the conflict in Libya and was signed under the auspices of the United Nations in the city of Skhirat in Morocco on December 17, 2015, under the supervision of the UN envoy Martin Kobler to end the war that has continued since 2014. It was put into effect on April 6, 2016.

This agreement was signed by 22 Libyan parliamentarians, headed by Saleh Muhammad Al Makhzoum, on the part of the new General National Congress, and Muhammad Ali Shuaib, on the part of the Libyan Parliament.

This stage is still ongoing, primarily the military actions and the Turkish and Qatari support for the Al-Wafaq government that currently controls Tripoli, the capital, where Ankara is transferring thousands of mercenaries from Syria to fight alongside the Al-Wafaq militias.

Therefore, it is difficult to come up with a clear vision of it. Still, it can

be said that this stage is characterized by severe political tensions, changing military and regional balances, with a change in the popular mood in favor of political Islam, in addition to the fact that local and Arab pressures may cause a change in equations on the ground.

The political side of the Muslim Brotherhood remains the source of trouble for the group in Libya as it is in most of the countries in which it is present.

The dialectic of reconciling the Brotherhood's political thought with the requirements of the authoritarian situation in Libya and its regional extension is almost the distinguishing mark in the existence of the group and its impact on the Libyan scene of tribal and sectarian nature, which does not coincide very much with these ideas, and this does not mean that there are no "urban" incubators for the group in All of Libya.

How does the Muslim Brotherhood affect German society Harmony?



Jassim Mohamad

It is most likely, that, the Muslim Brotherhood succeeded to make benefit from freedom within Europe to achieve their political and economic interests in Germany

The German security have become aware, especially since the rise of the Islamic State (ISIS), of the Brotherhood's effort to reposition itself as a non-threatening alternative to the jihadists like ISIS and Al-Qaeda—and German intelligence is also well-aware of the problems that the Brotherhood in reality poses to society according to The Focus, report.

Susanne Schröter the founder and director of the

Frankfurt Research Center on Global Islam warned that there was a "dangerous" connection between Turkish mosques in Germany and the Muslim Brotherhood. Germany's domestic intelligence agency BfV

2018 report for the North Rhine-Westphalia state said the Muslim Brotherhood was being closely monitored by Germany due to dangers the report said legal, non-violent Islamist groups posed to the country's democracy.

DITIB has over 900 mosques in Germany, and has been called on by German politicians to cut ties with Ankara according to the BfV report, over 10 per cent of these mosques are closely monitored by intelligence services.

According to the BfV reports, confirm that political Islamist viewpoint gaining such influence could endanger social peace and

harmony. The BfV disclose that the Muslim Brotherhood has an influence on the Central Council of Muslims in Germany (ZMD).

The "Qatar Papers" book and the secrets of the Qatar Charity Foundation's support of "Brotherhood" networks in Europe told "Christian Chisnu and George Malbruno" on January 21, 2020 that the goal of Qatar's support for extremist groups in Europe is to try to create a brotherhood community parallel to European societies.

It is well believed, that German intelligence is still facing a challenge, in obtaining documents and evidence, in order to put the group, MB on terrorist lists, despite its warnings that the group is more dangerous than Al Qaeda and ISIS. The challenge is how to find, or documented DITIB mosques finance sources,

inspire it is well known. It was financed by the Turkish state

The Muslim Brotherhood has worked in difference ways to create their parallel societies within Europe, to ensure financial and political loyalties within those parallel societies with the aim of influencing decision-making positions within Europe. Lately, the MB made advantage of refugee wave that reached Germany. Germany local security BfV began to reconsider its political stances towards the Muslim Brotherhood after the European countries were incubating the group.

The German local intelligence BfV is still facing a problem, that how to distinguish between "hard core" of the Brotherhoods and its organizations: commercial and political networks.

More, the MB in Germany,

are well understood laws and procedures, enables them to protect themselves from any judicial or security measures. The German Parliament, especially the political opposition, has always pressed the ruling coalition to reveal the MB's activities and their impact on society that will help security to put them under surveillance any may on black list.

It is expected that Germany in addition to some European countries are expected to take further steps on MB and other Islamic Jihadist groups, in wake of their new policies on Counterterrorism.

The most important steps that should be taken by the Germany parliaments "Bundestag" to disclose the Germany secret reports on MB, that will help much to know the danger of MB on German and European societies.

Between the reluctance of its authorities and the cruelty of Corona The Iranian people suffer twice

Iranian President Hassan Rouhani said on Monday that the US sanctions had hindered Iran's efforts to contain the Coronavirus, and he noted that the country is living in better conditions than developed countries regarding fighting the virus. He added in statements that America's offer to help Iran is a significant lie: «The American leaders are lying, if they really want to help Iran, then they only have to lift the sanctions, then we will be able to deal with the outbreak of the Coronavirus».

Rouhani added that his country has no intention of accepting Washington's offer to provide humanitarian assistance, and Washington should lift the sanctions on

Tehran instead of proposing aid to combat the Coronavirus. Rouhani added: «America is partly responsible for unemployment, difficulty in life and lack of investment in Iran, and responsible for the shortage of some medicines in Iran. America bears responsibility for its crimes in Iran and is the biggest culprit in the region. America is preventing us from the spring and offering us a glass of murky water. We do not want the cup of murky water that America is offering.»

However, the Iranian President's speech is closer to obstinacy, regardless of the party providing assistance, especially given the internal conditions in Iran, where the Iranian opposition affirms the broad spread of the virus in various regions of the country, which obliges the authorities to act responsibly and request assistance from the entire globe instead of rejecting it if it cares for its citizens.

The opposition exposes the government

The statements issued by the Iranian opposition confirm beyond a reasonable doubt that the virus spread among the Iranians. Also, the blame falls mainly on the authority after the elections were not postponed, despite its knowledge of the fact that the virus has spread.

Former Iranian Health Minister Hassan Qazi Zadeh Hashemi confirmed that he had alerted senior officials of the dangers of the Coronavirus outbreak since last December. Still, they had not



Adnan Al-Zurfi

responded, criticizing the Iranian authorities for their «mismanagement» of the deadly virus crisis in the country, which led to the outbreak of the pandemic.

Qazi Zadeh Hashemi posted on Instagram: «Since the beginning of December, indeed, since late November, I have been warning of the spread of the coronavirus and providing advice to senior officials in the state, including the esteemed president, and I sent my proposals to contain it.» Qazi Zadeh Hashemi stated that he decided last November not to announce the outbreak of the virus to public opinion, but rather to send his warnings in confidence, believing that they could be more effective, strongly denouncing the methods used in Iran to contain the virus by saying: «With these methods, we cannot get rid of The uninvited guest, and it will claim more victims.»

On Sunday, the opposition PMOI issued a statement revealing the death toll of Corona and its rise to more than 9,600 in 210 cities, reporting that in the town of Caspian, hospitals are filled with patients suffering from the Coronavirus. The organization said in a statement: «Ten former general managers of the Health Insurance Organization wrote to Rouhani unless immediate action is taken today, we may witness significant problems in mid-April in the wake of the assessment errors in January, in addition to the continuing public health threat. It will lead to a severe floundering of the executive system in the coming months».

A previous appeal reveals the hidden

If the Iranian opposition figures are correct, this means that Iran is more affected by the virus than Italy and even China, the original epicenter of the virus. At the same time, an earlier appeal to the Iranian authority on March 16, When the Iranian embassy in Seoul made it clear that Tehran «welcomes» international medical support to help combat the Coronavirus, with a shortage of medicine and other essentials, while stressing the need for a «globally coordinated» response to contain the new epidemic, but without forgetting, of course, to

accuse The United States of blocking Iranian efforts to contain the virus. That came in a statement issued by the embassy, which also stated: «Iranian embassies and consulates around the world have increased their interaction with host countries and voluntary societies to facilitate the delivery of the necessary medical supplies,» which reflects the difficult situation in Iran.

A cure or a hoax in ten days

Despite the poor conditions, it seems that the Iranians are hoping that what the head of the Iranian Food and Drug Organization, Muhammad Reza Shah Saz, said on March 21, is correct. He said that Iran had produced a drug to treat the Coronavirus, and it will be on the market within ten days.

He added that the drug's raw materials arrived yesterday in Iran, stressing that the production of the Iranian medicine had started, claiming that the drug was tested on several patients and underwent clinical testing and obtained the necessary licenses.

The promises to manufacture the miracle medicine will be tested by the end of March, after the ten days that the Iranian official requested. The beginning of next April will either be a new stain added to the record of Iranian authorities which has become unusually heavy if the promise was merely to buy time at the expense of the lives of the Iranians, or a victory that saves its face.

Laughter is one way to deal with the Corona crisis



Ian Black

“On the underground in London,” one British Twitter user reported wittily the other day. “We’re doing our best to keep a metre apart. Lot of nervous smiling. A lady has just sneezed, but, bless her, she put her entire head into her handbag to do so.”

Laughing at the impact of the spreading Corona virus crisis is one way of dealing with stress. Now that the World Health Organization has defined it as a global pandemic every country on earth has to rise to the challenge. Strikingly, Europe has been identified as the epicentre, with African countries now ironically closing their borders to their former colonial masters.

Britain is no exception. With the figures of those infected rising by the day, Boris Johnson, the prime minister, has been getting mixed reviews for his handling of this unprecedented emergency. Initially he was praised for relying on sensible-sounding government scientific and medical advisers. That was because in the course of the endless Brexit saga, Conservative ministers rubbished the view of economists and other professionals that leaving the European Union would do serious damage to the country’s economy and pledged, following Johnson’s catchy pre-election slogan, simply to “get Brexit done”.

Government scientists believe the UK is still in the early days of the epidemic. Their strategy is to broaden the peak of infection, delay its spread and build up what is known as “herd immunity.” British schools are to remain open for now because children do not appear to be transmitters. “Social distancing”



Empty supermarket shelves as a result of Covid-19, pandemic induced stockpiling

measures, they argue, are not a panacea.

Now, however, in an increasingly panicky atmosphere, doubts are multiplying about that expert advice. The UK approach to Corona has differed strikingly from that of other countries, especially its European neighbours. On March 13, however, the British government changed tack, announcing that mass meetings, including football matches, may have to be postponed, though schools would remain open for now.

The Labour opposition has demanded that Johnson to explain more clearly why policy differs from the far more stringent measures adopted elsewhere, including in Ireland. Individual institutions – universities, companies and sports clubs – have adopted more radical approaches. Many employers, families and individuals are taking precautions before the government has required them to do so. The Queen has cancelled upcoming public engagements and the release of the latest James Bond film has been postponed.

The recent UK budget was designed in part to throw money at the Corona problem, though it had little effect on the disastrous fall in stock markets. Fears are mounting that the National Health Service will not be able to cope with the burden of close to 8 million people who may need to be

hospitalized. British Airways, like many airlines around the world, has expressed alarm about the disastrous effect of travel bans and cancelled flights.

Many expressed astonishment that the US ban on entry for citizens of 26 European states – announced by President Donald Trump – did not include the UK. That fueled speculation that his motive was to safeguard his own business interests – a hotel and golf course in Scotland – though he later revoked the British exception.

Trump attracted fury in Europe and around the world for portraying the Covid-19 threat as one posed by “foreigners” rather than a global danger that required international cooperation, not unilateral action. Gordon Brown, the Labour prime minister at the time of the 2008 financial crash, argued convincingly that the crisis was raging in a “divided, leaderless world and we are all suffering from the tendency to go it alone.” The US president, he suggested, need to drop his “America first” policies, along with “China first,” “India first” and “Russia first.” “Since the high point of cooperation in 2009, nationalists have been in the ascendant – building walls, closing borders, clamping down on immigrants and imposing tariffs,” Brown wrote. “And what was first a protectionist nationalism has

morphed into an aggressive us-versus-them unilateralism”.

Brits, like others, find it hard not to obsessively follow the latest news about the escalating crisis – out of understandable concern for themselves and their loved ones. Still there are heart-warming distractions that underline our common humanity – for example images of self-isolating Italians singing opera from their balconies in Rome.

Amidst speculation about a permanent decrease in travel and increasingly local activities when the crisis is done – or a vaccine has been found – one Twitter user opined: “When this is over we will want nothing more than to rediscover the world.”

Another hot topic is the transparent self-interest of those in power – and not just Trump. Syria’s health minister denied that Corona existed in his country and claimed that the Syrian Arab Army had got rid “of a lot of germs.” In Israel Binyamin Netanyahu caused outrage by ordering the courts to suspend proceedings – including the impending case against him for corruption.

“I have decided to quarantine myself in the Kremlin until 2036,” tweeted an account called “Darth Putin.” You have to laugh. If not you will surely weep at the current state of the world.

Europe's Test of Resilience



James Denselow

The Coronavirus is being described as a 'challenge of a century', a once in several generations test of the world's resilience in response to a crisis. There is a stark contrast in how citizens of different countries have responded to date.

The initial response in China was typified by the incredibly level of central State power on display. The shutting down of cities with millions of people, the rapid construction of hospitals, all the events in January that seem like a lifetime ago were a reflection of the character of the Chinese state and its people. In more negative terms so was the secretary and lack of transparency that led to medics becoming whistleblowers and perhaps delayed the world's awareness as to what was happening. In Iran the response beggared belief. In recent months the tight US-led sanctions have triggered a series of blunders from Tehran, from shooting down a passenger plane to having a Deputy Health Minister give a press conference in February in which he

downplayed the seriousness of the virus, whilst appearing in obvious fever at the time.

The European response has cascaded following events in Italy. Governments have transitioned from issuing public health advice around washing hands to closing borders and ordering people to stay at home. The public's response, certainly in the UK, has been mixed. This is an interesting test of the resilience of a society that has not suffered any domestic conflict or crisis on the scale of the Coronavirus in decades. Negatives took the form of panicked shopping. Very quickly supplies of hand gel and toilet roll ran low perhaps exacerbated by media and social media stories highlighting the shortages. Modern communications meant that scenes of empty shelves have been shared prolifically as have the few incidents of people even fighting over these once basic items. Fighting a virus has its unique challenges but the philosophical side of the battle is almost between the way of life in the globalised developed world and the virus's attempt to undermine it. Airplanes are grounded, supply chains stopped, sporting events that have a global supporter base are postponed. Suddenly people are having to look

to their close vicinity to imagine potential physical quarantine for an unknown period of time.

More positive responses have circled around a realisation that this virus has the potential to decimate the elderly population and those with underlying health conditions. New networks have emerged across all technological platforms offering support an assistance to those who cannot afford to come face to face with the virus itself.

The UK's approach has been far less draconian than Italy and France at this stage, explained away as reflecting where we are in the trajectory of the pandemic. It means that whilst some people are angry with the state for not providing more clear direction, others have the mandate to find their own solutions for the communities around them.

Restaurants that have had their clientele advised not to attend their business have put out pleas for deliveries or for gift vouchers that can secure their long term future. The United Kingdom, from where I write, feels like a submarine preparing for the dive that will inevitable come into more harsher restrictions of movement and contact. We're now doing everything we can to ensure that we can protect what is valued for

when the worst has passed.

The ripple effect of a global economy that is entering a period of 'de-growth' but perhaps a longer chapter of 'de globalisation' is hard to predict. How many jobs will be lost? What sectors of the economy will die off? Is it even possible to imagine a return to a status quo that existed before Coronavirus or has too much changed too quickly.

In the shadow of the Coronavirus crisis and without much fanfare the date of the ninth anniversary of the Syrian conflict was marked in March. The counterpoint of some of the short term panic of Europeans who are completely alien to crisis, with the stoicism of so many Syrians that have endured so much is always striking.

Covid-19 is also an important reminder of the butterfly effect of interlinked events and the impossibility of putting your head in the sand hoping that they won't impact on you. Perhaps if Coronavirus forces those in safe, developed countries to reassess how lucky they are to have what they have, it could lead them to reassess their thinking towards those in countries like Syria who've lost so much. From resilience comes empathy and from empathy comes action.



Emergency Covid-19 checks in Milan's airport

A New Iranian Tactic in Iraq



Mohammed Khalil

It seems that the disappointments that hit Iran and its allies in Iraq in recent months have pushed Tehran towards adopting a new tactic to confront the United States on Iraqi soil.

On the political level, Iran and its allies failed to impose their candidate to be the Prime Minister of Iraq, as Muhammad Allawi was unable to form a cabinet and submitted his resignation.

Likewise, the new candidate Adnan Al-Zurfi does not win the acceptance of these political forces, as five parliamentary blocs close to Iran announced their rejection of the way in which Al-Zurfi was appointed Prime Minister, although this refusal alone does not give Al-Zurfi legitimacy from the point of

view of the Iraqi demonstrators, however it cannot be neglected that his appointment was a setback for the political forces close to Iran, even partially.

Another major disappointment for Iran and its allies was the extreme failure to implement the decision to expel American forces from Iraq. Although Iran put all its weight in the Iraqi parliament to take this decision, but no one was able to implement it, on the contrary, Washington faced that decision firmly, and announced that its forces will remain in Iraq.

With the same level of firmness, the United States has responded to all military attempts by pro-Iranian armed factions to strike at American forces. The American response has inflicted painful losses on the factions that attacked the American military bases, specifically the Iraqi Hezbollah group.

The operations carried out by these armed factions put the Iraqi state in an embarrassing position since these factions are part of the Popular

Mobilization Forces that are formally considered part of the Iraqi armed forces, which caused more political losses for Iran in Iraq.

Because of these developments, it seems that Tehran has decided to change its tactics regarding the US confrontation in Iraq. The basis of this new tactic is to form new and unknown armed groups to conduct military operations against US interests and bases in Iraq, the Usbat Al Thairin (Revolutionaries) is an example of this.

Regardless of whether these armed groups are really new, or they are the same groups with new names, or even splinter groups from the existing forces, what is important here is that they do not officially belong to the PMF, and therefore they have no responsibility towards the Iraqi state. This means that the Iraqi state will not be able to exert any pressure or authority on these new groups, which will reduce the political cost resulting from the operations carried out by these



Adnan Al-Zurfi

groups against the Americans. This new tactic reminds us of the period in which pro-Iranian armed groups arose in 2005 and which were considered new in that period. These groups were a direct reason for Iraq to enter a sectarian civil war. Consequently, this new Iranian tactic may open the door again to the potential for major civil conflicts in Iraq, and it will again enter Iraq in a cycle of instability and polarization.

Lulu Amin

Over the past few years, Saudi Arabia has envisioned and defined its future and wisely adapted itself to an evolving global climate and differing demands on the world stage. Since opening its borders to tourism last year, new developments have engulfed the kingdom in the realms of art, fashion, sport and business. You might agree that now is an exciting time in and for Saudi Arabia. An understanding and appreciation of these developments is necessary at a time when the kingdom is working on great change within.

The social reforms focused on women have certainly propelled this atmosphere of change. The World Bank's "Women, Business and Law" report recently

Saudi Arabia's next chapter

ranked Saudi Arabia as a top reformer in this regard. Reforms include the lifting of the ban on women driving in 2018, granting women access into football stadiums and plans to relax the male guardianship system.

The reforms have inspired confidence and encouraged women's access into employment and entrepreneurship.

Saudi Arabia's hosting of various international sports, fashion and art events whilst simultaneously its willingness to offer an insight into its own culture by inviting tourists to explore the country, demonstrates a desire to understand others and be understood by others. Desert X, for instance, an art exhibition

organised collaboratively with the Royal Commission of AlUla, is home to several fascinating art installations by both Middle Eastern and American artists.

One of the impressive designs located there is a large sculpture of an ankle bracelet similar to the kind worn by Bedouin women, sandwiched between rocks, and created by artist Sherin Guirguis. Saudi Arabia Opening up an interesting global dialogue, many of the artworks address some of the most fascinating aspects of Saudi culture. The voices of individual Saudis, expressed through art for instance, should be acknowledged because there is much to learn from them and their contributions to the world

stage are highly valuable. Saudi Arabia's most ambitious development project is the futuristic Neom city in the north-west, designed to help the kingdom to diversify its economy. With 40% of the world's population able to reach the site in under 4 hours, it is situated in an enviable location. A part of Vision 2030 and worth approximately \$500 billion, the project includes plans for sports and entertainment venues, as well as glow-in-the-dark beaches and a giant artificial moon.

The environmentally conscious project has been developed with a great focus on sustainability and at its core is the relationship between people and nature.

The project identifies some of its objectives as "habitat restoration" and "species recovery programs", taking into consideration its unique and diverse landscape which includes a desert region, a coastline and snow-capped mountains.

The project will also take advantage of the local climate to harness solar and wind energy and develop renewable energy projects. These reforms and the recent stories of progress and development should be applauded, rather than compared to Western ideas of modernity, as that dispels the appetite for change. Saudi Arabia is carving a unique path and making a remarkable transformation whilst retaining the natural beauty of its landscape and culture and it deserves all praise for this mammoth task.

Did the time come for the Turkish people to rise to overthrow Erdogan?



Dalia Ziada

The newspapers of the world are packed in the name of the infamous Turkish President, Recep Tayyip Erdogan, in the news followed by many question marks and exclamation points, and met with a lot of silence and negligence from the international community, about his illegal colonial moves towards the countries of the Middle East and North Africa.

No one in the East nor the West can deny that Erdogan and his party, which is affiliated with the Muslim Brotherhood classified as a terrorist organization in many countries, is the largest sponsor, with generous funding from Qatar, of terrorist organizations that wreak havoc in the Middle East and Europe.

It had become a regular and frequent matter in the corridors of international politics to hear about economic partnerships between the Erdogan regime and the ISIS terrorist organization, which ransack the wealth of the Levant and sells it to him in exchange for the money that the organization uses to kill innocents in Syria and Iraq, whom Erdogan himself did not spare when he used the Turkish army in cold blood in the ethnic cleansing operations in northern Syria, the end of last year.

However, the greatest oppression that Erdogan practices on a daily basis against the Turkish people have not received enough international attention, on the media or political level, except recently, in what is considered the energy of hope that the angry Turkish people must use to resume the political movement resisting that terrorist group that seized power. In Turkey, under the banner of democracy, which once Erdogan

came to power, destroyed.

He destroyed it by manipulating the texts of constitutions and laws, to give himself broad powers that enabled him to practice all forms of direct repression against the Turkish people, and to exploit Turkey's resources and wealth to achieve the aspirations of his group and his party, to the point that the Turkish economy fell to a miserable state of poverty and lack of resources, and the unemployment rate reached 13.7% at the end of 2019, with expectations for a higher percentage at the end of this year.

In January, the United Nations Human Rights Council discussed the human rights issue in Turkey, as part of the procedures for the universal periodic review that examines and evaluates the human rights situation in member states periodically every four and a half years.

During the session, Turkey was subjected to intense discussion by states and human rights organizations participating in the meeting, it even turned into a kind of interrogation or trial session, as an expression of the amount of international anger towards the deteriorating human rights situation inside Turkey and against Erdogan's brutal regime.

The, which lasted over three hours, ended with the announcement of 455 recommendations to improve the human rights situation in Turkey, a massive number that maybe no country has obtained before Turkey throughout the history of implementing this essential international mechanism.

The most prominent recommendations, which Turkey made a manifest disregard towards, were to condemn the repressive practices, arbitrary arrests, systematic torture and extra-judicial killing by the regime against citizens, especially media workers, opinion-holders, and influencers on social media that Erdogan had blocked a few years ago among many other

international news sites.

In March, the US State Department issued its annual report on the human rights situation in the world, devoted to Turkey for a long chapter, describing the tragic condition of human rights in it, which reached its peak after the coup attempt that Erdogan claimed he was exposed to a few years ago.

The US report focused on the ugliness of the Turkish regime in exploiting laws to justify the oppression of citizens and the violation of fundamental rights and freedoms, primarily what is known as the "terrorism law" which Erdogan issued in parallel with the declaration of the state of emergency after the alleged coup attempt, only to use it to pursue political opponents and opinion-holders who reject his foreign and domestic policies.

What a cruel scene that allowed the first sponsor of terrorist organizations in the world to accuse journalists and opinion-makers of practicing terrorism, and to imprison them in prisons and detention centers for years without trial, under the silence of the international community, sometimes interspersed with some manifestations of sympathy that do not result in any real and decisive action against Erdogan.

The violations committed by Erdogan and his regime were not limited to the issues of arrests, killings, arbitrary detention, and enforced disappearances, the pursuit of journalists and the blocking of websites to restrict the freedom of expression, as well as violating women's rights, but also extended to the practice of financial and administrative corruption.

Through a network of companies run by Erdogan's son, operating from within Turkey and in cities in Europe, to launder money for the activities of the Turkish regime aimed at financing and supporting terrorist organizations in the Middle

East, from ISIS to the Muslim Brotherhood.

However, despite the world's knowledge of these violations that Erdogan and his regime are no longer afraid of being held accountable for, and despite the approval of many prestigious international bodies, such as this report issued by the US State Department and only two months before the report of the United Nations Human Rights Council, the international community continues to refrain from taking a decisive stand against Erdogan and his sadistic regime. Fearful of their regional, economic, and security interests with Turkey.

Especially in light of the ongoing political, security, and economic imbalances that afflict most of the Middle East countries, which could play the role of Turkey's alternative partner to the major countries.

Perhaps this unfortunate situation will not change except with a new popular political movement from inside Turkey that calls for the downfall of Erdogan, similar to what happened in the years 2012-2014, and there is a high possibility that this popular movement if done in an organized and calculated manner, this time, will receive strong support from the Turkish army who is exhausted by Erdogan's unjustified wars. Likewise, the support of the international community, which is fed up with Erdogan's madness, his indifference to international norms and covenants, and his lack of respect for the sovereignty of states.

It remains for the political opposition in Turkey to take this golden opportunity now available to encourage the people to break the barrier of fear that Erdogan has built over the past few years, and then to participate positively and express its position through non-violent means of resistance that have proven their effectiveness and strong impact around the world.

Qatar is the Corona



Noura Almoteari

It was a satirical tweet, in which I said I think that the structure and the spread of the Coronavirus are purely Qatari. Doha must have paid billions to generate this scary virus in China, aiming to hit 2020 plans that pave the way to the 2030 Saudi vision and the 2020 Dubai expo. The end of the Ottoman caliphate, the realization of the Riyadh agreement, and the return of peace to the Middle East.” And I concluded with the hashtag Qatar is the Corona.

What happened after this tweet and is still happening in the globe, whether from international news agencies, such as the Associated Press, New York Times and BBC, which stated that “Al-Moteari’s tweet raised a debate about the corona virus’s association with conspiracy theory, and the effect of the discourse about it on the Gulf crisis and the Saudi-Qatari relations.”

Or from the Qatari Al-Jazeera media, and a group of more than 15,000 electronic flies from the Muslim Brotherhood, made me wonder, as everyone wondered, about the real causes of this massive Qatari revolution that followed the tweet ...!

Of course, I must mention that in the week before the tweet on March 1, 2020, I had written a satirical article on Muhammad Al-Musnad, the head of the Qatari intelligence and national security adviser, entitled “A Coup” on February 27, 2020. I said in it that Muhammad Al-Musnad rushed to the emir of Qatar, panting, saying: “Turkish intelligence told us that they have confirmed information that your visit on February 22 to Jordan, Tunisia, and Algeria may witness an internal military coup, and may also witness an external assassination

attempt.

What do you think about canceling the trip? He also said: “Hakan Fidan, the director of Turkish intelligence, has offered to provide protection and early internal control, and that Yossi Cohen, head of the Israeli Mossad, will provide external protection for the prince.” And that both of them visited Doha on February 1, and this is another fact!

I assumed that the satirical essay of political mythology had incurred the wrath of Al-Musnad, and indeed his outrage. I also assumed that the Qatari Brotherhood revolution, and the organized campaign that aimed its weapons at me, just as it pointed its weapons towards the Saudi crown prince in the Khashoggi case, had been launched on WhatsApp by a decision of Muhammad Al-Musnad himself, through the director-general of Al-Jazeera.

But I also stopped on another assumption apart from the personal matter, which is the fact that Qatar is involved, in one way or another, in spreading the Coronavirus, and brought it to Iran and then the Gulf, considering the famous proverb “if the shoe fits” and that this revolution is not an act of personal revenge for Muhammad Al-Musnad, but rather a mad demonic defense of hidden terrifying facts.

I returned to read all the conspiracy theories about the Coronavirus, some of which said that the development of the Coronavirus had taken place in American or Chinese laboratories, so it was developed to be transferred and spread from China to Europe, Iran, and the Persian Gulf.

The “opposite direction” program on Al Jazeera in the next week, where it went back to talking about conspiracy theory in the manufacture of Corona, and the presenter Faisal al-Qassim’s insistence to present a document confirming that the Coronavirus obtained a US patent in 2015 made me wonder again, and on the same approach: How long has Qatar known the invention of Corona? Is it possible that

Qatar purchased the invention No. “10130701” from the American Pirbright Institute, considering that Qataris themselves are not scientifically able to manufacture and develop such an invention, so they bought it, directly or through intermediaries, from its inventors Erica Bakerton, Sarah Sarah, Paul Britton?

Then I wondered: If this is correct, did Qatar purchase the invention before or after what was raised about its payment of bribes to secure the 2022 World Cup? And also after it was expelled from the Arab coalition in Yemen for treason?, and did it do so to inflict a severe blow to Saudi Arabia and the UAE or for other reasons?

Is it possible that members of the US military, who were accused by China of spreading the Coronavirus based on their visit to the Chinese city of Wuhan at the seventh World Military Sports Games in Wuhan, central China, came from Al Udeid Air Base in Qatar, or is this possibility also unlikely?

The attack on my questions and tweets came back in a more severe nature, so all Al-Jazeera media members joined with the Muslim Brotherhood with the remnants of the “defunct awakening” with my opponents of the failed Yemeni unit, to admit all: that Qatar is much too small to manufacture and spread the virus, so I said one word to them: The Coronavirus is very very small, like Qatar, and yet it wreaks havoc on Earth.

I am not a chemical or biological scientist, and I am not sure that the Covid-19 is the sarin gas, and whether it was manufactured or is a natural or abnormal

development of a coronavirus, but I am sure that the Qatar regime, which is very small, that conspired against

Great Egypt to bring it down and put it in the grip of a terrorist

of the Muslim Brotherhood Youssef Al-Qaradawi, the Qatari regime had previously plotted to assassinate King Abdullah bin Abdulaziz Al Saud, may God have mercy on him, and who planned to destroy Libya, Syria, Sudan, and Yemen, would not be unable to use the money stolen from the brotherly Qatari people, to do anything. And the regime will continue the conspiracy schemes, one way or another, to revenge or sow chaos that threatens humanity.

