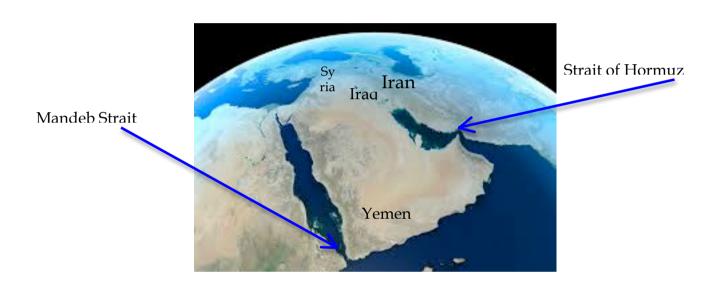
The Yemen Crisis Iranian Expansion in Middle East to Conquer Oil Fields and Water Straits in the Gulf & Red Sea



Ahmed Mukiriani March 2015

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Introduction:

This report is based on experience of more than 25 years in doing business in Yemen, through those years I have built up close relations with tribes, government and business communities.

I have written this report before Saudi led 'Decisive Storm' to try to save Yemen, the country and people I love and spent great deal of life among them.

My aim was to organize a conference for reconciliation and cooperation between the Yemeni parties in Europe, still not too late, if the will is there.

Ahmed Mukiriani March 2015

History of Yemen

1.1 Ancient Yemen – 10th Century B.C. to 6th Century A.D.

The oldest and most powerful state in ancient southern Arabia was Sabaa (home of Queen of Sheeba) with its capital Marib.

In the ancient times there were six states in Yemen, which existed simultaneously for some time, until merged, or disappeared. This situation lasted until the formation of a Federal State at the end of the fourth century A.D..

1. The State of Sabaa	10 th century B.C. to 3 rd century A.D. (Marib		
	Dam built in 7 th century B.C.).		
2. The State of Hadramut	10th century B.C. to 3rd century A.D.		
3. The State of Qatban	8 th century B.C. to 210 A.D.		
4. The State of Main	8 th century B.C. to 2 nd century A.D.		
5. The State of Awsan	7 th century B.C. to 410 A.D.		
6. The Federal ¹ State of Yemen	4 th Century B.C. to 525 A.D.		

1.2 Medieval Yemen 7th to 16th century:

During that period the Yemenis converted to Islam, Yemen enjoyed an era of prosperity and economic stability under the Salihid and Tahrine reigns. The Memeluke², Portugese³ and Ottomans⁴ invaded Shahr, Aden and other parts of Yemen.

1. The State of Al-Ziyadiya ⁵	818 to 1018
2. The State of Al-Yaafouria	847 to 997
3. The State of Falahia	881 to 916
4. The State of Al-Najahia	1021 to 1156
5. The State of Salihia	1047 to 1138
6. The State of Al Zuria in Aden	1080 to 1173
7. State of Al-Mahdia	1159 to 1173
8. State of Al-Ayyobia ⁶	1173 to 1228
9. State of Al Rusulia	1228 to 1454
10 State of Al Tahria	1454 to 1517

³ The Portuguese invaded Shahr (South of Yemen) in 1523 after occupied Soctra and the Curia Moria Islands.

¹ Federal State here does not mean same as Federal State in western style. It was more as unified states with central administration.

² The Mumeluke came from Egypt and occupied Yemen in 1517.

⁴ Ottomans have occupied first Aden in 1538 and then whole of Yemen except Sada in the North of Yemen, the popular resistance to the Ottomans liberated the country in 1635.

⁵ The Al-Ziyadiya are descending from Imam Zaid, Zaydis called after Zaid grand son of Imam Ali (cousin of Prophet Mohammed), they were moderate wing of Shiah, but now part of Zaydis (Houthis) following the régime of Iran and loyal to Ali Khamenei, the second and current Supreme Leader of Iran and a Shia Cleric.

⁶ The Ayyubia came from Egypt led by Kurd State Shafie-Sunni, occupied Yemen and introduced Al Shafia to Tuhama and South, during that period Yemen divided by two wings of Islam; the Zaydis in the North and Al Shafia in the South and Tuhama (west cost of Yemen).

1.3 Contemporary Yemen:

- That period began with creation of Al Motawakilya Yemenite Kingdom headed by Imam from Zaydi wing of Islam and must be a descendant from Imam Zaid, established on 30 October 1918 and fallen on 26 September 1962, it was the darkest period in Yemen, the Imam has isolated Yemen from outside world, the gate of Sana'a was closed from sun set to sun rise, none could enter or get out when the gate was closed.
- Yemeni military officers deposed Al Mutwakilya Kingdom on 26 September 1962, and created Yemen Arab Republic.
 The Royalist under leadership of Imam Badar declared war against the Republicans for the following eight years supported by Saudi Arabia.
- One year after proclamation of the Republic in North, on 14 October 1963, armed revolution against the British occupation began in Radfan mountains in the South supported by the Republic in the North, on 30 November 1967, the British departed South Yemen and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen was created in the South
- The leaders of the two Yemeni states have proclaimed that the unity of Yemen is their goal. On 30 November 1989, the President of the North, Ali Abdullah Saleh and the President of the South, Ali Salem Al Biedh, have signed unification agreement and two Yemeni states were united on 22 May 1990.
- The Civil War to re-divide Yemen again broke out on 3 May 1994, between the military forces loyal to North supported by tribes and military forces loyal to the South.
 On 2 June 1994, new government was formed in the South and declared the South Yemen State. The civil war ended with victory of the North in July 1994.
 The Gulf countries supported the South forces during the civil war, I have spent the last two weeks of the war in Sana'a, I flew back to Amsterdam at the night of the fall of Mukala to the Northern military and tribe forces.
- The Southern Yemenis looked to the Northern Yemen as occupied force after the 1994 civil war, I wrote 20 pages report about Yemen crisis after the civil war. I have an archive of the daily military operations of the civil war from the Reuters News Agency. I intend to write a book about my experience in Yemen when I have the time to do it.

2. Current Crisis in Yemen

If the political parties in Yemen, the Gulf States and the Free World do not take immediate action to provide a peaceful solution to the Yemen crisis then the current crisis can turn Yemen into a similar situation as in Somalia, Libya, Syria, at least similar to that in Iraq.

2.1 Present players in Yemen.

- 1. Unemployment and poverty.
- 2. Tribal forces.
- 3. General People's Congress Party and the former President Ali Abdullah Saleh.
- 4. Political parties in the South of Yemen.
- 5. Mareb and Shabwa provinces.
- 6. The President Abed Rabbo Mansour Hadi.
- 7. Yemeni Congregation for Reform Al-Islah Party.
- 8. Houthis (supported by Iran).

1. Unemployment in Yemen:

Unemployment is a chronic problem in Yemen and has grown through the recent events to reach more than 50% especially in the rural areas, where two-thirds of the population of Yemen live, unemployed, the unemployment and poverty are the most important factors affecting the instability in Yemen at the present time. Unemployment forced many Yemenis to join the Houthis for bread and Qat. We can win them over by providing them means for living from jobs or agriculture land to grow crops.

2. Tribal forces:

The tribes are the strong force in Yemen. Most of them fighters and armed with all kinds of light, medium weapons and some tribes even possess heavy weapon. Whichever gets the support of the tribes can rule Yemen. Tribes have played a big role in the civil war in 1994. Nearly all the tribes stood up behind the former president Ali Abdullah Saleh and the late Sheikh Abdullah bin Hussein Al-Ahmar, speaker of the parliament against vice president Ali Salem and his group.

3. General People's Congress led by Ali Abdullah Saleh.

Former President Ali Abdullah Saleh has great influence on the General People's Congress. He made many of the members of the Congress as key figures in politic and in commerce in Yemen. Many of them are loyal to him, and the Republican Guard Forces are loyal to him and his son, the Brigadier General Ahmed.

Ali Abdullah Saleh is allied now with the Houthis to protect himself from internal and external threats and sanctions. The participation of Ali Abdullah Saleh to find a peaceful solution to the current crisis is necessary.

4. Political Parties in the South Yemen:

The political parties in the south of Yemen are divided into two groups, one group is in favor of the secession of southern Yemen and a group is in favor of united Yemen but with full restoration of their rights as citizens with full equal rights.

The southern Yeminis can play a big role in the reconstruction of a modern state of Yemen, to build a state of institutions, successful commercially and economically. The southern Yemenis are known, particularly Yemenis from Hadramut, as traders for hundreds of years, the largest Saudi traders are from Hadramut origin, Bin Mahfouz family from Hadramut has established first private bank in Saudi Arabia, National Commercial Bank "NCB", and that the Al Nahyan family the Rulers of United Arab Emirates are originally from Marib Yemen.

5. Governorates of Marib and Shabwa.

Yemen is one of the poorest Arab countries and relies on international aid, especially from the Gulf State, Europe and money transfers of Yemeni workers in the Gulf.

The main internal source of the Yemeni income comes from oil and gas revenues from Marib and Shabwa. If sided with the legitimacy of the presidency Abed Rabbo Mansour Hadi then the Houthis will lose financial source vital to their survival. Their ally, Iran suffers from a stifling economic sanction and can not request funding Houthis from governments and organizations loyal⁷ to the Iranian regime because instability in the region and financing wars against opponents and ISIS.

6. Abed Rabbo Mansour Hadi

Abed Rabbo Mansour Hadi has lost a lot of popularity for not standing hard and seriously against the expansions of Houthis forces in Amran, Sana'a and appointed people loyal to Houthis in important and sensitive positions in the military, security and administration. He did not appoint Vice-President of the Republic, which is risking the presidential legitimacy in the event of not being able to exercise his duties as President for whatever reason. President Abed Rabbo Mansour Hadi can play a vital role to protect his legitimacy as head of state to protect Yemen from Iranian interference, and to preserve the unity of Yemen. He is in the middle of the important historical stage. He either proves himself as a leader or isolate himself in what he got and allow Iran to seize the Bab al-Mandab and divide Yemen.

7. Yemeni Congregation for Reform Al-Islah Party

The weakness of Al-Islah started as a result of the failure of the Muslim Brotherhood in Egypt after seizing power. All affiliations to the Muslim Brotherhood in the Arab states parties been weakened, lost mass of momentum

⁷ Iraq, Syria and Hezbollah in Lebanon.

and was classified as a group supportive of terrorism in some countries. The loss of the Al-Islah traditional leadership in Yemen. Such as Sheikh Abdullah bin Hussein Al-Ahmar and the defeat of the Party, especially after capturing Houthis of Amran (Capital City of Al-Aslah and Hashed tribes headed by Sheikhs of Al Ahmar) led to the loss of confidence in the Al-Aslah and its armed forces Hashed tribes.

The Al-Islah party still retains influence in Yemen because the Yemeni people, especially in the North. Their religious ties to Islam are close to religious parties than to the secular parties. So the Al-Islah Party has an important role in the new Yemen to stand against the extension of the thought of Houthis.

8. Houthis⁸ (Allied with Iran):

The collaborators with foreign forces (countries) are the losers in all historical periods, the Houthis are not advocates of welfare or freedom but agents to the Iranian regime who is looking to avenge the Arabs and Muslims because of the historic defeat of Persian Empire in Al Qadisa (South of Iraq) in 636 A.D., that victory was made by Yemenis, Arabian Peninsula People and Iraqis. The Houthis are a group of ignorant people prevailed with the support of the Iranian regime.

The Houthis are not representing all Zaydis. The former President Ali Abdullah Saleh is Zaydi in his belief has launched six military campaigns against the Houthis during his presidency, and many Yemeni tribes are Zaydis but not loyal to Al Houthi family.

⁸ Al Houthi family called after name of a village Houth north of Sana'a, like van Dijk families in the Netherlands.

My vision to solve the Yemen crisis:

- 1. A conference for reconciliation and cooperation between the Yemeni parties to be held in Europe, under the sponsorship of the European Union, because the United Nations did not succeed in resolving the conflicts in the region due to the control of the Security Council on the resolutions, Lakhdar Brahimi United Nations representative to Yemen in 1994 failed to force ceasefire between North and South, and he failed in Syria as well. Jamal Benomar will not succeed in imposing a UN solution on the parties in Yemen, and that the Palestinian Israeli conflict at a standstill for more than six decades.
- 2. To invite all political leaders in Yemen to attend the conference except Husthis unless renounce loyalty to the Iranian regime, the allegiance to a foreign powers for whatever reasons will not be faithful to their homeland.
- 3. The conference must address but not limited the follows:
 - The abolition of dividing of Yemen to the 6 autonomous regions but to apply of the Local Authority Law of February 2000 after revising it to enriching it to meet the terms of the equal rights and duties of the Yemeni in the North & in South.
 - To cancel all previous understandings, which were imposed by force on the administration and the political parties in Yemen.
 - To put the armed forces under a neutral leadership non-allied to a party or group by choosing qualified professional military leaders to lead the armed forces and to ban armed appearances outside the military command system is done by buying weapons from citizens and tribes.
 - Formation of an interim government of technocrats non-politicized and non-partisan for the implementation of the resolutions of the Conference and to supervise of the elections.
 - To call for a general elections for the Presidency, Local Provincial Councils and Federal General Assembly at same time under supervision of the United Nations, and the European Union by formation of an Independent Election Authority.
 - To prepare a new constitution or amend the current constitution under supervision of the United Nations and the European Union to focuses on human rights, the protection of privacy and freedom of expression as a Fundamental Rights in the Constitution besides the independence of the judiciary, the new or amended constitution must be approved in general referendum by Yemenis.
 - The countries sponsoring the conference (Europe, Gulf States & USA) has to adopt economic support to Yemen after parties' agreement on reconciliation and cooperation:
 - To implement feasibility study for direct investment by donor countries in agricultural projects, industries petrochemical and light industries, I mean not to fund the Yemeni government institutions but to implement projects by Donor countries directly to bypass the process of corruption and distribution regional biased projects.
 - To divide the aid into concentrated centers by donor countries, I mean each donor country or group of countries to develop one of the centers in full coordination with other donor countries to integrate projects in Yemen and to choose suitable project for each center based on the natural resources of the area.

- Yemen climate characterized by multiple seasons, in other words Yemen can produces vegetable in more than one season in a year without the need to greenhouses, this advantage can be exploited economically to export the surplus of agricultural products.
- The Mocha coffee is a brand of high-quality coffee of Yemen, which was exported from the Yemeni port of Mocha to Europe through the company VOC Dutch East India Company in the seventeenth century, the name Mocha became as a global brand indicating of a high quality of the coffee, the grow of Yemeni Coffee can be expanded and upgraded to increase coffee production and to create more jobs by processing the coffee locally.
- Yemen has 2500 KM coast on Red Sea and Indian Ocean. The fishery and fish industry if developing it in proper way then can generate more money for Yemen than Oil & Gas.
- The petrochemical industries can be developed locally instead of exporting oil and gas as raw materials at international instable prices,
- To produce electricity from the natural gas to export it to the Horn of Africa (Somalia, Eritrea, Djibouti and Ethiopia), such process will generate more fund than exporting the gas as (LNG), at the same time contributing in developing of the Horn of Africa, in this way we create bonds of cooperation and harmony between Yemen and the Horn of Africa and will serve the development of the social and economy for the peoples of the Horn of Africa.
- Allocation of \$ 10 billion to invest in Yemen immediately after the conference will change the balance of political forces on the ground, because the Iranian regime cannot provide same amount of fund or international support to keep the Houthis in the competition with other political parties financially and militarily, politically and internationally.
- To convert the Yemeni government loans to grant to the legitimate government that will emerge as a result of the Conference of the Yemeni reconciliation and cooperation.

The last words:

- The current Iranian regime is a cancer spreading rapidly in the region, there is bloodshed wherever Iranian regime dominating political system. It has to be removed to cure the area.
- Al Khomeini, the first supreme religious leader in Iran, created the belief "suicide for paradise" during Iran-Iraq war, before formation of Al Qaeda, he was giving the militias fighting Iraqi army keys⁹, suppose to be key of the gate of paradise.
- Iran hosted leaders of Al Qaeda after their defeat in Afghanistan.
- ISIS expansion in Syria & Iran was reaction to the inference of Iran in Syria & Iraq.
- The stellate countries orbiting the Iranian regime (Iraq, Syria) are suffering from wars, corruption and bad economy, the migration from these countries exceeded the registered numbers of the migrants and displaced people.

⁹ After capturing Iranian Militias in Iraq with Khomeini Keys, a joke related to Khomeini Keys was circulated widely: When the Iranian martyrs went to open the gate of the paradise, they could not open the door, they have asked the porter of the paradise that they can not open the door, he replied them that Saddam Husain has changed the lock.

Annexes

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آخر تحديث: الأحد 17 جمادي الأول 1436هـ - 8 مارس 2015م 18:16 - GMT خطائع KSA 21:16 - GMT الأحد 13:16

إيران: أصبحنا امبراطورية عاصمتنا بغداد

الأحد 17 جمادي الأول 1436هـ - 8 مارس 2015م



علي يونسي مستشار الرئيس الإيراني حسن روحاني

صالح حميد - العربية نت

قال علي يونسي، مستشار الرئيس الإيراني، حسن روحاني، إن "إيران اليوم أصبحت امبراطورية كما كانت عبر التاريخ وعاصمتها بغداد حاليا، وهي مركز حضارتنا وثقافتنا وهويتنا اليوم كما في الماضي"، وذلك في إشارة إلى إعادة الامبراطورية الفارسية الساسانية قبل الإسلام التي احتلت العراق وجعلت المدائن عاصمة لها.

ونقلت وكالة أنباء "ايسنا" للطلبة الإيرانيين عن يونسي تصريحاته خلال منتدى "الهوية الإيرانية" بطهران، الأحد، حيث قال إن "جغرافية إيران والعراق غير قابلة للتجزئة وتقافتنا غير قابلة للتفكيك، لذا إما أن نقاتل معا أو نتحد"، في إشارة إلى التواجد العسكري الإيراني المكثف في العراق خلال الآونة الأخيرة.

وهاجم يونسي الذي شغل منصب وزير الاستخبارات في حكومة الرئيس الإصلاحي، محمد خاتمي، كل معارضي النفوذ الإيراني في المنطقة، معتبرا أن "كل منطقة شرق الأوسط إيرانية"، قائلا "سندافع عن كل شعوب المنطقة، لأننا نعتبرهم جزءا من إيران، وسنقف بوجه التطرف الإسلامي والتكفير والإلحاد والعثمانيين الجدد والوهابيين والغرب والصهيونية"، على حد تعبيره.

وأكد مستشار الرئيس الإيراني استمرار دعم طهران للحكومة العراقية الموالية، وهاجم تركيا ضمنيا، قائلا "إن منافسينا التاريخيين من ورثة الروم الشرقية والعثمانيين مستاؤون من دعمنا للعراق"، في تلميح إلى استياء تركيا من التوسع الإيراني.

وأشار يونسي في كلمته إلى أن بلاده تنوي تأسيس "اتحاد إيراني" في المنطقة، قائلا "لا نقصد من الاتحاد أن نزيل الحدود، ولكن كل البلاد المجاورة للهضبة الإيرانية يجب أن تقترب من بعضها بعضا، لأن أمنهم ومصالحهم مرتبطة ببعضها بعضا".

وأضاف "لا أقصد أننا نريد أن نفتح العالم مرة أخرى، لكننا يجب أن نستعيد مكانتنا ووعينا التاريخي، أي أن نفكر عالميا، وأن نعمل إيرانيا وقوميا".

وتأتي تصريحات مستشار الرئيس الإيراني بعد يومين من تصريحات وزير الخارجية السعودي، الأمير سعود الفيصل، خلال مؤتمر صحافي مع نظيره الأميركي، جون كيري، والتي أكد خلالها أن "إيران تسيطر على العراق"، ضاربا مثلا بعملية تكريت التي تنفذها القوات العراقية بمعية الميليشيات الشيعية وقوات إيرانية يتقدمها قاسم سليماني.

ويقول مراقبون إن العراق بات محتلا اليوم من قبل إيران، ولا يقتصر تواجدها العسكري في تكريت فقط، حيث أشارت تقارير إلى أن القوات الإيرانية وصلت إلى محافظة ديالى العراقية شمال شرق بغداد تحت غطاء محاربة تنظيم "داعش".

وكان رئيس أركان الجيوش الأميركية، الجنرال مارتن ديمبسي، قد وصف التدخل العسكري الإيراني الأخير في العراق بأنه "الأكثر وضوحا في العراق منذ عام 2004".

كلمات دالّة

مستشار, روحاني, بغداد, طهران, العراق, داعش

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کسّرنا کل قوانین الباقة الخطبرة مستقة الدفع





















































الرئيسيه >> الوطن الأكبر

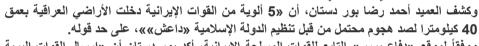
قوات بغداد والميليشيات الشيعية حرقت ودمرت قرى في آمرلي

إيران تعترف لأول مرة: نتوغل داخل العراق بعلم حكومة بغداد

الخميس 19 مارس 2015 12:38



عواصم - (وكالات): أقرت إيران بدخول قواتها الأراضى العراقية بعمق 40 كم، وذلك في أول اعتراف رسمى على لسان قائد القوة البرية الإيرانية العميد أحمد رضا بور دستان، فيما نقلت وكالة «رويترز» عن مسؤول أمريكي قوله إن بلاده قلقة من السلاح الإيراني في العراق وتحذر من التوتر الطائفي هناك، في الوقت الذي أعلنت فيه منظمة مراقبة حقوق الإنسان الأمريكية «هيومن رايتس وواتش» أن ميليشيات شيعية مدعومة من إيران عمدت إلى حرق منازل وتدمير قرى في بلدة أمرلي.



ووفقاً لموقع «دفاع برس» التابع للقوات المسلحة الإيرانية، أكد بور دستان أن «إرسال القوات البرية الإيرانية تم بالتنسيق مع الحكومة العراقية عندما حاول تنظيم داعش اجتياح حدود إيران الغربية في يوليو الماضي».

وبحسب قائد القوات البرية في الجيش الإيراني، فإن «القوات الإيرانية تحركت فور صدور تنظيم داعش بياناً أعلن فيه بأنه ينوي احتلال مدن قصر شيرين وسومار ونفت شهر» غرب إيران.

وكان بوردستان قال في وقت سابق إن المنطقة الواقعة على عمق 40 كيلومتراً داخل الأراضي العراقية، تعتبر خطأ أحمر بالنسبة للقوات المسلحة الإيرانية، مشيراً إلى انسحاب مسلحي داعش من الحدود بعد تحذيرات من الجانب الإيراني.

وكانت إيران قد أعلنت منتصف يناير الماضي أنها نشرت بطاريات مدفعية وقوات برية للتصدي لهجمات محتملة قد يشنها تنظيم داعش في العراق ضد الحدود الإيرانية. وتعد هذه المرة الأولى التي تعترف فيها إيران بالتوغل العسكري داخل الحدود العراقية بعدما كانت تؤكد دوماً على أن دعمها يقتصر على إرسال المستشارين والسلاح إلى الميليشيات الشيعية التابعة لها التي تساند القوات العراقية في المعارك الدائرة مع تنظیم داعش.

وتشكل قيادة إيران للمعارك في العراق وسيطرتها على الجماعات المسلحة الشيعية مصدر قلق كبير لدى الجانب الأمريكي فضلاً عن قلق غالبية السنة في العراق وبالمنطقة أيضاً، حسبما يؤكد مراقبون للشأن العراق<u>ى</u>

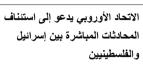
في غضون ذلك، قال مسؤول أمريكي إن الولايات المتحدة قلقة من كيفية استخدام الأسلحة الإيرانية الثقيلة في العراق بما في ذلك خلال الهجوم لاستعادة مدينة تكريت العراقية من مقاتلي «داعش» بمشاركة قوات الحشد الشعبي الشيعية.

ورفض مسؤولون أمريكيون التعليق على أسلحة إيرانية محددة بعد أن قالت صحيفة «نيويورك تايمز» الأمريكية أنها ربما تشمل صواريخ المدفعية فجر 5 وصواريخ فاتح 110.

ورغم ذلك قال المسؤول الأمريكي إن الاستخدام المحتمل لأسلحة إيرانية ثقيلة سيثير تساؤلات عن مخاطر وقوع خسائر في الأرواح بين المدنيين. وأشار المسؤول الأمريكي إلى جهود أمريكية مكثفة لضمان دقة الضربات.

وتتابع الولايات المتحدة بقلق شن القوات العراقية النظامية وقوات الحشد الشعبى الشيعية هجوماً لاستعادة تكريت.

اقرأ أبضاً

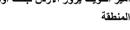


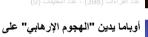
الدخول التسجيل





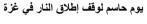
أمير الكويت يزور الأردن لبحث أوضاع



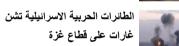




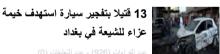


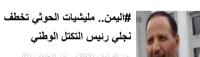




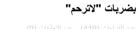








كوريا الشمالية تتوعد واشنطن وسيول





خبير: تنظيم الإخوان هو الراعي للجماعات الإرهابية



الديوان الملكي السعودي ينعى والدة

سمو الأمير سعد بن سعود بن سعد

بن عبدالرحمن

أحمد ابراهيم عبدالله على

إنا لله و إنا إليه راجعون

وأشارت المتحدثة باسم وزارة الخارجية الأمريكية جين ساكي إلى أن الولايات المتحدة على علم بأن إيران تقدم إمدادات مثل السلاح والذخيرة والطائرات لقوات في العراق.

من جانبها، اتهمت منظمة «هيومن رايتس ووتش» القوات العراقية ومسلحين موالين لها ب «تدمير» منازل المدنيين بعد فك حصار «داعش» عن بلدة آمرلي ذات الغالبية التركمانية الصيف الماضي، بحسب تقرير نشرته أمس.

وقالت المنظمة إن «الميليشيات والمقاتلين المتطوعين، وقوات الأمن العراقية شاركت في التدمير المتعمد للممتلكات المدنية بعد أن قامت هذه القوات، في أعقاب الضربات الجوية الأمريكية والعراقية، بإجبار مقاتلي الدولة الإسلامية (...) على التراجع من بلدة آمرلي والمناطق المحيطة بها» في أغسطس الماضي. وأضافت المنظمة أن مكتب رئيس الوزراء العراقي حيدر العبادي، وتعليقاً على كتاب أرسلته إليه حول هذه الاتهامات التي تقول إنها موثقة بشهادات سكان وصور من الأقمار الاصطناعية، أكد حصول «بعض الأخطاء الفردية التي لا تمت بصلة إلى سلوك الحكومة العراقية».





مواعيد الصلاة	خدمات	تواصل		عدد اليوم	الأخبار
الفجر 3:57 الظهر 11:39 العصر 3:10 المغرب 6:00 العشاء 7:30	اتصل بنا التوزيع أرقام تهمك مواقع تهمك واتس اب أسئلة متكررة	منیرك ضع خیرك مجلسنا سولف مع	الاقتصاد الرياضة مجتمع الأحمال ملفى الأياويد عاصفة الحزم	الأولى أخبار الوطن البرلمان الوطن الأكبر مع الناس الأخيرة	محليات الوطن الأكبر الوطن الاقتصادي الوطن الرياضي منوعات حوادث وقضايا تكنولوجيا صحة الوفيات



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