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THE GREAT ARABIAN THINKER
ALI MOHAMED ELSHORAF ELHAMADI
WRITES :

THIS IS THE HISTORICAL ROLE OF SHEIKH ZAYED IN OCTOBER'S VICTORY



Who Are We?

Al-Arab International Magazine is one of the publications issued by the Department of Languages and Translation at the Al-Arab Center for Research and Studies. It is published in several languages, including English, French, Swahili, and Spanish. The magazine includes essays, thoughts, and visions of Mr. Ali Mohamed Elshorafa ElHamadi, along with reports and various news analyses of international and regional affairs. It is published monthly.

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**THE GREAT ARABIAN THINKER
ALI MOHAMED ELSHORAFI ELHAMADI**

THIS IS THE HISTORICAL ROLE OF
SHEIKH ZAYED IN OCTOBER'S VICTORY

14TH CONFERENCE OF LEADERS OF THE
RELIGIONS IN ASTANA: A MESSAGE OF
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KAZAKHSTAN... A BRIDGE CONNECTING
NATIONS AND EMBRACING DIFFERENT
CULTURES

AL-ARABS CENTER FOR RESEARCH
DISCUSSED THE IDEAS OF ELSHORAFI
ELHAMADI DURING AN EVENT ENTITLED
“NATIONS ARE BUILT BY AWARENESS”,
HELD AT THE PUBLIC MISR LIBRARY,
WITH THE PARTICIPATION OF OFFICIALS
FROM THE UNIVERSAL PEACE MESSAGE
FOUNDATION, RA' CENTER FOR STUDIES,
AND THE LEADERS FOUNDATION



THE GREAT ARABIAN THINKER ALI MOHAMED ELSHORAF ELHAMADI WRITES :

THIS IS THE HISTORICAL ROLE OF SHEIKH ZAYED IN OCTOBER'S VICTORY

Translated by: Heba Mohamed Masoud

SUMMARY :

WITH THE 52ND COMMEMORATION OF THE SIXTH OF OCTOBER, WHERE EGYPT ACHIEVED AN UNPRECEDENTED MIRACULOUS VICTORY OVER ISRAEL, THE GREAT ARABIAN THINKER ALI MOHAMED ELSHORAF ELHMADAI, THE FORMER DIRECTOR OF SHEIKH ZAYED'S DIWAN, PRESENTS HIS HISTORICAL TESTIMONY .ABOUT THE ROLE OF SHEIKH ZAYED IN SUPPORTING EGYPT DURING THE WAR :HE SAYS

SHEIKH ZAYED IBN SULTAN AL NAHYAN, MAY ALLAH REST HIS SOUL, HAD A" HISTORICAL ROLE IN SUPPORTING EGYPT WHEN HE CUT OFF OIL TO AMERICA .AND THE WESTERN COUNTRIES

HE SAID HIS LONG-LASTING HISTORICAL QUOTE: 'THE ARAB OIL IS NOT MORE "'PRECIOUS THAN THE ARAB BLOOD

Details in the following context:

Cutting off Oil:

Elshorafa Elhmadai, the Director of Sheikh Zayed's Diwan, says:

"During the 10th of Ramadan War, Sheikh Zayed, may Allah rest his soul, was the first Arab country President to initiate the decision of cutting oil to

America and the West. I witnessed this historical event when I was asked to connect him to the Emirati Minister of Petroleum at that time, Mr. Mane' El Otiba. That happened during the meeting of the members of OAPEC, the Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries. Before the conference ended, and after I connected him



to the minister, I heard him give instructions to announce in a press conference in Kuwait his decision to cut off petroleum."

He said his famous quote:

"The Arab petroleum is not more precious than the Arab blood."

**A Testimony to History:
Elshorafa added:**

"After Sheikh Zayed's decision, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia took the same position two days later.

This is my testimony to history, so that everyone receives their due credit and is not lost in the crowd of hypocrisy. Also, Egyptians should know the honorable stance of Sheikh Zayed and his solidarity with his Egyptian brothers. This confirms his Arabism and his financial support for the Armed Forces during the October War, as testified by the late President Hosni Mubarak. That happened when I met him as a representative of the late Sheikh Zayed to offer condolences on the death of President Anwar Al-Sadat, where he deeply thanked Sheikh Zayed for his financial support. That support benefited the Air Forces in securing spare parts for jet fighters, in addition to Sheikh Zayed's stance to cut petroleum. This opened a wide front with Americans and Arabs to exert pressure on Israel to withdraw from Sinai. He triumphed for Egypt and was a real participant in the war of Arab dignity."

The Live Conscience of the Nation:

Elshorafa Elhmadai continued:

"I am writing these events neutrally and faithfully for a man representing the live conscience of the

nation. He always sought to heal the wounds of the Arab nation. He took initiatives among brothers to unite them. He believed that Egypt is the main milestone for the future of the Arab nation. It is the only base for its national security.

It is noteworthy to mention that before Israel's invasion of Lebanon, the late Sheikh Zayed directed to meet King Khaled to restore relations with Egypt. It was necessary to confront the Israeli attack, which Israel carried out. That happened after Sheikh Zayed informed Yasser Arafat that Israel intended to invade. Sheikh Zayed tackled the topic of restoring Arab relations with Egypt for the sake of national security. It is also the only power able to combat all kinds of invasion against the Arab world."

Egypt's Return to the Arabs:

In that regard, Elshorafa pointed out that Sheikh Zayed was the only Arab leader who broke the shackles that hindered Egypt's return to the Arab world. He announced, after the conclusion of the Arab Summit in Amman, Jordan, the restoration of diplomatic relations with the Arab Republic of Egypt. His Excellency Rashed Abdallah was sent as the UAE Minister of Foreign Affairs carrying a message to the late President Hosni Mubarak.

National Positions:

He concluded his speech:

"This is Zayed, may Allah rest his soul, who realized through his awareness and vision the central role of Egypt in the Arab world. His national and neutral positions will remain. He always called for and fought to achieve Arab cooperation and unity."



By:

Mohamed Talat

The Head of the European Studies Unit
at Al Arab Center

Translated by;

Heba Mohamed Masoud

THE 8TH CONFERENCE OF LEADERS OF RELIGIONS IN ASTANA: A MESSAGE OF PEACE FOR THE WORLD KAZAKHSTAN... A BRIDGE CONNECTING NATIONS AND EMBRACING DIFFERENT CULTURES

The capital of Kazakhstan, Astana, hosted the 8th Conference of Leaders of World and Traditional Religions with the participation of religious and political leaders from different parts of the world. The discussions focused on issues of peace, coexistence, and combating extremism.

The concluding statement emphasized the participants' commitment to promoting a culture of dialogue and halting violence against innocent people. The events reflected Kazakhstan's role as a communication bridge between East and West. Astana has also established itself as a cultural and touristic destination that blends modernity with heritage.

The conference has become a prominent international platform for dialogue among cultures and religions, strengthening the

values of tolerance and peaceful coexistence. Gathering political leaders, religious figures, and intellectuals from across the globe, it convened at a crucial moment amid escalating international conflicts, when the need for a universal discourse based on peace and respect for diversity has grown.

The Presence of International Leaders

The President of Kazakhstan, Kassym-Jomart Tokayev, inaugurated the conference with a speech highlighting his country's pioneering role as a bridge between East and West and as a center for cultural and religious dialogue. He stressed that the world today needs the language of peace and the rejection of extremism more than ever before, affirming that Kazakhstan will continue to support this international platform.

Wide Participation from Different Religions

Representatives from Al-Azhar, including Dr.

Osama Al-Azhari, and Dr. Nazir Aiad, the Grand Mufti of Egypt, joined the conference, alongside the Minister of Endowments. Participants also included representatives of the Vatican, rabbis of the Jewish faith, leaders of the Orthodox and Catholic Churches, as well as leaders of other religions such as Buddhism and Hinduism.

This diversity reflected the international nature of the conference and emphasized that it is not exclusive to any single religion or culture.

Discussions and Working Sessions

The sessions addressed several key themes. Among the most prominent were:

The role of religions in supporting social justice, mechanisms to combat extremism and terrorism. protection of human rights, addressing climate change and protecting the environment and the role of youth in spreading a culture of peace through digital media, given the growing influence of new communication platforms.

The Concluding Statement: A Call for Peace and Coexistence

At the end of the conference, participants issued a statement reaffirming their commitment to fostering dialogue among followers of different religions and civilizations. They also denounced all forms of violence and discrimination, calling for an end to attacks on innocent people in conflict zones. The statement urged efforts to build a more just and secure world that guarantees human dignity without discrimination.

International Reactions

The conference was widely welcomed by the international community. Both the United Nations and the European Union praised the initiative for its contribution to global stability. Experts noted that the event has become one of the most significant platforms for interfaith dialogue, standing alongside similar initiatives in the Middle East and Europe.

The Egyptian Dimension in the Conference

The participation of Al-Azhar and the Ministry of Endowments was particularly remarkable. The Egyptian delegation emphasized that Islam is a religion of peace and tolerance, calling for extremist ideologies to be confronted with knowledge and enlightened discourse. Their contribution was widely praised, with many participants recognizing Egypt as a true religious

and cultural beacon in the Islamic world.

Astana: A City Blending Modernity and Tradition

It is impossible to speak about the conference without mentioning Kazakhstan's capital, Astana, which hosted the event with excellent organization. Astana is considered one of the fastest-growing capitals in Central Asia and is renowned for its unique architecture, bridges, and landmarks that reflect a spirit of openness and development.

The Most Prominent Landmarks in Astana

Astana is home to several distinctive landmarks that make it a rising destination on the international tourism map, including:

Bayterek Tower: The city's symbol, representing the Tree of Life., The Palace of Peace and Reconciliation: A pyramid-shaped building that hosts interfaith dialogue events.

The Blue Mosque: The largest mosque in Central Asia. **The Hazrat Sultan Mosque.** **Khan Shatyr Entertainment Center:** The world's largest transparent tent, housing shopping and entertainment facilities.

The Independence Monument: A landmark symbolizing Kazakhstan's modern history.

Cultural and Humanitarian Tourism

What distinguishes Astana is not only its modern urban planning but also its ability to combine traditional Kazakh identity with an international spirit. Alongside its high towers and wide streets, its people preserve their cultural heritage through music, art, and traditional cuisine, offering visitors a chance to explore the depth of Kazakh culture.

Conclusion

The 8th Conference of Leaders of World and Traditional Religions reaffirmed that dialogue is the best means of addressing common global challenges. From the heart of Astana, a strong message was sent to the world: coexistence is not merely a slogan, but a humanitarian choice to build a safer and more just future.

Once again, Kazakhstan has proven its ability to serve as a bridge that connects nations and embraces diverse cultures from around the globe.



By:

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AL-ARABS CENTER FOR RESEARCH DISCUSSED THE IDEAS OF ELSHORAFI ELHAMADI DURING AN EVENT ENTITLED “NATIONS ARE BUILT BY AWARENESS”, HELD AT THE PUBLIC MISR LIBRARY, WITH THE PARTICIPATION OF OFFICIALS FROM THE UNIVERSAL PEACE MESSAGE FOUNDATION, RA’ CENTER FOR STUDIES, AND THE LEADERS FOUNDATION.

Al-Arabs Center for Research discussed the ideas of Elshorafa Elhamadi during an event entitled “Nations Are Built by Awareness”, held at the Public Misr Library, with the participation of officials from the Universal Peace Message Foundation, Ra’ Center for Studies, and the Leaders Foundation.

Al-Arabs Center for Research and Studies organized an extended intellectual symposium, presided over by researcher Mohamed Fathi Elsherif, under the title “Awareness and Nation Building”, in the presence of a large number of Arab and Egyptian intellectuals, creative figures, and media professionals. The event took place at the headquarters of the Public Misr Library and was held under the auspices of the Egyptian Ministry of Culture.



Mohamed Fathi Elsherif stated that the awareness project is based on the deep intellectual vision of Elshorafa Elhamadi.

At the beginning of the symposium, Elsherif, head of Al-Arabs Center, explained that the event is one of the preliminary activities of the project "Nations Are Built by Awareness", which is considered one of the center's most prominent initiatives in the fields of thought, culture, and enlightenment. It draws upon the deep intellectual perspective of the renowned Arab thinker Ali Mohamed Elshorafa Elhamadi, a leading figure advocating the renewal of Islamic and intellectual discourse in the Arab world.

He added that Elshorafa Elhamadi believes that societal awareness is the cornerstone for building strong and stable nations. This begins with reading the intentions of the Qur'anic texts, away from extremist interpretations, to promote the values of citizenship, peace, and tolerance, which serve as key entry points to development and stability.

Elsherif clarified that the project "Nations Are Built by Awareness" is not merely an intellectual event, but rather a comprehensive national vision and a long-term strategic plan aimed at establishing a new generation in the Arab world capable of distinguishing between facts and misinformation, and between rational thinking and fanaticism.

He continued that Al-Arabs Center works in parallel with national institutions in a unified path to build national awareness that protects society from misconceptions. He indicated that the symposium would result in practical recommendations directed to the relevant authorities to outline strategic paths that support the goals of the project. He added that the real challenge in this historical phase lies in raising awareness, considering it the cornerstone of nation-building and the main defense against hatred and extremism.



Magdy Tantawy: El-Sisi Restored Egypt's Arab and Regional Leadership – Elshorafa Advocates Mercy and Peace

Writer Magdy Tantawy, General Manager of the Universal Peace Message Foundation, spoke about the foundation's role in promoting the culture of love, peace, and coexistence. He affirmed that coexistence among people of different religions and cultures is not merely

a moral slogan, but the essence of Islam's message for over fourteen centuries. He noted that Qur'anic texts and Prophetic Sunnah have established the principles of mercy, justice, and the preservation of human rights regardless of doctrine,

stressing that diversity among people is a divine law, and a source of societal richness, not a cause for conflict or exclusion.

Tantawy added: "We need to restore the original values in Islamic discourse and societal awareness to present the true image of Islam as a religion of tolerance and peace. Coexistence is not a secondary option, but a fundamental path to building stable nations and

prosperous societies. It is a bridge through which we can overcome sedition and division to reach the human brotherhood that Islam calls for."

At the end of his speech, Tantawy thanked Elshorafa Elhamadi and all peace advocates worldwide. He also praised President El-Sisi, who he said has wisely led Egypt through difficult circumstances and succeeded in restoring its Arab, regional, and international role.



Dr. Hashem Bakry: Islam’s Essence Is a Message of Awareness and Construction - Citizenship Does Not Contradict Belonging

Dr. Hashem Bakry Amin, Director of the Ihnasia Education Department at Al-Azhar, stated that Islam’s essence is a message of awareness and nation-building, grounded in the promotion of coexistence and respect for others, far from any form of fanaticism. He emphasized that both religious texts and historical practices confirm that Islam was founded to establish a society based on justice and equality, and that awareness of these values is a key safeguard against extremism and efforts to divide the nation.

Bakry added that true citizenship does not contradict

religious belonging, but rather complements it. All citizens should live under the umbrella of law and justice, equal in rights and duties. He noted that religious institutions, particularly Al-Azhar, have a significant responsibility in spreading moderate discourse and embedding the values of awareness, which foster a culture of coexistence and citizenship—the main pillars of societal stability and prosperity.

Dr. Abo Elfadl Esnawi: Think Tanks Are the Only Institutions Capable of Formulating Balanced Scientific Visions



Dr. Abo Elfadl Esnawi, journalist, academic director of Ra’ Center, and managing editor of International Politics Magazine at Al-Ahram, addressed

He believes that think tanks play a pivotal role in promoting awareness among youth, not only through

theoretical studies but also by offering practical strategies aimed at fostering a deep understanding of

the challenges facing governments and societies.

El-Esnawi emphasized that the importance of these centers lies in their ability to develop clear work programs and implementation mechanisms. They rely on training courses, educational symposiums, and interactive

activities that allow young people to participate directly in knowledge production. Thus, think tanks become platforms for creating sustainable awareness and equipping new generations with intellectual tools to counter extremism and misinformation, preparing them



Dr. Venus Fouad: State Institutions Play a Crucial Role in Raising Awareness

Dr. Venus Fouad, Undersecretary of the Ministry of Culture, emphasized that state institutions play a vital role in raising awareness on national issues through educational and cultural programs that combine education, knowledge, and real-life experience. With their organizational capacities and infrastructure, these institutions can reach the widest segments of youth and provide them with the knowledge needed to understand current political, economic, and security challenges, thereby strengthening their sense of national belonging.

During the symposium, she added that activating this role requires the use of innovative tools in cultural and media discourse, and the organization of artistic, literary, and dialogue-based events that offer youth a platform to express their visions. She stressed that building solid national awareness cannot be achieved without a real partnership between the state and society, in which youth play an active role in protecting national achievements and contributing to a future that meets their aspirations.



Prof. Mohamed Yahia Ghieda: Sports Awareness Is Not Limited to Physical Training - It Is an Ethical System

First Deputy of Al-Arabs Center and professor at Mansoura University, asserted that sports represent one of the most important forms of soft power among nations. He described sports as a universal language that transcends political and cultural barriers and

promotes the values of cooperation and coexistence.

He pointed out that sports awareness is not limited to physical and skill-based preparation, but also involves instilling an ethical system that prioritizes fair competition above all. This is evident in the Olympic

Games, which have always served as a platform for reinforcing the meanings of sportsmanship and mutual respect.

In a related context, Gheida adds that Egyptian sports have presented honorable examples of sportsmanship and ethics, as international forums have witnessed commendable actions by Egypt's athletes. One Egyptian judo player, for example, withdrew from continuing a match after his opponent was injured, prioritizing his competitor's safety over securing an

easy win. Another example is the Egyptian champion Feryal Ashraf, who displayed great humility when she dedicated her Tokyo 2020 Olympic gold medal in karate to the spirit of her late coach, describing it as an achievement for all Egyptians. These situations demonstrate that sports awareness is a cornerstone in making sports a tool for human connection and a form of soft power for Egypt on the international stage.



Emad El-Yamany: Egyptian National Security Relies on Strategic Location and Regional Influence

Admiral Emad El-Yamany, Secretary General of Al-Arabs Center, stated that Egyptian national security relies on several interconnected determinants, starting with Egypt's strategic geographical location and pivotal position in the region, followed by its military and economic capabilities, and ending with its cultural

and civilizational depth, which grants Egypt a unique approach in addressing challenges. He believes these determinants cannot be separated from Egypt's relationships with Africa and the Mediterranean, as these three spheres form an integrated framework for formulating policies and protecting national interests.



Brigadier General Moaz Eldin El-Sobky: Awareness of National Security Determinants Is Key to Societal Protection

Brigadier General Moaz Eldin El-Sobky, Counselor at Al-Arabs Center for Research and Assistant to the Minister of Interior, emphasized that awareness of national security determinants is a cornerstone in protecting society, particularly the youth, from defamation campaigns and ideological targeting. He noted that citizens are increasingly aware that national security is not limited to

border protection, but also involves safeguarding identity, culture, and the economy—which makes them more prepared to contribute to protecting the state's assets. He stressed the vital role of academic and media institutions in building awareness, enhancing belonging, and supporting national stability.



Dr. Ahmed El-Sherif: Investment in Human Capital Is Key to Building a Modern State

Dr. Ahmed El-Sherif, Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Leaders Foundation for Administrative Sciences and Development, emphasized that investing in people is the true gateway to building a modern state. He affirmed that the foundation works on preparing a generation of youth capable of facing modern challenges with creativity and responsibility.

He added that leadership is not just a job title, but a principled and behavioral system based on national loyalty, teamwork, and the ability to make decisions during critical times.

El-Sherif also mentioned that the academy is committed to developing comprehensive training programs that combine theoretical knowledge with practical experience, aiming to sharpen young people's skills and qualify them to be effective contributors in all areas of development. Through partnerships with government institutions and civil society, the academy aims to instill a culture of awareness and responsibility, and to graduate young models capable of leading the future efficiently.



Dr. Mohamed Mohsen Ramadan: The Absence of Technological Awareness During Rapid Digital Transformation Is Dangerous

Dr. Mohamed Mohsen Ramadan, Head of the Artificial Intelligence and Cybersecurity Unit at Al-Arabs Center, warned of the dangers posed by the lack of technological awareness during the rapid global shift toward digital transformation. He explained that the world is currently experiencing an unprecedented revolution in fields such as AI, the Internet of Things, and big data, and that individuals and societies who are unaware of the risks may expose themselves to serious threats such as cybercrime, privacy violations, and manipulation through fake content.

Ramadan added that addressing these risks cannot rely

solely on technological tools and protection systems—it also requires building comprehensive societal awareness that positions the citizen as the first line of defense against digital threats. He called for integrating digital culture into educational curricula and organizing ongoing training courses for youth to enable secure and responsible use of technology. He warned that without this awareness, the benefits of digital transformation could turn into threats, whereas awareness can transform these advancements into opportunities for prosperity and sustainable development.



Abdel Ghani Diab: Al-Arabs Center Opens Its Doors to Youth, Seeing Them as the Future Pillar of the Nation

In continuation of the event, Abdel Ghani Diab, Editor-in-Chief at Al-Arabs Center, said that the center has always assumed responsibility for empowering youth, viewing them as key pillars of the nation’s future. The center did not limit its work to theoretical studies, but also provided an incubating environment to prepare national cadres through training courses, workshops, and specialized symposiums. These initiatives aimed to equip youth with research and analytical tools and enable their active participation in shaping visions and public policies.

Diab added that the center’s philosophy is based on investing in young minds and encouraging their creativity, which enhances intergenerational trust and cements the idea of shared responsibility in safeguarding national interests. He emphasized that supporting youth is not a luxury or optional decision—it is a national strategic obligation, as the future of national security and sustainable development depends on young people’s ability to lead change and make informed decisions.

The event also included a visual presentation of the center’s digital intellectual library, alongside a documentary film showcasing Al-Arabs Center’s activities. A series of short videos, also produced by the center, was displayed to highlight its work and achievements.

The center affirmed that this event represents a significant milestone in the journey to formulate a new enlightened Arab awareness. It called upon intellectuals, academics, journalists, students, and all interested individuals to join in an open intellectual dialogue aimed at developing practical visions that contribute to building a brighter future for the Arab nation.



Hisham El-Nagar: Correcting Misconceptions Is the Most Effective Way to Combat Extremism

During the symposium, Hisham El-Nagar warned that extremist groups play a dangerous role in spreading radical ideologies by exploiting the lack of religious and political awareness among youth, attempting to distort religious concepts to serve extremist agendas.

El-Nagar emphasized that these groups promote radical discourse that spreads hate and incites violence, leading to internal conflicts and threatening national stability. He stressed that unawareness is a significant obstacle to countering this dangerous phenomenon.

He asserted that the most effective solution is to raise awareness and correct misconceptions through a sound religious discourse and by enhancing political and social understanding. He emphasized the need to adopt a religious message based on tolerance, love, and peaceful coexistence, and called for connecting youth with ongoing development efforts, encouraging them to participate effectively in nation-building. He concluded by stating that creating a conscious, educated generation is the only way to eliminate extremism, which thrives on intellectual and cultural voids.





Dr. Moataz Salah El-Din: Awareness Is the Key to Building and Protecting Societies From extremism and division

Dr. Moataz Salah El-Din reaffirmed that awareness is the main tool for building societies and protecting them from extremism and division. He highlighted that the Peace Message Foundation, through its intellectual and enlightenment activities, seeks to raise religious and social awareness among youth, so they can live in communities founded on mercy, justice, and genuine peace.

He stated: "Raising public awareness cannot be achieved solely through traditional education, but through spreading values such as tolerance, cooperation, and compassion. These values liberate individuals from extremism and contribute to building a more cohesive and stable society."

Dr. Moataz added that the intellectual challenges faced by our societies require reforming religious discourse and confronting facts with a clear intellectual methodology. He stressed the importance of renewing religious narratives by returning to the Qur'an, free from distortion and abuse.

He called for utilizing awareness as a tool to build strong nations that reject sectarianism and conflict, and instead work toward development and social justice—which embodies the core mission of the Peace Message Foundation in its intellectual and enlightenment role.



Atef Zayed: Coexistence Is the Main Pillar for Any Society Seeking Stability

Journalist Atef Zayed, a member of the Peace Message Foundation, believes that coexistence is the main pillar for any society aspiring to achieve stability and development. He affirmed that awareness is the key to opening minds, accepting others, and promoting tolerance and mutual respect.

He noted that building coexistent societies is not merely a slogan, but requires real effort in intellectual and cultural education, and must be reflected in school curricula that aim to eliminate sectarian sensitivities and develop inclusive societal awareness that fosters cooperation and integration instead of conflict and division.

Zayed added that the Peace Message Foundation works on spreading a culture of awareness that values dialogue and communication among people of diverse backgrounds. He emphasized that awareness is not confined to education, but is a state of mind reflected in understanding rights and responsibilities, and the ability to engage positively with human diversity.

Supporting this vision, he said, will help build strong nations that transcend divisions and resist extremism and hatred, which he believes are the foundations of sustainable and comprehensive development.



The publications of Al-Arab Center for Research and Studies 2050



Book

The Half of the Story of the Libyan Crisis (treatment and Solutions)



Book

Reading in the The Thoughts of El Shorafa ElHamadi



Book

"The Intellectual Genius of Sheikh Zayed

Al Arab Journal



The Publications of Translation and Languages Department



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PAR LE GRAND PENSEUR ARABE, **M. ALI MOHAMED EL SHORAF A EL HAMADY :**

C'EST LE RÔLE HISTORIQUE DU CHEIKH ZAYED DANS LA VICTOIRE D'OCTOBRE

Traduit vers le français par / Yousra Mohamed Massoud

RÉSUMÉ :

À L'OCCASION DU 52 ANNIVERSAIRE DE LA VICTOIRE HISTORIQUE DU 6 OCTOBRE, AU COURS DE LAQUELLE L'ÉGYPTE A RÉALISÉ UN TRIOMPHE MIRACULEUX ET SANS PRÉCÉDENT CONTRE ISRAËL, LE GRAND PENSEUR ARABE, M. ALI MOHAMED EL SHORFAA EL HAMADY, ANCIEN DIRECTEUR DU DIWAN DU CHEIKH ZAYED, LIVRE SON TÉMOIGNAGE HISTORIQUE SUR LE RÔLE DU CHEIKH ZAYED DANS LE SOUTIEN À L'ÉGYPTE DURANT .LA GUERRE

IL AFFIRME : CHEIKH ZAYED BIN SULTAN AL NAHYAN, QUE DIEU BÉNISSE SON ÂME, A JOUÉ UN RÔLE HISTORIQUE EN DÉCIDANT DE COUPER LE PÉTROLE DESTINÉ À L'AMÉRIQUE ET À L'OCCIDENT. IL PRONONÇA ALORS SA CÉLÈBRE PHRASE INOUBLIABLE : « LE PÉTROLE ARABE N'EST PAS .« PLUS PRÉCIEUX QUE LE SANG ARABE

Les détails suivent :

Les détails

L'arrêt du pétrole

El Shorfaa El Hamady, directeur du Diwan du Cheikh Zayed, raconte :

« Au moment de la guerre du 10 Ramadan, Cheikh Zayed – que Dieu ait son âme – était le premier président d'un pays arabe à prendre l'initiative

de couper l'approvisionnement en pétrole vers l'Amérique et l'Occident. J'étais témoin de cet événement historique, lorsqu'il me demanda de contacter le ministre émirati du pétrole de l'époque, Manaa El Aatiba, pendant la réunion des pays membres de l'OPAEP (Organisation des pays arabes exportateurs de pétrole).

Avant la fin de la conférence, après que j'eus



contacté le ministre, j'ai entendu Cheikh Zayed donner ses instructions pour annoncer, lors d'une conférence de presse au Koweït, sa décision de couper le pétrole. C'est alors qu'il prononça sa célèbre déclaration : « Le pétrole arabe n'est pas plus cher que le sang arabe ». »

Un témoignage pour l'Histoire

El Shorfaa ajoute :

« Après la décision du Cheikh Zayed, le Royaume d'Arabie Saoudite adopta la même position deux jours plus tard. C'est mon témoignage pour l'Histoire, afin que la vérité ne se perde pas au milieu des voix hypocrites, et pour que les Égyptiens connaissent la position honorable du Cheikh Zayed, qui se tenait aux côtés de ses frères égyptiens. Cela démontre sa fidélité à la nation arabe ainsi que son soutien financier aux forces armées pendant la guerre d'Octobre, comme en témoigna le président Hosni Moubarak – que Dieu lui accorde la paix – lorsque je le rencontrai en tant qu'émissaire du défunt Cheikh Zayed pour présenter ses condoléances après l'assassinat du président Anouar El Sadate.

Moubarak m'exprima alors sa profonde gratitude envers Cheikh Zayed pour son soutien financier aux forces aériennes égyptiennes, notamment pour l'acquisition de pièces détachées pour les avions de chasse. La position du Cheikh Zayed concernant l'arrêt du pétrole avait ouvert un large front de pressions, à la fois américaines et arabes, sur Israël, l'obligeant à se retirer du Sinaï, faisant ainsi de l'Égypte le véritable vainqueur et un acteur majeur dans la bataille de l'honneur arabe. »

La conscience vivante de la nation

El Shorfaa El Hamady poursuit :

« En écrivant ces événements pour l'Histoire avec impartialité et sincérité, je rends hommage à un homme qui a consacré sa vie à incarner la

conscience vivante de la nation arabe, œuvrant sans relâche à guérir ses blessures et à promouvoir l'unité arabe. Il croyait fermement que l'Égypte constituait le pilier principal de l'avenir de la nation arabe, la base de sa sécurité nationale.

Il convient de rappeler qu'avant l'invasion israélienne du Liban, le défunt Cheikh Zayed avait entamé une rencontre avec le roi Khaled afin de rétablir les relations avec l'Égypte, convaincu que l'unité arabe était nécessaire pour contrer l'agression israélienne annoncée. Il avait informé Yasser Arafat des intentions d'Israël d'envahir le Liban, et soulevé la question du rétablissement des relations arabes avec l'Égypte en raison de son rôle central et unique dans la sécurité nationale arabe. »

Le retour de l'Égypte vers les Arabes

El Shorfaa souligne à ce propos que Cheikh Zayed fut le seul dirigeant arabe à briser les obstacles empêchant le retour de l'Égypte dans le monde arabe. Il annonça, à l'issue du sommet arabe en Jordanie, la reprise des relations diplomatiques avec la République arabe d'Égypte. À cette occasion, il envoya Son Excellence Rached Abdallah, ministre des Affaires étrangères des Émirats arabes unis, porteur d'un message au président défunt Hosni Moubarak.

Des positions nationales

El Shorfaa conclut :

« Telle fut la vision du Cheikh Zayed, qui a su reconnaître la place centrale de l'Égypte au cœur de la nation arabe. Que la paix soit sur Cheikh Zayed, dont les positions nationales resteront à jamais à l'abri de tout intérêt personnel ou exploitation politique. Il a toujours appelé et œuvré pour renforcer la coopération et l'unité entre les frères arabes. »



Préparé par
Ali Fawzy

traduit vers le français par:
Yusra Mohamed Massoud

L'ESPAGNE ET L'EUROPE ENTRE LE PRIX DE LA GUERRE RUSSO- UKRAINIENNE ET LES ENJEUX DE L'AVENIR

Le continent européen vit au rythme d'une guerre de longue durée en Ukraine, au milieu de tentatives continues visant à élaborer une issue politique garantissant la sécurité et la stabilité, sans pour autant accorder de concessions stratégiques à la Russie. Dans ce contexte, l'Espagne est apparue comme un acteur actif, adoptant une ligne constante en stabilisant son soutien militaire et économique à Kiev, parallèlement à sa participation aux discussions européennes sur les « garanties de sécurité » futures.

Dans le même temps, l'Europe s'efforce de trouver un équilibre entre les pressions de la guerre, les défis liés aux dépenses de défense et la gestion de l'instabilité de la situation américaine à l'époque du président Donald Trump.

L'Espagne : soutien militaire et bureau pour la reconstruction de l'Ukraine

Le Premier ministre espagnol Pedro Sánchez a affirmé que la fin de la guerre en Ukraine représente une priorité majeure pour Madrid, à condition que la paix soit « juste et durable ». Dans ce cadre, le gouvernement a mis en œuvre un programme d'aide pour 2025 d'une valeur d'un milliard d'euros, selon un accord bilatéral de sécurité à long terme avec Kiev. Ce paquet comprend des munitions, des blindages, des systèmes de défense aérienne et une formation militaire. Il constitue la continuité des engagements pris l'année précédente, qui incluaient la fourniture de missiles Patriot, de chars Leopard 2A4, d'équipements anti-drones, ainsi que le soutien aux opérations de déminage.

La présence espagnole ne se limite pas à l'aspect militaire. Madrid a également annoncé la création d'un bureau pour la reconstruction de l'Ukraine, dont le siège est établi dans la capitale espagnole, afin de coordonner le financement et la participation économique aux efforts de reconstruction. Ainsi, le gouvernement cherche à concilier l'aspect militaire et sécuritaire d'une part, et le volet économique et de développement d'autre part.

La position européenne : une unité politique malgré certaines disparités

Au niveau européen, les dirigeants de l'Union européenne ont réaffirmé leur soutien à l'Ukraine et à son droit de choisir sa voie politique et sécuritaire. Toutefois, la Hongrie a refusé d'adhérer au dernier communiqué commun, ce qui reflète

la persistance de certaines divergences dans la position européenne.

Des rapports européens évoquent l'élaboration d'un paquet de garanties de sécurité incluant le renforcement des défenses aériennes ukrainiennes, le déploiement d'une force internationale chargée de surveiller tout cessez-le-feu, ainsi que la réorganisation des capacités de l'armée ukrainienne. Ces propositions visent à combler le vide sécuritaire, sans pour autant intégrer directement l'Ukraine à l'OTAN, ce qui suscite de vastes discussions au sein des capitales européennes.

En matière de dépenses de défense, le total des aides européennes via l'OTAN a atteint environ 35 milliards d'euros depuis le début de 2025. Cependant, les pressions s'intensifient sur les gouvernements européens, à cause du rapprochement du but de 2% du produit national consacré à la défense.

L'Espagne illustre bien cet équilibre difficile, son gouvernement étant confronté à un débat interne entre les priorités en matière de dépenses sociales et les impératifs de défense.

La rencontre du président américain avec Zelensky et les dirigeants européens

Le 18 août, la Maison-Blanche a accueilli un sommet réunissant le président américain Donald Trump, le président ukrainien Volodymyr Zelensky et plusieurs dirigeants européens. Bien qu'il ait été présenté comme une « démonstration de force diplomatique », ce sommet n'a pas apporté de résultats concluants en matière de garanties de sécurité.

Les institutions de recherche américaines, telles que le Conseil des relations étrangères et l'Atlantic Council, ont estimé que l'Europe devait désormais transformer ses déclarations politiques en plans de mise en œuvre concrets et financés à long terme. La réunion est intervenue après un entretien entre Trump et le président russe Vladimir Poutine en Alaska, qui a constitué un gain symbolique pour le Kremlin et incité les Européens à « contenir les dégâts » en accélérant le processus de garanties.

Sur le plan militaire, des rapports de l'« Institut pour l'étude de la guerre » confirment la poursuite des opérations russes intensives, réduisant ainsi les chances d'un règlement rapide, à moins que des garanties de sécurité fiables ne soient mises en place. Cette question a également été discutée

lors de la réunion des chefs d'état-major de l'OTAN, le 20 août, où l'accent a été mis sur le soutien continu à l'Ukraine et sur la nécessité de relier la trajectoire politique à la réalité du terrain.

L'avenir de l'Europe entre scénarios de guerre et de paix

Face à ces évolutions, les Européens envisagent trois scénarios principaux dans les prochains mois :

1. Une paix surveillée par un cessez-le-feu conditionnel : ce scénario implique l'instauration d'un cessez-le-feu supervisé par une mission multinationale, tout en renforçant la défense aérienne ukrainienne et en reconstruisant l'armée. Toutefois, il pourrait entrer en conflit avec les conditions russes, qui visent à donner à Moscou un rôle direct dans les arrangements sécuritaires, ce que rejettent la plupart des capitales européennes.

2. La poursuite d'une guerre d'usure : si la voie politique échoue, la guerre risque de s'éterniser, imposant à l'Europe un fardeau militaire et financier croissant. Le dépassement du seuil des 2 % du PIB consacré à la défense deviendrait alors inévitable, avec des différences selon la capacité des États à mettre en œuvre cette exigence.

3. La transformation de la défense européenne : si l'Europe parvient à transformer la « déclaration de la Maison-Blanche » en un véritable système de garanties, cela pourrait marquer un tournant vers une plus grande autonomie décisionnelle en matière de défense, l'OTAN restant toutefois un cadre de référence. Dans ce contexte, l'Espagne pourrait tirer profit de ses industries de défense, de son expertise en cybersécurité et de son rôle croissant dans la reconstruction de l'Ukraine.

Conclusion

Aujourd'hui, l'Espagne avance sur trois axes parallèles : un soutien militaire direct à l'Ukraine, la mise en place d'une structure de reconstruction et une augmentation progressive des dépenses de défense malgré les controverses internes. Quant à l'Europe, elle apparaît plus unie politiquement qu'au début de la guerre, mais elle n'a pas encore mis en place de véritables garanties de sécurité pratiques et contraignantes.

Alors que Washington poursuit ses positions fluctuantes, les Européens se retrouvent face à un choix historique : se limiter à des réactions temporaires, ou construire un système de sécurité et de défense indépendant leur garantissant la stabilité dans un monde en mutation.



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MWANAFIKRA MAARUFU WA KIARABU, MWALIMU **ALI MUHAMMAD AL-SHURAFU AL-HAMMADI,** AANDIKA :

HUU NDIO MCHANGO WA KIHISTORIA WA SHEIKH ZAYED KATIKA USHINDI WA OKTOBA

MUHTASARI :

PAMOJA NA KUMBUKUMBU YA MIAKA 52 YA USHINDI WA KIHISTORIA WA OKTOBA 6, AMBAPO MISRI ILIPATA USHINDI WA KIMIUJIZA, USIOKUWA NA KIFANI DHIDI YA ISRAELI, MWANAFIKRA WA KIARABU, MWALIMU ALI MUHAMMAD AL-SHURAFU AL-HAMMADI, MKURUGENZI WA ZAMANI WA OFISI YA SHEIKH ZAYED, ANATOA USHUHUDA WAKE WA KIHISTORIA KUHUSU JUKUMU LA SHEIKH ZAYED KATIKA KUIUNGA MKONO MISRI WAKATI WA VITA. ANASEMA: "SHEIKH ZAYED BIN SULTAN AL NAHYAN, MWENYEZI MUNGU AMREHEMU, ALIKUWA NA JUKUMU LA KIHISTORIA KATIKA KUIUNGA MKONO MISRI ALIPOAMUA KUKATA MAFUTA DHIDI YA AMERIKA NA MAGHARIBI, NA AKATAMKA KAULI YAKE YA KIHISTORIA YA MILELE: 'MAFUTA YA KIARABU SI GHALI KULIKO DAMU YA KIARABU.'" MAELEZO YAKO KATIKA UKTADHA UFUATAO

Kukata Mafuta

Al-Shurafu Al-Hammadi, Mkurugenzi wa Ofisi ya Sheikh Zayed wakati wa vita vya Ramadhan ya Kumi, anasema kwamba Sheikh Zayed, Mwenyezi Mungu amrehemu, ndiye aliyeanzisha kama Rais wa kwanza wa nchi ya Kiarabu kuchukua uamuzi wa kukata mafuta dhidi ya Amerika na Magharibi, na

nilikuwa shahidi wa macho wa tukio hili la kihistoria, aliponiomba nimuunganishe na Waziri wa Mafuta wa UAE wakati huo, Mana'a Al Otaiba, wakati wa mkutano wa nchi wanachama wa "OAPEC" zinazosafirisha mafuta, kabla ya mkutano kuisha. Na baada ya kumuunganisha na Waziri, nilimsikia akimpa maagizo ya kutangaza mbele ya mkutano



wa maandishi wa habari huko Kuwait uamuzi wa Sheikh Zayed wa kukata mafuta, na akasema kauli yake maarufu: "Mafuta ya Kiarabu si ghali kuliko damu ya Kiarabu."

Ushuhuda kwa ajili ya Historia

Al-Shurafaa aliongeza: "Baada ya uamuzi wa Sheikh Zayed, Ufalme wa Saudi Arabia ulichukua msimamo kama huo wa Sheikh Zayed siku mbili baadaye, na huu ni ushuhuda wangu kwa ajili ya historia ili ukweli usipotee katika msongamano wa makundi ya unafiki, na ili Wamisri wajue msimamo wa heshima wa Sheikh Zayed, na kusimama kwake na ndugu zake Wamisri, ambao unasisitiza utiifu wake wa dhati kwa Umoja wa Kiarabu, na uungaji mkono wake wa kifedha kwa jeshi wakati wa Vita vya Oktoba, kwa ushuhuda wa Rais marehemu Hosni Mubarak, nilipokutana naye nikiwa mjumbe kutoka kwa marehemu Sheikh Zayed kwa ajili ya kutoa rambirambi kufuatia kuuawa shahidi kwa Kiongozi marehemu Anwar Sadat, ambapo alinjilulisha shukrani zake za dhati kwa Sheikh Zayed kwa uungaji mkono wake wa kifedha ambao ulisaidia Vikosi vya Anga kupata vipuri vya ndege za kivita, na msimamo wa Sheikh Zayed wa kukata mafuta ulifungua pande kubwa na Waamerika na Waarabu, ili kufanya shinikizo kwa Israeli kujiondoa kutoka Sinai, akishinda kwa ajili ya Misri, na kushiriki kikweli katika vita vya heshima vya Kiarabu."

Dhamira Hai ya Umoja wa Kiarabu

Al-Shurafaa Al-Hammadi aliendelea kusema: "Na ninapoandika matukio haya kwa ajili ya historia kwa ukweli na uaminifu wote kwa mtu ambaye aliishi maisha yake yote akionyesha Dhamira Hai ya Umoja wa Kiarabu, na kila mara alitaka kutibu majeraha ya Umoja wa Kiarabu, na mipango yake ya kupatanisha ndugu kwa ajili ya kufikia umoja wa mstari wa Kiarabu, na aliamini kwamba Misri ndiyo nguzo kuu kwa ajili ya mustakabali wa Umoja wa Kiarabu, na msingi

pekee wa usalama wake wa kitaifa. Na inafaa kutajwa kuwa kabla ya Israeli kuivamia Lebanon, marehemu Sheikh Zayed alisafiri kukutana na Mfalme Khalid ili kurejesha uhusiano na Misri, na kwamba Misri iwe katika mstari wa mbele na Waarabu ili kukabiliana na uchokozi wa Israeli ambao utatekelezwa na Israeli, baada ya Sheikh Zayed kumjulisha Yasser Arafat kwamba Israeli ilikuwa inaweka nia ya uvamizi, na marehemu alielezea suala la kurudisha uhusiano wa Kiarabu na Misri kwa ajili ya umuhimu wa usalama wa kitaifa, na kwa sababu Misri ndiyo nguvu pekee ulimwenguni inayoweza kukabiliana na aina zote za uchokozi dhidi ya nchi za Kiarabu.

Kurudi kwa Misri kwa Waarabu

Al-Shurafaa alielezea katika muktadha huu, akisema kwamba Sheikh Zayed ndiye kiongozi pekee wa Kiarabu ambaye alivunja vizuizi vinavyozuia kurudi kwa Misri kwenye Ulimwengu wa Kiarabu, alipotangaza baada ya kumalizika kwa Mkutano wa Kilele wa Kiarabu huko Amman, Jordan, kurudishwa kwa uhusiano wa kidiplomasia na Jamhuri ya Kiarabu ya Misri, na alimtuma Mheshimiwa Rashid Abdullah, Waziri wa Mambo ya Nje wa Emirates, akiwa amebeba ujumbe kwa Rais marehemu Hosni Mubarak.

Msimamo ya Kitaifa

Alihitimisha mazungumzo yake akisema kwamba huyu ndiye "Zayed" ambaye alitambua kwa ufahamu na maono yake nafasi ya Misri ndani ya moyo wa Umoja wa Kiarabu. Mwenyezi Mungu amrehemu Sheikh Zayed, na misimamo yake ya kitaifa isiyo na maslahi yoyote ya kibinafsi au matumizi ya kisiasa ya mahusiano ya Kiarabu itaendelea kuishi. Badala yake, alikuwa anatoa wito na kupigania kufikia ushirikiano wa Kiarabu na kuwa mstari mmoja kati ya ndugu wa Kiarabu.



Na

Ramy Zuhdi

Mtaalamu wa Masuala ya Afrika – Makamu Mwenyekiti wa Kituo cha Utafiti na Mafunzo ya Kimkakati cha Al-Arab , Kwa Jarida la Kimataifa la Al-Arab

MUUNGANO WA ULINZI : JE, INAWEZEKANA KUUNDA JESHI LA PAMOJA LA KIAFRIKA AU KIARABU ?

Kwa miongo kadhaa, ndoto ya kuwa na umoja wa kijeshi imekuwa ikijitokeza mara kwa mara katika hotuba za kisiasa katika ulimwengu wa Kiarabu na wa Kiafrika. Mitazamo inatofautiana kati ya wale wanaoiona kama hitaji la kimkakati mbele ya vitisho vinavyoongezeka, na wale wanaoiona kama ndoto isiyowezezana kutokana na changamoto za uhuru wa kitaifa, migongano ya maslahi, na tofauti za kijiografia na kisiasa. Kati ya ndoto na uhalisia, maswali ya kistratejia yanabaki: Je, kweli inawezekana kuunda jeshi moja la pamoja, au angalau mfumo wa ulinzi wa pamoja unaofanya kazi katika nyanja za Kiarabu na Kiafrika?

Katika mazingira ya sasa na vitisho vinavyofanana, bara la Afrika na ukanda wa Kiarabu unakabiliwa na changamoto zinazoshabihiana. Kuna ugaidi unaovuka mipaka katika eneo la Sahel na Jangwa la Sahara, Bonde la Ziwa Chad na Pembe ya Afrika. Pia vitisho vinavyoendelea kutoka kwa makundi ya Daesh na Al-Qaida kaskazini mwa Afrika, pamoja na vita vya wenyewe kwa wenyewe nchini Sudan, Libya na Jamhuri ya Kidemokrasia ya Kongo, ambavyo vimeunda mazingira dhaifu yanayowaruhusu wageni kuingilia kati. Aidha,

usalama wa maji na chakula nao ni masuala ya kimkakati yasiyopaswa kupuuzwa kwa kuwa ni hatari kama hatari zile za kijeshi.

Vilevile, kuna uwepo mkubwa wa kijeshi wa kigeni barani Afrika (zaidi ya kambi 13 za Marekani, kambi 5 za Ufaransa, pamoja na uwepo wa Urusi, Uturuki, Iran na China), hali inayoonyesha ukubwa wa ushindani wa kimataifa barani humo.

Janga kubwa zaidi ni mashambulizi ya mara kwa mara ya Israel dhidi ya nchi za ukanda huu kama Syria, Iraq, Lebanon, Yemen na hivi karibuni Qatar. Haya yote yanakuja sambamba na mauaji ya kikabila na uhalifu wa kivita dhidi ya wananchi wa Palestina, iwe Gaza au Ukingo wa Magharibi. Hali hii inalazimisha kutafuta mbinu ya pamoja badala ya suluhisho za kila nchi pekee ambazo zimethibitika kuwa na udhaifu mkubwa.

Mfano wa Umoja wa Ulaya na NATO unafaa kuzingatiwa. Japokuwa Ulaya imeunganishwa kiuchumi, haikuweza kuunda jeshi moja la pamoja, bali iliunda mifumo ya ulinzi inayoshirikiana chini ya mwamvuli wa NATO. Huu ni mfano wenye thamani ya kutafakariwa.

Barani Afrika, iliundwa African Standby Force



(ASF) mnamo 2003, ikikusudiwa kuwa na majeshi ya kikanda 5 yenye askari wapatao 25,000. Hata hivyo, hadi leo bado imebaki kuwa mradi uliokwama kutokana na matatizo ya kifedha na udhaifu wa nia ya kisiasa.

Aidha, muungano wa Kiarabu nchini Yemen ulikuwa ni uzoefu wa vitendo ulioonesha uwezo wa uratibu wa kijeshi kati ya majeshi ya Kiarabu, lakini pia ulidhihirisha changamoto za tofauti za kistratejia na uwezo wa kijeshi.

Hili si jambo rahisi. Kwa mfano, suala la uhuru wa kitaifa bado ndilo kikwazo kikubwa zaidi, kwani mataifa hayako tayari kukabidhi mamlaka ya kijeshi kwa chombo cha pamoja.

Pia kuna pengo kubwa la matumizi ya kijeshi: Algeria na Misri peke yao hutumia zaidi ya dola bilioni 20 kwa mwaka, ilhali nchi nyingi za Kiafrika kwa pamoja hazifiki hata dola milioni 500 kila moja. Kuna pia tofauti za kiwango cha maandalizi ya

kijeshi. Jeshi la Misri ni miongoni mwa makubwa zaidi katika eneo (zaidi ya askari 450,000, na zaidi ya askari 800,000 wa akiba), likifikia jumla ya karibu askari milioni 1.4, wakati baadhi ya majeshi mengine hayazidi askari 10,000.

Aidha, miundombinu ya ulinzi ni changamoto. Kukosekana kwa viwanda vya kijeshi vya ndani katika nchi nyingi kunazifanya kutegemea uagizaji kutoka nje, jambo linalodhoofisha uwezo wa kujitegemea katika ulinzi.

Kwa hiyo, wazo la jeshi moja kubwa la pamoja linabaki kuwa ndoto nzuri lakini isiyowezekana katika muda mfupi, kutokana na changamoto za uhuru na tofauti za kiuchumi. Huenda suluhu ya vitendo zaidi ikawa uundaji wa vikosi vya kikanda vya pamoja, kama vile nguvu ya Kiarabu katika Bahari Nyekundu na Ghuba ya Aden kwa ajili ya kupambana na uharamia na ugaidi wa baharini, au nguvu ya Kiafrika katika eneo la Sahel na Sahara.

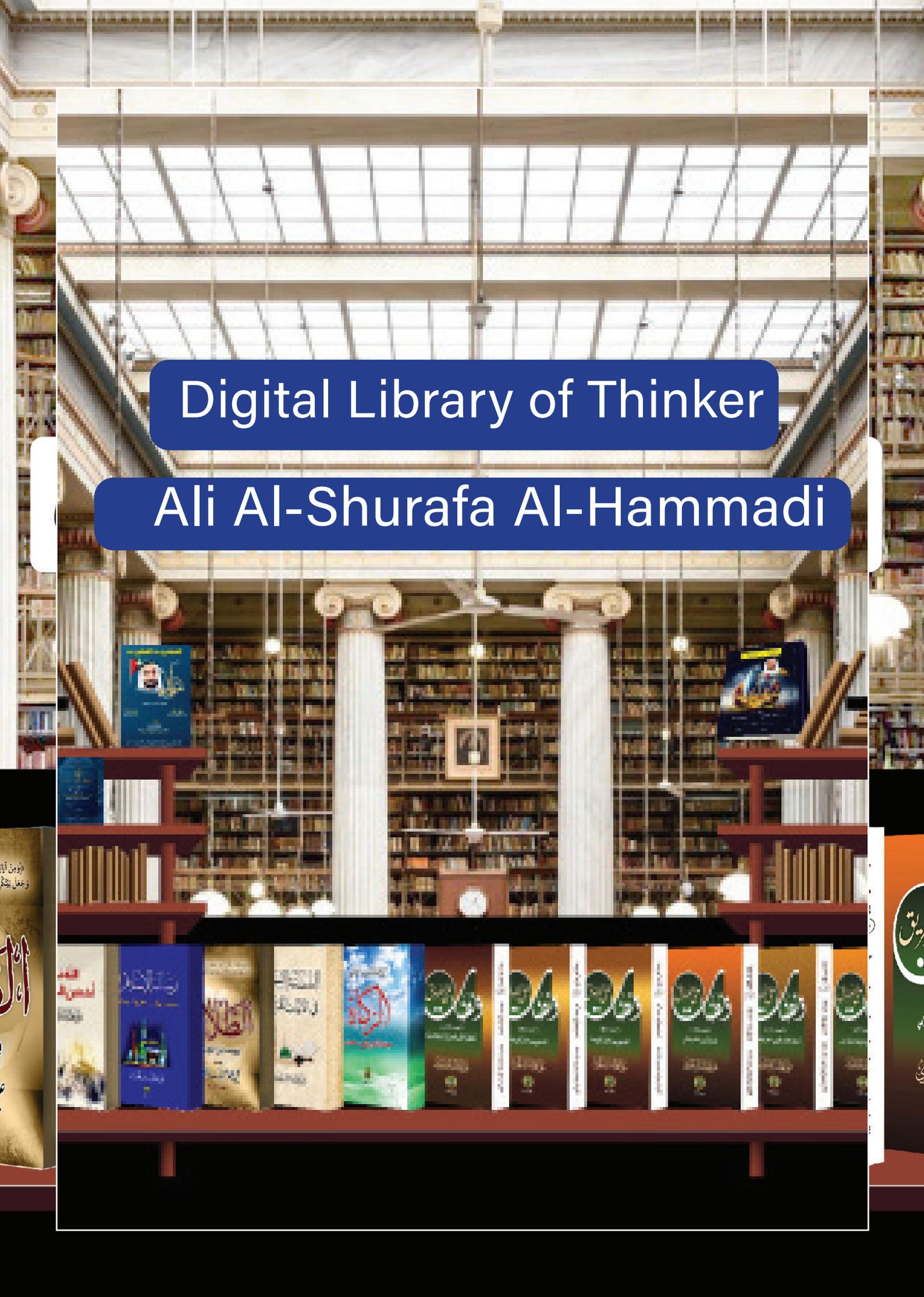


Vivyo hivyo, kuanzishwa kwa vituo vya pamoja vya uongozi vinaweza kusaidia kukuza mifumo ya uongozi wa kijeshi ya kikanda kwa madhumuni ya uratibu wa mafunzo, ujasusi na mazoezi ya kijeshi. Pia, kuna haja ya ushirikiano wa viwanda vya kijeshi, kwa kuimarisha ushirikiano katika sekta ya ulinzi, mfano wa ushirikiano wa Misri na Umoja wa Falme za Kiarabu, au Misri na Afrika Kusini, ili kujenga msingi wa ndani wa uzalishaji wa silaha utakaoisaidia miungano ya ulinzi.

Misri, kwa nafasi yake ya kijiografia na uzito wake wa kijeshi na kisiasa, ina uwezo wa kuchukua uongozi katika kuunda mfumo wa ulinzi wa Kiarabu-Kiafrika, kupitia kuanzisha vituo vya mafunzo vya pamoja vya kikanda, kuimarisha viwanda vya kijeshi vya pamoja kwa kushirikiana na mataifa ya Kiarabu na Kiafrika, na pia kusukuma Umoja wa Afrika na Jumuiya ya Nchi za Kiarabu

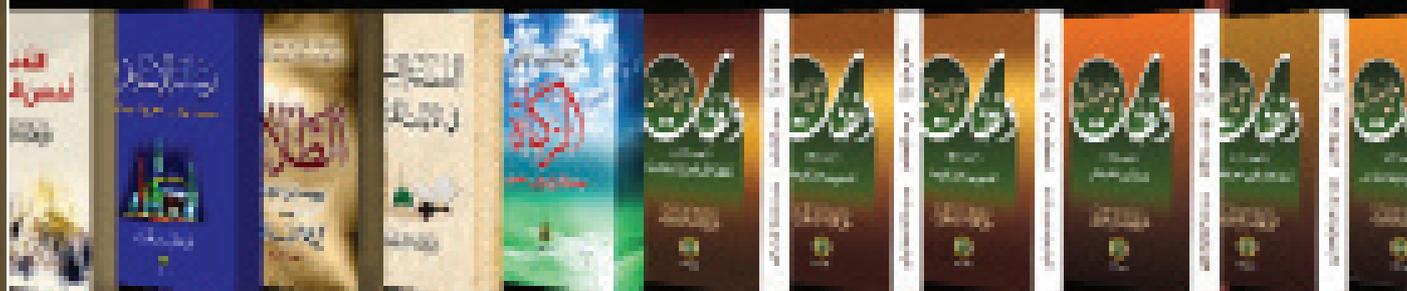
kufufua mikataba ya ulinzi wa pamoja iliyositishwa kwa miongo mingi.

Kwa hakika, muungano wa ulinzi si anasa, bali ni hitaji la kimsingi katika dunia inayobadilika kwa kasi, ambapo vitisho vya kiusalama havibaki vya kijeshi tu, bali pia vinahusu usalama wa kimtandao, maji na uchumi. Kuunda jeshi moja la pamoja huenda likawa mbali, lakini kujenga mitandao ya kikanda ya ulinzi inayoshirikiana kikamilifu ndilo chaguo la kivitendo zaidi kwa sasa, na hatua ya taratibu kuelekea ulinzi wa pamoja kwa siku zijazo. Ni jukumu la kisiasa na kihistoria linalobebwa na watoa maamuzi barani Afrika na katika ulimwengu wa Kiarabu, kutambua kwamba usalama hauwezi kugawanywa, na kwamba mustakabali utalindwa tu na nguvu ya pamoja yenye busara, inayoanzia katika mshikamano na siyo ushindani.



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Ali Al-Shurafa Al-Hammadi





EL PENSADOR ÁRABE ALI MUHAMMAD AL-SHARRAFA AL-HAMMADI ESCRIBE : ESTE ES EL PAPEL HISTÓRICO DEL JEQUE ZAYED EN LA VICTORIA DE OCTUBRE

RESUMEN :

CON LA LLEGADA DEL 52.º ANIVERSARIO DE LA HISTÓRICA VICTORIA DEL 6 DE OCTUBRE, EN LA QUE EGIPTO LOGRÓ UN TRIUNFO PRODIGIOSO E INAUDITO SOBRE ISRAEL, EL GRAN PENSADOR ÁRABE, EL PROFESOR ALI MUHAMMAD AL-SHARRAFA AL-HAMMADI, EXDIRECTOR DE LA DIWAN DEL JEQUE ZAYED, OFRECE SU TESTIMONIO HISTÓRICO SOBRE EL PAPEL DEL JEQUE ZAYED AL APOYAR A EGIPTO DURANTE LA GUERRA. DICE: "EL JEQUE ZAYED BIN SULTAN AL NAHYAN, QUE DIOS TENGA PIEDAD DE ÉL, DESEMPEÑÓ UN PAPEL HISTÓRICO AL APOYAR A EGIPTO CUANDO DECIDIÓ CORTAR EL PETRÓLEO A ESTADOS UNIDOS Y OCCIDENTE, Y PRONUNCIÓ SU FRASE HISTÓRICA IMPERECEDERA: 'EL PETRÓLEO ÁRABE NO VALE MÁS QUE LA SANGRE ÁRABE'". LOS DETALLES EN EL SIGUIENTE CONTEXTO

Detalles

Corte del petróleo

Al-Sharrafa Al-Hammadi, quien fue director de la Diwan del jeque Zayed durante la Guerra de Octubre, afirma que el jeque Zayed, que Dios tenga piedad de él, fue quien tomó la iniciativa siendo el primer jefe de Estado árabe en decidir cortar el petróleo a Estados Unidos y a Occidente. Yo fui testigo presencial de ese hecho histórico, cuando me pidió que lo comunicara al entonces ministro de Petróleo

de los Emiratos, Mani' Al-Otaiba, durante una reunión de los miembros de la OAPEC (Organización de Países Árabes Exportadores de Petróleo), antes de que terminara la conferencia. Después de que yo transmití el mensaje junto con el ministro, lo escuché darle instrucciones de anunciar en una rueda de prensa en Kuwait la decisión del jeque Zayed de cortar el petróleo, y pronunció su famosa frase: "El petróleo árabe no es más valioso que la sangre árabe".



Testimonio para la historia

Al-Sharrafa añadió: "Después de la decisión del jeque Zayed, el Reino de Arabia Saudita adoptó al cabo de dos días la misma postura del jeque Zayed, y este es mi testimonio para la historia para que no se pierda la verdad en medio de la multitud de la hipocresía, y para que los egipcios conozcan la postura honorable del jeque Zayed y su apoyo a sus hermanos egipcios, lo que confirma su arabidad sincera hacia la nación árabe, y su apoyo financiero a las fuerzas armadas durante la Guerra de Octubre, según el testimonio del difunto presidente Hosni Mubarak, cuando me recibió como enviado del difunto jeque Zayed para expresar condolencias por el asesinato del difunto líder Anwar Sadat. Entonces me manifestó su profundo agradecimiento al jeque Zayed por su apoyo financiero, del cual se benefició la fuerza aérea para asegurar repuestos para los aviones de combate. La postura del jeque Zayed de cortar el petróleo abrió un amplio frente con los estadounidenses y los occidentales para ejercer presión sobre Israel para que se retirara del Sinaí, apoyando a Egipto y participando de manera real en la batalla por el honor árabe".

La conciencia viva de la nación

Al-Sharrafa Al-Hammadi continuó: "Escribo estos acontecimientos para la historia con toda franqueza y sinceridad hacia un hombre que vivió siendo la conciencia viva de la nación árabe, que siempre se esforzó por sanar las heridas de su pueblo árabe, cuyas iniciativas de reconciliación entre los hermanos buscaban lograr la unidad de la fila árabe. Él creía que Egipto es la base esencial para el futuro de la

nación árabe y el pilar único de su seguridad nacional. Cabe mencionar que, antes de que Israel invadiera el Líbano, el difunto jeque Zayed se dirigió a reunirse con el rey Khalid para restablecer las relaciones con Egipto y posicionarse junto a los árabes para rechazar la agresión israelí que Israel se proponía llevar a cabo, después de que el jeque Zayed informara a Yasser Arafat que Israel tenía la intención de invadir. El difunto planteó la cuestión del restablecimiento de las relaciones árabes con Egipto por razones de seguridad nacional, siendo Egipto la única fuerza en el mundo capaz de repeler todo tipo de agresiones contra la patria árabe".

El regreso de Egipto al mundo árabe

En este sentido, Al-Sharrafa señaló que el jeque Zayed fue el único líder árabe que rompió las ataduras que impedían el regreso de Egipto al mundo árabe, cuando anunció, tras la clausura de la cumbre árabe en Ammán, Jordania, la reanudación de las relaciones diplomáticas con la República Árabe de Egipto, y envió al honorable Rashid Abdullah, ministro de Relaciones Exteriores de los Emiratos, portador de un mensaje al difunto presidente Hosni Mubarak.

Posiciones patrióticas

Concluyó su intervención diciendo que ese fue "Zayed, quien comprendió con su conciencia y visión el lugar de Egipto en el corazón de la nación árabe. Que Dios tenga piedad del jeque Zayed; sus posturas patrióticas, despojadas de todo interés personal o aprovechamiento político de las relaciones árabes, permanecerán. Fue un hombre que llamaba y luchaba por lograr la cooperación árabe y la unidad de la fila entre los hermanos árabes".



Por:

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JUEGOS ELECTRÓNICOS DE LA MUERTE... ¿CÓMO SE HAN CONVERTIDO LOS CAMPOS DE JUEGO EN CAMPOS DE MINAS DIGITALES QUE SECUESTRAN MENTES Y ROBAN ALMAS

Juegos Oscuros: Entre el Falso Entretenimiento y el Terrorismo Oculto de las Mentes

Los juegos electrónicos han evolucionado y, con su progreso, crean experiencias inmersivas que generan una sensación de logro y pertenencia. Sin embargo, detrás se esconde otra sombra: una serie de fenómenos que denominamos «Juegos Oscuros».

Estos juegos no solo utilizan diseños adictivos comunes; emplean vulnerabilidades técnicas y sociales para dirigirse a niños y adolescentes, provocando transformaciones peligrosas en su comportamiento y emociones. Desde salas de chat cerradas donde se produce el lavado de cerebro y el reclutamiento, hasta mecanismos de compra dentro del juego que convierten el evento de ocio en un mercado de explotación, y robots de Inteligencia Artificial (IA) que persuaden y dirigen, o mecánicas de juego que fomentan la violencia o el extremismo gradualmente. Todo esto funciona como una red integrada cuyo objetivo es cambiar el equilibrio de poder entre el jugador y los creadores de la plataforma. El resultado no es solo una pérdida financiera o de horas de sueño; son generaciones que pueden perder su sentido crítico, sufrir traumas psicológicos y volverse vulnerables a la explotación, el reclutamiento o los delitos cibernéticos. Los juegos electrónicos han dejado de ser un pasatiempo inocente, transformándose en plataformas digitales complejas que trascienden los límites del juego para convertirse en herramientas de conformación de la conciencia y de influencia psicológica y social en las nuevas generaciones. Mientras los niños y adolescentes se divierten detrás de las pantallas, en las sombras se ocultan juegos oscuros que tejen sus hilos alrededor de sus mentes, llevándolos en ocasiones al suicidio y la muerte, como sucedió recientemente con el regreso del mortal juego «Ballena Azul».

«Roblox»: Del Entretenimiento Inocente a la Amenaza Oculta
La plataforma «Roblox» es un ejemplo flagrante de esta contradicción. Es uno de los juegos más extendidos del mundo, con más de 200 millones de usuarios mensuales, en su mayoría niños de 8 a 16 años. Pero detrás de esta enorme acogida se esconden riesgos impactantes:

Contenido Abierto: Permite la creación de mundos virtuales sin una supervisión completa, que pueden incluir mensajes de violencia o insinuaciones inapropiadas.

Ingeniería Social: Abre la puerta a la comunicación por chat a extraños y criminales cibernéticos para atraer a los niños.

Trampa Financiera: A través de la moneda virtual «Robux», los niños son víctimas de estafas o de adicción financiera.

Impacto Psicológico: Aislamiento, depresión, bajo rendimiento académico, llegando a trastornos del comportamiento.

Estos riesgos han llevado a países del Golfo como Emiratos Árabes Unidos, Arabia Saudita y Qatar a prohibir o restringir el juego, en un intento por proteger a la juventud de sus efectos destructivos.

«Ballena Azul»: El Juego de la Muerte que Vuelve a Cazar Adolescentes

El peligro de «Ballena Azul» radica en que no es solo una aplicación que puede ser bloqueada o eliminada, sino una red de desafíos gestionada a través de grupos cerrados en redes sociales. Los administradores ejercen su control psicológico sobre los adolescentes explotando sus trastornos emocionales y su sensibilidad psicológica, utilizando lo que se conoce en psicología como «La Tétrada Oscura» (Sadismo – Narcisismo – Maquiavelismo – Psicopatía).

Rasgos de la Tétrada Oscura

Rasgo Descripción

Narcisismo Se caracteriza por un sentido exagerado de grandeza, arrogancia, egoísmo, una necesidad excesiva



de admiración y falta de empatía.

Psicopatía Implica comportamiento antisocial, impulsividad, egoísmo, rasgos crueles e inemocionales, y falta de remordimiento.

Maquiavelismo Se centra en la manipulación, el desprecio por la moral y el enfoque en el interés propio para alcanzar objetivos personales.

Sadismo Es el deseo de infligir daño, humillación o disfrutar del sufrimiento ajeno, manifestándose a través del acoso u otras conductas que causan dolor a otros.

Lo más aterrador es el resurgimiento del juego «Ballena Azul». No es solo un juego, sino desafíos mortales que se gestionan a través de grupos cerrados en línea:

El Inicio: Tareas simples como levantarse al amanecer o ver clips de terror.

La Escalada: Autolesión dibujando una ballena con un objeto afilado y aislamiento de familiares y amigos.

El Control Total: Amenazar al participante con revelar sus secretos para obligarlo a continuar.

El Final Mortal: Ejecutar la orden de suicidio como "prueba de lealtad".

Este mecanismo psicológico ha convertido el juego en una trampa mortal que ha cobrado la vida de cientos de adolescentes en todo el mundo. El reciente incidente del suicidio de un niño egipcio de apenas 13 años no es más que una nueva señal de alarma.

No es solo «La Ballena»... Sino un Sistema de Juegos Mortales

«Ballena Azul» no es una excepción; antes y después han aparecido desafíos como:

Momo Challenge: Mensajes amenazantes que incitan a los niños a realizar actos perjudiciales.

Blackout Challenge: Conduce a la asfixia y al suicidio accidental.

Juegos nuevos que explotan las tecnologías de Inteligencia Artificial para generar desafíos tóxicos.

Análisis de Ciberseguridad: ¿Cómo se explotan los juegos para cazar a los niños?

Vulnerabilidades de Seguridad en Códigos y Plataformas: La debilidad de los sistemas de protección en algunos

juegos abiertos permite la carga de contenido malicioso o mensajes no supervisados.

Los hackers explotan estas vulnerabilidades para distribuir enlaces dañinos o software espía oculto.

Explotación del Chat:

La función de comunicación dentro de los juegos se ha convertido en una puerta para la Ingeniería Social.

Cibercriminales se disfrazan de "jugadores" para establecer una relación de confianza con los niños, atrayéndolos luego a prácticas peligrosas o al intercambio de fotos e información sensible.

Inteligencia Artificial en la Manipulación Psicológica:

Algunas plataformas utilizan algoritmos de recomendación que empujan a los jugadores hacia contenido adictivo o desafíos peligrosos.

Las tecnologías de chat inteligentes (Chatbots) pueden usarse para alentar a los niños a continuar jugando a través de mensajes que parecen personales.

Explotación de la Moneda Virtual:

Los sistemas de compra de "monedas digitales dentro de los juegos" como Robux o V-Bucks se han convertido en un medio para la explotación financiera de los niños.

Algunos criminales utilizan las monedas virtuales para el blanqueo de dinero o la extorsión, aprovechando la ignorancia de los niños sobre el valor monetario real.

Ingeniería Psicológica (Manipulación Psicológica):

Los juegos oscuros como «Ballena Azul» se basan en mecanismos de escalada gradual que siembran miedo y obediencia absoluta en la mente del jugador.

Se explotan los puntos débiles psicológicos como la soledad, la baja autoestima o el deseo de desafío para ejercer un control total sobre la víctima.

Análisis: Estas herramientas no son aleatorias, sino que representan un sistema integrado de amenazas cibernéticas que utiliza la tecnología como un medio para dismantlar la estructura psicológica y social de los niños. Esto requiere que la confrontación integre la dimensión técnica, familiar y legislativa al mismo tiempo.

¿Qué se requiere para enfrentar este fenómeno?

La solución no reside solo en el bloqueo, sino en una



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