

Irak-Şam bölgesinde büyüyen tehlike

MILLI GAZETTE

A Growing Threat in the Levant

ADNAN OKTAR (HARUN YAHYA)



The north of Iraq has been the scene of attempts by ISIS to establish its own rule there since the 5th of June this year. The terrorist organization took over Mosul and Baiji, major oil-producing regions of Iraq, as well as important towns such as Tikrit and Salahaddin on the road to Baghdad. Areas such as Nineveh and Al-Anbar had already been in the organization's hands for some time.

The UN High Commission for Human Rights has announced that in June 1,531 Iraqi civilians and 886 members of the Iraqi security forces were killed in the country, which is suffering from a lack of authority and is the scene of fighting with ISIS.

ISIS has since changed its name to the "Islamic State" (IS), one suggestive of an ambition to establish an Islamic state by unifying Syria and Iraq, and demanding that all states that claim to be "Islamic" should swear allegiance to it.

The IS says that its primary aim is to take over the region between the rivers Euphrates and Tigris, as well as much of Syria and Iraq, as well as Lebanon and Jordan which are parts of historical Syria.

The lack of authority in Iraq and Syria and the turmoil in Lebanon are greatly to IS' advantage. In addition, IS is trying to turn the negative situations in Jordan - 60 percent of whose population consists of Palestinian refugees and the rest of local tribes - to its own advantage and has no difficulty in attracting supporters from these countries.

Some 2,000 people are known to have joined ISIS from Maan, a town largely inhabited by Salafists in the south of Jordan. The presence of the organization in the town of Al-Ratba, 30 kms from the Jordanian border, was enough to set alarm bells ringing in the country. Jordan's concern is justified by the fact that IS now controls Turaybil, the only border crossing between Iraq and Jordan.

As a result of IS' extreme, ruthless and violent practices in Syria, Iraq and Lebanon, some 1.5 million people have left their homes and fled elsewhere and this forced migration is growing by the day.

As a result of its efforts to forcibly impose its own sectarian and highly dogmatic beliefs and lifestyles and its use of repression and violence, which are forbidden in Islam, millions more are in a state of panic. People of different faiths in newly conquered areas, who have lived there for hundreds of years, are told to "Become Muslims, or die" whereas God's command in the Qur'an is quite explicit - "There is no compulsion in religion." Yet a bigoted and misinformed philosophy literally has created a hell on earth.

As non-Muslims flee the persecution of IS, Muslims who do not sign up to the organization's belief and lifestyle word for word are also exposed to violence including beheading.

The IS, which misinterprets the Qur'an and relies on non-

Qur'anic sources filled with nonsense, employs policies of the severest repression based on this erroneous philosophy of life in the areas it takes over. However, by abandoning the essence of the faith for false information, they have adopted a style of politics totally divorced from human love, that is ignorant of compassion and affection and that cannot live by peace, compromise, tolerance, brotherhood and friendship inherent in Islam. The more they depart from the essence of Islam, the more an inhumane, repressive despotic and violent lifestyle emerges.

So how can such radical organizations that are trying to reshape Iraq, Syria and the entire Middle East and that resort to violence to that end, be stopped?

Muslims failing to unite around their commonalities delays in forming an alliance of the good while people following teachers of violence, rather than of love, are inflicting needless pain and suffering.

If these people who have been left ignorant and loveless in the region were educated individually, rather than everyone arming themselves, those people could be won over because fanaticism is a treatable illness.

Fanatical teachings based on tradition and nonsense lead to corruption everywhere.

Violence cannot be the way to put an end to violence, because violence simply begets violence. And as violence begets violence, more people learn violence. Many Islamic countries, especially Syria and Iraq, have become schools of violence in this way. The time has now come to build schools of love instead.

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A Growing Threat in the Levant

Adnan Oktar

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Harun Yahya [Print](#)

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They are TDPs, not IDPs



Addressing a camp gathering of migrant from Waziristan in Bannu a couple of days ago, Chief of the Army Staff General Raheel Sharif ensured that all the displaced persons who were forced to leave their homes due to Operation Zarb-e-Azb would be resettled back to their homes within very sh...

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Irak'ın kuzeyi, 5 Haziran'dan itibaren IŞİD'nin hakimiyet kurma girişimlerine sahne oluyor. Irak'ın önemli petrol bölgeleri olan Musul ve Beyci'yi ele geçiren örgüt, Bağdat'a doğru da Tikrit ve Salahaddin gibi önemli şehirleri de aldı. Ninova ve Anbar gibi eyaletler yine uzun süredir bu yapının elindeydi. BM İnsan Hakları Yüksek Komiserliği, otorite boşluğunun ve IŞİD'in de içinde olduğu çatışmaların yaşandığı ülkede, Haziran ayında 1.531 Iraklı sivil ve 886 Irak güvenlik gücü mensubunun öldürüldüğünü belirtti.

IŞİD, sadece Irak ve Şam'ı birleştirerek bir İslam devleti kurma hedefini gösteren ismini, tüm İslam ülkelerinin kendi ilan ettikleri şariat devletine biat etmesi talebiyle birlikte İslam Devleti olarak değiştirdi. İD öncelikli olarak hedefini, Fırat ve Dicle ırmakları üzerindeki alanları ele geçirmek, Suriye'nin büyük bölümü ve Irak'ın yanında Lübnan'la Ürdün'ü almak olarak belirtiyor.

Irak ve Suriye'deki otorite boşluğu ve Lübnan'daki karmaşa ortamı IŞİD'in işine yarıyor. Bunun yanında, Ürdün'de %60'ı Filistinlilerden ve geri kalanı aşiretlerden oluşan nüfus yapısının getirdiği olumsuzlukları lehine çevirmeye çalışan İD, kendisine bu ülkelerden taraftar bulmakta da zorlanmıyor.

Ürdün'ün güneyindeki, yoğunlukla Selefilerin yaşadığı Maan şehriden iki bine yakın insanın IŞİD'e katıldığı biliniyor. Irak'ın Ürdün sınırına 30 km mesafedeki er-Ratba kentini ele geçiren örgütün varlığı Ürdün'ün sınırda alarma geçmesine yetti. İD aynı zamanda Irak-Ürdün arasındaki tek sınır kapısı Turaybil'i kontrol altına alması Ürdün'ün endişelerini haklı çıkarmaya yetiyor.

İD'nin , Suriye, Irak ve Lübnan'da sevgisiz, zorbaca ve şiddete dayalı uygulamaları sonucu yaklaşık 1,5 milyon insan evlerinden ayrılarak başka yerlere sığındı. Bu zoraki göçler her geçen gün artarak devam ediyor. Zorla kendi inanç ve yaşam biçimlerini

dayatma gayretleri, İslam'ın yasakladığı baskı ve şiddeti kullanma hataları sonucunda milyonlarca insanda büyük bir panik yaşanıyor. Örneğin ele geçirilen yerlerde yüzyıllardır yaşayan farklı inançtaki insanlara "ya Müslüman olacaksınız, ya öleceksiniz" şeklinde açıklamalar yapılıyor. Oysa Allah'ın Kuran ayetinde bildirdiği hükmü çok açık, "dinde zorlama yok." Ancak bağnaz yapının yanlış bilgilerle donatılmış felsefesi insanlara adeta cehennem azabı yaşatıyor. İslam olmayan insanlar, İD'nin zalim yapısından kaçarken, Müslüman olup örgütün yaşam/inanç biçimini aynen kabul etmeyenler de aynı şiddete maruz kalıyor.

Kuran'ı yanlış yorumlayan ve yine Kuran dışı, hurafelerle dolu uydurma kaynakları kendisine dayanak alan İD, ele geçirdiği yerlerde de bu yanlış hayat felsefesine dayanan zulüm politikaları uyguluyor. Temel inançları yanlış değil. Ancak, yanlış bilgilerle dinin özünden tamamen uzaklaşarak insan sevgisinden anlamayan, merhamet ve şefkat nedir bilmeyen, İslam dininin barıştan, uzlaşmadan, kardeşlik ve dostluktan yana olan ruhunu yaşamayaz bir siyaset tarzı benimsemiş durumdadır. İslam'ın özünden uzaklaştıkça da ortaya sadece insaniyetsiz, baskıcı, zorba ve şiddet yanlısı bir hayat modeli çıkmış oluyor.

Peki, Irak, Suriye ve tüm Ortadoğu'yu şekillendirmeye çalışan, bunun için her türlü şiddet yöntemini uygulayan bu tip radikal oluşumlar nasıl önlenir?

Müslümanların asgari müştereklerde birlik olmaması, iyilerin ittifakının gecikmesi ve insanların sevgi değil, şiddet öğretmenlerini arıyor olması yeryüzüne sadece acı ve ızdırabı getiriyor. Oysa bunca silahlanma faaliyeti yerine bölgede eğitimsiz ve sevgisiz bırakılmış insanlar fert fert eğitilse, tüm o insanlar kazanılır. Çünkü bağnazlık tedavi edilmesi mümkün olan bir hastalık.

Geleneklere ve hurafelere dayanan bağnaz öğretiler her yerde fitnelere yol açıyor. Şiddeti bitirmenin metodu da elbette şiddet olamaz. Çünkü şiddet şiddeti doğurur. Şiddet şiddeti doğururken de şiddet eğitimi yapılmış olur. Suriye ve Irak başta olmak üzere birçok İslam ülkesi bu şekilde şiddetin okulu oldu. Artık sıra sevginin okulunu inşa etmeye geldi.

Adnan Oktar'ın Milli Gazete, Weekly Blitz ve Daily Mail'de yayınlanan makalesi:

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<http://www.dailymailnews.com/2014/09/12/columns-articles/1.php>

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