

# XXI əsrin dəhşəti: silahların kölgəsində acından ölən körpələr

CAPE TIMES TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 2017

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INSIGHT 9

## Doomed to hunger through unlawful warfare strategy, Syria, Yemen starve

Harun Yahya

RAVENOUSLY attacking even a single crumb of bread or a spoiled fruit...

The choice the Polish pianist Wladyslaw Szpilman had to make between being killed at the hands of enemy soldiers or starving to death in the World War II later became the main plot of the movie *The Pianist*.

It has been 70 years since then, yet people are still forced to choose between hunger or death under bombs.

It is not just a handful of people who face this decision. In Yemen, South Sudan and Syria, thousands of innocent civilians are in dire need of food in areas where they sought refuge from conflicts.

What is more horrifying, however, is the planned creation of hunger as a warfare strategy. As a matter of fact, the UN issued a statement noting that "killing by hunger" is being used as a new weapon

in the Syrian war, and that civilians in East Ghouta are condemned to starvation.

The UN High Commissioner for Human Rights Zaid Ra'ad al-Hussein stated that "the deliberate starvation of civilians" is used as a tactic in the Syrian civil war, noting that "depriving the civil population of food constitutes a clear violation of international humanitarian law, thus what is happening in Eastern Ghouta is a crime."

A similar statement on how civilians in Syria are deliberately doomed to hunger was made by Hilal Elver, the UN Special Rapporteur on the Right to Food, who called attention to the civilians left to starve in Syria.

Eastern Ghouta, a suburban area in Damascus, is home to some 400,000 inhabitants. What is striking, however, is the fact that prior to the war, the region was a major agricultural centre.

Nevertheless, this oppo-



Harun Yahya

sition-controlled area has been under siege by the Assad regime forces since 2013, and as a consequence, sufficient humanitarian aid cannot be supplied to the region.

The tunnels used until recently to deliver food to civilians have been closed off by the regime's military operations, escalating starvation in Eastern Ghouta.

The gravity of the situation was realised when the images of babies who were about to die of hunger, filmed by an AFP reporter, were footnoted in the international media. The babies seen in the images were so severely malnourished they could not even cry. The mothers were too undernourished to breastfeed their babies, while the fathers were unable to afford food.

In Eastern Ghouta, where 206 children and 67 women died according to the statement made by SNHR (Syrian Network for Human Rights), 400,000 people are faced with malnutrition; sustained health-care services are virtually impossible for these people. The arrival of UN aid trucks in Ghouta this week is a joyful development. However, it is by now a well-known fact that the problem cannot be overcome by aid alone. It seems that the policy of systematically inflicting hunger on

the region will remain unchanged unless any measure is taken against it.

Another country faced with the threat of hunger due to war is Yemen. Among the 7 million people living in the war zone, only 2 million have access to food provided by aid whereas, according to UN estimates, at least 4.5 million are in need of nutritional assistance.

Jon Egeland, secretary-general of the Norwegian Refugee Council, defines and condemns the situation in Yemen as "the gigantic failure of international diplomacy".

Egeland notes the drought is not at fault for what is happening in Yemen, and that it is man-made. His observation attests to the fact that, just as in Ghouta, people are being condemned to starvation in Yemen, too.

The Port of Hodeidah in Yemen has been kept closed for a long time, which practically renders it impossible to deliver aid to the region. For

this reason alone, a child under five faces the risk of death every 10 minutes in Yemen. In regard to Syria, the area which also encompasses Eastern Ghouta is located within the de-escalation zones that Turkey, Iran and Russia have agreed to establish in Syria. However, securing these zones is a process that takes time. This, in turn, delays the prevention of loss of life. Yet, it is still possible to implement temporary solutions for these areas.

For example, committees consisting of regime supporters as well as Russian and Turkish civilians could be formed in Ghouta under the UN's supervision, which will constantly monitor the humanitarian aid delivered to the region.

Similarly, a civil committee incorporating all parties could be assigned to the Port of Hodeidah in Yemen. In this way any doubts over whether the aid sent to the belligerent parties contains weapons could be eliminated.

Technical measures should doubtlessly be a priority. However, what will ensure a definitive solution in the region is the formation of a rationalistic alliance by the countries of the region.

Key steps should be taken following the ceasefire, which will contribute towards ensuring peace in the region, particularly under the guarantee of Russia, Iran and Turkey.

It is essential that the relevant parties make decisions on common grounds and make their implementation a priority; all necessary measures must be implemented to stop the bloodshed in the region, and actions that will squash terrorism must be taken as well, and an end to Western intervention is necessary.

Such a solution can only be achieved by powerful alliances.

● *Yahya is an influential Turkish author and opinion shaper who has written 300 books which have been translated into 73 languages.*

Bir çörək qırıntısına, ya da xarab olmuş meyvəyə belə çox böyük iştahala hücum etmək...

Polşalı pianoçu Vladislav Şpilmanın II Dünya Müharibəsində düşmən əsgərləri tərəfindən öldürülmək, ya da sığındığı yerdə acından ölmək arasındakı seçim sonradan "Pianoçu" filminin mövzusu oldu.

Üstündən 60 ildən çox vaxt keçdi, ancaq hələ də insanlar bombalar altında ölüm və aclıq arasında seçim etməyə məcbur edirlər. Üstəlik, bu seçimlə üz-üzə qalanlar təkcə 5-10 nəfər deyil. Yəməndə, Cənubi Sudanda, Suriyada minlərlə günahsız dinc əhali münaqişələrdən qaçaraq sığındıqları yerlərdə bir tikə çörəyə möhtacdırlar.

Daha da dəhşətli odur ki, müharibə taktikası olaraq planlı şəkildə aclıq yaradılır. Belə ki, BMT Suriya müharibəsində acından öldürməyin yeni "silah" növü kimi istifadə edildiyinə diqqət çəkərək Şərqi Qutadakı insanların aclığa məhkum edildiyini bildirdi. BMT-nin İnsan Hüquqları üzrə Komissarı Zeyd Raad əl-Hüseyn "insanların qəsdən ac qoyulmasını" Suriya vətəndaş müharibəsində müharibə taktikası kimi istifadə edildiyini bildirdi və xalqın ac qoyulmasının beynəlxalq insan hüquqlarının pozulması mənasına gəldiyini, bu səbəbdən Şərqi Qutada cinayət törədildiyini qeyd etdi. Suriyada dinc əhalinin qəsdən ac qoyulması ilə bağlı oxşar açıqlama BMT-nin Qida məsələləri ilə bağlı nümayəndəsi Hilal Ənvər tərəfindən verildi və Suriyada aclığa məhkum edilən insanlara diqqət çəkildi. (1)

Dəməşqin şəhərətrafi regionu Şərqi Qutada təxminən 400 min insan yaşayır. Maraqlısı budur ki, bu bölgə müharibədən əvvəl ölkənin mühüm kənd təsərrüfatı mərkəzi idi. Bu səbəbdən müxaliflərin nəzarətindəki region 2013-cü ildən etibarən Əsəd rejiminə tabe olan qüvvələrin mühasirəsi altındadır. Ona görə bölgəyə kifayət qədər humanitar yardım çatdırmaq mümkün olmur. Yaxın dövərə qədər insanlara ərzaq çatdırmaq üçün istifadə edilən tunellərin rejimin hərbi əməliyyatları nəticəsində bağlanması Şərqi Qutadakı aclıq təhlükəsini daha da artırır.

AFP müxbiri tərəfindən çəkilən acından ölmək üzrə olan körpənin görüntüləri dünya mətbuatında yer aldıqdan sonra vəziyyətin nə qədər acınacaqlı olduğu üzə çıxdı. Görüntülərdəki uşaqlar o qədər aclıq çəkirdilər ki, ağlamaq üçün səslərini belə çıxara bilmirdilər. Analar da körpələrini əmizdirə biləcək qədər qidalana bilmir, atalar da lazımı qidanı təmin edə bilmirdilər. (2)

Qeyri-hökumət təşkilatı SNHR (Syrian Network for Human Rights) açıqlamasında Şərqi Qutada 206 uşaq və 67 qadının öldüyünü, 400 min nəfərin qeyri-kafi qidalanma ilə üz-üzə qaldığını bildirdi. Bu insanların daimi səhiyyə xidməti alması da demək olar ki, qeyri-mümkündür. (3)

Bu həftə Qutaya BMT yardım tirlarının çatması, şübhəsiz ki, sevindirici haldır. Ancaq məsələnin tək cə yardım ilə həll edilə bilməyəcəyi artıq hər kəsə məlumdur. Hər hansı çözümlə gətirilməsə, müharibə taktikası hesab edilən "bölgəni ac qoyma" siyasətinin davam edəcəyi görünür.

Müharibəyə görə aclıq təhlükəsi olan digər bir ölkə isə Yəmənədir. Döyüş bölgəsindəki 7 milyon insandan tək cə 3 milyonu yardımlarla qidalana bilir. Halbuki BMT-nin proqnozlarına görə, ən az 4,5 milyon insanın ərzaq yardımına ehtiyacı var. (4)

Norveç Qaçqınlar Şurasının (NRC) hazırkı sədri Yan İqland (Jan Egeland) bu vəziyyəti "beynəlxalq diplomatiyanın nəhəng uğursuzluğu" kimi dəyərləndirib qınayır. O, bölgədə gördüklərindən sümüklərinin sızıldadığını deyərək baş verənlərin quraqlıq olmadığını, A-dan Z-yə insan "əməyi" olduğunu deyir. Bu, Yəmənə də Quta kimi müharibə strategiyası kimi insanların aclığa məhkum edildiyini göstərir. Yəmənə Hudeydə limanı uzun müddətdir qapalı saxlanılır. Bu səbəbdən də regiona yardımları çatdırmaq qeyri-mümkündür. Məhz bu səbəbdən Yəmənə hər 10 dəqiqədən bir 5 yaşından balaca uşaq ölümü üz-üzə qalır. (5)

Şərqi Qutanın yerləşdiyi region Türkiyə, İran və Rusiyanın Suriyada qurulması üçün razılığa gəldiyi təhlükəsiz bölgələrə daxildir.(6) Ancaq təhlükəsiz bölgələrin reallaşdırılması sürətlə getmir. Bu da insan itkilərinin qarşısının alınmasını ləngidir. Ancaq yenə də bu yerlər üçün müvəqqəti həll yolları həyata keçirmək mümkündür.

Məsələn, Qutada BMT nəzarətində rejimin, rusların və türklərin yer alacağı nümayəndə heyətləri təşkil edilə bilər və onlar regiona davamlı ediləcək humanitar yardımlara nəzarət edə bilərlər. Oxşar şəkildə, bütün tərəflərin iştirak etdiyi mülki heyətə Yəmənə Hudeydə limanında səlahiyyət verilə bilər. Bu şəkildə münaqişə edən tərəflərin yardımlarla birlikdə qarşı tərəfə silah göndərildiyinə dair narahatlıqları aradan qaldırıla bilər.

Texniki tədbirlər ilkin olaraq alınmalıdır təbii ki. Ancaq bölgə üçün əsas həll yolu region ölkələrinin bir araya gələrək ağıllı ittifaq qurmalarıdır. Xüsusilə Rusiya, İran və Türkiyənin zəmanətində atəşkəsdən sonra sülh üçün təşəbbüslər həyata keçirilməlidir. Bunun üçün konsensusa gəlmək, bölgədə qan axmaması üçün tədbirlər görmək, terroru susduracaq və Qərb müdaxiləsini dayandıracaq addımlar atmaq vacibdir. Bu, ancaq güclü ittifaqların həyata keçirə biləcəyi həll yoludur.

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## ‘Killing by hunger’ latest weapon of war

**HARUN YAHYA**

**T**HE choice Polish pianist Wladyslaw Szpilman had to make between being killed at the hands of enemy soldiers or starving to death in World War II later became the main plot of the movie *The Pianist*.

It has been 60 years since then, yet people are still forced to choose between hunger or death under bombs. Moreover, it is not merely a handful of people who face this decision.

In Yemen, South Sudan and Syria, thousands of civilians are in dire need of food in areas where they sought refuge from conflicts.

What is more horrifying, however, is the planned creation of hunger as a warfare strategy. The UN issued a statement noting that "killing by hunger" is being used as a new weapon in the Syrian war, and that civilians in East Ghouta are condemned to starvation.

The UN High Commissioner for Human Rights Zeid Ra'ad al-Husseini said "the deliberate starvation of

civilians" is used as a tactic in the Syrian civil war, noting that "depriving the civil population" of food constitutes a clear violation of international humanitarian law, thus what is happening in Eastern Ghouta is a crime.

A similar statement on how civilians in Syria are deliberately doomed to hunger was made by Hilal Elver, the UN Special Rapporteur on the Right to Food, who called attention to the civilians left to starve in Syria.

Eastern Ghouta, a suburban area in Damascus, is home to 400 000 inhabitants. What is striking, however, is the fact that prior to the war the region was a major agricultural centre of the country.

Nevertheless, this opposition-controlled area has been under siege by the Assad regime forces since 2013 and, as a consequence, sufficient humanitarian aid cannot be supplied to the region.

The tunnels used until recently to deliver food to civilians, having been closed off by the regime's military operations, further escalates the level of

starvation in Eastern Ghouta.

The gravity of the situation was realised when the images of babies, who were about to die of hunger, was filmed by an AFP reporter and featured in the international media.

The babies seen on the images were so severely malnourished that they could not even make much of a noise to cry. The mothers were also too under-nourished to breast-feed their babies, while the fathers were unable to afford the much-needed food.

In Eastern Ghouta, where 209 children and 67 women died according to the statement made by SNHR (Syrian Network for Human Rights), 400 000 people are faced with malnutrition; sustained health-care services are virtually impossible for them.

The arrival of UN aid trucks in Ghouta this week is a joyful development. However, it is by now a well-known

fact that the problem cannot be overcome by aid alone. It seems the policy of systematically inflicting hunger on the region will remain unchanged unless any measure is taken against it.

Another country faced with the threat of hunger due to war is Yemen. Among the 7 million people living in the war zone, only 3 million have access to food provided by aid whereas, according to UN estimates, at least 4.5 million are in need of nutritional assistance.

Jan Egeland, secretary general of the Norwegian Refugee Council, defines and condemns the situation in Yemen as "the gigantic failure of international diplomacy".

Admitting to being shocked by what he saw in the region, Egeland notes that drought is not at fault for what is happening in Yemen, and that it is man-made from A to Z. His observation attests to the fact that, just as in Ghouta, people

are being condemned to starvation in Yemen, too.

The Part of Hodeida in Yemen has been kept closed for a long time, which practically renders it impossible to deliver aid to the region.

For this reason, a child under five faces the risk of death every 10 minutes in Yemen. With regard to Syria, the area which also encompasses Eastern Ghouta is located within the de-escalation zones that Turkey, Iran and Russia have agreed to establish in Syria.

However, securing these zones is a process that takes time. This, in turn, delays the prevention of loss of life. Yet, it is still possible to implement temporary solutions for these areas.

For example, committees consisting of regime supporters as well as Russian and Turkish civilians could be formed in Ghouta under the UN's supervision, which will constantly monitor the humanitarian aid delivered to the region. Similarly, a civil committee incorporating all parties could be assigned to the Port of Hodeida in Yemen.

In this way, any doubts over whether the aid sent to the belligerent parties contains weapons could be eliminated.

Technical measures should be a priority. However, what will ensure a definitive solution in the region is the formation of a rationalistic alliance by the countries of the region.

Key steps should be taken following the ceasefire, which will contribute towards ensuring peace in the region, particularly under the guarantee of Russia, Iran and Turkey.

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Such a solution can only be achieved by powerful alliances.

Harun Yahya is an influential Turkish author and opinion shaper who has written 300 books which have been translated into 73 languages

**The deliberate starvation of civilians used as a tactic in war**



# In admiration of Comrade OR

"He never let you feel you were talking to the president of our organisation... He treated you as a comrade, a friend and an equal"

**Arushan Naidoo**  
COMMENT

**A**S A YOUNG South African, just out of my teens, I was a little bit of a fan of the late Comrade OR. This admiration faded soon after I returned across a book at an airport lounge on the flight to Johannesburg.

The country is awash with news of the 100th anniversary of the birth of the late Comrade OR. I made the mistake of not reading the book before the flight. I was in a hurry to get to the airport. I was in a hurry to get to the airport. I was in a hurry to get to the airport.



Delivering the ecology at Kamehla's funeral on May 2, 1993, Naidoo (left) and the author (right) who strode the globe like a colossus (see below).



Comrades Arushan Naidoo and Surtees Mchale at Kamehla's funeral. The front-line states were staunch ANC allies during the struggle against apartheid.



Philip Naidoo and Arushan Naidoo embrace on his return to South Africa. They first met one another in Botswana Street in 1974 or 1975.

The author as a 10-year-old with former president Diale Mafika.

Hearing these fiery exhortations from the current crop of leaders, I was curious to see what Naidoo's views and contributions had to say about him. As a child I grew up in the constant presence of a late struggle veteran Philip Naidoo, who was not contenting in his position. "Comrade OR, whether you were man, woman or child, he gave you equal attention."

"The answer is yes if you were talking to the president of our organisation. As a comrade, I would see you as an equal."

It was not until I read the book that I realised that Naidoo was not just a comrade, but a friend and an equal.

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# Hunger or deliberate starvation of civilians?

Hanan Yehon

**BAVINGLY** attacking even a single crumb of food or a spoiled fruit.

The choice the Polish peasant Stanislaw Ligas was making was not one of death or starvation. It was a choice between a few spoils of war or a life of starvation.

It has been 80 years since then, yet people are still forced to choose between hunger or death under modern, Western, South African rule. It is a choice between a few spoils of war or a life of starvation.

The UN High Commissioner for Human Rights, Zeid Ra'ad al-Hussein, stated that "the deliberate starvation of civilians" was used as a tactic in the Syrian civil war, noting that "starvation is a tactic of war, not a result of it."

A similar statement on how civilians in Syria are being starved to hunger was made by UN Special Representative on the Situation in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Roald Eke.

In Eastern Ghaznia, a suburban area in the north of Kabul, the Taliban used a range of agricultural methods. Nevertheless, it is reported that the Taliban used a range of agricultural methods. Nevertheless, it is reported that the Taliban used a range of agricultural methods.

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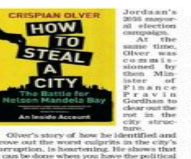
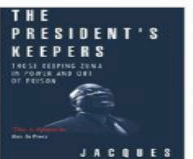
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# Two books tell unsettling tale of SA's descent

Two important books about South African politics have just been published. One is a comprehensive picture of the rot at the heart of the Zuma presidency, the second tells how corruption has become the oil that keeps the ruling ANC working. Arushan Naidoo warns it will take some courage to read them, but that it's worth it



**SOUTH** Africa has produced two must-read thrillers in the past week. They are not thrillers in the traditional sense, but they are gripping and read like one.

Veronique Joubert's 'The President's Keepers' is a gripping and read like one. It is a gripping and read like one. It is a gripping and read like one.

**JACQUES PAUZE**

It is the most comprehensive picture of the rot at the heart of the Zuma presidency that I have read. It is a gripping and read like one. It is a gripping and read like one.

**CHRISPIN OLIVIER**

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# PRETORIA NEWS

THE PAPER FOR THE PEOPLE OF TSHWANE



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8 **Opinion**

PRETORIA NEWS  
WEDNESDAY NOVEMBER 8 2017

## Hunger used as a weapon

As movie 'The Pianist' portrays, starvation endemic in war



Harun Yahya

**R**AVENOUSLY attacking even a single crumb of bread or a spoonful of milk... The choice the Polish pianist Wladyslaw Szpilman had to make between being killed at the hands of enemy soldiers or starving to death in World War II later became the main plot of the movie *The Pianist*.

It has been 70 years since then, yet people are still forced to choose between hunger or death under bombs. Moreover, it is not merely a handful of people who face this decision. In Yemen, South Sudan and Syria, thousands of innocent civilians are in dire need of food in areas where they sought refuge from conflicts.

What is more horrifying, however, is the planned creation of hunger as a warfare strategy. The UN issued a statement noting that "killing by hunger" is being used as a new weapon in the Syrian war, and that civilians in East Ghouta are condemned to starvation. The UN High Commissioner for Human Rights, Zeid Ra'ad al-Husseini, said "the deliberate starvation of civilians" is used as a tactic in the Syrian civil war noting that "depriving the civil population" of food constitutes a clear violation of international humanitarian law, thus what is happening in Eastern Ghouta is a crime.

A similar statement on how civilians in Syria are deliberately doomed to hunger was made by Hilal Elver, the UN Special Rapporteur on the Right to Food, who called attention to the civilians left to starve in Syria.

Eastern Ghouta, a suburban area in Hama, is home to about 400,000 inhabitants. What is striking, however, is the fact that prior to the war, the region was a major agricultural centre of the country.

Nevertheless, this opposition-controlled area has been under siege by the Assad regime forces since 2013, and as a consequence, sufficient humanitarian aid cannot be supplied to the region.

The tunnels used until recently to deliver food to civilians having been closed off by the regime's military operations further escalates the level of starvation in Eastern Ghouta.

The gravity of the situation was fully realised when the images of babies who were about to die of hunger filmed by an AFP reporter were featured in the international media.

The babies seen on the images were so severely malnourished that they could not even make much of a noise to cry. The mothers were also too undernourished to breastfeed their babies, while the fathers were unable to afford the much-needed food.

In Eastern Ghouta, where 206 children and 67 women died according to the state-



Boys stand on the rubble of houses destroyed by Saudi-led airstrikes in Sana'a, Yemen. The airstrikes had targeted the capital, killing at least 14 civilians, including women and children.

PICTURES: AP/HAM MOHAMMED

ment made by SNHR (Syrian Network for Human Rights), 40,000 people are faced with malnutrition; sustained healthcare services are virtually impossible for these people.

The arrival of UN aid trucks in Ghouta this week is indeed a joyful development. However, it is by now a well-known fact that the problem cannot be overcome by aid alone. It seems that the policy of systematically inflicting hunger on the region will remain unchanged unless any measure is taken against it.

Another country faced with the threat of hunger because of war is Yemen. Among the 7 million people living in the war zone, only 3 million have access to food provided by aid whereas, according to UN estimates, at least 4.5 million are in need of nutritional assistance.

Jan Egestrand, secretary-general of the Norwegian Refugee Council, defines and condemns the situation in Yemen as "the gigantic failure of international diplomacy". Admitting to being shocked to the bone by what he saw in the region, Egestrand notes that drought is not at fault for what is happening in Yemen, and that it is man-made from A to Z.

His observation attests to the fact that, just as in Ghouta, people are being condemned to starvation in Yemen too. The Port of Hodeida in Yemen has been kept closed for a long time, which practically



A picture of Warsaw, Poland, from the movie 'The Pianist'.

renders it impossible to deliver aid to the region. For this reason alone, a child under 5 faces the risk of death every 10 minutes in Yemen.

In regard to Syria, the area, which also

encompasses eastern Ghouta, is located within the de-escalation zones that Turkey, Iran and Russia have agreed to establish in Syria. However, securing these zones is a process that takes time.

This, in turn, delays the prevention of loss of life. Yet it is still possible to implement temporary solutions for these areas. For example, committees consisting

of regime supporters as well as Russian and Turkish civilians could be formed in Ghouta under the UN's supervision, which will constantly monitor the humanitarian aid delivered to the region. Similarly, a civil committee incorporating all parties could be assigned to the Port of Hodeida in Yemen.

In this way, any doubts over whether the aid sent to the belligerent parties contains weapons could be eliminated.

Technical measures should doubtlessly be a priority. However, what will ensure a definitive solution in the region is the formation of a rationalistic alliance by the countries of the region.

Key steps should be taken following the ceasefire, which will contribute towards ensuring peace in the region, particularly under the guarantee of Russia, Iran and Turkey.

In order to achieve this, it is essential that the relevant parties make decisions on common grounds and make their implementation a priority; all necessary measures must be implemented to stop the bloodshed in the region, and actions that will squish terrorism must be taken as well, and an end to Western intervention is necessary. Such a solution can only be achieved by powerful alliances.

● *Yahya is an influential Turkish author and opinion shaper who has written 300 books which have been translated into 73 languages*

<https://www.harunyahya.info/az/meqaleler/xxi-esrin-dehseti-silahlarin-kolgesinde-acindan-olen-korpeler>