

The project of Shi'ism in Deir Ezzor from its root to the peak

About the history of Shi'ism in Deir Ezzor

The attempts to spread Shi'ism in Deir Ezzor are not new, as they have a long history dating back to the 1980s. Attempts began by settling followers of the Shi'a sect in Deir Ezzor. Here, it is noteworthy to state a name of which many of the people of Deir Ezzor are not aware because it has been concealed for several years : Omar Hammadi, a volunteer in Assad's forces who served in one of the military branches in Deraa province, where he coordinated with the Iranians and agreed with them to move to Deir Ezzor and form a base of the Shiites. After a while, he returned to his village after he was offered by the Assad regime the adequate money and tools to attain his mission.

Upon his arrival in the area, he targeted his cousin and brother-in-law Yassin al-Mayouf, who was known in the village and occupied a social center for him. He convinced him of the Shi'a and the latter was only to meet the call immediately and embrace the Shiite sect. Who acts as an intermediary between him and Iran.

Then, another man from the village joined the Shi'a, Hussein al-Raja. He is a relative of Yassin Al-Mayouf who is a mouthpiece of Shi'a in the region, especially due to his position as the head of the branch of Imam Al-Murtadah association in Deir Ezzor, which had been established by Jamil Al-Assad, the brother of Hafiz al-Assad at the time, under the direction of Iran. The association was operated under a civilian cover to spread the doctrine of Shi'a among the Syrians.

In the same period, a family came to Deir Ezzor from Idlib from the village of Nabel known as "Shaabouneh". The family later adopted Shia beliefs and began calling people to them. The Syrian revolution revealed that the family of this family after the speed of its members to belong to the Shiite militias and take up arms to stand up to the rebels who had become a threat to them, and the section of the photographer, which was published several months ago, which shows the "Zine El Abidine Mohsen Shaabouna" Son of Mohsen Chaabouna, chanting sectarian slogans ' We will burn Damascus and take the revenge of the descendants of the Umayyad' is a best proof of the involvement of this family in the project of Shi'ism since the nineties of the last century.

These people were the first building blocks for the spread of Shiism in Deir Ezzor under the guidance of Iran and coordination of the Assad regime, which facilitated their work and offered them the privileges that serve their mission.

Poverty and ignorance are two weapons of Iran to spread Shiism in Deir Ezzor.

At the beginning of the implementation of the Shi'a project in Deir Ezzor, Tehran conducted a detailed and comprehensive study of the status of the region through its eyes planted in the region, to find the appropriate keys to enter the province of the Euphrates with pure Sunni fabric. Ignorance and poverty were the active weapons. In the structure of the Druze community, the Iranian regime exploited the poverty and ignorance of most of the villages and towns of Deir Ezzor countryside to play these two evils by luring the poor and tempting them with money by paying monthly salaries equal to 7,000 SYP to the head of the household who prostrates.

In the end of the 1990s, the Iranian plan began to work hard in many poor villages and targeted the villages of the Western Line (Al-Jazeera area) of Deir Ezzor province. This was due to the distance of this area from the circle of interest and lights, which facilitates the operation and implementation without any obstacles. The Shiite missionary campaigns and advocacy activities started through the Iranian cells of the region's people mentioned previously. During a short period, the Shiite sect spread widely in several villages and towns, including Zajir Island, Al-Sa'wa, Hamarali, Hawayj, Thiab, Hawayj, Wajeeb, Kasra, Hatala, and Marat) and Hussainiyat were established in most of the villages mentioned, and people became Shiites to obtain money,

The role of Daesh in Shi'sm:

Daesh played an indirect role in the Iranian project through several measures during its rule in Deir Ezzor:

1 - Withdrawal of weapons from the people of Deir Ezzor which led the demilitarization of the province.

Since its early days in Deir Ezzor, the organization had focused on the confiscation of all types of weapons from the people living under its held areas, and the enactment of strict laws against anyone who had a weapon. In addition, some people who violated the imposed of guns ownership were often decapitated. Later, when the organization withdrew from the villages and towns of Deir Ezzor, the Iranian militias and the Assad forces were completely relieved of their safety by the use of weapons by the rebels.

2 – The organization revived the issue of (five of the house):

Daesh revived the calls for the issue of "legitimacy" that had not been to many of the people of Syria in general and the people of Deir Ezzor in particular, which is (five of the house). It means that the House of the right to five booty of the army of the Muslims "organized calling" during his invasions, Tribes and clans of the region to quickly prove their proportions and submit to officials in the organization of Daesh, knowing that a number of the thighs and clans visited the tree of lineage and was accepted by the organization without scrutiny (according to witnesses who experienced the stage in that region and had provided this information to the network of DeirEzzor24.

3 – The organization ignoring the preacher for many of the former promoters.

The organization was not a staunch advocate with the old dissidents, as was known in many cases less guilty of the charge of worship, such as insulting the divine self, angering parents or smoking or joining the former revolutionary factions where he was up to punishment in such cases to the extent of killing, Was at the time of the funeral to legitimate sessions as called organization.

The role of Iran and its practices in spreading Shiism in Deir Ezzor after Daesh.

Iran's ambitions to establish its project of spreading the Persian doctrine in the Arab region, completing the Shiite Badr, securing the Tehran-Baghdad-Damascus road, and isolating the Sunni tribes in Syria from the Sunni tribes in Iraq were realized.

After the withdrawal of Daesh from the majority of the towns and villages of Deir Ezzor, in the presence of a decaying environment exhausted by the successive wars and the various ideologies that began in Al-Qaeda in Syria, represented by the Nasra Front and reached the most extreme organization among its peers in Iraq and Syria, and up to the attacking militias Under the banner of ideology combines the reference to the mandate of the jurist.

Iran finally had the opportunity to show its real face and play in short, in order to complete its project, which it started with a few months ago. It took steps to implement its goals in

Deir Ezzor, including:

1- Reactivating the role of its former (influential) elements in Deir Ezzor:

Such as Yassin al-Mayouf and Hussein al-Raja, who are known to the people of Deir Ezzor for long-time Shi'ites, and the use of people who were prominent in the events of the Syrian revolution, such as Samer al-Sufan, who lived in the Hrabesh neighborhood of Deir Ezzor since 2000 when he came to Deir al- And settled in the city as a fisherman until 2011 to show the other face after the revolution in Deir Ezzor and unfolds strong ties with the security branches and Shiite cells in the villages of Hatlah and Marat, where he took up arms against the demonstrators with the support of the security detachments and in coordination with members of the Shiite sect in the holiday.

Al-Sufan is now playing an important role in the reconciliation process with the Assad regime and whitewashing the dissenters and arms holders who wish to return to the Assad regime. He is the commander of an armed militia responsible for the security situation in the area from Hrabesh district inside the city to the village of Bqaras 10 km and like the Sufan, Iran has been able to recruit many personalities with a community dimension and tribal in Deir Azur Knawaf al-Bashir and Ahmad Aswad al-Moha from the Boliv and others at the county level.

2 - The use of Nawaf al-Bashir to attract tribesmen to adopt Shi'ism:

Nawaf al-Bashir, one of the leaders of the clan of Bakara, one of the largest tribes in Syria, defected from the Syrian political opposition in late 2016 in coordination with Iran and Hezbollah, and invoked the argument that the defection was due to his opposition to the militarization of the revolution. He has been used by the mullahs in Tehran to spread Shi'ism by the manipulation of the tribal side.

Al-Bashir has publicly declared his allegiance to Iran since he split, and placed himself at the disposal of the Iranian Revolutionary Guards. He knew about al-Bashir's political activity and his refusal to arm. But as soon as he put himself at Iran's disposal until the latter ordered him to form a military militia, Except hearing and obedience, where Bashir moves between Lebanon in the southern suburb of the headquarters of Hezbollah and Tehran to receive instructions and orders and then returned to Syria, coordinator with the banner of Imam al-Baqir to form a militia similar to the popular crowd (Shiite) in Iraq.

Bashir played on two factors in attracting young people to embrace the Shiite doctrine, the first of which is the poverty that envelops most of the young tribesmen in the current war, and to tempt them with Iranian money as a factor of polarization of the youth of the clans. And the second is a tribal factor based on the return of the tribe of (Bakara) to Hassan and Hussein and convince them that they are from the House and therefore they must embrace the Shiite doctrine and defend the holy places.

3 - Building Hussainiyat and places of worship for the Shiites and changing the names of mosques that take the names of Sahaba.

Since the takeover of Deir Ezzor by the Assad forces and the sectarian militias, Iran has established a Shiite sanctuary in the vital areas of the province. It has been building Hussainiya in the ancient Ain Ali area (named after hundreds of years as Ali Ibn Abi Talib ordered it) The names of all the mosques bearing the names of Omar, Osman, Abu Bakr, Mu'awiya and Aisha were changed to Shiite names or religious symbols of the Shiites, such as changing the name of the Omari Mosque in Deir Ezzor to the name of the Radwan Mosque Our master Omar and our master Abu Bakr have broken allegiance with our master Muhammad, peace be upon him), and converted the Mosque of Hassan and Hussein in the neighborhoods of Jura to Husseinia working on the distribution of relief to those in need to exploit their poverty and subject them to embrace the Shiite doctrine.

As well as the construction of a estate in the city of the fields and is in the process of processing until this time to be a worship house and a Shiite religious center within the city.

4 - The use of methods of intimidation and starvation to push people to Shi'ism.

As the Assad forces and Iranian militias tightened their grip on the northern bank of Deir Ezzor (or west of the Euphrates), Iranian-backed militias and members of the Alawite security forces began to use intimidation and torture against civilians Deir Ezzor. Several incidents were recorded against young civilians from Deir Ezzor who were beaten and physically and psychologically humiliated by Shi'a militants.

A group of young men were arrested by elements of a sectarian militia in Harabish neighborhood of Deir Ezzor city and taken to a commercial building. They completely stripped their bodies and filmed them and blackmailed them for not accepting the militias as a form of psychological pressure. To pray for immunity and protection against the harm that will be inflicted on them if not subject to the will of the militias. In this context, Iran has taken from one of the large government buildings in the Hrabash district a central prison for Iran, which directly follows the administration of the Iranian militia and works separately from the Assad regime. The prison building is located in the area opposite what was formerly known as the officers quarters at the end of the neighborhood of Hrabash and close to the Civil and Military Deir Ezzor Airport.

In addition, the offices of the Al-Assad and the placement have spread widely in the areas of control of the Assad forces and the Iranian militias. The city of Al-Bukamal is the opening of dozens of offices belonging to the Iranian militia, which is working to place young people in these militias, and other offices to register new subscribers and save their data, It is very much the center of the city of Deir Ezzor, which has embraced dozens of offices that have the same goal for the offices of the city of Al-Bukamal and concentrated in the neighborhoods of Joura, Al-Qusour, Hrab and Jafra.

5 - Transition to the stage of compulsory Shi'ism and the imposition of the call "Shiite".

The Iranian quest to spread the Shiite doctrine

In Deir Ezzor, Iran enters a new phase of the Iranian-Shiite project in Deir Ghazal, through the transition from the call to embrace the Shiite sect to the stage of imposition by force and coercion. The Shi'a sermon was raised in some mosques in the eastern countryside of Deir Ezzor, The imams and the minarets of the rest of the mosques raised the Shiite adhaan, as was the case in Subikhan, Muqan, al-Majd and al-Kashmah, which led the regime forces and Iranian militias to arrest and imprison them during the last few days of November 2018. The number of imams and imams The detainees 18 ش As a disciplinary measure for the rest of their peers who refrain from executing the orders, their detention period lasted only one day to get them out and gather the largest number of imams, muezzins and clerics in the region and meeting them at the head of Iranian personalities who were obliged to adhere to the Shiite ears and start the lawsuit As the sons of the region and the men of religion in return for

special privileges granted them from Iran, and waved the Iranian community obedience stick to anyone who would disobey himself to disobey orders of Shiite Iran "holy."

6. The acquisition, resettlement and demographic change of Iran in Deir Ezzor.

Since the takeover of large parts of the province of Deir Ezzor

in late 2017, Iran has begun to implement a settlement plan in the province, the plan is based on the cornerstone of the acquisition of Iran in the province, began features of this project appear early with the recruitment of Iran a number of owners of real estate offices Inside Deir Ezzor city and granted them the absolute power to buy the largest number of houses for Iranian businessmen and military leaders in the Iranian militias. In their efforts to convince realtors to sell their property, Iranian employees paid far more than the real price of houses, Sttaawa convince dozens to sell their homes in exchange for large material temptations.

The second aspect of the project was highlighted in the countryside of the eastern province of Shamia. The Iranian militias confiscated the houses of civilians who fled the war. They were also wanted on the lists of the Assad regime. Some of the people who visited the cities of Boukamal and Mayadim after the control of the Iranian militias And the Iraqi, the presence of families of militia elements within the houses with papers and documents issued by the Assad regime prove ownership of these properties after being granted them from the government of the system officially, and the last few days of November 2018 the arrival of dozens of families of officers and fighter In the Iranian Revolutionary Guards militia and Iraqi-Iranian militias to the province of Deir al-Zour.

A week ago, dozens of families of the Iraqi "popular crowd" militia were brought to the town of Al-Mayadeen, where they were housed in the area near the old market located in the heart of the city of Al-Mayadin.

Iraqi and Iranian families were also brought to the border town of Al-Bukamall with Iraq and settled in neighborhoods close to the city center.

7. Education and health in Deir Ezzor the future targets of Iran.

The Iranian militias in Ezzor have opened two primary schools in Al-Mayadeen and Al-Bukamal. The Al-Mayadin School has about 50 students and Al-Bukamal has 100 students. The two schools are directly affiliated with the Iranian militias and study special curricula focusing on religious and religious lessons. In what appears to be a direct targeting of the "Sunni" small age groups in the province of Deir Ezzor to be the sprouts of the Iranian-Shiite project.

On the health side, Iran has reactivated a number of private hospitals in the city of Mayadeen. These hospitals have been given the status of "military hospitals", which receive civilians, but with the indication that the management of these hospitals is Iran through its military militia in Deir Ezzor.

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