

Unveiling the West's Firepower for Zionists in the Mediterranean

The recent deployment of Western military assets to the Eastern Mediterranean highlights the perceived threats and concerns in the region. The United States, for instance, is reinforcing their presence by moving the USS Gerald R Ford Carrier Strike Group, one of the largest and most advanced aircraft carriers in the world, along with a guided missile cruiser and four guided missile destroyers. In addition, the US is augmenting its airpower with advanced fighter jets, including the F-35, F-15, F-16, and A-10 squadrons.

Similarly, the United Kingdom is increasing its military presence in the region. It has deployed Royal Air Force surveillance aircraft to patrol the area, assisting in tracking emerging threats. In cooperation with the Zionist entity, the UK has bolstered its military teams and established a military package consisting of P8 aircraft, surveillance assets, Royal Navy ships, helicopters, and a company of Royal Marines. This package will provide practical support to the Zionist entity and other partners, as well as serve as a strong deterrent.

Germany has also responded to the Zionist entity's requests for assistance by offering the use of combat drones and discussing the provision of ammunition for warships.

This deployment seems disproportionate when considering the size and demographics of the Gaza Strip, with an area of approximately 365 square kilometres (about 140 square miles) and a population of around 2 million people. Moreover, approximately 50% of the population in the Gaza Strip consists of children and youth under the age of 18. Given these facts, deploying such a high level of military arsenal seems excessive.

This deployment of military assets raises questions about the true purpose and necessity of such a display of firepower. This extensive arsenal cannot be solely attributed to the activities of a localised group like Hamas, the demographics of Gaza or the size of the Gaza Strip.

What may help in understanding the build-up of Western military might is that U.S. officials have been engaged in conversations with Muslim leaders to address concerns following a Zionist invasion of Gaza. Muslim leaders are apprehensive, as they fear that the devastation caused by such an invasion will spark outrage and escalate tensions among Muslim populations worldwide. Secretary of State Antony Blinken's recent visits to Muslim capitals aim to shape a collective response that prevents or contains any further escalation. His efforts focus on encouraging Muslim nations to overcome any distrust of the Zionist entity and stand united in the face of violence. It showcases the real concerns and threats that Muslims pose to the Zionist entity and its Allies.

The current situation is marked by heightened tension involving Netanyahu, Western powers, and leaders of the Muslim world. While these actors hold military power and command their forces, they do not have control over the deep-seated anger felt by Muslims globally. The deep-seated anger felt by Muslims globally holds the potential for significant repercussions, such as the unification of Muslim armies deviating from their established ranks and marching towards Palestine. This possibility has influenced the Western powers' decision to deploy military assets, as they lack trust in the ability of rulers in the Muslim world to effectively control their respective people and armies.

The Arab Spring, which began in December 2010, highlighted the shifting dynamics and the interests of Western powers in the Muslim world. These uprisings presented a challenge to the existing rulers, who were often seen as aligned with Western interests and accused of suppressing the aspirations of their people. As the protests gained momentum, Western powers found themselves in a position where they had to accommodate the demands for change to protect their own strategic and economic interests in these countries.

For example, in Egypt, President Hosni Mubarak, who had maintained a close relationship with Western powers, including the United States, was faced with widespread public discontent. While the West initially wavered in their response to the protests, acknowledging the stability

Mubarak provided, they eventually withdrew their support for him when it became clear that the tide of public sentiment would not be quelled.

Similarly, in Libya, the Western powers, motivated by their interest in protecting civilians and preventing humanitarian crises, intervened in the conflict between Muammar Gaddafi's regime and the people. While the intervention was framed as a humanitarian effort, it served to protect the West's strategic and economic interests in the region, particularly in terms of oil resources.

These examples underscore how the West views Muslim rulers as dispensable at any given time. It was evident that Western powers recognised that their interests ultimately lay in ensuring a passive Ummah, one that turns its gaze away from the Western agenda. To safeguard their economic and geopolitical interests in these countries, they had to carefully navigate the evolving political landscapes and find a balance between responding to the demands for change and maintaining control over the Muslim world. The uprisings presented a challenge that could not be ignored, and Western powers had to adapt their approach to protect their interests while navigating the evolving political landscapes in the Muslim world.

On the other hand, the mobilisation of Muslim armies is seen as a significant opportunity to address the long-standing issue of the liberation of Palestine. Many Muslims view the combined efforts and military capabilities of these armies as crucial in realising the aspiration for the liberation of Palestine. They believe that the mobilisation of Muslim armies is not only an act of self-defence but also a necessary step towards liberation achieving peace and justice in the region.

The collective strength of Muslim armies can tip the scales in favour of the people of Palestine, who have long faced oppression and occupation. By uniting and coordinating their efforts, there is a genuine belief among Muslims that the liberation of Palestine can finally be achieved. Mobilisation is not an act of aggression but rather a response to the unjust conditions endured by Palestinians, with the goal of establishing a just and sovereign state.

Muslims believe the mobilisation of Muslim armies represents a powerful symbol of unity and solidarity among Muslims globally and see it as an opportunity to unite Muslims from diverse backgrounds, transcending national borders and ethnicities in pursuit of a shared vision. Furthermore, the outcome of this mobilization could have broader implications beyond the issue of Palestine, reshaping power dynamics in the region and the world at large enabling the Muslim ummah to assert greater influence on matters that affect her interests and tipping the balance of power to lay in the hands of the Ummah.

Finally, the presence of Western powers in the Mediterranean region to support oppressive regimes that govern Muslim populations. The presence of Western forces serves as a shield for puppet rulers and provides excuses for their actions. It is believed that any attempt by local armies to challenge the puppet rulers or confront the Jewish entity would be met with direct opposition from Western powers.

However, history has shown that well-led and politically astute armies in the Islamic world are more than capable of standing up against these cowardly forces. The Ummah has overcome great powers in the past with limited resources and manpower, relying on divine support and strategic prowess. With the Ummah's full potential, including its technological advancements and human resources, victory can be achieved with the help of Allah.

It is essential for Muslims to strengthen their own military capabilities, establish capable leadership, and develop political strategies to surpass the challenges they face. By utilising their own resources and combining them with the blessings and guidance from Allah, they can overcome the obstacles presented by Western powers and achieve victory in the pursuit of justice and liberation

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