

[Transcript] Les actus du jour - Hugo Décrypte / Quels sont les mouvements pro-palestiniens, un président tente de s'échapper, foot... Actus du jour

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The Hamas, the Fatah, the Hezbollah or the Islamic Jihad Palestinian, these different pro-Palestinian actors, we've heard a lot about them these last few days, but who are they really?

We'll see today that they obviously have common enemies, but they are also among some of the enemies.

So we'll try to analyze these rivalries.

Hi, it's Hugo.

I hope you're doing well.

On my side, don't pay attention to my brains, the week has been relatively long.

We left together, as you know every day, for a new dive into the news in ten minutes, whether on YouTube or on the audio podcast.

So we're going to start by analyzing three movements that are close to each other.

It's probably the ones we've heard the most about these last few days.

I named the Hamas, the Hezbollah and the Islamic Jihad Palestinian.

Last October, you remember, it's first the Hamas who led a terrorist attack on Israel and in the crowd, well, the Hezbollah and the Islamic Jihad have both claimed strikes on Israel.

The Hamas is the acronym for movement of Islamic resistance.

It is made up of a armed branch and a political branch, and this group, in its integrity or simply in its armed branch, according to the countries, is considered as a terrorist organization by many countries, many Western countries, including the countries of the European Union or the United States.

So the Hamas is a Palestinian Islamic movement that was born in 1987, followed by the first Intifada.

So it's an Arabic term that means rising up and that actually designates a popular Palestinian revolt against the Israeli occupation in six days a year and in the Gaza Strip, which at the time had trained nearly 2,000 Palestinians killed and 270 Israelis killed.

This movement was founded by members of the Muslim Brotherhood.

It is an Islamic organization, originally from Egypt, and which is present in many countries today.

Small apart, but it's interesting to note that it echoes with another news that we treated this week.

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I could not even tell you what day, but when we treated and analyzed the position of Egypt on this conflict, I was explaining to you that the current Egyptian president arrived after a coup d'état that reversed, so simply, an old Muslim brotherhood. It is one of the reasons among others that explains that the Egyptian president today does not want to open his border with Gaza because he does not want the Hamas fighters to join Egypt and therefore be potential opponents to the current president.

So today, the Hamas is an organization with its own chart, so its own text which announces its objectives.

So its first chart, the original, it was adopted in 1988.

It is called, I quote, a fight against the Jews.

By the way, there are a number of references, of course, which are clearly anti-Semitic references. But you have to note that this chart was amended, modified, and in 2017, precisely, a new version of this chart was released.

In this new chart, the Hamas tries to erase these anti-Semitic references.

It states, in particular, not to fight, I quote, against the Jews because they are Jews, but rather, I quote, to be opposed.

I quote to the Zionists who occupy Palestine.

The Zionists, to remind you, are those who want the creation of a Jewish state on this territory.

I do not go into the details of the debate on this Hamas chart, I put you links in the description if it really interests you, but what is sure is that today, the Hamas does not officially recognize Israel and excludes any coexistence with this state. So they want to replace Israel simply by a Palestinian state which, in fact, is not recognized today by many countries in the world.

So we can still note that from 2006, things change a little for the Hamas when its political branch wins the Palestinian legislative elections and therefore has deputies.

This is why researchers explain that there is an organization or an army branch considered as a terrorist and, on the other hand, there is an organization with a political advantage. So the objective is exactly the same, but the way to get there is a little different between these two branches.

What we can remember, in any case, is that the following year, in 2007, the Hamas takes power in the Palestinian territory of Gaza.

He takes it by force to another Palestinian movement, the Fatah movement, which I will talk about right after.

But at this point, in 2007, Egypt restrains its border and Israel imposes a blocus, a blocus that is still applied today.

We have talked a lot about it in today's studies.

It is a blocus that restrains the entrances and exits, which restrains the imports of all kinds of things.

It is one of the elements that makes the Palestinian territory of Gaza today considered to be the biggest prison in the open world.

So, does Hamas act alone?

Well, in this attack of this October, Hamas also counted on the Palestinian Islamic Jihad,

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the Palestinian Islamic Jihad, which has in particular sent rockets towards Israel, which has in particular been part of this infiltration in Israel, and which also retains, obviously still currently, Israeli hostages in support of Hamas.

So, the Palestinian Islamic Jihad is another movement, so it is a movement Islamist and nationalist, which was founded in the 80s and which, at the beginning, is also close to the movement of Muslim brothers.

It is an organization, you may have guessed, that is also considered as a terrorist organization by many countries.

As Hamas, the organization does not recognize Israel, it opposes the occupation of Palestinian territories.

And this way of opposing itself, you have understood it, through violent actions.

In this case, there is only a armed branch, there is no branch, so to speak, political, as we heard it for the moment for Hamas, which can also participate in elections.

We advance a little bit, another actor who supports Hamas is the Hezbollah, therefore a Lebanese political party and a terrorist organization there too, according to many countries. He is simply an enemy sworn by Israel.

Since the Hamas attack, the Hezbollah, which means part of God in Arabic, has claimed several strikes against Israel, Israel which then reposted.

This organization was born in 1982, there too, it happened in the middle of the Lebanese civil war with the support of Iran.

And three years later, in 1985, he published a manifesto, so it's in some way a bit his chart, in which the Hezbollah simply calls for the destruction of Israel.

And besides, in summer 2006, a war broke out between Israel and Hezbollah after the organization was kidnapped by two Israeli soldiers and launched attacks on the border.

In response, Israel launched a military campaign against Lebanon, and in 34 days, this war will have made more than 1200 deaths on the Lebanese side and 160 on the Israeli side.

As Hamas, it must be noted that Hezbollah is both a armed branch but also a political organization in Lebanon, so in this case, it is currently 13 deputies that it represents within the Lebanese parliament.

And so you have understood all these organizations, whether it is the Hezbollah in Lebanon, whether it is the Palestinian Islamic Jihad or whether it is Hamas, these are organizations that always have armed branches and who want a Palestinian state instead of an Israeli state.

In other words, these are movements that do not want a coexistence of two states.

But there are also organizations that are favorable today, in any case, they are open to the idea of a coexistence of two states.

And typically, I was talking about the Gaza Strip and the arrest of Hamas power in 2007.

Before 2007, this Palestinian enclave was governed by the Palestinian Authority.

This authority was led by the FATA, a Palestinian political movement that was founded in 1959.

And it is simply the main political party of the Palestinian Authority.

Today, the president of the FATA is Mahmoud Abbas, and Hamas on one side and the FATA on the other.

These are two organizations that are considered as enemies or even sworn enemies today.

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They have sometimes been in conflict with each other because they do not want to free Palestine in the same way.

The game is short, but basically, the FATA is ok with the idea of negotiating and discussing with Israel.

It is also favorable, so there is a solution to two states.

While in fact, as you would have understood, Hamas is not favorable to negotiations with Israel, in particular.

We can note in the same way to finish, the fact that, well, these last days, these last months, the FATA has seen its influence go down over the days.

There have been, in other words, demonstrations against the FATA in Jordan, on the other hand, for many reasons.

It is rather Hamas who took over these last months.

And we can note in the passage, we have already talked about it in the daily studies, that the current Israeli government is accused of having directly or indirectly raised the Hamas through its positions, but on this, we will have the opportunity to talk about it again.

In any case, I put links in the description, I would like to know more about it.

A few additional elements to finish, first information, this Thursday, the Israeli government has promised its troops that they will soon see Gaza, I quote, from the inside.

It therefore refers to a terrestrial invasion of the Palestinian territory of Gaza by the Israeli army.

An invasion that would therefore be imminent.

We will obviously follow all this this weekend.

It will be on Instagram, the name of the account is Hugo Descriptes.

Second important information, in the Thursday evening, a Greek Orthodox church in Gaza where about 500 people were refugees, was touched by an Israeli raid, a raid that had made several victims and the people killed.

The Israeli army recognized this Friday to have led a raid in the sector, but it affirms that they wanted to target a control center and control center of Hamas, located close to the church.

Third information concerning this terrible hit on a hospital this week in Gaza.

So beyond the various statements of countries or governments on the origin of this shot, there are several media who have tried to analyze the images with specialists to try to understand what happened.

So no media is formal, but it is an interesting work to analyze the different images.

I put you the links directly in the description if you want to see all that.

I leave the word to Lea and I'll be right back.

Thank you Hugo and hello everyone.

We start with this act.

Minister of National Education Gabriel Atal announced this Thursday on France 2 that he worked on measures to be able, I quote, to get out of the establishments, the students reported for radicalization.

He aims to put in place specialized structures to welcome these young people, but many

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teachers are wondering about the feasibility of this measure.

According to the Minister of Interior Gérald Darmanin, more than a thousand minors are followed in France for links with radical Islamism.

A young man can figure in this list because members of his family are considered as radicalized.

Second act, the Department of Maritime Alps in the southeast of France has been placed in red vigilance for rain and floods this Friday before going back in orange vigilance in the morning.

More than 5,000 minors have been deprived of electricity due to the passage of the storm to the line.

Two bridges have been sealed and buses have been filmed to be carried by the waters.

So by security measures, sectors have been evacuated and the whole school establishments have been closed in the department this Friday.

Third act, at Niger, President Mohammed Bazoum, reversed by a coup d'état on the end of July, tried to escape according to the military regime currently in power.

In fact, Mohammed Bazoum refused to resign from the coup d'état.

He was therefore held prisoner with his wife and son for three months by the military.

He would therefore have sought to flee by helicopter to Nigeria, a neighboring country, but the attempt failed.

His accomplices were stopped.

And we end with this act.

The French football teams, female and masculine, will now take the train for their journey of less than three hours.

This is what explained this Thursday, the president of the French Football Federation, Philippe Diallo.

So this announcement was not yet officially announced, but the objective displayed would therefore be to give a better example in terms of ecology for the French Football Federation who wants to reduce its energy consumption of 50% up to 50%.

That's the end of this summary of today's news.

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