

**The liquidation of the Syrian elites, the guardian of
civilization Khaled Al-Assaad as a model**

Prof. Dr. Moustafa El-Abdallah Al Kafry

The archaeologist is busy analyzing the stones.

He's looking for his eyes in the back of legends.

To prove that I'm passing through the path.

No eyes for me.

No letter in the book of civilization.

I plant my trees slowly, and my love sings).

From a poem by the poet Mahmoud Darwish

The strategy of eliminating the elites in Syria is a policy that is controlled to the chord of the interests of the Israeli enemy and aims to strike at the reservoirs of power and progress of Syrians and Arabs. The assassinations and the liquidation of elites in Syria, Iraq and other Arab countries remind us of the words of Gibran Khalil Gibran: If you see nothing but what the light reveals, and you hear nothing but what the voice declares, you are in truth not seeing and not hearing.

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(Since the beginning of the crisis, a strange phenomenon has overwhelmed Syrian society like other phenomena coming to us through the policy of violence, boiling down to the systematic and planned assassination of Syrian scientific minds, until it became a serious situation that threatens the future of Syria and we are sure that this policy is shared by more than one regional and local party whose interests have been linked to the interests of some neighboring countries, hence all the destruction and destruction of our monuments and cultural monuments is a terrible and spiteful plan to remove Syrian figures, and eliminate Our memory, civilization and culture and the replacement of science with the barbarity of underdevelopment, so the terrorists and their sleeping cells continue to operate in Syria and strike in it north and south and reap the lives of Syrians in cold blood and with all brutality and blood. She used his experience in excavations and researches of 2,000-year-old ruins and monuments in Palmyra, published the history and discoveries of Palmyra, and participated in archaeological exhibitions and seminars in all languages, becoming Syria's cultural destination and a hub for the world's top figures). 1

I - Who is Khaled al-Assaad:

Mr. Khaled al-Assaad was born on January 1, 1934 near the Temple of Bel, filled with the scent of history and memories of the Queen of the East, in a singing oasis. A father of six children and five daughters, with whom he has a relationship of friendship and respect, a family of love, understanding, harmony, self-reliance and

¹ - <https://www.facebook.com/page.F.S.N.N/posts/870796566290722>.

community spirit. He received a bachelor's degree in history, then a diploma in education, from Damascus University.

Antiquities were introduced in 1962 as head of studies and excavations at the Directorate of Antiquities in Damascus, and then at the Al-Azm Palace until the end of 1963.

(His working life began in 1963 as director of antiquities and museums of Palmyra in cooperation with a group of workers in the field of antiquities and worked hard to develop the archaeological institution with scientific and administrative destruction and financial support from the state and joint foreign missions, influenced by the saying of the Greek thinker Cicero "Who knows history remains a child at all times", hence his interest in protecting archaeological sites and preserving them a beautiful treasure for future generations, publishing the history of Palmyra and its discoveries, and participating in international exhibitions and archaeological seminars in all languages, until it became a destruction destination Syria's civilization and a pilgrimage for the world's top figures, kings, presidents, leaders, ministers and scholars, consider their visit to destroy the dream of imagination and the first demand for cultural tourism in the Near East, decorated with drawings, inscriptions, flowers and magnificent statues. He is the best of Palmyra's feet at its best for visitors, and explained to them about the ability of the Arab man to build this civilization, and how he was able to create from the deaf stones of the monuments and the eternal, military and water installations in the heart of the desert and away from the large rivers and turn it into a paradise and the scourge of shadows). 2

² - <http://www.awsatnews.net/?p=144827>.

II - Khaled al-Assaad and his activity:

The tasks handed over by Khaled al-Assaad and his activity in preserving Syrian antiquities:

- 1961-1963 Head of the Excavation Department of the Directorate General of Antiquities and Museums.
- 1963-2003 Director of Palmyra Antiquities at the Directorate General of Antiquities and Museums.
- 1963-2003 Curator of the Palmyra National Museum in the Directorate General of Antiquities and Museums.
- 1963-2003 He was president or participant in excavation and restoration missions operating in Palmyra and foreign, national and joint missions, such as the Palmyra Development Project during 1962-1966, where he discovered the bulk of the long street, the solid square (tetrabel), some cemeteries, magazines and the Byzantine cemetery in the Garden of the Palmyra Museum and the discovery of the Breki Ben Amricha cemetery (Destructive Senator).
- 1963-2003 Director of the National Exploration and Restoration Mission in Palmyra and its beginning.
- Director of the Syrian side in all joint Syrian and foreign missions operating in Palmyra (Swiss-American, Polish, French-German). Until 2003).

Al-Assaad also participated in archaeological exhibitions, seminars, scientific conferences and seminars in Italy, Greece, Austria, India, Iran and Britain.

III - the beautiful sculpture of Hasna Palmyra was found:

In 1988, the beautiful sculpture of Hasna Palmyra was found, as well as the burial ground of the Bulha ibn Nebu Shouri family, the tomb of the Zabad Ata family, the Burva and Bulha cemetery, and the Tomb of Tiboul, and the restoration of the guest house in

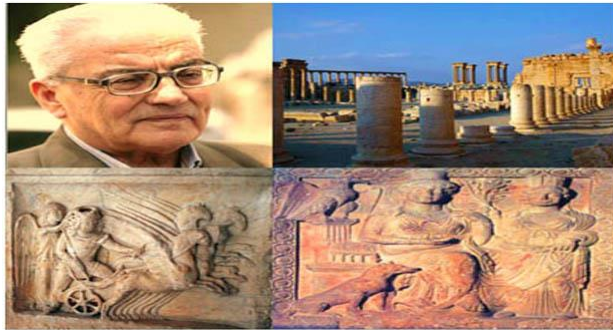
1991. He was honoured with the Permanent National Exploration and Restoration Mission in Palmyra by rebuilding more than 400 columns entirely from the corridors of the long street, the Temple of Baalsmin, the Temple of Lat, columns, a platform and the inclusion of the theater, as well as the five well-known commemorative columns, as well as the reconstruction of the chapel and its six columns. Ten granite for the entrance to the Zenobia baths, the Bayalsmin mharab, the walls and facades of the northern wall of the city, the restoration of large parts of the walls, halls and towers, the corridors of the Arab Castle (Fakhr al-Din Castle) and the installation of a metal bridge over its trench and its opening to visitors; Towers in the Palace of the Eastern Al-Hayr 3000 meters long with an average height of 3 meters and the reconstruction of 20 columns with its crowns in the mosque (Hisham Mosque), in addition to the construction of the guest house on the site in 1966, and connected the site to a paved asphalt road in 2000. ³

Dr. Al-Assaad published a collection of archaeological and historical studies and researches on Palmyra and its monuments and archaeological discoveries, published in several issues of the Syrian Journal of Archaeological Annals, in 1965-2006. A series of comparative historical and artistic studies in the catalogues of Syrian antiquities exhibitions around the world relate to destroyed artifacts participating in international exhibitions, in Bologna, France, Italy, Greece and Japan, in 1975-2003.

Nine years before his martyrdom, he wrote and published a book entitled *Zenobia, Queen of Palmyra and the East*, in fourteen chapters, and on August 18, 2015, Al-Assaad completed the 15th

³ - Previous source, <http://www.awsatnews.net/?p=144827>.

chapter of his decapitated book, commenting on a pillar of the streets of his city of Palmyra.



Syrian archaeologist and archaeological researcher Dr. Khaled al-Assaad, 82, known for his years of work together with U.S., French, German and Polish archaeological missions, has carried out excavations and research with 2,000-year-old ruins and monuments in Palmyra, which are listed as UNESCO World Heritage.

Al-Assaad has carried out several scientific studies, which have been published translated into most living languages in a number of international archaeological periodicals on Palmyra, where he was born in 1934 near the Temple of Bel Archaeological, and in 1956 received a bachelor's degree in history from Damascus University, followed by a diploma in education according to Arabic.

IV - Al-Assaad began his career as director of palmyra antiquities:

Since 1963, Al-Assaad began his career as director of palmyra antiquities and museums and "worked hard to develop the archaeological institution there scientifically and administratively and was associated with a number of pioneers of antiquities, including the late Dr. Adnan al-Bunni," according to Zaman al-Wasl, a researcher who retired in 2003 and was familiar with Aramaic.



(Al-Assaad participated in the development of scientific strategies in the field of antiquities, pointing out that during his presidency of the monuments of Palmyra achieved tremendous achievements in the restoration of a large number of artifacts as well as participated in dozens of national and joint excavation missions, especially in the city of Palmyra dedicated fifty years of his life to the right of the father of the destructive monuments that he worked his whole life to give them the attention they deserve. UNESCO, the European Commission and the European Union are among the projects related to Palmyra and Syrian antiquities in general and participated in international archaeological exhibitions and seminars and he has received a number of medals, including the Order of Merit with the rank of Knight of the Presidents of the French Republic and the Republic of Bologna and the Order of Merit of the President of the Tunisian Republic. 4



⁴ - Dr. Maamoun Abd Al, Krei Director General of Antiquities and Museums in Syria. <http://sana.sy/?p=254935>.

(Archaeologist Khaled al-Assaad, who was an eyewitness to the desecration of thousands of rare pieces, manuscripts, digitals and statues, made great efforts to highlight the crime of stealing Syrian antiquities, and he spent his life preserving Syria's cultural treasures, as he belongs to a group of people defending and protecting the time of crises, books, antiquities and humanitarian documents for future generations, was a great scientist who was killed because he refused to betray his principles and obligations towards Palmyra on the one hand, and to stop his actions from On the other hand, al-Assaad stood in his place and died for us, and he had an unwavering belief in the importance of protecting the treasures left to us by the ancestors. 5

V - He has published more than 20 books in his life:

It is difficult to review the complete achievement of Dr. Khaled Al-Assaad, given the momentum and abundance of this achievement, but we recall that the late presented more than twenty authors in his life to those interested in archaeology and archeology, the most important of which are:6

1. Welcome to Palmyra: The first tour guide on Palmyra, with Obaid Taha, published in five languages, 1966.

⁵ - Dr. Khiam Al , Zuabi ,

<https://www.facebook.com/page.F.S.N.N/posts/870796566290722>.

⁶ -

http://98.139.236.92/search/srptcache?p=%D8%A7%D9%84%D8%AF%D9%83%D8%AA%D9%88%D8%B1+%D8%AE%D8%A7%D9%84%D8%AF+%D8%A7%D9%84%D8%A7%D8%B3%D8%B9%D8%AF&ei=UTF-8&fr=yhs-mozilla-003&hsimp=yhs-003&hspar=mozilla&u=http://cc.bingj.com/cache.aspx?q=%D8%A7%D9%84%D8%AF%D9%83%D8%AA%D9%88%D8%B1+%D8%AE%D8%A7%D9%84%D8%AF+%D8%A7%D9%84%D8%A7%D8%B3%D8%B9%D8%AF&d=5053460014704165&mkt=en-US&setlang=en-US&w=3qMFRubm_Wz6DF8-eywWDrtsS05-2Tk3&icp=1&intl=us&sig=59KYS.elmlh3Zg778uvTtQ--

2. Eastern Al-Hayr Palace: A City in the Desert, English, in collaboration with the U.S. Mission in Palmyra and the University of Michigan, 1978.
3. Palmyra archaeologically, historically and tourism ally, with Dr. Adnan al-Bunni, published in six languages, 1984. «
4. Vault 36», in collaboration with Andreas Schmidt Colliné of the German Mission in Palmyra and the University of Vienna, in German, 1994.
5. Syria in the Byzantine and Islamic period, co-preparation, issued in German in Germany and Austria, 1993.
6. Palmyra sculptures, in partnership with Anna Sadorska and Adnan Al-Bunni in collaboration with the Polish Mission, in French, 1994.
7. Destructive, Greek and Latin writings at the Palmyra Museum, in partnership with Michel Gavlikovsky, English, 1997.
8. Study of stuffed fabrics and destructive quarries, in partnership with Andreas Schmidt Colliné, in German, 2000 AD.
9. The most important destructive writings in Palmyra and the world, in partnership with Jean-Baptiste Yoon, in French, 2001.
10. Agura Palmyra, in partnership with Jacqueline Denzer and Chretien Delblas, in French, 2005. «
11. Zenobia, Queen of Palmyra and the East, in partnership with Ofe Widberg Hans, in Arabic, French and English, 2006.

Dr. Khaled al-Assaad, one of Syria's most important archaeologists, is one of the most prominent figures executed by the group since the outbreak of the war in 2011.

After his retirement, he was "responsible for translating the texts of archaeological discoveries in Palmyra, as he headed the Syrian

side in all joint Syrian-foreign excavation missions, and his most important discoveries: Hasna Palmyra, the bulk of the long street there, as well as the crucifixion known as "Tetrabel" along with some cemeteries, and also issued and translated more than 20 books on Palmyra and archaeological areas in the Syrian badia. ⁷

VI - The decorations that were carved for Dr. Al-Assaad:

- Order of Merit with the rank of Knight of the President of the French Republic.
- Order of Merit with the rank of Knight of the President of the Republic of Bologna.
- Order of Merit of the President of Tunisia.



Ambassador of Poland 1988 in Damascus, al-Assaad imitates the Order of Merit awarded to him by the then Polish President That's why they executed the guard of civilization Khaled al-Assaad!!

ISIS wanted to report messages to the world about their killing of this prestigious archaeological figure, putting under his body a sign that the terrorist organization wrote on the sign "Apostate Khaled Mohammed al-Assaad. Loyal to the NaseerJ regime, and below that sign they wrote these accusations:

- Representative of Syria in kufr conferences
- Director of Palmyra Archaeological Idols
- His visit to Iran and the victory party of the Khomeini revolution
- His contact with Brigadier Issa, head of the Palestine branch

⁷ - <http://www.masress.com/youm7/2311653>

- His contact with Brigadier General Hossam Sukkar at the Presidential Palace

ISIS not only killed Al-Assaad, but tortured him for a long time in an attempt to find out where some traces of Palmyra were hidden to protect her, and he was executed in one of the squares of the capital of Atina and Zanubia, the archaeological city, and hung his body on a stage (on the electric pole) to show the masses and terrorize them.

VII - The world condemns the assassination of Dr. Al-Assaad:

Some journalists and writers commented on the assassination of Dr. Al-Assaad. Among them is historian and presenter Dan Shaw, who wrote in the Daily Telegraph. He said: I traveled to Palmyra, Syria in 2009 and I heard about the Syrian scientist Khaled Al-Assaad and how he gave his life to the monuments of this city, and Shaw added that al-Assaad gave his life for the city. He stressed that as the brutality of the Islamic State appears from other eras, it seems to be the happiest tournament of other eras. Khaled al-Assaad belongs to a group of people who defend and protect, in times of war and crisis, books, monuments and humanitarian documents for future generations.

After the execution of 82-year-old Syrian archaeologist Khaled al-Assaad in the Syrian city of Palmyra, the British press devoted large areas of talk about the world, carrying large-scale photographs of the deceased.

UNESCO's reaction to the killing of Syrian archaeologist Khaled al-Assaad by ISIS:

In a swift reaction, the UN's UNESCO condemned the brutal killing of a Syrian archaeologist on Tuesday (August 18th). "I am saddened and outraged by the horrific death of Khaled al-Assaad, who was overseeing the monuments at the UNESCO World

Heritage Site in Palmyra,” UNESCO Director-General Irina Bokova said in a statement about the killing of the Syrian world. 8

The great novelist Youssef Zidan denounced the massacre of Syrian archaeologist Dr. Khaled al-Assaad by the Syrian archaeologist Dr. Khaled al-Assaad and the hanging of his body on a column on the highway in the archaeological city of Palmyra in Syria. He said: "The nails of Professor Khaled al-Assaad, an expert on the heritage of Palmyra, are more valuable than the necks of the ISIS militants who slaughtered him yesterday, and hung his body on the city's tall archaeological columns, confirmed by the glory of the Arabs by Islam four centuries ago." Many sorrows will be broken in our hearts, before the page of this criminal group is involved.

How long will intellectual and scientific elites continue to be targeted in our Arab homeland and in Syria?

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⁸ - 20 August, 2015

- <http://www.mbc.net/ar/programs/sabah-al-khair/articles/%D8%B1%D8%AF-%D9%81%D8%B9%D9%84-%D8%A7%D9%84%D9%8A%D9%88%D9%86%D8%B3%D9%83%D9%88-%D8%AD%D9%88%D9%84-%D9%85%D9%82%D8%AA%D9%84-%D8%B9%D8%A7%D9%84%D9%85-%D8%A7%D9%84%D8%A2%D8%AB%D8%A7%D8%B1-%D8%A7%D9%84%D8%B3%D9%88%D8%B1%D9%89-%D8%AE%D8%A7%D9%84%D8%AF-%D8%A7%D9%84%D8%A3%D8%B3%D8%B9%D8%AF-%D8%B9%D9%84-%D9%8A%D8%AF-%D8%AA%D9%86%D8%B8%D9%8A%D9%85-%D8%AF%D8%A7%D8%B9%D8%B4.html>