

El Askary

Swietenia mahagoni

Furniture: The Age of Mahogany. Lawrence & Bullen, Limited. El Zalabani, S. M.; El-Askary, H. I.; Mousa, O. M.; Issa, M. Y.; Zaitoun, A. A.; Abdel-Sattar

Swietenia mahagoni, commonly known as American mahogany, Cuban mahogany, small-leaved mahogany, and West Indian mahogany, is a species of Swietenia native to the broader Caribbean bioregion. It is the species from which the original mahogany wood was produced. Mahogany is grown as a plantation tree and sold in timber markets in Kerala, India. Swietenia mahagoni is listed as "Threatened" in the Preservation of Native Flora of Florida Act. It is the national tree of the Dominican Republic.

Saharan dust

S.; Kokkalis, P.; Eleftheratos, K.; Andreae, M. O.; Andreae, T. W.; El-Askary, H.; Zerefos, C. S. (2011). "Three-year ground based measurements of aerosol

Saharan dust (also African dust, yellow dust, yellow sand, yellow wind or Sahara dust storms) is an aeolian mineral dust from the Sahara, the largest hot desert in the world. The desert spans slightly more than 9 million square kilometers, from the Atlantic Ocean to the Red Sea, from the Mediterranean Sea to the Niger River valley and the Sudan region in the south.

The Sahara is the largest source of aeolian dust in the world, with annual production rates of approximately 400-700 million tons/year, which is almost half of all aeolian desert inputs to the ocean. Saharan dust is often produced by natural process such as wind storms and doesn't appear to be heavily influenced by human activities.

In most cases marine bacteria and phytoplankton require small amounts of the micronutrient iron, which can be supplied by transport of Saharan dust. The dust delivered to the Atlantic Ocean and the Mediterranean Sea has a small percentage of dissolvable iron; however, since so much iron is supplied to the regions, even with a low soluble percentage, Saharan dust is a large source of iron to these regions. Factors that contribute to dust solubility are particle size, the mineral composition of the dust, the temperature of the water, and its pH. Organic molecules called ligands can also increase the solubility of iron and make it more accessible to organisms to use for primary production. Weathered deposits of Saharan dust are essentially the only source of clay in the Bahama islands that is used by the Lucayan people for making pottery.

Saharan dust has been found to travel to the Amazon basin, Scandinavia, Japan, and other regions. The dust supplied to the North Atlantic and the Mediterranean brings nutrients that help to boost primary production. For the Amazon basin, which is limited in phosphorus in much of the soil in the basin, Saharan dust is a main source of phosphorus. This dust has also affected ecosystems in the southeastern United States and the Caribbean by supplying limiting nutrients, and in some cases promoting soil development on land. Saharan dust has even been found on glaciers and studied to examine atmospheric circulation. Adverse effects of Saharan dust on human health can include respiratory difficulties as well as other adverse health conditions during dust storms in the surrounding regions.

Menas Kafatos

3691–3703. Bibcode:2009AnGeo..27.3691G. doi:10.5194/angeo-27-3691-2009. El-Askary, Hesham; Gautam, R.; Singh, R.P.; Kafatos, M. (2006). "Dust storms detection

Menas C. Kafatos (Greek: ????? ??????; born 25 March 1945) is a Greek-born American physicist and a writer on spirituality and science. His publications include: The Nonlocal Universe and The Conscious Universe. Kafatos has written and lectured extensively promoting discourse between science, spirituality, and religion. He has held numerous positions at institutions including Chapman University, George Mason University, and NASA Goddard Space Flight Center.

AS FAR

Abdellah Stadium. Curva chè Tifo Ultras Black Army Pyroshow Ultras Askary Tifo Ultras Askary before a final Coupe de Trône "????? ?????? ?????? ??? ?? ??? ???

Association sportive des Forces armées royales (transl. Sports Association of the Royal Armed Forces, Arabic: ??????? ??????? ?????? ?????? ??????), abbreviated as AS FAR (Arabic: ????? ?????, romanized: Nʔdʔ al-Jaysh al-Malak?), is a professional sport club based in Morocco's capital Rabat, that competes in Botola, the top tier of Moroccan football.

The club was founded in 1958, 3 years after Morocco had gained their independence and is one of the most famous football clubs in Morocco. The club has traditionally worn a black home kit since inception. AS FAR is a well known club for the success of its football section, very popular in and outside the country. The team played its home matches in the 53,000 capacity Prince Moulay Abdellah Stadium in downtown Rabat from 1983 to 2023.

The club is one of the most widely supported teams in Africa. AS FAR is one of three founding members of Botola that have never been relegated from the top division, Since the club's inception in 1958, along with Wydad AC and Raja CA. The club holds many long-standing rivalries, most notably the rivalries with Wydad AC, Raja CA and FUS Rabat, whom they contest the "Capital Derby".

AS FAR is among the clubs with the most titles in Morocco, and was ranked first locally, 10 continental and 201 universally, in the international rankings of clubs during the first ten years of the 21st century (2001–2010), issued by the International Federation of Football History & Statistics in 2011.

AS FAR is one of the most successful clubs in Morocco with 31 titles in total: 13 Botola, 12 Moroccan Throne Cup, 4 Moroccan Super Cup, 1 CAF Champions League and 1 CAF Confederation Cup. They are the first Moroccan team to win the African Champions League in 1985 and the CAF Confederation Cup in 2005.

Mohamed Chibi

Askary Mohamed Chibi (Arabic: ????? ??????; born 21 January 1993) is a Moroccan professional footballer who plays as a right-back for Pyramids FC, and the

Askary Mohamed Chibi (Arabic: ????? ??????; born 21 January 1993) is a Moroccan professional footballer who plays as a right-back for Pyramids FC, and the Morocco national team.

Aziz Ali al-Misri

took a leading part in organising resistance in Benghazi with Suleiman al-Askary as his deputy. He developed the system of using tribal tactics with regular

Aziz Ali al-Misri (Adyghe: ?????-??? ?????, romanized: Aziz-Ali Mʔsri; Arabic: ????? ??? ?????, known in Egypt as ??? ?????? ?????? ???, Abdelaziz Zakaria Ali; 1879 – 15 June 1965) was an Egyptian Ottoman military officer of Circassian descent, and prominent political activist and member of the CUP. During the Second Mashrutiya period, and despite himself not being ethnically Arab, he co-founded and led a number of nationalist Arab societies such as al-Qahtaniyya and al-ʿAhd. After falling out with the CUP, he was arrested in February 1914 and sentenced to death by an Ottoman military court, but British pressure led to his release

and pardon by the Sultan, and was subsequently exiled to Egypt. T. E. Lawrence brought him to Hejaz to participate in the Arab Revolt, and praised him as "the most striking and remarkable of the whole Arab movement" and "quick and impetuous, yet self-restrained and self-confident," and praised his bravery and leadership abilities.

Iran

original on 3 October 2018. Retrieved 26 July 2016. Amir Saeed Vakil, Pouryya Askary (2004). constitution in now law like order. p. 362. "Iran – The Prime Minister

Iran, officially the Islamic Republic of Iran (IRI) and also known as Persia, is a country in West Asia. It borders Iraq to the west, Turkey, Azerbaijan, and Armenia to the northwest, the Caspian Sea to the north, Turkmenistan to the northeast, Afghanistan to the east, Pakistan to the southeast, and the Gulf of Oman and the Persian Gulf to the south. With a population of 92 million, Iran ranks 17th globally in both geographic size and population and is the sixth-largest country in Asia. Iran is divided into five regions with 31 provinces. Tehran is the nation's capital, largest city, and financial center.

Iran was inhabited by various groups before the arrival of the Iranian peoples. A large part of Iran was first unified as a political entity by the Medes under Cyaxares in the 7th century BCE and reached its territorial height in the 6th century BCE, when Cyrus the Great founded the Achaemenid Empire. Alexander the Great conquered the empire in the 4th century BCE. An Iranian rebellion in the 3rd century BCE established the Parthian Empire, which later liberated the country. In the 3rd century CE, the Parthians were succeeded by the Sasanian Empire, who oversaw a golden age in the history of Iranian civilization. During this period, ancient Iran saw some of the earliest developments of writing, agriculture, urbanization, religion, and administration. Once a center for Zoroastrianism, the 7th century CE Muslim conquest brought about the Islamization of Iran. Innovations in literature, philosophy, mathematics, medicine, astronomy and art were renewed during the Islamic Golden Age and Iranian Intermezzo, a period during which Iranian Muslim dynasties ended Arab rule and revived the Persian language. This era was followed by Seljuk and Khwarazmian rule, Mongol conquests and the Timurid Renaissance from the 11th to 14th centuries.

In the 16th century, the native Safavid dynasty re-established a unified Iranian state with Twelver Shia Islam as the official religion, laying the framework for the modern state of Iran. During the Afsharid Empire in the 18th century, Iran was a leading world power, but it lost this status after the Qajars took power in the 1790s. The early 20th century saw the Persian Constitutional Revolution and the establishment of the Pahlavi dynasty by Reza Shah, who ousted the last Qajar Shah in 1925. Attempts by Mohammad Mosaddegh to nationalize the oil industry led to the Anglo-American coup in 1953. The Iranian Revolution in 1979 overthrew the monarchy, and the Islamic Republic of Iran was established by Ruhollah Khomeini, the country's first supreme leader. In 1980, Iraq invaded Iran, sparking the eight-year-long Iran–Iraq War which ended in a stalemate. In 2025, Israeli strikes on Iran escalated tensions into the Iran–Israel war.

Iran is an Islamic theocracy governed by elected and unelected institutions, with ultimate authority vested in the supreme leader. While Iran holds elections, key offices—including the head of state and military—are not subject to public vote. The Iranian government is authoritarian and has been widely criticized for its poor human rights record, including restrictions on freedom of assembly, expression, and the press, as well as its treatment of women, ethnic minorities, and political dissidents. International observers have raised concerns over the fairness of its electoral processes, especially the vetting of candidates by unelected bodies such as the Guardian Council. Iran maintains a centrally planned economy with significant state ownership in key sectors, though private enterprise exists alongside. Iran is a middle power, due to its large reserves of fossil fuels (including the world's second largest natural gas supply and third largest proven oil reserves), its geopolitically significant location, and its role as the world's focal point of Shia Islam. Iran is a threshold state with one of the most scrutinized nuclear programs, which it claims is solely for civilian purposes; this claim has been disputed by Israel and the Western world. Iran is a founding member of the United Nations, OIC, OPEC, and ECO as well as a current member of the NAM, SCO, and BRICS. Iran has 28 UNESCO

World Heritage Sites (the 10th-highest in the world) and ranks 5th in intangible cultural heritage or human treasures.

Ultras

founded in 21/06/2005 to support Raja Casablanca. That same year, Ultras Askary Rabat was founded to support AS FAR and Ultras Winners was founded to support

Ultras are a type of association football fans who are known for their fanatical support. The term originated in Italy, but is used worldwide to describe predominantly organised fans of association football teams. The behavioural tendency of ultras groups includes singing football chants, playing musical instruments such as drums, their use of flares and smoke bombs (primarily in tifo choreography), frequent use of elaborate displays, vocal support in large groups and the displaying of flags and banners at football stadiums, all of which are designed to create an atmosphere which encourages their own team and intimidates the opposing players and their supporters. These groups also commonly organise trips to attend away games.

Ultras groups have been responsible for many cases of football hooliganism and violence, although differently from hooligan firms, ultras do not have the explicit objective of fighting other fans. Ultras groups are also in some cases directly linked to ideologies like neo-Nazism and other forms of far-right politics, and sometimes far-left politics. In some instances, hooliganism and/or this politicisation goes to the point where support for their team is relegated to a secondary feature of the phenomenon.

In recent decades, the culture has become a focal point for the movement against the commercialisation of sports and football in particular. Ultras also have regional variants and analogues, such as casuals in the United Kingdom, barra bravas in Hispanic America, and torcidas organizadas in Brazil.

Killing of Nika Shakarami

original on 22 October 2022. Retrieved 13 October 2022. Ghazi, Fereshteh; Askary, Hooman; Scollon, Michael (7 October 2022). "Mother Of Dead Teen Protester

On 20 September 2022, 16-year-old Iranian girl Nika Shakarami (Persian: نیکا شاکرامی) vanished in Tehran during the 2022 Iranian protests following the death of Mahsa Amini. She was abducted, tortured, and sexually assaulted by several agents of the Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps and ultimately killed. After her body was identified by her family, they planned to bury her in Khorramabad, but the body was allegedly stolen by Iranian authorities and instead buried in Hayat ol Gheyb, reportedly to exercise leverage over her family and to avoid a funeral procession which could cause further protests.

The Iranian authorities denied wrongdoing, spread several contradictory stories concerning her fate, and allegedly coerced some of her family members to support these narratives. Shakarami's death and the attempts of government suppression regarding information on her fate was widely publicized in international media and further fanned the ongoing protests.

Her official cause of death by Islamic republic was later described as blunt force trauma in a Behesh-e Zahra document. An Iranian document leaked to the BBC in 2024 concluded that Shakarami was killed by security forces that had taken her captive, after she fought back while being sexually assaulted by her captors.

Shakarami, Sarina Esmailzadeh and Hadis Najafi, according to media sources, became the new faces of the ongoing protests in Iran, and their pictures appeared on posters, that were secretly plastered on the walls in Iranian cities.

Curva

Abdellah Stadium Association Sportive des FAR Ultras Askary Rabat 2005, Black Army 1427 / Curva Che Stade El Massira Olympique Club de Safi Ultras Shark 06

Curva [ˈkʊrva] (plural: curve [ˈkʊrve]) is an Italian term or name for curved stands of seating located at sports stadiums, particularly in Italy; so named, originally, due to their curved or bending shape. The curva plays an integral part in the culture of Ultras and European football.

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