

Political Insanity in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Crisis in Qatar, The Plight of the Camels

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The last straw will break the camel's back. (Various attributions.)

After his visit to the Kingdom in May, Donald Trump decided to back the Saudi-led blockade of tiny Qatar (2015 population 2.235 million, but just 313,000 citizens) imposed less than a month later.

The siege was also joined by Bahrain, Doha, the Maldives, the UAE – Abu Dhabi, Ajman, Dubai, Fujairah, Ras al-Khaimah, Sharjah and Umm al-Quwain. It was quickly pointed out that:

“(The) US President has long history of lucrative investment deals with Saudi Arabia but few ties to the small Gulf nation.” (1)

Trump’s financial bounties from Saudi: “... includes the purchase of tens of millions of dollars in Trump’s real estate properties by wealthy Saudis over the years.”

Moreover:



Prince Alwaleed bin Talal (Source: [Kingdom Holding Company](#))

“In 1995, when Trump was struggling to make payments on one of his most important New York properties, the landmark Plaza Hotel, it was (Saudi) Prince Alwaleed bin Talal, who came to his rescue ... In 1991, bin Talal also bought a huge (282-foot) yacht, the Trump Princess, from creditors at a time when Trump’s other big venture, the Atlantic City casinos, were under pressure.”

In fact it was far more than mere “pressure.” In July 1991 the Trump corporation owned Taj-Mahal casino, the world’s largest, filed for bankruptcy. (2)

So, seemingly keen to back up benefactors and apparently unknowing and uncaring of even major regional complexities, it is unlikely Donald Trump had camels on his mind.

Ironically the stated reason for the potentially crippling embargo – Qatar imports almost everything – is the accusation of support for extremism, an allegation which has been leveled, with documentation, at both Saudi and the US in orders of magnitude. Another

demand is that Qatar ends an independent minded foreign policy. As Newsweek puts it (22nd June 2017):

“What Saudi and its allies are trying to do is increase the costs on Qatar for its actions, hoping that it will realign its policy with those of the GCC.

“The conflict between Qatar and its neighbours dates back to the Qatari desire for political relevance in the late 90s and early 2000s. It engaged with Israel, Hezbollah, and Iran, when its neighbors could not, and carved out a niche for itself as an arbiter and link between international powers and ... groups that no one else wanted or had the capacity to deal with.

“Even the United States saw value in this role, asking the Qataris to liaise with the Taliban during the U.S. invasion of Afghanistan.”

Now the US, back stabber in chief, has stabbed again.

In wars, embargoes and disputes affecting borders, animals too are often victims, if ignored and forgotten ones. Also forgotten are Trump’s repeated campaign commitments that the US would no longer murderously meddle in policies in far away places. Indeed, the Brookings Institute went as far as to call him an “isolationist”, a position they hold, he had adhered to since, nearly thirty years ago, when he spent \$95,000 on a full page advertisement in the New York Times expounding on those views. (Brookings.edu, 24th March, 2016.)

How quickly he changed “beliefs” of decades and avowed commitments. For example a recent headline (3) read:

“It Took Obama More Than Two Years to Kill This Many Civilians. It Took Trump Less Than Six Months.”

The sub-heading was:

“Civilian deaths in Iraq and Syria from coalition strikes were roughly eighty per month during the Obama White House, compared to roughly three hundred and sixty per month during Trump’s administration.”

With such disregard for human life, camels, if they have ever even registered as existing in his seemingly gnat like attention span, don’t stand a chance.



An emaciated camel receives some of the emergency supplies delivered by Doha (Source: [The New Arab](#))

With the imposition of the embargo the Saudi government expelled the Qatari owners of more than fifteen thousand camels and ten thousand sheep, with nine thousand camels reportedly expelled in just thirty-six hours.

Qatar, just 4,414 sq. miles, had arrangements to use the vast spaces of neighbouring Saudi

(830,000 sq. miles) for grazing, explained the Daily Mail (4) further: 'Camel owner, Hussein Al-Marri, from Abu Samra, said:

"I have returned from Saudi Arabia. I myself saw more than 100 dead camels on the road as well as hundreds of lost camels and sheep."

Another farmer recounted:

"I lost fifty heads of sheep and five camels and there are ten missing. I do not know anything about them."

Video footage shows animals: "herded into huge pens after restricted border opening hours meant only a few hundred could cross each day, and many died of thirst or untreated injuries.

"Heartbreaking footage showed animals succumbing to the harsh conditions, including one female camel which died while giving birth."



This camel was part-way through giving birth when she succumbed to the harsh conditions (Source: [The New Arab](#))

Local reports recount: "as many as one hundred baby camels died during the arduous journey back to Qatar."

Another camel owner described these great, graceful, "ships of the desert" as exhausted and confused, not knowing which way to go in temperatures of 50 degrees C - 122F.

Farmers recounted that without the intervention of the Qatari government the plight of the animals could have been worse. The Environment Ministry provided emergency shelter on the Qatari side of the border with water tanks and food for more than eight thousand camels. Veterinarians and animal experts were also provided.

The speed of the expulsion left farmers with huge logistical problems, with camels lost, their owners not knowing whether they were dead or alive.

Camel owner Ali Magareh spoke for many:

"We just want to live out our days, to go to Saudi Arabia and take care of our camels and go back and take care of our family ... We don't want to be involved in these political things."

A spokesperson for international animal charity SPANA told the paper:

"All too often around the world, working animals and livestock become the forgotten victims of conflict and political disputes.

"It's also important to remember that the communities that depend on working animals worldwide are usually the poorest in society - these animals

are often all they have and are absolutely crucial to their livelihoods.”

50,000 Qatari camels remain in Saudi Arabia. The outcome of their fate remains unknown.

There is a poignant irony at this treatment of the camels by Saudi Arabia, custodian of the two holiest sites in Islam, Mecca and Medina. When the Prophet Muhammad left Mecca for Medina he allowed his camel to roam, deciding that where she stopped to rest would determine where he would make his home.

He is buried in the city’s great al-Masjid an-Nabawi (“the Prophet’s Mosque.”)

In the Qur’an the 17th verse of the Chapter Al-Ghashiyah asks: “Do they not look at the Camels, how they are made?” It is explained that as the wonder of all creatures, the camel is created with many characteristics and then placed on earth as a sign of the uniqueness of the Creator and Creation. The camel gifted with superior physical features, to survive the harshest of climates and conditions, has been given to the service of mankind.

Mankind, however, has the responsibility to recognize, respect, all miracles of creation throughout the universe.

It has to be wondered if the custodians of the holy cities, ruling from Riyadh are as forgetful of the inherited holy tenets as those in Washington are unknowing and uncaring.

Global Research’s Professor Michel Chossudovsky has just returned from Qatar, where he recorded camels in the barren, vegetation-less desert a short distance from the Saudi border. He comments with bitter irony:

“The Saudis expelled them [camels which belonged to Qataris] on the pretext that, even those born in Saudi Arabia, did not have the right of abode, they are non-residents in the KSA (Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.)

“They are stateless and the camels are now applying to the UN for the relevant documents which will enable them to stroll through the Qatari desert where there is absolutely nothing to eat, since they are not allowed to go back to the KSA.”



Source: Global Research, Michel Chossudovsky, Camels in the desert near the Saudi border, Qatar, July 15, 2017

So far, Washington has not demanded a wall be built.

Notes

1. <https://www.theguardian.com/us-news/2017/jun/23/qatar-diplomatic-crisis-what-are-trumps-financial-links-to-the-region>
2. https://www.washingtonpost.com/investigations/trumps-bad-bet-how-too-much-debt-drove-his-biggest-casino-aground/2016/01/18/f67cedc2-9ac8-11e5-8917-653b65c809eb_story.html?utm_term=.710b97c55a8d
3. <https://www.commondreams.org/news/2017/07/17/it-took-obama-more-two-years-kill-many-civilians-it-took-trump-less-six-months>
4. <http://www.dailymail.co.uk/news/article-4682076/Qatari-camels-die-kicked-farms-Saudi.html>

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