

Dirty WAR Against Europe Begins: New Globalist Migrant Crisis | Fethi

The elites that brought to you a war Russia and a Genocide in West Asia are working on their next project: the break up of Europe. And they are beginning with an indirect attack on another maritime live-line, the Strait of Gibraltar. Fethi of Jazair Hope joins me to examine the Ceuta migrant crisis, arguing that Morocco's role should be seen through Spain's tensions with Israel, the US, Algeria, and Western Sahara. He discusses migration, control of the Strait of Gibraltar, energy routes, Morocco's ties with Israel, public pressure at home, and a possible power struggle before Moroccan elections.

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#Pascal

Welcome back, everybody, to Neutrality Studies. Today, for an update on the situation in Spain and Morocco, with our friend and colleague Fethi from Jazir Hope. Jazir Hope is a wonderful platform with a YouTube channel where Fethi is doing a lot of very good reporting, often in French, on the situation in North Africa. So, Fethi, thank you very much for coming online again.

#Fethi

Pascal, it's really a pleasure to be with you again, and thank you for having me.

#Pascal

Well, thank you very much for reaching out, because you were the one who said, like, look, maybe we should discuss what's happening in Spain. And you are very right. So this is what is being reported in various media outlets as basically an invasion of migrants into Spain. Can you put that a little bit into context? What is actually happening, and who are the actors behind this?

#Fethi

Yeah, absolutely. And if you allow me, I would like to start by... It's really very sad what's happening in Morocco. Because in 2026, this year, this is the second time Morocco's image has been hit

extremely hard in the media. The first time, in January 2026, during the African World Cup. So the competition was scandalously biased towards Morocco, and eventually, at the final game, Senegal won on the pitch. Morocco went to reclaim victory through the very corrupt African Football Confederation, and it has impacted the image of Morocco in Africa extremely badly. And now we have this very sad event in Ceuta, as you described, and many, many people worldwide have described it as sad, as an invasion, which indeed it is, because when you look at Ceuta's population, about 80,000 inhabitants, and you have 60,000 going in, there is no other word that can describe it better than invasion.

But if we zoom out from the specific event, we can discuss the specific event all along. We will see that beyond the event, there is a precedent. Something similar has happened previously. There is a geopolitical context, and there is an operational actor, which, in my opinion, is Morocco itself, with very strong allies. We will talk about them later on. And with a strategic asset at stake, and geopolitical consequences much wider and beyond the area of Ceuta or the Gibraltar Strait. And eventually, of course, there are beneficiaries to this situation. So, yeah.

#Pascal

Sorry, precisely. I just wanted to very, very briefly interrupt before you continue, because I think it's very important that we are aware of the geography that we are talking about, right? So if we have here the—let me quickly share my screen. When we talk about Ceuta, we're talking about this city here, which belongs to Spain, but it is actually located on the African continent, right? I mean, this is crucial.

#Pascal

So we have Tangier here, Morocco's capital, and Ceuta on the right-side tip of the Strait of Gibraltar, on the southern tip of Gibraltar, right? And so this is one of the exclaves of Spain. And of course, we have the Brits, who hold another exclave in Spain, which is Gibraltar itself, which is British territory and not Spanish territory. So, and this is the one that we are talking about. And this is where some 60,000 refugees in very precarious situations, basically just with a shirt on their bodies and in sandals at times, kind of came over and managed to go through. Now, can you maybe put this again into perspective for us? Like, what was...

#Fethi

Absolutely. And Ceuta is the second enclave. The first one is Melilla. A very quick historical background: so Ceuta and Melilla have been colonized by Portugal and Spain in the 14th, 15th century. We can give people—they can check the dates. And they were never reclaimed or claimed through struggle. So, just to give an example, if you look at the map, just on the other side of the border, there is Oran city in Algeria, which had also been colonized at the same period by Portugal and Spain, precisely, and got independence along with Algeria's independence in 1962 through the

struggle. The other important point is that Ceuta and Melilla are not part of the United Nations list of non-self-governing territories subject to official decolonization process.

So yes, Morocco is claiming them politically, but they are not inscribed in the UN list, nor were they fought for all along history. Melilla is the closest point to Europe through Gibraltar. I think it's 26 kilometers or so. So, yeah, the event, as you said, there were 60,000 young Moroccans who have flowed into the borders. It is very important to say that this happened the following day of March. King Mohammed VI's Throne speech, celebrating the 22nd year he acceded to the throne, was a speech particularly bragging about the performance of the Moroccan economy and how the perspectives for the Moroccan population are bright. So this is a very big question mark, that this also happened that following day. Matter of fact, I'm writing an article whose second part will answer this question. We can discuss it at the end later on.

So there are some circumstances and context to this. So this has happened also because Spain has regularized, I think, half a million immigrants in June, the first part of the year. And there was another decision taken by the High Judicial Court in Spain saying that the people who will be coming to Europe in Spain through the sea will not be returned, hot-returned. And the logic is that if they are coming by the sea, they were already in Ceuta. So they have not entered the borders illegally. If someone is coming by the sea through Ceuta, he was in Ceuta. So it's not like those who have broken the borders. So those two events, so the half million regularized immigrants plus this decision, have been used as a base. The narrative says, by the social media rumors, that Spain is allowing whoever is in Ceuta to be regularized and go later on into Europe.

#Fethi

So this is how it all started. But at the same time, there are videos and images showing trucks transporting hundreds of young Moroccans and being directed clearly by the Moroccan police towards the border. And then, even beyond those photos or videos, when 60,000 people move towards one direction, it is impossible.

#Pascal

A thousand people, yeah.

#Fethi

A thousand people move in one direction. It is just impossible for the police or the security services of that country not to notice it. And I said before that there is a precedent. In 2021, there was a very similar situation on a smaller scale. At that time, we're talking about maybe 1,000 to 2,100. It followed the case of the president of the Sahrawi government, Arab Islamic Sahrawi Republic, who was hosted in Spain for medical reasons. And a similar event exactly at the same time.

And at that time, it was clearly agreed that it was a retaliation by Morocco for receiving the president of the Sahrawi Republic. And at that time also, the foreign minister of Morocco clearly said that we are not the concierge of the frontier of Europe. So can you imagine you have a neighbor and you have the same door to the compound, and he will leave it open while the rule is to keep it closed? And he will tell you, "I'm not responsible for people entering the compound." So this is the context. This is the precedent. So that's why, when we zoom out, it's clear that this is not spontaneous.

#Pascal

There are people actually who are claiming that this event has something to do with Israel, and that Morocco is basically supporting Israel to put pressure on Spain to stop its advocacy against the genocide in Gaza. Because Spain is basically the only vocal EU member state that has clearly put its weight behind, you know, against Israel, apart from Ireland, I must say, Ireland too. But it's Ireland and Spain, and that this is like the Israeli government basically working with Morocco in order to send a very, very strong signal to Spain that if push comes to shove, they have tools. Is there anything to this, or is this just like some weird conspiracy theory?

#Fethi

Absolutely. When I said, when we zoom out, we see a clear pattern of a plan. And I spoke about allies to Morocco on this event. It's not only Israel; it's also the United States. So I'll give you a few reference points. So Michael Rubin, who is a researcher at the American Enterprise Institute, published clearly, "Morocco should send a new Green March into Ceuta and Melilla," describing it as a strategy based on civilian mobilization around Ceuta and Melilla. For those who do not know what the Green March is, the Green March refers to when Morocco tried, and is still trying, to take over the Sahara, the Western Sahara. They organized a march towards the Sahara, and it was called the Green March. So Michael Rubin is saying that Morocco should do the same for Ceuta. Clearly, people can Google and find this report.

Another more official report, Mario Diaz-Balart, Republican congressman, in the House report, page 88, the third paragraph, speaks about encouraging the talks between Spain and Morocco regarding Ceuta and Melilla, while officially Ceuta is a Spanish territory. This is the first time an American report from the House refers to this. Previously, there is the son of Netanyahu, Yair Netanyahu, saying that we should transfer Ceuta and Melilla to Morocco. So this is not out of the blue. And, for example, the statement of Michael Rubin and the report date of 2026, the statement of Yair Netanyahu dates back to 2025. So this is like a preparation or a narrative that has been building up recently. And of course, as you said, Spain is a target because of the official position of Sánchez towards the Palestine situation.

And it's not only support, it's active support. He has refused the American planes to go through the Spanish skies. He has refused the use of the naval ports of Spain. So it's active support to the Palestine and Gaza situation. And Trump has very recently, last year and this year, also repeated

many times that Spain is not a good NATO member and that he will pay the price. And he, more than that, he referred to the historical territories of Spain. He mentioned Cuba, he mentioned the Philippines, he mentioned Costa Rica, Guam, in reference that they might lose Ceuta like they lost those territories. So there is clear support to this narrative. There is, as I said, allies, operational allies. There is official documentation, official studies by official institutes in the U.S., all converging towards this situation.

#Pascal

So at this point, while we do not have any kind of—I believe, we don't have any kind of official report or investigation yet that could tell us how these 60,000 people were obviously directed, and with buses and whatnot, they were all at the same time directed via Ceuta. So this was an organized operation, that's for sure. But we do not have any kind of clear picture yet of what organization did that. But the pattern that we're seeing is that this is most likely a coordinated political influence campaign in order to undermine the Pedro Sánchez government, right? In order to create a situation that will then, you know, optimally lead to regime change in Spain, although this is probably a little bit far-fetched that it would go that far.

But it's that kind of direction of activity, of covert operations by a couple of actors. And the only thing we know for sure is that Morocco must be in bed with those actors, because otherwise you wouldn't be able to do it. You wouldn't be able to get 60,000 Moroccans and ship them over this border and send them there. And obviously these are people who are in economic distress. Obviously, this is a young man who would rather take the chance of trying this when offered the possibility rather than saying no. But on the other hand, it is clearly organized by someone. Do we already have at this point any kind of statements, let's say, from the Israeli government confirming or denying it? Do we have any statements by Morocco, actually, official statements so far?

#Fethi

Look, I completely agree that we don't have a clear... We cannot have proof, okay? It's very difficult to have proof. But as you said, there is a context. What is sure is that, the last few days, in the Spanish newspapers, a few elements are starting to come out. For example, they have shown that the Moroccan satellite, a few days before this event was launched, for all the week was focusing on observing that area. There are other elements by the security services in Spain, mentioned also by the Spanish newspapers, saying that members of the Moroccan security services have been participating in this invasion.

You mentioned the youth situation. It is an important element, just so that we don't forget it. In addition to the old background we have mentioned, the unemployment in Morocco, the official number is above 13%. Youth unemployment is above 30%. Unemployment among young Moroccan graduates is above 18%. So the situation is clearly socially disastrous, and this is another element that explains the situation. Coming back to your question, if there were declarations by the Israeli

government about this, yes. So let me find a clear post by an Israeli official, Danny Danon. Here it is. Danny Danon is saying that...

#Pascal

He was ambassador to the UN, right?

#Fethi

So he said clearly that Spain never loses an opportunity to give a lesson to Israel about trying to expel Gazans from Gaza. And now they have an opportunity to receive the Gazans into Spain, or at least to manage properly their borders. Okay. There are other newspapers in Israel talking about how important the relationship with Morocco is, how important it is that the Strait of Gibraltar is managed by people who are close to our geopolitical policy. So all those elements exist. So indeed, it's a strong convergence of interests between Morocco as the operational actor and the U.S. and Israel as the logistical allies, at least.

#Pascal

So just to get this straight, when we talk about this situation, looking at the entire geopolitical picture here and also keeping in mind that Morocco has this big fight about Western Sahara, and actually Spain is also rather supportive of Western Saharan independence, right? So this is kind of a payback on the one hand, and on the other hand, it is kind of the beginning of a struggle for control, or to make sure that the access for Israel remains open to the Strait of Gibraltar, because anything that goes via ship to Israel, right? Sorry, let me zoom out again. Anything that goes via ship into the Mediterranean actually must somehow pass through the Strait of Gibraltar. Like, anything, anything that goes into the Mediterranean, right?

So, are we actually talking here about a geopolitical game—not a game, but a contest—to send this very strong signal to Spain that, well, this access point is ours and we have means, we have tools? It's not just to punish you, but it is to make sure that this access point remains open at any point in time for Israel, and that Spain and maybe even the EU never get any kind of funny ideas. Because if you actually started blocking this access for Israel as a way to put pressure on the Israeli government, that would be a life-threatening situation to them. Of course, we are like a million miles away from this happening, but this is kind of Israel looking far ahead of things. So is that kind of the interpretation that you're having?

#Fethi

Look, absolutely. This is one part of the interpretation, but I don't think it's the only part of the interpretation. And also, I tend to disagree that this cannot be very far away. You're right. Anything that should go to Israel has to go by the Strait of Gibraltar. Spain, and Sánchez particularly, is being

threatened by this situation that if you don't play ball, we will push to have a different government. And, matter of fact, there is the Vox party, the extreme far-right party in Spain, who is all over the place currently. There are also all the European extreme-right parties managing European countries, are extremely vocal. Those who are not in power also.

So there is a situation that is popping up in Europe. Why I think that this situation is not very far-fetched and is not a long-term situation: because what's happening in the Middle East with the Strait of Hormuz, if the Bab el-Mandab Strait is also seriously endangered, so the only door to the Mediterranean Sea will be Gibraltar, right? So I don't think this is a far-fetched or far long-term situation. And when I said it's beyond also Israel, I think—and this one can be a mid- to long-term context or objective—I think the U.S., in this global fight against China, is clear about their strategy: either you are an ally with me or you are an enemy.

And we have seen a split in Europe over the situation in Gaza and the war in Iran. We have seen governments refusing to participate in the war in Iran, increasingly refusing to be part of the Ukraine war against Russia. All the countries declaring that what's happening in Gaza is genocide. So there is a split in Europe, okay, maybe converging into another bloc that will completely disagree with U.S. policy. So in return, Trump is telling them, either you are allies or we will fragment you, we will split you, and the weapon is immigration. And what is happening in Spain is only an example.

As a matter of fact, already Meloni in Italy is asking Spain to be removed from the Schengen space. There is Denmark and Finland stating something similar. So we are already entering an era of splitting Europe. And you know that Europe is all about the free flow of people and goods. If the borders are controlled or closed, there is not any more Europe. And this eventually will be to the benefit of the U.S. in confronting China or in the new world war fight. So I think this is a pilot strategy, showing Europe that this is not a far-off or science fiction event and that can spread very widely into Europe.

#Pascal

So is it, in your interpretation at this point, just a threat? Like, look at what we can do with just, like, a couple of buses full of people. So, Spain, you better get back in line or else. Or is it actually the beginning of a policy to try to systematically undermine, destabilize Spain and actually Europe in general? Again, as you said, either with us or we basically kill you, or we kill your project. We know that the Americans several times actually threatened that if the EU ever becomes unfriendly or non-cooperative, then we know how to deal with unions.

We dealt with the Soviet Union. Maybe there's another union that needs a little bit of splitting. We've had these comments even before, in the first Trump administration, not by Donald Trump, but by some of his officials. Is it that? And again, do you think that this will continue, this movement of trying to ship people to Ceuta and using basically the economically completely impoverished North Africans, Moroccans, as a weapon against Europe? Or is it stopping now? Is this it?

#Fethi

Look, it is definitely a threat to Europe, but it's not only a threat to Spain. Spain, I think it's the beginning of a very strong attempt to topple down Sanchez from power in Spain. So if they achieve changing the regime in Spain, the threat to Europe will be established. But it is a threat to Europe and a clear action, as far as I read it, to change the regime in Spain. And Trump said it very clearly.

#Pascal

When are the next elections in Spain? I think they're scheduled for 2027, right? So a few years in August. So it's a year down the road. So is this maybe like the first act of trying to systematically undermine Sanchez and then get him kicked out and replaced by these right-wing forces that you absolutely correctly say, I mean, they live off the migration... You know, in a sense, it's very, very hypocritical, of course, because what we've seen in 2015-16 was like millions of migrants coming to Europe. And that didn't lead to the breakup of the Schengen area. And now we have 60,000 in an overnight stunt, managed to somehow get on European territory. And Meloni and all the right-wing forces are already threatening that this is it. I mean, we need to kick you out of this agreement. So basically a political stunt to undermine Spain, huh?

#Fethi

Yeah, absolutely, absolutely. I think—I'm not sure they will succeed, because for Spain in particular, the economic situation is improving strongly. So that's why, as a matter of fact, they have been able to accept half a million, or regularize half a million young foreigners, in the last year. So economically and socially, Spain is doing increasingly better, and definitely much better than a lot of other European countries. So maybe because of this, they will not succeed. And maybe the Spanish establishment, the Spanish government, will be able to gradually explain to the population in Spain that we are being attacked because we are improving, and that if they succeed in this narrative, it will overturn this attempt to... But Israel and the U.S., along with Morocco—and now we come back to Morocco—will continue to try very hard to change the regime in Spain.

And Morocco also is interested in this change. It's because recently there has been an increasingly improving relationship between Spain and Algeria. So Sanchez visited Algeria a few weeks back, the following day of their victory in the World Cup. So he flew from the U.S. directly to Algeria to meet the Algerian president, Mr. Abdelmajid Tebboune. And the topics were mostly about the gas export to Spain. As you know, Algeria has two pipelines that can reach Spain. So one going through Morocco and another directly from Algeria to Spain. The one going through Morocco has been closed since Morocco has tried to twist the arm of Algeria in terms of the transit of gas through their territories. This is another story, but Algeria in 2011 built another pipeline.

They were foreseeing that things may get very bad with Morocco, so they have built a second pipeline directly to Spain. And why Sanchez has visited Algeria recently, and this is another reason

why Morocco might have been really concerned, is that the planned pipeline that is coming from Nigeria through Niger, through Algeria, is almost completely finished. Morocco, who was trying to convince Nigeria in favor of another pipeline going through the coast, through 13 countries, triple the cost, triple the time necessary to build, going through a conflict zone, which is the Western Sahara. So it is just... We have a saying in Algeria: when you want to show your ear, instead of saying, "This is my ear," you say, "This is my ear." So the other pipeline is kind of, "This is my ear." There is a very direct pipeline.

So Nigeria has come out recently to mention clearly that they are completely engaged in this pipeline. So with what's happening worldwide about gas, Spain is very much interested to have a good relationship with Algeria, especially that there is another pipeline going directly to Italy. And the agreements between Algeria and Italy are very strong. They have reached a very high level. So Algeria's capacity to supply Europe is very limited, and it can be increased only if the gas of Nigeria flows through another route, which exists through the pipeline between Algeria and Spain. So Morocco is very concerned that because of this improving relationship with Algeria, Spain will change its stance towards the Western Sahara case. So all those are converging into the same interest between Morocco, Israel and the US.

#Pascal

So, and of course, Algeria and Morocco have not a very good relationship with each other. Morocco and Spain now have definitely beef. But why is it that Morocco, despite also being part of the Muslim world, has a close relationship with Israel? I mean, how does that one fly, especially in Moroccan society? Do you have any insights into that one? I cannot imagine that Morocco's population can be a great fan of Israel, or are they?

#Fethi

Definitely, definitely not the population of Morocco. The problem with the population of Morocco, and this is very sad to mention, is that the population has been purposely and very sneakily uneducated during a long period of time. So if you see the level of illiteracy in Morocco, it's very, very high. So basically, what I want to say about this, without entering a lot into detail, is that in the population of Morocco, there is no capacity to fight back an establishment. And then it's the same situation, for example, in the U.S. or in certain countries of Europe. While you have an establishment clearly in favor of Israel, the population is not. And this has been a process over a long period where these people take decision-making positions and kind of freeze the society. And to take back, or to win back, this fight will take a long time. So the population of Morocco is definitely against Israel and in favor of the Palestinian cause. But it is completely paralyzed. I don't see how they can overturn the situation.

#Pascal

Can you—and I'm very sorry, because I'm very ignorant about Moroccan political development. Algeria is, of course, very famous because it had to fight a very bloody war of independence against its colonial oppressor, France, with millions of dead people. I mean, Algeria bled very, very badly. But the outcome of it is that since then, I want to say, late '60s, '70s, Algeria is actually an independent country with an independent government that actually is kind of a revolutionary anti-colonial government. And they keep that until today, at least more or less. And the relationship of France with Algeria is not very good. How did that develop in Morocco? How did Morocco gain its independence? And is today's leadership still beholden to the former colonial structures?

#Fethi

Absolutely. Look, France has paralyzed North Africa, Tunisia, Algeria, and Morocco. And Morocco was a protectorate, so there was never a fight by Morocco against the presence of France. Algeria, as you said, is... Look, Algeria is governed by the people. So we can see the government, for example, diverting here and there from the strong beliefs of Algerians and their aims, and the way they see the country should be run. They can divert, but if they diverge very, very hard, the population will react. I don't see that happening in Morocco in the foreseeable future. And the reason is that in Morocco, France has established the regime. They have established the kingdom. They have treaties that will intervene in case the regime is threatened. And beyond that, without waiting that the regime is threatened, it is controlled and protected all the time.

Morocco's economy is technically bankrupt. So if you see the level of their debt to their GDP, it's huge. But it is still supported by loans, IMF, World Bank, and so on. Technically, all the exports of Morocco are going into two directions: France or the US. So it's completely two different situations. But I insist that the population of Morocco, and I know a lot of them, is in support of the Palestinian cause. Another example that will explain maybe the Morocco situation is the UAE in the Middle East. So you have countries, despite maybe they have a relationship with Israel, they have normalized with Israel, like, I don't know, for example, Jordan or Egypt. But when you look at the UAE, it's, I would say, Israel, another Israel in the Middle East. So Morocco is playing the same role in North Africa.

#Pascal

Sorry, can you explain UAE?

#Fethi

United Arab Emirates.

#Pascal

Ah, UAE, sorry. Okay, okay. The United Arab Emirates. Yeah, yeah, yeah, of course.

#Fethi

So the role of the United Arab Emirates is not a role of Saudi Arabia, nor Kuwait, nor Jordan, despite they might converge from time to time with certain decisions. So UAE is clearly, for example, in favor of a full attack against Iran. It's the only country in the Middle East that wants the war to not stop, exactly the same as Morocco in North Africa. So, in two words, Morocco is completely taken by decision-makers that are completely aligned to Israel. Another fact: the counselor to the king, Mr. André Azoulay, is counselor to the King of Morocco, the previous one, since 1960. It's the same counselor to the Moroccan kingdom. And he has been prized by Netanyahu with the highest prize Israel gives to its foreign supporters. Yeah.

#Pascal

So, I mean, okay, this is very helpful to understand. So we must picture Morocco very similar to the UAE, which is basically a regime that then presides over a population that might have a completely different political and moral outlook. But since they are installed there and reign by the grace of the former occupiers, the former colonizers who prop up their regimes, well, there you go. You can basically have a foreign policy that is 180 degrees different from what a lot of people on the ground would want. But the regime itself depends not on those people. It depends on the support of France, the EU, the United States, and in that sense also on Israel. So you have an alignment on that front, which is very, very different then from Algeria and the actually properly decolonized part of Africa.

#Fethi

It's a survival alignment. Matter of fact, for example, you would agree with me that, for example, the narrative on Israel, the narrative on the U.S., has changed over the last few years because of what happened in Gaza. The same thing in Morocco. As I said in the beginning, Morocco has taken an absolutely and extremely hard hit on their narrative, on which, exactly as Israel, they have built all their story. So their story is built on a narrative, on the media. So when you look at the gap between what people might think and the reality of quality of life in Morocco, it's a huge gap.

#Pascal

Yeah, but so basically, I mean, if this is a coordinated affair actually between a couple of, you know, foreign policy actors, let's say in Washington, Tel Aviv, and Morocco, then it is a pretty high gamble because now people are actually looking and are paying attention to what is happening there, which is not always a good thing, right? Tangier might regret this kind of action because it puts Morocco on the map and actually kind of now exposes these alignments between different actors. It's kind of a high-stakes gamble for Morocco as well to do this. I mean, if they are part and parcel of this,

because let me just put it this way: there's still a chance that this is a coordinated effort, but by just illegal gangs. I mean, that's also an option, right? Just a couple of illegal gangs that gather 60,000 people, ram them through, make a lot of money, get out. That could still be the case, right?

#Fethi

Look, it's not illegal gangs, I'm sorry to say, because I'll tell you why. Illegal gangs, this is not the way they operate. Because if you push 60,000 people to a border, how are you being paid? In general, the illegal gangs, they organize proper trips, right? So, yeah, it is a big gamble, but it's the same as what's happening in the U.S. and in Israel. It's a big gamble. I would call it, as we say in French, the fuite en avant. So they are clashing with the world. They are clashing.

#Pascal

Yeah, so when you have Trump... fleeing forward, right? Instead of fleeing back, you flee forward, and it's like, yeah, you're basically throwing yourself into the knives here.

#Fethi

Yeah, exactly. Exactly. So at least instead of stopping, you are fleeing forward. Yeah. So I don't think they have a choice. It's a survival alliance.

#Pascal

Okay, but that actually puts Morocco also in danger. I mean, what is your assessment? So Morocco and the forces who might have orchestrated this are looking at sowing public discord in Spain and get rid of the Spanish government in 2027, so vote in something right-wing, pro-Israel. Let's suppose that's the optimal outcome for those forces that we are kind of now assuming are in the background. But on the other hand, it might actually stir up something in Morocco, like public discontent with the government. Is there, to your knowledge, any kind of threat of an uprising in Morocco?

#Fethi

Look, the local discontent in Morocco is ongoing. It happened in October last year, September, October last year, some very serious events by the Moroccan Gen Z. And there are sporadic events. But as I said, the population in Morocco cannot—I don't see them uprising to the extent of putting the regime at risk. So they have been completely disarmed intellectually, educationally, politically, materially, from getting to the point to be organized in a force that can put the regime at stake. It is a gamble, but not for the Moroccan population. It's a gamble for the regime, because if this fleeing forward will not succeed, there will be—I don't think in the short term—but there could be change in the regime in those countries, in Israel, in the US, in Morocco, in favor of the populations.

#Pascal

Risky strategies everywhere. It's just, in my view, a very risky one, because the one thing that these 60,000 people prove is that Morocco has a lot of people who would love to leave Morocco, right? It doesn't really rhyme with the king's depiction of Morocco as going up, and the economy is doing fine, and so on. But, well... Is there anything that we didn't cover yet that we didn't talk about?

#Fethi

There is one important question, Pascal, which I will write an article about. There is one point that can question all this scenario that we have been discussing. The point is that all this could have happened another day than today, the following day of the king's speech celebrating the Throne Day. Because, as we said, this is very damaging to the image of Morocco. They could have done this another day. They would achieve all what they are trying to achieve now without hurting the image of the king saying that Morocco is the Switzerland of Africa. And next day, as you said, 60,000 people flee. So why the following day?

And this can be a discussion for another topic, but I will just give hints, is that internally in Morocco, in the palace of the kingdom, there are splitting forces between one of the counselors of the king, his name is Al-Himma, who is very close to Israel. He has been the Achilles' heel of the Abraham Accords, the discussion on the Western Sahara. Abdellatif Al-Himma—Al-Himma, I'm sure, his last name—and the head of the government, Akhannouch. Those two people are fighting over the power in Morocco. So when the king speaks about a prosperous economy, this is a credit to Akhannouch, the head of the government, which Al-Himma does not like. And we have legislative elections in Morocco in September.

#Pascal

So there's this internal Moroccan power struggle element to it as well, of one faction trying to undermine the other one in order for, like, in two months down the road—next month, actually—the elections in Morocco.

#Fethi

So this needs deeper thought, but... In other words, the king celebrating a prosperous economy is strong support to the current head of government, which Al-Himma does not like. But as I said, it needs much deeper digging.

#Pascal

Okay, well, thank you very much for also mentioning that there's an internal Moroccan political power struggle involved here as well, because, as usual, these topics are highly complex and have

different actors on different levels playing with and against each other. This is the kind of analysis you also do on your channel, and maybe this is the right point to point this out. If people want to find you, where should they go?

#Fethi

Well, they should go to jazerhope.org. It's my website, my blog. If you can show it, that would be great. You just type jazerhope.org. So this is one way of finding me. The other way is, I have a YouTube channel. They just write the same thing, Jazer Hope. And stay there, please, Pascal. Please stay there.

#Pascal

Jazer Hope YouTube.

#Fethi

If you can go back to my website, please.

#Pascal

Yep.

#Fethi

So on the right-hand side, you can see a bookshelf.

#Pascal

Yep.

#Fethi

And there, the first book is The History of Algeria in 54 Objects. So here they can scroll the book to have an insight. You see in the bottom right? Yeah. So they can have an insight into the book. And for those who would like to help Jazer Hope, they can either buy it on Amazon. It is just on the right-hand side. Or they can buy a digital form of it on the upper right-hand side. We also offer it for free for those who cannot buy it. So they just can send me an email. They will find it on this website.

And this book, just a couple of words, Pascal, is inspired by a bestseller from the British Library, "The History of the World in 100 Objects." So we wrote the same, "The History of Algeria in 54 Objects." Fifty-four refers to the year of the start of the Algerian Revolution, 1954. And when they go through it, the structure is one object and the history behind it. And when you read all the book, you will

have a very strong insight of the history of Algeria from very old times until today. So thank you very much, Pascal, for giving me this opportunity.

#Pascal

Well, thank you very much, Fethi. And everybody, if you want to learn more about Algeria, this is a beautiful project. As a historian, I appreciate this very, very much, that you're taking this approach, also connecting objects with history. And Algeria is, of course, a very old culture and civilization. So everybody, I recommend: go to Jazair Hope, support Fethi, buy a book, support the project. Fethi, thank you so much for your time today.

#Fethi

And for those who cannot buy it, we offer it for free.

#Pascal

This is wonderful because it's educational. Support or read for free, but go there. Fethi, thank you so much.

#Fethi

Thank you very much, Pascal. It has been really a pleasure.