

Malaysia foils IS-linked plot

The suspects were detained last week in raids around Kuala Lumpur and in eastern Terengganu state

Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

Malaysian police said they have arrested four militants linked to the Islamic State (IS) group who were in possession of explosives and planned to attack non-Muslim places of worship.

The suspects -- a Malaysian who led the group, two Rohingya from Myanmar and one Indonesian -- were detained last week in raids around Kuala Lumpur and in eastern Terengganu state.

Malaysia's national police chief Abdul Hamid Bador described them as an "Islamic State cell" and said they planned to "assassinate high-profile individuals and attack Hindu, Christian and Buddhist places of worship in Malaysia".

He did not give any details about who the high-profile individuals were. Police also seized six improvised explosive devices, a pistol and 15 bullets, he said.



Malaysia's Counter Terrorism Division detaining the mastermind of the cell in Terengganu

The planned attacks were to avenge the high-profile death of a Muslim fireman during riots at an Indian temple outside Kuala Lumpur last year, police said.

One of the Rohingya admitted supporting the Arakan Rohingya Salvation Army, a militant group blamed for attacks in Myanmar that sparked an army crackdown, and had also planned to target the Myanmar embassy in Kuala Lumpur, police said.

The second Rohingya was a 25-year-old labourer who admitted to being militant with ties to IS, police said. The Rohingya are a Muslim minority that have long faced persecution in their Buddhist homeland.

Police are hunting for three more members of the suspected terror cell who allegedly planned to attack entertainment outlets.

Authorities in Muslim-majority Malaysia regularly announce IS-related arrests but it is rare

for police to seize explosives or weapons.

Malaysia has not seen any notable terror attacks in recent years.

But security forces are on alert for militants from Malaysia and other parts of the region heading to the country after IS lost the last of its territory in the Middle East.

Authorities say scores of Malaysian radicals flocked to fight with the jihadists in Iraq and Syria.

Heavy defeat for Argentina's Macri

Buenos Aires, Argentina

The ruling coalition of Argentine President Mauricio Macri suffered a heavy defeat Sunday in elections held in Cordoba province, the country's second most populous district.

Peronist governor Juan Schiaretti led comfortably after 94.2 percent of the vote had been counted, claiming 54 percent of ballots cast in his bid for re-election.

Macri's Cambios coalition was divided between rival candidates in the provincial elections, with Mario Negri garnering 17.8 percent and Ramon Mestre 11 percent of the vote.

Peronists also took the mayoralty of the city of Cordoba for



Argentinian President Mauricio Macri

the first time since 1974.

The contest in an electoral

al electorate -- had generated particular interest as Macri's success in the same province led to his victory in the 2015 presidential ballot.

Argentina will vote in the first round of presidential elections in late October.

Macri is under pressure over a misfiring economy six months ahead of the polls.

He has implemented a series of unpopular austerity policies to try to restore stability in the face of soaring inflation, huge debt obligations and a currency crisis. The measures came in exchange for a \$56 billion loan from the International Monetary Fund.

Peronists greeted the strong showing in Cordoba with chants against Macri earlier Sunday.

Microscopic remains of Nazi victims to be buried in Berlin

Berlin, Germany

More than seven decades after World War II ended, over 300 tiny pieces of human tissue from political prisoners executed by the Nazis will be buried at a Berlin cemetery.

The samples -- each a hundredth of a millimetre thin and about a square centimetre in size -- were uncovered on microscopic glass plates by the descendants of the Third Reich anatomy professor Hermann Stieve.

Stieve dissected and researched the bodies of inmates killed at the Berlin Ploetzensee jail, including those of executed resistance fighters -- in part to examine the physical impact of fear experienced by women.

A ceremony will be held, with descendants of the victims expected to attend, before the remains are finally laid to rest at 1300 GMT at the Dorotheenstadt cemetery in central Berlin with a Catholic and a Protestant priest and a rabbi present.

A ceremony will be held, with descendants of the victims expected to attend, before the remains are finally laid to rest at 1300 GMT at the Dorotheenstadt cemetery in central Berlin.

"With the burial of the microscopic specimens... we want to take a step toward giving the victims back their dignity," said Karl Max Einhaeupl, the head of Berlin's university hospital Charite.

He said the burial was part of a historical project by the hospital to confront its role in the medical profession's difficult relationship with Nazism.

The burial site had been picked as there are many graves and memorials for the victims of Nazism there, said Johannes Tuchel, director of the German Resistance Memorial Centre, which is organising the special event with Charite.

Tuchel said the human tissue samples were among "the last remains of people who were victims of the Nazis' unjust justice system... They were denied a grave at that time, and so today, a burial is a matter of course."



Department head at the Institute of Anatomy of the Brandenburg Medical School (MHB) Andreas Winkelmann speaks to AFP reporters in his office in Neuruppin

Noose and guillotine

More than 2,800 people held at Berlin-Ploetzensee prison were put to the guillotine or hanged between 1933 and 1945, and most were then sent for dissection at the Berlin Institute of Anatomy.

Stieve was the institute's director from 1935 to 1952 and carried out controversial research on the female reproductive system.

Most of the 300 specimens found in Stieve's estate stemmed from women, adds a plaque to commemorate them, which does however not list the names of individual victims at the request of relatives.

Among those executed at Ploetzensee were 42 resistance fighters from the Berlin group Red Orchestra. Stieve is believed to have dissected at least 13 of 18 executed female Red Orchestra fighters.

He was never charged with a crime and continued his medical career after the war like many other scientists who collaborated with the Nazis.

Only the highest-ranking physicians under the Third Reich were prosecuted at Nuremberg in the so-called Doctors' trial for grotesque human experimentation and mass murder under the "euthanasia" programme.

Breaking the bad!



People dressed in safety outfits junk a car at the Dubai Smashroom located in the back of an old tyre shop in Al Quoz Industrial Area 4. All the items come from junk yards or donations, while some participants also bring their own items to break. The Smashroom is a place where you can release all that inner anger while also sneaking in a good workout. It was founded by Hiba Balfaqih and her friend Ibrahim Abudyak, who hope to help people in the UAE de-stress using this unique method. Right, A woman dressed in safety outfits destroys a printer at the Dubai Smashroom