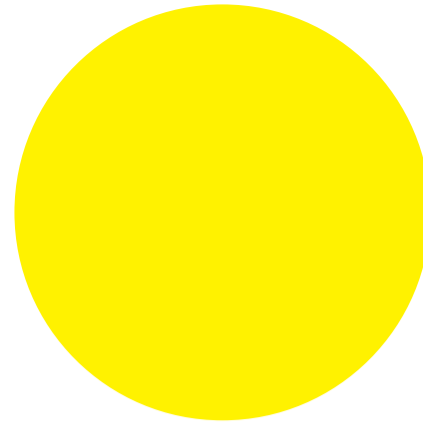


Criminal Illegitimate Regime

SPECIAL ISSUE

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Esteghlal hosting Tractor; Persepolis visiting Sepahan in thrilling double-header

Esteghlal will be looking to retain the top spot when hosting Tractor in the Persian Gulf Pro League today. Javad Nekounam's Esteghlal saw a four-game winning streak snapped in a 2-2 draw at newly-promoted Shams Azar last time out, while Tractor defeated Nassaji Mazandaran 3-0 in Tabriz to bounce back from successive losses to Shams Azar and Zob Ahan.

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Israel Hits Hospitals

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The photo taken on Nov. 6, 2023 shows damages after Israeli forces struck a hospital in Gaza City. XINHUA

NEWS IN BRIEF

Tehran,
Kabul sign
five MoUs

IRNA - Iran and Afghanistan on Thursday signed five memoranda of understanding (MoUs) on various joint economic cooperation attended by Iranian Agriculture Minister Mohammad-Ali Nikbakht, Iranian President's Special Envoy for Afghanistan Hassan Kazemi Qomi, and Taliban's Deputy Prime Minister for Economic Affairs Mullah Abdul Ghani Baradar.

Economic Adviser of the Iranian President's Special Envoy in Afghanistan Affairs Mohammad-Mehdi Javanmard-Qassab, said that according to the announcement of Taliban's Ministry of Commerce and Industry, trade between the two countries will reach \$10 billion, IRNA reported. The official made the remarks on the sidelines of the signing ceremony of the five MoUs.

Taliban's Ministry of Commerce and Industry has announced, in a period of three to five years, trade between Iran and Afghanistan will reach from \$1.6 billion to about \$10 billion.

"There are many variables in this field, including the need to increase production in Afghanistan," Javanmard-Qassab emphasized.

On November 4, Iran's capital Tehran hosted an Iran-Afghanistan Joint Economic Committee meeting for the first time since the Taliban came to power.

Iran produces
13m tires in
seven months

Economy Desk

IRNA - Iranian tire-manufacturing companies produced 13.478 million tires with a total weight of 146,363 tons during the first seven months of the current Iranian year (March 21-October 22).

The number of sedan tires is 11,931 with a weight of 91,439 tons. Also, during the period, 802,890 van tire rings weighing 13,700 tons were produced. In addition, 446,000 truck tires and 298,534 tires for agricultural, road construction and industrial vehicles were registered, according to IRNA.

The total number of car tire products including bicycle, motorcycle and tube tires is 25.643 million with a total weight of 163,363 tons, the same as compared to the similar period last year.

The number of road construction and industrial tires increased by 41 percent, and the total number of sedan tire production decreased by five percent during the same period.

ECO members stress ease
of goods transit via Iran: **Raisi**

Iran to chair ECO next year



Iranian President Ebrahim Raisi speaks at the 16th Economic Cooperation Organization (ECO) Summit in Tashkent, Uzbekistan on November 9, 2023. president.ir

Economy Desk

Iranian President Ebrahim Raisi said that at the meeting of the Economic Cooperation Organization (ECO), the transit of goods through the Islamic Republic of Iran was emphasized, adding that half of the ECO members emphasized that Iran is a cheap way to transport goods and save time. After a two-day trip to Tajikistan and Uzbekistan, President Raisi returned to Tehran on Thursday night with the welcome of the First Vice President and the Deputy for International Affairs of the Office of the Leader, IRNA reported.

Regarding the results and achievements of the trip to Tajikistan and Uzbekistan, he said that ECO is an important organization for communication between ECO members, and in this summit, at first, they presented a report on what has been done in the past and plans for future actions were proposed.

He went on to point out

that transit and trade facilitation, especially for intra-regional trade, was one of the important issues raised in this summit, and noted that the issue of customs facilitation was one of the other issues raised in this summit.

"Environment and attention to science and new technologies and tourism were also among other topics and all the member countries expressed their views on economic issues," he added.

The Iranian president stated that in this meeting, the cooperation of the members was emphasized more than in the past, and the transit of goods through the Islamic Republic of Iran.

"Half of the members mentioned in their speeches that Iran is a cheap route and saves time," he added.

Meetings with
counterparts

The president went on to say that the visit to Tajikistan was a strategic document and 18 cooperation

agreements were signed." He said that the people and the government of Tajikistan, due to their common civilization and culture, have the will to cooperate with Iran in various fields.

Referring to his meetings with the participating presidents on the sidelines of this summit, Raisi said: "We had meetings with the presidents of Turkey, Azerbaijan and Uzbekistan. Although bilateral relations were discussed in the working meeting with Mr. Erdogan, the issue of Palestine overshadowed other issues."

He continued, "Mr. Erdogan's positions on Palestine in the ECO summit were good and I emphasized that these positions are not enough and should be implemented and should have preventive measures. For deterrence, I mentioned the Leader's solution, which is aimed at cutting ties with the Zionist regime."

In a meeting in Tashkent on Thursday, the Iranian and Turkish presidents

discussed relations between their countries, with Raisi describing them as developing. The Iranian president pointed the oil and gas sector as one of the two countries' preferred areas of cooperation, adding that Iran enjoys very good capabilities in the energy sector, so the two countries could take more effective steps in this area.

In another meeting with his Azeri counterpart Ilham Aliyev in Tashkent, Uzbekistan, the Iranian president said that Iran-Azerbaijan relations are beyond political and neighborly ties, and are based on a deep and inseparable bond.

Officials of the two countries are also determined to further expand those relations in different fields, he added. Raisi also emphasized Iran's support for Azerbaijan's territorial integrity including the Nagorno-Karabakh region, noting that the two countries are expanding their ties despite plots by

enemies and ill-wishers, which have failed.

Aliyev said that it is of key importance that officials of the two countries are determined to deepen bilateral ties, adding that attempts by certain states to create problems in Tehran-Baku relations have failed.

He also expressed gratitude towards Iran for its support of Azerbaijan's sovereignty and territorial integrity.

Iran's 2024
chairmanship

Speaking on the sidelines of the event, Secretary General of ECO Khusrav Noziri announced that Iran will head the organization in 2024.

The next meeting of the heads of member states of the organization will be held in Azerbaijan in 2025, Noziri added.

The ECO secretary general prioritized new initiatives that directly contribute to the regional connectivity.

"These are, namely, Tajikistan-Uzbekistan-Turkmenistan-Iran-Turkey (TUTIT) multimodal corridor, and the Kyrgyzstan-Uzbekistan-Turkmenistan-Iran-Turkey (KUTIT) corridor that will hopefully contribute to the development of transport relations in the region," he explained.

ECO is a successful and promising regional organization, and Iran, as one of the founding countries of the organization, has a serious interest in strengthening intra-regional cooperation and promoting the position of ECO as an effective regional mechanism for economic connectivity.

The international position of the organization, established in 1985 by Iran, Pakistan and Turkey, with the aim of promoting economic, technical and cultural cooperation between the member countries, is growing.

18m traveled by air during H1

Economy Desk

Reza Nakhjavani, the CEO of Iran Airports and Air Navigation Company (IAC) stated that more than 18.6 million air passengers have been dispatched and received from the country's airports during the first seven months of the current Iranian calendar year (started March 21).

During the period, 165,747 landings and take-offs were conducted at the country's airports and also more than 17.16 million domestic passengers were dispatched and received from the

country's airports through approximately 151,000 domestic flights, according to IRNA.

Mehrabad International Airport, with the dispatch and reception of nearly 6 million passengers and 53,000 flights, Mashhad International Airport, with over 3.8 million passengers and 29,255 flights, and Shiraz International Airport, with approximately 1.33 million passengers and over 12,000 flights, have secured the first to third positions among the country's airports in terms of passenger numbers and flights. Among the airports in the coun-

try that operate weekly flights, Zanzan Airport, Parsabad Airport, Bam Airport, and Tabas Airport have recorded the highest growth in the number of passengers and flights in the first six months of the year. Among the international airports, Zahedan Airport (31%), Kerman Airport (30%), and Tabriz Airport (9%) have experienced the highest growth in flight arrivals and departures.



Iran's Art Museum: A marvelous display of art and architecture



virathouse.com

Iranica Desk

Iran's Art Museum is a true marvel, housed within the breathtaking and historically significant Marmar Palace, located at the intersection of Valiasr and Imam Khomeini streets, in the heart of Tehran. This exquisite mansion, adorned with shiny green marble stones, intricate floral and animal motifs, commands attention and awe. Nestled within a splendid garden spanning three and a half hectares, the Art Museum stands as a testament to creativity, culture, and craftsmanship.

The green marbles at the entrance invite you to the story of the last hundred years of this historic building. From hall to hall, under the amazing dome of the museum, you will be amazed by the peak of architectural beauty, the splendor of muqarnas, the tilework, and the intricately patterned lattices. Iran's Art

Museum narrates the story of Iranian art, IRNA wrote. With a striking foundation spanning 2,870 square meters, this architectural gem underwent meticulous construction starting in 1925, spanning over a decade.

The external façade of the building is adorned with exquisite stone carvings reminiscent of the artistic brilliance of the Achaemenid era. Within the architectural design of the mansion, one can observe

the fusion of various styles, including the distinctive Iranian influence. Spearheading the architectural vision is Iranian-Armenian architect Leon Tadosian, accompanied by the accomplished architect Haji Akbar Kachar and talented draftsman Boris. Together, they bring their expertise to create a masterpiece.

Various decorations from Iranian art such as tilework, stonemasonry, mirrorwork, and seal engraving can be seen in this building.

The monument was registered on Iran's National Heritage List in 1978.

With multiple halls on two floors, the museum displays a selection of Iranian art history from different eras.

On the ground floor, three halls are dedicated to Iranian works from prehistoric times to the early Islamic era, such as engraved pottery, tools, and vessels.

In another hall, selections of outstanding Iranian and Islamic artworks in various fields are visible. To enter

the upper floor, one will pass through a corridor that is full of eye-catching and stunning decorations. In the upper floor, there are halls with displays of Iranian paintings and calligraphy, weaving art and bookbinding.

The grand entrance hall or palace showcases a unique collection of interior decorations. The walls, up to one meter high, are made of yellow and orange marble, while the ceiling is adorned with stucco and painted

with a light green tone. The marble staircase features prominent stone carving, inspired by the art of the Achaemenid and Sassanid eras, adorned with floral motifs of branches and leaves.

Above the palace stands a magnificent dome, inspired by the iconic dome of Sheikh Lotfollah Mosque in Isfahan. This awe-inspiring structure is adorned with exquisite and intricate decorations, including beautifully crafted stuc-

co, vibrant seven-colored glazed tiles, and mesmerizing patterns that tell stories of their own.

The walls of the palace are beautifully adorned with paintings by the talented German artist Hermann Albert. These exquisite artworks showcase mesmerizing themes of railway lines and bustling ports, likely related to the Versek Bridge's railway station in Mazandaran Province and Kharg Island in southern Iran. Additionally, there is a captivating painting featuring the majestic architectural wonders of Persepolis and Apadana Palace in Fars Province.

In addition, on the western and eastern walls, two sculptures accompanied by the intricate carving of Hassan Taherzadeh Behzad are seen at a height of six meters. In the corner of the hallway, gypsum muqarnas with beautiful botanical patterns create an enchanting display.



Excavations at Tappeh Ghabristan and evolution of cultural periods

From 4200 BCE there is an increasing scale of political and economic organisation with greater cultural complexity with specialization of ceramic and metal artefacts. The craft goods indicate a higher degree of differentiation between settlements, which is a reflection of greater local exchange and higher economic integration. During excavations at Tappeh Ghabristan in Qazvin Plain in 1970s and 2002 several trenches were investigated, yielding three cultural periods of Early, Middle and Late Chalcolithic. Occupation at Tappeh Ghabristan, located in north-western Iran, spans 4,200 to 3,000 BCE. As at Zagheh much of the settlement is today buried under several metres of modern alluvium, and recent test trenching has established its extent as about two hectares. Convincing evidence for an early coppersmith's workshop was excavated in level II at Tappeh Ghabristan, which

can be chronologically linked, via ceramic similarities, with Sialk III 4-5 and Hesar.

The copper workshop comprises a suite of two rooms, their doorway later blocked, situated amongst a complex of potters' workshops and other buildings. The larger of the two rooms has a range of features indicating copper ore processing, including two small hearths, complete and fragmented crucibles, baked bricks for supporting the crucibles over the hearths, moulds for the production of copper objects including bar ingots, a ceramic pipe used for bloomery, a large bowl containing 20 kg of copper ore in small pieces, and water storage facilities.

In the 2002 excavations at Tappeh Ghabristan pieces of copper ore (raw material) were recovered in the southern part of the site, suggesting that metal workshop activity was not restricted to the central area of the site. In addition to the evi-

dence for a copper workshop, in the 1970s a range of copper objects, including daggers, axes, chisels, awls, needles, pins, and bracelets, was recovered from level III at Tappeh Ghabristan, and their similarity to artefacts from contemporary levels at Sialk and Hesar is striking. It has been suggested

that the Tappeh Ghabristan evidence can more probably be interpreted as remains of melting and casting in moulds of native copper rather than smelting of copper ore, but this reinterpretation does not account for the large quantities of copper ore found at the site, both in the 1970s and in more

recent excavations.

In addition to this exceptionally vivid evidence for craft specialization in copper smelting and casting from early fourth-millennium Tappeh Ghabristan, it is clear that the production of pottery was also undertaken in an intensive and highly organised manner by the community living at the site. Indeed, given the site's relatively small area extent, and the major evidence for pottery and copper processing and production, it could be argued that the site constitutes a workers' settlement, largely devoted to specialist craft activity, although further excavations are needed to clarify this point. A so-called 'Main Building' in level II has been posited as a residence for the ruler of the settlement or a communal structure for public gatherings.

During later occupation at Tappeh Ghabristan, in level IV dated to the late fourth mil-

lennium BCE, sherds of about 50 bevelled-rim bowls were found.

The possible means by which these vessels reached, or were made at, Tappeh Ghabristan are numerous, but they undeniably connect the site, however tenuously, with the world of Late Uruk Mesopotamia. In some way the interest of the lowlanders in access to nearby copper sources or rather to means of exchange with long-established local communities who controlled copper extraction, smelting, and casting may well be materialized in the form of the recovered bevelled-rim bowls.

Occupation at Tappeh Ghabristan is dramatically brought to an end at around 3,000 BCE with evidence for extensive burning, including a burnt human skeleton on a floor, clay sling shots, and complete but broken pottery in situ, suggesting a violent and sudden end to settlement at the site.



Tappeh Ghabristan

The above is a lightly edited version of part of a chapter entitled, 'Chalcolithic Archaeology of the Qazvin Plain', from a book entitled, 'Persian Antiques Splendor', edited by T. Stollner, R. Slotta, and A. Vatandoust, published by German Mining Museum.

Criminal Illegitimate Regime

*A glimpse at the history of
Zionist crimes against Palestinians*



One of the significant and far-reaching consequences of World War I was the disintegration of the Ottoman Empire. In the final years of World War I, around 1917, Lord Balfour, the British Foreign Secretary, announced the establishment of a Jewish national homeland under the protection of the British government in Palestine. The Balfour Declaration laid the necessary groundwork for the formation of an independent Jewish state in the land of Palestine. After the establishment of the League of Nations following World War I, Palestine came under British mandate and committed to governing the land in a way that would facilitate the creation of an independent nation while safeguarding the rights of Palestinians. However, under pressure from Jewish groups, Britain gradually allowed more Jews to settle in this land. The period under British mandate was marked by numerous conflicts and tensions between Arab Palestinians and Jewish immigrants, resulting in violations of Palestinian rights and crimes against the Palestinian people.

1937

Haifa Market

On March 6, 1937, members of the terrorist groups Irgun and Lehi threw a bomb inside the Haifa market, resulting in the deaths of 18 Arab citizens and the injury of 38 others.

1937

Al-Quds Vegetable Market

In late December 1937, a member of the Israeli organization Irgun threw a bomb into the vegetable market in the city of Al-Quds, resulting in the deaths of many Palestinian citizens and injuring numerous others.

1938

Haifa Market

On July 6, 1938, members of the terrorist group Irgun detonated two car bombs in the Haifa market, leading to the deaths of 21 Palestinian refugees and injuring 52 others.

1938

Al-Quds Mosque

A member of the terrorist Zionist group Irgun threw a hand grenade towards Muslim worshippers leaving a mosque in the city of Al-Quds. As a result of this act, ten Palestinian citizens were killed and three others injured.

1938

Haifa Arab Market

An explosion of a car bomb in the Arab market of Haifa resulted in the killing of 35 Arab citizens and wounding of 70 others. This heinous crime was committed by members of the terrorist group Irgun.

1938

One of the Markets in Haifa

A member of Irgun detonated a hand grenade in one of the markets in the city of Haifa, resulting in the death of 47 Palestinians.

1938

Al-Quds Arab Market

A car bomb explosion in the Al-Quds market killed 34 Palestinians and injured 35 others. The perpetrators of this criminal scheme were members of Irgun.

1939

Haifa

The terrorist group Gatzal detonated two bombs in the city of Haifa, leading to the deaths of 27 Arab citizens and the injury of 39 others.

1939

Balad al-Sheikh, Haifa

On June 12, 1939, the village of Balad al-Sheikh, located in the southeast of Haifa, came under attack by the terrorist group Haganah, and five residents were abducted.

1939

A Market in Haifa

A Jewish individual threw a hand grenade into a market in the city of Haifa, resulting in the deaths of 9 people and the injury of 4 others.

1947

A Market in Haifa

Several members of Irgun and Lehi planted a bomb in a crate of vegetables in one of the markets in Haifa. As a result of the explosion, 78 people were killed, and 24 others were injured.

1947

Jaffa

The terrorist group Argon launched an attack on the village of Al-Abbasiyya, located east of Jaffa. They fired towards the residents, resulting in the deaths of 9 people and the injury of 7 others.

1982

Sabra and Shatila



1947

Al-Khassa

A group of attackers called Balmakh attacked the village of Al-Khassa in the northern part of the Al-Hawla Plain and killed 10 innocent citizens. Additionally, all the victims of this heinous crime were women and children.

1947

Bab al-Amoud Massacre

An attack on Bab al-Amoud, one of Al-Quds's gates, resulted in the death of 14 people and the injury of 27. It was carried out by Argon using a barrel containing explosive materials. Furthermore, on the same day and in the same location, the same terrorist group killed 11 Arab citizens and 2 English citizens.

1947

Haifa

Terrorists attacked the village of Berek and killed 40 innocent citizens.

1947

Balad al-Sheikh

Terrorists of Balmakh attacked the village of Balad al-Sheikh on the eve of the new Gregorian year and killed 60 Palestinian citizens.

1948

Semiramis Hotel

Argon terrorists used explosive materials to destroy the Semiramis Hotel, located in the Al-Qatamon neighborhood, causing the death of 19 people and injuring more than 20 others.

1948

Bab al-Yafa

Some members of Argon detonated a bomb in the area of Bab al-Yafa in the city of Al-Quds, resulting in the death of 18 Palestinians and the injury of 41 others.

1948

Arab Hostel

A very tall building in front of the famous clock tower in Yafa, the Arab Hostel served as the headquarters of the Arab National Committee. An explosion caused by a car bomb planted by Israeli terrorist groups destroyed the building, killing 70 civilians and wounding dozens more.

1948

Haifa

Zionist terrorists, dressed as British soldiers, entered a storeroom near the Al-Maghribi building on Salah ad-Din Street in the city of Haifa, and placed a timed bomb there, the explosion of which led to the destruction of the Al-Maghribi building and the adjacent structures. As a result, 31 individuals were killed and more than 60 others wounded.

1948

Yafa

Haganah terrorists attacked the village of Yazur, located five kilometers southeast of Yafa, and killed a large number of the village's residents. During this criminal act, 15 Palestinians were killed. It is worth mentioning that the Zionists killed most of the residents while they were in their beds.

1948

Haifa

Zionist terrorists, dressed as British soldiers, left a barrel containing explosive materials on a steep hill overlooking Abbas Street in Haifa. The explosion resulted in the destruction of some houses and killed 20 Arab citizens, with some 50 others wounded.

1948

Tulkarm

A group of Zionist terrorists opened fire on Arab citizens as they were returning to the village of Tireh in the city of Tulkarm. In this incident, seven innocent Palestinian citizens were killed and five others were wounded.

1948

Sa'sa' Village

Members of Balmakh attacked Sa'sa' Village and destroyed 20 houses. Despite the fact that the villagers raised white flags above their homes, the Zionist enemy, regardless, killed some 60 villagers, most of whom women and children.

1948

Al-Quds

The Stern terrorist group stole a car belonging to British forces, filled it with explosive materials, and placed it in front of the Al-Salam building in Al-Quds. The explosion of this car resulted in the martyrdom of 14 Arabs and the injury of 26 others.

1948

Al-Husayniyya

Haganah members attacked the village of Al-Husayniyya and destroyed some houses using explosives. This heinous act resulted in the death of more than 30 people.

1948

Ramla Market

Israeli terrorists attacked the market in the city of Ramla in March 1948 and killed 25 Palestinian citizens.

1948

Haifa Train

Stern members placed a bomb inside a fast-moving train from Cairo to Haifa, causing an explosion that resulted in the death of 40 people and the injury of 60 others.



1948 Haganah members carried out an armed attack in the Abu Kabir neighborhood of Yaffa, destroying several houses. They also targeted and killed some of the residents who had evacuated their homes to save their lives.
Yaffa

1948 On the morning of Friday, April 9, 1948, Zionist members of the two terrorist groups Irgun and Stern attacked Deir Yassin, six kilometers west of Al-Quds, and committed a mass murder of its inhabitants, including the elderly, young, women, men, and children.
Deir Yassin

1948 Haganah terrorists attacked the village of Al-Lajjun, killing thirteen of its residents.
Jenin

1948 Terrorist groups destroyed one of the buildings in the city of Tiberias, which resulted in the death of 14 residents.
Tiberias

1948 Irgun and Stern members sent their forces dressed in Arab attire to Naser al-Din, seven kilometers southwest of Tiberias. After entering the village, Zionists targeted its residents and killed 50 Palestinians. It is worth noting that the total population of Naser al-Din Village at that time was 90 people.
Naser al-Din Village

1948 Israelis attacked the city of Haifa in the middle of the night, occupying some houses, streets, and public facilities. They killed 50 Arab citizens and injured 200 more. Taken by surprise, Haifa residents directed their women and children towards the port of Acre. As women and children fled towards the port, the Zionists attacked them, killing 100 and injuring 200 others.
Haifa

1948 Netiva Ben-Yehuda, a Jewish woman writer, in her book 'Beyond the Scarred Faces', talks about the massacre of Ain al-Zaytun: "In the third or fourth week of May 1948, about 70 tied-up Palestinian prisoners were executed."
Ain al-Zaytun

1948 Haganah terrorists killed about 70 young residents of Safed.
Safed

1948 Zionist soldiers from the Givati brigade surrounded the village from different directions, fired at the village houses, and used mortar bombs. Afterward, they entered the village and once again engaged in direct shooting. During this criminal act, 60 residents lost their lives.
Abu Shusha al-Ramla Village

1948 A military unit of the occupation regime's army, equipped with tanks, raided the village of Beit Daras. The occupiers initially completely surrounded the village to prevent any assistance, and later subjected the village to heavy artillery and mortar fire. The villagers realized the dire circumstances they were facing and decided to defend their homes at any cost. Therefore, they asked their women, children, and elderly to leave the village. In this process, 260 innocent Palestinian civilians lost their lives.
Gaza

1948 Theodor Katz, a Zionist, wrote in a thesis submitted to the University of Haifa to obtain his master's degree, stating: "What happened in Tantura was, in fact, a mass murder." Katz notes that Tantura was occupied by the forces of platoon 33 affiliated with the Alexandroni units, and the date of this occupation goes back to May 22 and 23, 1948. When Tantura fell into the hands of the Israeli army, soldiers pursued the inhabitants for several hours, and later, they opened fire on the people of this area. Later, a parking lot was built on the mass grave of the attacks' 200 victims.
Al-Tantura

1948 A unit of terrorists from the Lehi organization, led by Moshe Dayan, raided the village of Al-Dawayima, conducting house searches and shooting at the residents. They killed some families entirely. During the Dawayima massacre, 200 Palestinian men, women, and children were killed.
Hebron

1948 Israeli officers entered the city of Ramla and put its residents between two options: either evacuate the city or accept collective imprisonment. This dirty trick allowed the Zionists to kill a large number of city residents. Furthermore, the Zionists threw the bodies of the victims of the Ramla massacre onto the Ramla-Lod highway. The scope of the Zionists' massacre in this city was such that only 25 families remained alive.
Al-Ramla

1948 Zionist occupiers took control of the Acre region and later gathered all residents in one place, where they executed 14 young individuals.
Acre

1948 Israeli forces of the operational team Karmeli affiliated with the occupation army of Al-Quds, occupied the village and then gathered 70 Palestinians who had not left the village, and shot them all.
Al-Hula

1948 The Arab Al-Mawasi tribe is a Palestinian Arab tribe scattered across all regions of the Acre, Tiberias, and Safed provinces. The Israeli occupiers arrested 16 members of the aforementioned tribe on charges of collaborating with the Salvation Army and then executed them.
Acre

1948 A military unit affiliated with the Etzel terrorist organization examined the Palestinian refugee caravan residing in the village of Umm al-Shawf and discovered a camera and a gun. Following this, the Zionists randomly selected and executed seven young Palestinians.
Haifa

1948 Zionist terrorist groups entered the village, selected 52 men and lined them up for shooting, resulting in the killing of 10. Palestinian women implored the Zionist groups to spare them, but the Zionists did not pay attention and committed three cases of sexual assault, killing four young girls.
Safed

1953 Israeli military units led by Ariel Sharon besieged the Qibya Village. At the time of the massacre, there were 200 residents in the village, and the attacking Israeli soldiers numbered 600. Initially, the Israeli army bombarded the village with artillery. Then the occupiers attacked the village, resulting in the destruction of 56 houses, a mosque, a school, and the only water tank in the village. Moreover, 67 Palestinians were killed and hundreds wounded.
Qibya Massacre

1956 The occupying Israeli army, along with a group of armed Israeli settlers, launched an attack on the village of Kafr Qasim, located in the Tulkarm Province. In the course of this attack, 49 Palestinian non-combatants were killed.
Kafr Qasim Massacre

1956 The Israeli army attacked the Khan Yunis refugee camp in southern Gaza, killing more than 250 Palestinians.
Khan Yunis Massacre

1982 Sabra and Shatila camps were two of the 12 camps housing Palestinian refugees in southern Lebanon. From September 16-18, 1982, the illegitimate regime carried out a massacre in these camps, with the death toll reported to be more than 2,000, with some sources estimating the number of victims to be 5,000. This crime was committed by Israeli soldiers under the command of Ariel Sharon, the then defence minister of the Zionist regime, and the Phalanges in Lebanon. Most of the victims were women, children, and the elderly.
Sabra and Shatila

1990 On this day, before the noon prayer, a group of extremist Jews called the Temple Mount Faithful intended to place a stone as one of the pillars of their false and mythical temple inside the Al-Aqsa Mosque. The residents of Al-Quds prevented their entry. The extremist Jews, led by Gershon Salomon, the leader of the Temple Mount Faithful, clashed with about 5,000 Palestinians who intended to pray in the mosque. Israeli soldiers arrived at the scene and entered the Al-Aqsa Mosque to defile it with the blood of unarmed and innocent Muslim worshippers. As a result of this attack, 150 individuals were injured, and 270 others were detained.
Al-Aqsa Mosque Massacre

1996 This massacre occurred on April 18, 1996 when Israeli occupying forces deliberately targeted the UN-affiliated compound after 800 Lebanese and Palestinian civilians had taken refuge there, fleeing from Israeli attacks in the region. Out of them, 110 were killed, including women and children.
Qana Massacre



2002 The Israeli occupying army launched a massive military operation in Palestinian areas on March 29, 2002, during which they occupied several cities, villages, and Palestinian refugee camps. After a two-week siege of the Jenin Camp and intense fighting between Palestinian resistance forces and the Israeli occupying forces under the command of Shaul Mofaz, these forces entered the camp with their tanks and conducted a widespread assault after resistance forces ran out of ammunition. Following the occupation of the camp, many Palestinian youths were executed by the Zionists. Then Israeli tanks entered the camp and destroyed Palestinian homes. As a result of this horrific crime, more than 200 helpless residents of the Jenin were killed. However, the exact number of martyrs buried in mass graves is still unknown.
Jenin Camp Massacre

2023 More than 1,000 people were either killed or wounded after Israeli fighter jets pounded Al-Muammar Hospital.
Al-Muammar Hospital

Persian Gulf Pro League preview:

Esteghlal hosting Tractor; Persepolis visiting Sepahan in thrilling double-header

Sports Desk

Esteghlal will be looking to retain the top spot when hosting Tractor in the Persian Gulf Pro League today.

Javad Nekounam's Esteghlal saw a four-game winning streak snapped in a 2-2 draw at newly-promoted Shams Azar last time out, while Tractor defeated Nassaji Mazandaran 3-0 in Tabriz to bounce back from successive losses to Shams Azar and Zob Ahan. Tractor head coach Paco Jemez will be without integral midfielder Ricardo Alves for the visit to the Azadi Stadium after the Portuguese received his marching orders deep into stoppage time against Nassaji.

Esteghlal has fond memories of the last encounter between the two sides, when the Tehran-based Blues ran riot against Tractor on last season's final day, walking away with a 7-1 triumph in May. Sitting fourth in the table with 15 points, Tractor will hope to have the gap on top closed to a single point when the final whistle is blown today.

Elsewhere, stakes will be high at Isfahan's Naqsh-e

Jahan Stadium on Sunday as both Sepahan and Persepolis will be seeking solace in what has been the second most important fixture in the Iranian club football calendar in recent years, following the Tehran Derby.

Last season's runner-up Sepahan saw its perfect start to the campaign end in a 1-1 draw at Nassaji a fortnight ago before suffering a shock 3-2 defeat at home against Mahdi Tartar's in-form Malavan FC last week.

Jose Morais's men, however, will step onto the pitch fresh from a 9-0 demolishing of AGMK in the AFC Champions League, in which prolific striker Shahriar Moghanlou was back in action and on the scoresheet after spending weeks on the sidelines with an injury.

Defending champion Persepolis will also chase a first win in three domestic league outings.

Yahya Golmohammadi's Reds shared the spoils in a goalless stalemate at Malavan and were then stunned by a last-gasp equalizer in a 2-2 draw against the 10-man San'at Naft Abadan in Tehran.

Back-to-back draws were

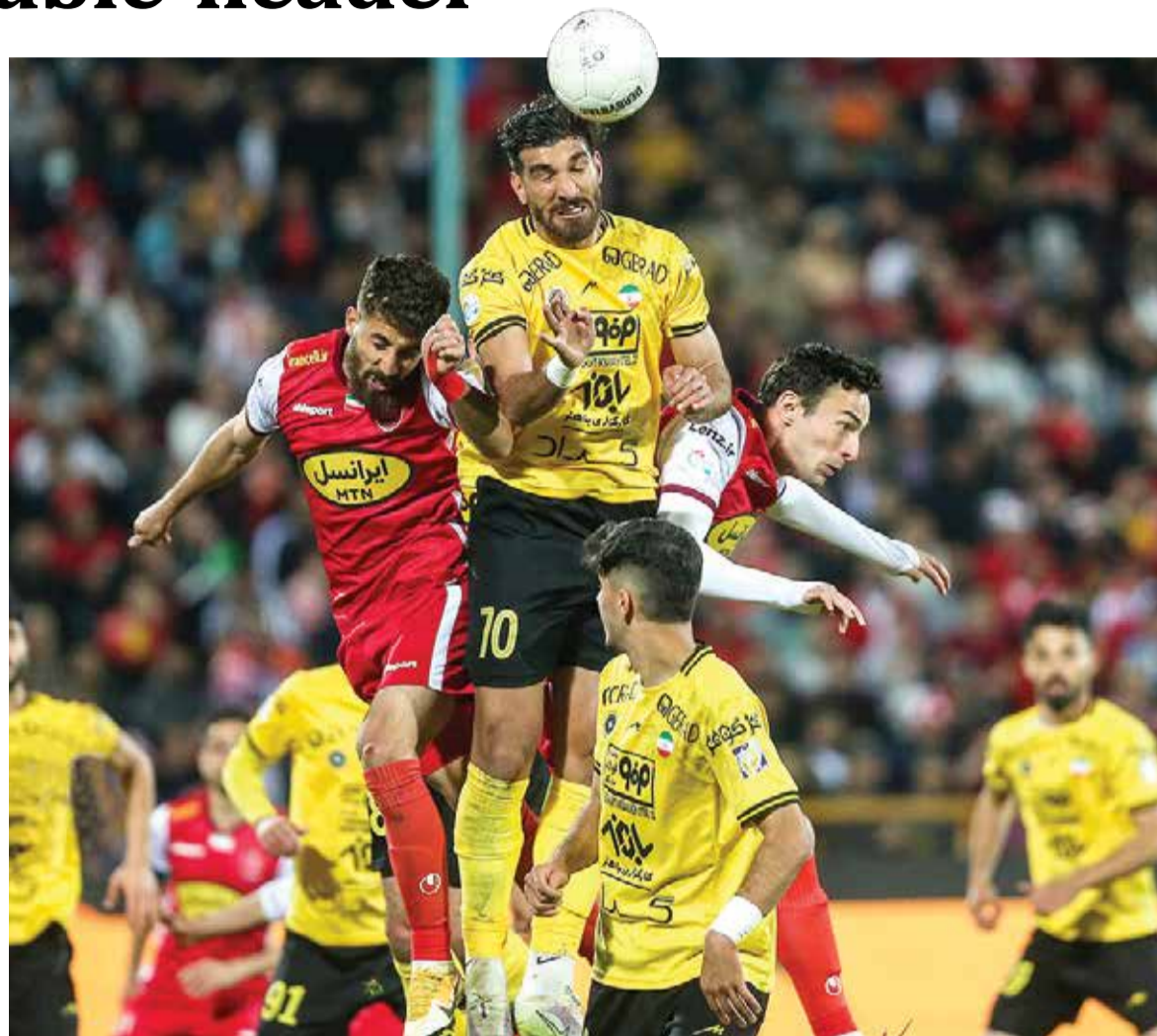
followed by an untimely 1-1 scoreline away to Istiklol Tajikistan in the mid-week, leaving the Reds' chances of a knockout place in the Asian elite clubs competition hanging in the balance.

Golmohammadi's squad has been hit hard by a flu over the past two weeks while international midfielder Vahid Amiri re-suffered a hamstring problem in a cameo appearance against Istiklol, expected to be ruled out for a while again.

The last time the two heavyweights met in the league, Sepahan came out on top at the Azadi Stadium in April, thanks to Mohammad Karimi's stoppage-time winner, though a last meeting at the Naqsh-e Jahan ended in a 4-2 extra-time victory for the Reds in the Hazfi Cup in March.

Sepahan and Persepolis have respectively been docked four and one points this season over breaching the Iranian Football Federation's financial rules.

Persepolis is second in the table – one point behind its city rival – with Sepahan in eighth with 12 points, having a game in hand.



● IRNA

Iranian roller skaters win two world speed slalom golds



Iranian roller skater Romina Salek, pictured at the Hangzhou Asian Games, won the junior women's speed slalom gold at the Inline Freestyle World Championships in Shanghai, China.

● TASNIM

Sports Desk

The first day of the Inline Freestyle World Championships saw three Iranian roller skaters bag three speed slalom medals – including double golds – in Shanghai, China.

Representing the country in the senior men's contests, Reza Lesani clocked 4.453 seconds in the final to beat the host's Zhang Hao – a silver winner at the Hangzhou Asian Games in October – for the ultimate prize.

The gold medal came as relief for the Iranian, who left Hangzhou empty-handed after a third-place defeat despite having a third-best time in the preliminary round.

Romina Salek also bounced back from the Asian Games disappointment to claim the gold medal in the junior wom-

en's event on her return to China.

A world-record holder in the women's category with 4.254 seconds – established at the Asian Games – Salek defeated Yao Yixuan by milliseconds in Thursday's final – registering 4.756 seconds against the Chinese's 4.785.

Salek was unlucky to miss out on the podium in Hangzhou, falling short in the bronze medal race.

Meanwhile, Taraneh Ahmadi, who stole the headlines in the Iranian media when she won a precious silver in the Asian Games, had to settle for a bronze in the senior women speed slalom competition. Asian Games champion Liu Chiao-Hsi of the Chinese Taipei defeated her compatriot Ting Yu-En – bronze winner in Hangzhou – for the gold.

Iranian Mojdeh Sha'bani finished fifth in the women's speed slalom contests.

Iranian Kiani claims gold at WT President's Cup

Sports Desk

Nahid Kiaini won a gold medal at the 2023 World Taekwondo President's Cup – Asian region, with three other Iranians taking a bronze in Amman, Jordan.

The reigning world champion Kiani came out on top against the Chinese Taipei's Su Po-Ya in the women's -53kg final, collecting 40 points to edge closer to securing a berth at next year's Paris Olympics.

Mobina Ne'matzadeh was beaten by Kiani in an all-Iranian semifinal and took the bronze of the weight class.

In the men's competitions, Mehran Barkhordari – a bronze medalist in the Asian Games in September – finished on the third podium of the -87kg event after a last-four defeat against high-profile South Korean Kang Sang-hyun.

Abolfazl Zandi also left the Jordanian capital with a bronze following a semifinal loss in the men's -58kg class.

More than 400 contestants took part at the fifth edition of the event.



● HAMED MALEKPOUR/TASNIM

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Min	65.00 Fe
Max	1.2 FeO
Max	0.05 P
Max	0.01 S
Max	3.5 SiO2
Max	0.7 Al2O3
Max	0.9 CaO
Max	2.5 MgO
Ave 250	CCS(kg/p)
Min 90	8-16 mm%
Ave 5	-6 mm%
Max 4.0	A.1%
Min 95	T.1%
19-24	Prosity%
Min 90	Reducibility%

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Expansion of Gaza war 'inevitable': *Iran*

International Desk

Iranian Foreign Minister Hossein Amir-Abdollahian warned on Thursday that expansion of the Israel-Hamas conflict has become "inevitable" due to the expansion of the intensity of Israel's war against Gaza's civilians.

"Due to the expansion of the intensity of the war against Gaza's civilian residents, expansion of the scope of the war has become inevitable," Amir-Abdollahian said in a telephone conversation with his Qatari counterpart Sheikh Mohammed bin Abdulrahman Al Thani. He had earlier warned about the spread of the war in the region.

On October 13, Amir-Abdollahian warned that opening other fronts in the Israel-Hamas war was a "real possibility".

There are widespread concerns in the region and beyond that the conflict could spread in the region. Since the beginning of the conflict on October 7, there have been deadly clashes in the northern part of the occupied territories at the border with Lebanon between Israel forces and Lebanon's Hezbollah resistance fighters. Meanwhile, Yemen's Armed Forces have also conducted several rounds of drone and ballistic missile attacks against targets lying inside the occupied territories in response to the Israeli regime's unbridled aggression against Gaza.



Attacks on US bases

At the same time, the strikes on US military positions in Iraq and Syria have increased amid rising anti-US sentiment in the region over Washington's all-out support for the Israeli onslaught against Palestinians in the besieged Gaza Strip.

Pentagon said US fighter jets conducted an airstrike on what it called a weapons storage facility in eastern Syria used by Iran's Islamic Revolution Guards Corps and affiliated groups on November 8.

A senior US defense official claimed that the Nov. 8 strikes in eastern Syria were in response to ongoing threats and attacks directed at US bases in

both Syria and Iraq by the IRGC and Iran-aligned groups.

But, Iran's permanent ambassador to the United Nations in an interview aired on Thursday evening rejected the allegations that the country has been involved in the recent series of strikes on US military troops.

"We have said very clearly that Iran is not involving in any attack against the United States forces in the region," Amir Saeid Iravani said. Iran supports resistance groups in the region but does not direct any of those operations, he said, likening Iran's role to that of the US in assisting the Israeli regime.

In a letter addressed to UN



A damaged car and fallen tree are pictured the day after a rocket attack from southern Lebanon on the Israeli city of Kiryat Shmona on November 6, 2023.

● JALAA MAREY/AFP

Secretary-General Antonio Guterres on Tuesday, Iravani said that Tehran "has never been involved in any attack or action against US forces in Syria and Iraq."

Pentagon deputy press secretary Sabrina Singh said on Thursday that the US forces have been attacked 46 times since October 17. That includes 24 attacks in Iraq and 22 in Syria, she added.

Raisi to attend OIC summit over Israeli onslaught



● president.ir

International Desk

Iranian President Ebrahim Raisi is scheduled to leave for Riyadh, Saudi Arabia on Saturday to attend a summit of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC) on the Israeli onslaught on Gaza. On the early days of the conflict in Gaza, Iran repeatedly called for an emergency meeting of the OIC.

The OIC summit on Sunday will focus on ways to stop Israel's savage war machine against Palestinians in the besieged Gaza Strip.

Raisi on Thursday warned that the conflict would expand in the region if the emergency meeting of the OIC failed to help and save Palestinians, as "the region's nations will realize that their governments are unable to help the

Palestinian people."

He made the remarks during a meeting with his Turkish counterpart Recep Tayyip Erdogan on the sidelines of an Economic Cooperation Organization (ECO) summit in Uzbekistan. The Iranian president urged the Muslim nations to cut diplomatic and economic ties with Tel Aviv, describing such action as "an effective and deterrent measure to stop Israel's crimes against the oppressed people of Palestine."

He also slammed "the deadly silence" of international organizations and self-proclaimed advocates of human rights on Israeli atrocities in Gaza.

"Now, Muslim nations, including Iran, Turkey, and Egypt are facing a divine test to confront this unprecedented crime through their timely actions."

'Deadly Israeli strikes hit Gaza hospitals'

WHO: Twenty hospitals out of action entirely

International Desk

Palestinians said Friday Israel's deadly strike hit Gaza's largest hospital compound as heavy fighting between Hamas and Israel has sent tens of thousands of civilians fleeing their homes.

Gaza's Hamas government, which reported a toll of 13, and the director of the Shifa hospital, blamed Israeli troops for the strike at the facility sheltering people trying to flee the fighting.

"Thirteen martyrs and dozens wounded in an Israeli strike on Al-Shifa compound today" in central Gaza City, a statement said. While journalists have not yet been able to verify the claim, an AFP journalist reported seeing at least seven covered bod-

ies outside the hospital. Meanwhile, the World Health Organization said that the biggest hospital in the besieged strip and another with children on life support was coming under bombardment.

Twenty hospitals in Gaza were now out of action entirely, it said.

Asked about the Gaza Health Ministry's blaming of an Israeli strike on the courtyard of Shifa hospital, WHO spokesperson Margaret Harris said, "I haven't got the detail on Al-Shifa but we do know they are coming under bombardment."

Also, Palestinian officials said other strikes had damaged parts of the Indonesian Hospital and reportedly set fire to the Rantissi paediatric and cancer hospital in the

northern part of the strip, where Israel claims Hamas fighters, who attacked it on October 7, are concentrated.

Israeli tanks, which have been advancing through northern Gaza for almost two weeks, have taken up positions around the Rantissi, Al-Quds and Nasser Children's hospitals, raising concern for patients, doctors and evacuees there, medical staff said.

"Israel is now launching a war on Gaza City hospitals," Mohammad Abu Selmeiyah, director of Shifa hospital, told Reuters.

Israel did not immediately comment but claims it does not target civilians and goes to great lengths to avoid hitting them. It claims Hamas fighters have hidden command centers and tunnels beneath Shifa and other hospitals, allegations which Hamas denies.

With Palestinian officials reporting more than 11,000 dead, including 4,506 children, Israel has faced growing calls for restraint in its month-old

war on Hamas.

US Secretary of State Antony Blinken on Friday gave one of his most direct condemnations of the civilian death toll in Gaza.

"Far too many Palestinians have been killed. Far too many have suffered these past weeks," Blinken said at a press availability in the Indian capital of New Delhi. He added that more needs to be done to "minimize harm to Palestinian civilians."

No safe place in Gaza

Meanwhile, the Israel Defense Forces announced a six-hour long window Friday for an evacuation corridor along Salah Eddin Street for people to flee south from northern Gaza. The top UN human rights official on Friday raised doubts over Israel's unilateral establishment of "safe zones" in Gaza, saying that nowhere within the territory was safe for civilians. "Demands for civilians to relocate to an Israeli Defense Force(s)-designated 'safe zone' are also very alarming," UN High Commissioner for Human Rights Volker Turk said. As the Palestinian territory remained under bombardment, France hosted a conference Thursday on humanitarian aid for Gaza with President Emmanuel

Macron saying, "In the immediate term, we need to work on protecting civilians. To do that, we need a humanitarian pause very quickly and we must work towards a cease-fire".

'Stop arming Israel'

Also in southeast England, dozens of pro-Palestinian protesters blocked the entrances to a BAE Systems factory on Friday, targeting Britain's biggest military supplier to call for an end to arms sales to Israel.

Holding up a sign saying, "Stop Arming Israel," and waving Palestinian flags, about 50 people stood in front of one entrance at the Rochester, Kent, site, where BAE tests and assembles electronic equipment used on military aircraft and in surveillance systems. BAE said it does not directly export any equipment to Israel, but the group is a tier-one supplier on the US-made F-35 fighter jets which are flown by Israel.

'The New York War Crimes'

Also in the US, pro-Palestinian demonstrators occupied the lobby of The New York Times on Thursday, demanding an immediate cease-fire in Gaza while accusing the media of showing a bias toward Israel in its coverage of the war.



Injured people wait for medical treatment at Al-Shifa Hospital in Gaza City.

● MUSTAFA HASSONA/ANADOLU

The latest in a series of near-nightly demonstrations since the start of the war saw thousands march through Midtown Manhattan to protest Israel's attacks on Gaza.

They remained for over an hour, reading off the names of thousands of Palestinians killed in Gaza, including at least 36 journalists whose deaths have been confirmed since the war began. They scattered editions of a mock newspaper - "The New York War Crimes" - that charged the media with "complicity in laundering genocide" and called on The Times' editorial board to publicly back a cease-fire.

AFP, AP, Reuters, and CNN contributed to this report.



Children injured in an Israeli strike are rushed to the Al-Shifa hospital in Gaza City on October 15, 2023.

● DAWOOD NEMER/AFP



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Western crackdown on free speech: *An overview*

Social Desk

Western countries have long claimed that the right to peaceful assembly and freedom of speech are basic tenets of their societies. They have also developed a habit of making a big deal out of it when their brand of free speech offends other people around the world, accusing them of being intolerant or enemies of basic human rights.

Yet, at every turn, Western governments have acted in marked contrast to their trumpeted values when it comes to criticisms of Israel and defending the Palestinian cause. The recent Israeli military operation in retaliation of Hamas' Operation Al-Aqsa Flood, once again, has brought to the fore the hypocritical nature of free speech as defined and defended by the West. Ironically, this time around, it's the Westerners themselves who are experiencing the dangers of double standards of freedom of speech. From threatening American college students to the expulsion of football players in Europe, there is a massive crackdown in the West on pro-Palestinian expression.

US

For decades now, Palestinians have been victims of more than constant aerial bombardments and suppression of their basic rights by Israel. They have also fallen victim to the American news media, in which misrepresentations of their history, their struggle, and their narrative have been the norm. Showcasing a blatant bias toward Israel in their coverage of the conflict, the American media, more often than not, refuse to use the term occupation, which is a reality experienced by the Palestinians on a daily basis. Then again, they seem resolute to

create some sort of parity between the oppressor and the oppressed, as if a country named Israel is fighting a country named Palestine.

Even amid such bias and distortion, the Western apparatus seemed unable to tolerate just one voice in the American media (that of Jon Stewart, a Jew himself), who tried to bring some long-lost balance to discussion on the Palestinian question. All he did was attempts to humanize Palestinians and level the debate.

Since October 7, Israel has been relentlessly bombarding Gaza, killing women and children in an act that could be precisely described as genocide. Meanwhile, US officials have not only refused to take action to stop Israel's carpet bombing of the enclave - which is funded in the billions by American taxpayers -, but also they have intensified efforts to suppress free speech, expand surveillance, and criminalize the activism of Palestinians, Arabs, Muslims, and their allies across the US.

This crackdown against pro-Palestine voices has created an environment of fear, designed to suppress the growing pro-Palestine movement. The rise in familiar Islamophobic, anti-Arab rhetoric has not only manufactured consent for the relentless killing of Palestinians in Palestine, but it has also led to the tragic murder of Palestinians in the United States.

On October 14, Wadea Al-Fayoume, a six-year-old Palestinian-American boy was murdered in a hate crime. He was stabbed 26 times by his landlord, a man whom he previously viewed as a trusted adult figure. In a week, the man who had once built the young child a tree house had become his killer, radicalized by the rhetoric that is once again making its

way from news screens into public life.

And yet, the war on free speech does not seem to be limited to the American media, as Republican politicians have targeted Israel's critics at universities, going as far as threatening to withhold federal funds if campus administrators do not contain Palestinian rights activism. A US senator even introduced legislation to cancel federal education funding for colleges and universities that "peddle anti-Semitism". The politician cited a Palestinian literature festival at the University of Pennsylvania as an example.

The issue also dominated an Iowa campaign event a couple of weeks ago, where several GOP presidential candidates competed to see who could promise the harshest possible crackdown on pro-Palestine protesters at US colleges and universities. During the campaign, Florida Governor Ron DeSantis bemoaned demonstrations in support of Palestine "in his country," reminding his audience that "Some of them are foreigners." He went on to promise that were he elected president, he would cancel the visas of pro-Palestine students.

Moreover, former South Carolina Governor Nikki Haley raised the possibility of cutting or conditioning state funding to higher education. Calling pro-Palestine demonstrations expressions of "hate," she said, "When you do that, you are threatening someone's life. That's not freedom of speech." It never is with them, when it comes to supporting innocent Palestinians.

UK

As Israel is keeping the Gaza Strip under ceaseless fire, killing innocent civilians in thousands, the suppression of pro-Palestine

voices in UK is fairly similar to that of the United States. Suella Braverman, the British home secretary, described pro-Palestine protesters as "hate marchers" and accused the country's police of double standards, as London witnessed massive demonstrations over the past month. Tens of thousands of people took to London streets to denounce Israel's relentless bombing campaign in Gaza and demanded the United Kingdom government call for a ceasefire.

"I do not believe that these marches are merely a cry for help for Gaza," Braverman wrote in an article published by the Times newspaper.

"They are an assertion of primacy by certain groups - particularly Islamists - of the kind we are more used to seeing in Northern Ireland." The Islamophobic nature of Braverman's letter clearly

indicates the mindset behind calls for crackdown on pro-Palestine demonstrations in the UK, asking them to "use the full force of law" against displays of support for Gazans.

Although British Prime Minister Rishi Sunak backed down from his earlier assessments, he showed his true disposition when he asked London's Metropolitan Police commissioner Mark Rowley to consider the protests planned for Armistice Day as "a clear and present risk."

He reminded Sir Mark that the police can apply to the government to prevent the marches from taking place for reasons like not having enough staff to ensure safety.

France

As the intensity of the worldwide demonstrations against the Israeli military response in Gaza grew, France banned rallies and vigils in support of the Palestinians. French authorities even went so far as to fine people for wearing the keffiyeh, a traditional Palestinian scarf.

All this came while Israel's Defense Minister Yoav Gallant used genocidal language and ordered mass war crimes in the Gaza Strip and marches in solidarity with Israel were permitted to proceed in Paris.

Many Palestinians residing in Europe say their governments' lockstep support for Israel opens up their communities to attacks.

A Palestinian-French mother said, "I'm scared for my children, so I always take them to school and bring them back, even though they are teenagers." Her son was beaten and accused of being a "terrorism apologist" at school for speaking about the Palestinian death toll and the Israeli blockade of Gaza.

Also, the French Football club Nice suspended Youcef Atal, an Algerian Muslim footballer for reposting an allegedly anti-Jewish message on social media related to the ongoing Israel-Palestine conflict.

The move came after French prosecutors launched a preliminary investigation into Atal on suspicion of "glorifying terrorism", following complaints filed by local politicians.

Germany

The response in Germany hardly differed from France, as the country's Palestinian community

came under attack with their rallies and flags being banned and they faced arrest and police profiling.

Described as "a complete censorship of Palestinian voices," the German reaction to pro-Palestinian sentiment has been harsh, while authorities showed their solidarity with Israel early on as Berlin's Brandenburg Gate was lit up in the blue and white colors of the Israeli flag.

The German suppression of free speech in support of Palestine was so jarring that one of its football clubs, Mainz 05, terminated the contract of Anwar El Ghazi over social media posts related to the Israeli-Palestinian conflict, setting a continent-wide trend.

Prior to El Ghazi's termination, German prosecutors accused him of "disturbing public peace by condoning criminal acts in conjunction with incitement to hatred" through his social media posts.

However, after his termination El Ghazi stated in a social media post that it's imperative to "Stand for what is right, even if it means standing alone."

He pointed out that the loss of his livelihood is "nothing when compared to the hell being unleashed on the innocent and vulnerable in Gaza."



Anwar El Ghazi

Mohammad Ali Rajabi
Cartoonist

