

Zionist Troops Kill Palestinian Teenager in East al-Quds

Al-QUDS, Palestine (Press TV) - A Palestinian teenager has been shot dead by Zionist border guards at a checkpoint in the occupied East al-Quds (Jerusalem).

Zionist security forces killed the 16-year-old Palestinian boy on Friday night while he was walking towards the al-Zaim checkpoint with his family, claiming that he intended to stab a Zionist officer.

"The soldiers and guards who were at the security checkpoint at the time noticed the suspect running towards them with a knife in his hands," Zionist police said in a statement, adding that the boy was shot dead by police forces.

Before the incident, the Zionist forces verbally harassed a female member of the boy's family, making him get into the fray with them, witnesses said.

Also on Friday, Zionist forces opened fire on Palestinian pro-



Zionist forces arrest a Palestinian at a checkpoint in East al-Quds (Jerusalem).

testers in Kafr Qaddum village near the northern West Bank city of Qalqilya, injuring seven people, the Palestinian Ma'an News Agency reported.

One protester was hit with live fire, medical sources said, adding

that another one lost his eye due to being shot with a rubber-coated steel bullet.

Residents of Kafr Qaddum hold weekly protest rallies to express their anger at the illegal Zionist settlements as well as the con-

struction of a separation wall that snakes across the occupied West Bank, isolating large swathes of Palestinian territories.

A number of Palestinian protesters in the West Bank village of Bilin also suffered breathing problems after Zionist soldiers fired teargas to disperse them.

Witnesses said Zionist forces also detained a 19-year-old protester named Muhammad Adib Abu Rahmeh.

More than half a million Zionists live in over 120 settlements built since Israel's occupation of the Palestinian territories in the West Bank and East al-Quds in 1967.

The UN and most countries regard the Zionist settlements as illegal because the territories were captured by Israel in the 1967 war and are hence subject to the Geneva Conventions, which forbid construction on occupied lands.

Powerful... (Continued From Page One)

to be ascertained, the quake will likely put a huge strain on the resources of this poor country best known for Everest, the highest mountain in the world, and its rich Hindu culture. The economy of Nepal, a nation of 27.8 million people, is heavily reliant on tourism, principally trekking and Himalayan mountain climbing.

A mountaineering guide, Ang Tshering, said an avalanche swept the face of Mt. Everest after the earthquake, and government officials said at least 8 climbers were killed and 30 injured. Their nationalities were not immediately known.

Carsten Lillelund Pedersen, a Dane who is climbing the Everest with a Belgian, Jelle Veyt, said on his Facebook page that they were at Khumbu Icefall, a rugged area of collapsed ice and snow close to base camp at altitude 5,000 meters (16,500 feet), when the earthquake hit.

He wrote on his Facebook that they have started to receive the injured, including one person with the most severe injuries who sustained many fractures.

"He was blown away by the avalanche and broke both legs. For the camps closer to where the avalanche hit, our Sherpas believe that a lot of people may have been buried in their tents," he wrote in English. "There is now a steady flow of people fleeing basecamp in hope of more security further down the mountain"

The U.S. Geological Survey put the magnitude of the quake at 7.9. It said the quake hit at 11:56 a.m. local time (0611 GMT) at Lamjung, about 80 kilometers (50 miles) northwest of Kathmandu. Its depth was only 11 kilometers (7 miles), the largest shallow quake since the 8.2 temblor off the coast of Chile on April 1, 2014.

The shallower the quake the more destructive power it carries.

A magnitude 7 quake is capable of widespread and heavy damage while an 8 magnitude quake can cause tremendous damage. This means Saturday's quake — with the same magnitude as the one that hit San Francisco in 1906 — was about 16 times more powerful than the 7.0 quake that devastated Haiti in 2010.

"The shallowness of the source made the ground-shaking at the surface worse than it would have been for a deeper earthquake," said David A. Rothery, professor of planetary geosciences at the Open University in Milton Keynes, north of London.

A major factor in the damage was that many of the buildings were not built to be quake-proof. An earthquake this size in Tokyo or Los Angeles, which have building codes for quake resistance, would not be nearly as devastating.

The power of the tremors brought down several buildings in the center of the capital, the ancient Old Kathmandu, including centuries-old temples and towers.

Among them was the nine-story Dharahara Tower, one of Kathmandu's landmarks built by Nepal's royal rulers as a watchtower in the 1800s and a UNESCO-recognized historical monument. It was reduced to rubble and there were reports of people trapped underneath.

Hundreds of people buy tickets on weekends to go up to the viewing platform on the eighth story, but it was not clear how many were up there when the tower collapsed. Video footage showed people digging through the rubble of the tower, looking for survivors.

The Kathmandu Valley is densely populated with nearly 2.5 million people, and the quality of buildings is often poor.

A Swedish woman, Jenny Adhikari, who lives in Nepal, told the Swedish newspaper Aftonbladet that she was riding a bus in the town of

Melamchi when the earth began to move.

"A huge stone crashed only about 20 meters (yards) from the bus," she was quoted as saying. "All the houses around me have tumbled down. I think there are a lot of people who have died," she told the newspaper by telephone. Melamchi is about 45 kilometers (30 miles) northeast of Kathmandu.

Nepal suffered its worst recorded earthquake in 1934, which measured 8.0 and all but destroyed the cities of Kathmandu, Bhaktapur and Patan.

The sustained quake also was felt in India's capital of New Delhi and several other Indian cities.

India's Prime Minister Narendra Modi called a meeting of top government officials to review the damage and disaster preparedness in parts of India that felt strong tremors. The Indian states of Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Sikkim, which share a border with Nepal, have reported building damage. There have also been reports of damage in the northeastern state of Assam.

Pakistan Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif offered "all possible help" that Nepal may need.

Flotilla... (Continued From Page One)

which were carrying wounded Yemenis who had been treated in Iran and also carrying humanitarian and medical aid, from landing in Yemen and forced them to return home," ISNA quoted an unnamed Iranian official as telling the Saudi diplomat. "This is brazen interference in Yemen's state affairs and also a violation of Yemen's airspace."

Tasnim news agency said the foreign ministry also had complained to the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) over Riyadh's blocking of the humanitarian aid sent to Yemen.

"The Iranian planes had the necessary permissions for flying the Oman-Yemen air route and had fully coordinated the plan with the International Red Cross and Red Crescent societies," it quoted deputy Foreign Minister Hussein Amirabdollahian as saying.

Official Slams... (Continued From Page 2)

On April 21, Riyadh announced the end of the first phase of its unlawful military operation, which claimed the lives of nearly 1,000 people in 27 days. However, airstrikes have continued with Saudi bombers targeting different areas across the country.

The Saudi aggression against Yemen has claimed the lives of more than 100 children over the past month, according to the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF).

42% of... (Continued From Page 2)

"We cannot afford to wait for an economic growth to create jobs," he says. Hence, the idea of proliferating small business units is being seriously considered by his ministry, Rabiei said earlier this month.

Larijani also said whether the sanction against Iran are lifted or not, the principle of economy of resistance should be implemented to boost economic growth in the country.

Last year, Leader of the Islamic Revolution Ayatollah Seyyed Ali Khamenei outlined general policies of the resistance economy and called on the three branches of the Iranian government to implement the general policies of the resistance economy.

Economy of resistance is aimed at promoting knowledge-based economy and domestic production, especially in strategic products and services, slashing dependence on imports and oil revenues.

Zionist Mossad Calls Saudi Arabia as "Our Friends, Partners Since 1960s"

TEHRAN (FNA) - Deputy Chief of the Zionist Mossad (Spy Department) Menachem Nahik Nabot, who served in the position since the 1960s, uncovered some aspects of the Saudi friendly stance towards the Zionist entity.

In an interview with "Zionist" channel 2, Nabot, who also presided

over "Tfal" Division responsible for the relations with Arab and foreign countries, stressed that Tel Aviv has many friends and partners in the Saudi kingdom.

"They (Saudis) do not view us as an enemy," Nabot said.

He further revealed that joining the

"Mossad", specifically to the "Tfal" Division, enabled him to wander in the Arab countries. According to the "Zionist" official, there exists a large number of Arab partners and friends, specifically in the Arabian Peninsula and the Persian Gulf states.

In parallel, he stressed that "the Saudis are not enemies for" Israel. "They are friends, and they appreciate the relationship with us."

"The wrong image we have is that the Arab countries want to destroy 'Israel', and certainly this does not exist anymore," Nabot said.

Bahraini Protesters Condemn Saudi Air Strikes against Yemen

TEHRAN (FNA) - Bahraini people took to the streets in protest against the unrelenting Saudi-led air strikes on Yemen that has claimed the lives of 2915 civilians.

Bahrainis staged protests in the villages of al-Daih, located six kilometers (3.7 miles) West of the capital, Manama, as well as Karzakan, Sanad, Barbar, Muqaba and Karrana, on Friday in condemnation of the Saudi aggression against Yemen.

They chanted "Saudis, get out of Yemen!" and stressed that they will continue their support for the people of Yemen. The demonstrators also shouted slogans against the Bahraini ruling Al Khalifa family.

On Tuesday, Riyadh declared that it stopped bombing Yemen, adding that the Saudi-led coalition operations are now entering a political phase, but the latest reports from different Yemeni cities said that the airstrikes are still underway.

Saudi Arabia has been striking Yemen for the last 31 days in a move to restore power to fugitive President Mansour Hadi, a close ally of Riyadh. The Saudi-led aggression has claimed the lives of 2,915 Yemenis, including hundreds of women and children. The attacks have also left thousands of people injured.

Hadi stepped down in January and refused to reconsider the decision despite calls by Ansarullah revolutionaries of the Houthi movement. Despite Riyadh's claims that it is bombing the positions of the Ansarullah fighters, Saudi warplanes are flattening residential areas and civilian infrastructures.

Kashmiris Protest Detention of Pro-Independence Leader



Kashmiri protesters throw stones towards an armored Indian police van during an anti-India demonstration in Narbal on the outskirts of Srinagar on April 18, 2015.

Srinagar (Press TV) - Several people have been injured in a series of fierce clashes between New Delhi's forces and the demonstrators protesting against the detention of a separatist leader in Indian-administered Kashmir.

On Friday, hundreds of demonstrators staged a rally in

Narbal district on the outskirts of Kashmir's main city of Srinagar to express their resentment over the detention of pro-independence leader Masarat Alam and a recent killing of a youth at the hands of Indian troopers.

Similar rallies were also held in several other towns across

the Muslim-majority region.

The protesters also shouted pro-freedom and anti-New Delhi slogans during the demonstrations.

Local residents and witnesses said that the demonstrations were largely peaceful until Indian forces stormed the demonstrators and fired shots to break up the rallies. The protesters pelted stones at Indian forces in return.

Alam was arrested after following pro-Pakistan slogans at a recent rally in which activists waved Pakistani flags.

He has been arrested under the Public Safety Act, a law that will allow the state to keep him in jail for two years without trial. Alam has also been accused by New Delhi of sedition and waging war against the country.

Meanwhile, Kashmiri pro-independence leaders have also called for a general strike on Saturday to protest the killing and the detention of the

separatist leader. The one-day shutdown strike has been supported by the pro-independence groups that oppose New Delhi's rule over the troubled Himalayan valley.

Indian authorities have deployed large contingents of police and paramilitary troops to most parts of Srinagar and several other major towns to prevent street demonstrations.

The protests have intensified after a young protester was killed when Indian forces opened fire to disperse a group of people demonstrating in the disputed region on April 18.

Kashmir lies at the heart of more than 67 years of hostility between India and Pakistan. Both neighbors claim the region in full but have partial control over it.

The neighbors agreed on a ceasefire in 2003, and launched a peace process the following year. Since then, there have been sporadic clashes, with both sides accusing the other of violating the ceasefire.