

Jordanians Rally in Front of Zionist Embassy in Solidarity With Palestine

AMMAN (Dispatches) — Hundreds of Jordanians gathered in front of the Zionist regime's embassy in Amman in solidarity and support for Palestine and its capital Al-Quds, Anadolu Agency reported.

The National Forum in Support for Resistance organized the gathering under the title of "Al-Quds is the Headline of Liberation".

The participants, who gathered about 100 meters from the embassy, raised placards in support of the Palestinians and their resistance against the regime's occupation.

Secretary General of the Islamic Action Front Party Murad Adaihle addressed the participants, expressing: "You are sending a clear message to Israel that it does not have a footstep in Al-Quds. This city is only for Arabs and Muslims."

Adaihle also sent a message to the Arab leaders meeting in Jeddah: "It is the best time to stop the normalization of ties [with the Zionist regime]. If you could not liberate Palestine, do not



Hundreds of Jordanians gather during a demonstration in solidarity with Palestinians in Amman, Jordan.

oppress it with your normalization... We call for you to support the Palestinian resistance."

Meanwhile, Zionist occupation troops detained female Palestinian youth Samah Awad, 24, after she was summoned for an interview, the Palestine Prisoners Study Centre has disclosed.

The detention of Awad, from the occupied West Bank city of Qalqilia, raised the number of female Palestinian prisoners inside the occupying regime's jails to 34.

According to Palestine Prison-

ers Study Centre, female Palestinian prisoners receive harsh treatment inside the regime's jails under several pretexts.

Since 1967, the Zionist occupation has detained more than 17,000 female Palestinian prisoners, including 34 still in jails — most under harsh conditions in Damon Prison.

Director of Palestine Prisoners Study Centre, former prisoner Riyad al-Ashqar, confirmed that eight female prisoners were sentenced to more than ten years, including Nofooth Hammad, 16.

Al-Ashqar also indicated that seven female prisoners, including Israa al-Jaabis, Azhar Assaf and Rajaa Karsou, suffer from medical conditions.

In addition, two young female prisoners — Raghad al-Fanni and Rawda Abu Ajamiyeh — are locked under the notorious administrative detention.

Maysoun al-Jabali, who has been in prison since 2015, has been sentenced to 15 years.

Al-Ashqar stated that female Palestinian prisoner Fatema Shahin was wounded in the shoulder and leg when she was detained at al-Jalama Checkpoint, near the illegal settlement of Gush Etzion.

Shahin was incarcerated with criminal prisoners despite her wounds. Following a protest by fellow prisoners, she was moved to the clinic of Ramleh Prison, then to Damon Prison to stay with other female prisoners.

Al-Ashqar accused the Zionist regime of psychologically torturing female prisoners and called for putting pressure on the regime to release them.

not have an old passport.

He wrote to his university admissions representative and explained the situation: he was in his home country. His home country had become a war-zone. He wanted to leave but the U.S. embassy had destroyed his passport and he now had no way of leaving. He asked if he could start his studies in August.

"It's not about being angry emotionally," Sharaf told MEE. "But there must be justice and a Plan B for such a situation... I'm just disappointed. I couldn't start my studies and now after destroying the passport, I can't even leave my country to stay in a safe place."

A U.S. State Department spokesperson confirmed that passports held at the Khartoum building had been destroyed.

"It is standard operating procedure during these types of situations to take precautions to not leave behind any documents, materials, or information that could fall into the wrong hands and be misused," a U.S. State Department spokesperson told Middle East Eye.

"Our Embassy in Khartoum had passports of Sudanese and other third-country nationals who were in the process of applying for visas and passports of U.S. citizens applying for consular services. Because the security environment did not allow us to safely return those passports, we followed our procedure to destroy them rather than leave them behind unsecured."

Before they were destroyed, Sudanese citizens whose passports were being held at foreign embassies in Khartoum had been unable to access them because the embassies were locked.

As western diplomats and officials were evacuated, ordinary Sudanese citizens spoke of being ignored or brushed off when they tried to speak to European embassy staff about their situation.

The French embassy went on to destroy all the passports it held, while the Swedish and Dutch embassies, which were also holding passports, did not.

Over 936,000 people have been newly displaced by the conflict since April 15, including 736,200 people displaced internally and 200,000 who have crossed into neighboring countries, according to the UN.

"It's getting worse," Alhaj Sharaf told MEE, about the fighting in Omdurman. In his cousin's house, he wonders if he will ever make it to the U.S. to do his course. "I am asking God to keep us safe," he said.

its targeting system enable the jet to identify enemy ground radars and destroy them.

Repeatedly for months senior U.S. officials — from Biden on down — had flatly rejected sending F-16s to Ukraine, when asked publicly. And the U.S. had so far declined to allow other countries to export their U.S.-made Falcons to Ukraine.

The key reason is the ongoing concern that sending fighter jets to Ukraine would enrage the Russians, provoke President Vladimir Putin and possibly escalate or broaden the war.

Despite all the concerns, the U.S. has proven again and again during the war that it can change its mind.

Early on the U.S. balked at sending Patriot missile batteries, longer-range missiles or tanks. And in each case, it eventually succumbed to pressure from allies and agreed to send the increasingly advanced weapons.

Of note was the recent turn-about on M1A1 Abrams tanks. For months the U.S. had said the Abrams was too complicated and required too much logistical support for Ukrainian troops. Under escalating pressure from European nations that wanted to send Ukraine their own tanks, the U.S. finally agreed to send 31 Abrams to Ukraine. Training is expected to begin soon.

According to U.S. officials, Biden told leaders in Japan that the U.S. will participate in the F-16 training, and that decisions on providing the jets will come later.

Officials said it's still not clear if the U.S. will simply allow other nations to send F-16s to Ukraine, or if the U.S. will also send some. And there are no estimates on how many of the jets will be provided or when. Officials acknowledge that it will not be in time for the anticipated spring offensive.

And while officials said the training will begin soon, it isn't yet clear where it will be, how many pilots will be trained and how long it will take.

The U.S. Air Force has two F-16 air wings in Europe: the 31st Fighter Wing at the Aviano Air Base in Italy and the 52nd Fighter Wing at Spangdahlem Air Base in Germany. The U.S. also routinely sends F-16 fighters in and out of Europe on a rotational basis in smaller groups.

Nouri's...

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lawyer, confirmed Larsson's remarks and voiced his criticism of his client's trial process.

Nouri, a former Iranian judiciary official, was arrested upon arrival in Sweden at Stockholm Airport in November 2019 and was immediately imprisoned. He was put on trial on unfounded allegations made by the Mujahedin-e-Khalq Organization (MKO) terrorist group.

The terrorist group alleges Nouri was involved in the execution and torture of MKO members in 1988, but he has vehemently rejected the allegation.

Back in July last year, a Swedish court sentenced Nouri to life imprisonment. The court, which was described by Iran as illegal in the first place, convicted Nouri of war crimes and crimes against humanity based on the MKO allegations.

The 62-year-old has been put in solitary confinement since his illegal arrest. His next appeals court hearing is scheduled to be held on May 29.

Gaza Beekeeper Tends Hives by Restive Fence

JABALIA (Dispatches) — In a field close to the Gaza Strip's restive fence, apiarist Miassar Khoudair checks that her queen bee has survived five days of deadly fire between Palestinian fighters and the Zionist regime's army.

"The bees die from the gases, the rockets and dust as a result of the war," said the 29-year-old, dressed in a protective white bee suit.

Ahead of World Bee Day on Saturday — which aims to raise the profile of these vital pollinators — Khoudair has returned to her colony just a few hundred meters from the fence.

In the latest escalation in hostilities between the occupying regime and Gaza's resistance movements, Khoudair was unable to access the hives amid outgoing Palestinian retaliatory rocket fire and incoming Zionist airstrikes,

with three or four of the apiaries destroyed.

Beyond the grass and trees surrounding Khoudair's hives, a flag of Islamic Jihad flies in an adjacent field.

Despite the dangers, the frontier's farmland offers some of the only areas in Gaza's densely-populated urban environment suitable for beekeeping.

"We always put them near the fence, because there are lots of trees and wild plants, and there aren't many buildings or overcrowding," she said.

The territory is home to some 2.3 million people, who have endured an Israeli-led blockade since 2007.

Cross-border trade was halted until a ceasefire on Saturday took hold and the fighting also damaged an estimated 600 dunams (0.6 sq km) of crops.

The value of losses to beehives, poultry farms and livestock reached \$225,000, according to the Palestinian government's media office.

The conflict halted daily life and prevented Khoudair from selling honey at her store in a usually buzzing mall in downtown Gaza City.

Khoudair studied herbal medicine and as well as selling traditional eating honey, she also sells honey-based infusions to treat everything from problems of concentration to fertility issues.

"If the honey's of high quality, it's very treatable. There are some mixtures added to the honey, and here it treats childbearing," she said, without elaborating.

Khoudair started her business a few months ago after studying honey and herbal medicine in Saudi Arabia, she said.

"While I was in Saudi Arabia, I found they have the idea of honey, their love for honey, their interest in honey, as a remedy and a supplement on the table to my lunch," she said.

With 45 percent unemployment in Gaza, according to the International Monetary Fund, Khoudair's bees provide her with a job.

"It's a very beneficial project, and I rely on myself as a woman," she said.

Standing beside her colony after inspecting her hives — resulting in a few stings to her hands — Khoudair urged people beyond Gaza's fence to "care about the bees' produce."

"Honey was mentioned in the Holy Qur'an, we take it therapeutically, not just in a nutritional way, and it's healthy and strengthened with vitamins," she said, above the drone of her bees.

Proper...

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obstacles and to continue the path until you reach your goal." The Leader cited six mandatory rules in foreign policy, saying "compliance with these indicators is a sign of successful foreign policy."

"If these rules are not observed, there will be problems either in theory or in the functioning and operations of foreign diplomacy."

The first principle is the ability to convincingly explain the rationale behind the country's approaches toward various issues, he said.

Having an effective, directive presence in various political-economic phenomena, events and currents in the world, overcoming and reducing threat-

ening policies and decisions against Iran, weakening dangerous centers, strengthening the governments and organizations that are allies with Iran as well as developing the country's strategic depth, and the ability to detect hidden layers in regional and global decisions and actions are the other principles.

Ayatollah Khamenei touched on the ongoing transformation in the current world order and the frequent repetition of this issue in world literature.

"The change in the world order is a long-term process full of ups and downs and affected by possible unforeseen events, and different countries have different and conflicting opinions and approaches to it," the Leader said.

The Leader said it is necessary to properly place Iran in the new order by monitoring and evalu-

ating global developments and recognizing the exact direction and behind the scenes of events.

"Based on this observation and evaluation, practical suggestions should be drawn up. Our ambassadors and heads of delegations play an important role in this field, especially in the influential countries."

Ayatollah Khamenei touched on the importance of foreign policy and its important role in the administration and improvement of the country.

"Despite paying attention to the economic and cultural factors in the analysis of the country's current state, the foreign policy factor is often neglected in discussions. This is while a good and successful foreign policy will definitely improve the state of the country. On the other hand, disturbances and problems in foreign policy will

result in problems in the general situation of the country, of which there are plenty of examples."

The Leader described Iran's representatives abroad as representatives of the Iranian people, underlining that their behavior reflects the identity and nature of the Iranian nation.

"An Iranian diplomat must serve as the epitome of faith, patriotism towards Iran, zeal, determination, dynamism, and hard work."

U.S....

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had been "seized and destroyed". He was stranded.

Sharaf was given permission to renew an old passport - he had to find a policeman who would do it by hand - but he did

Russia...

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than a year due to worries that it could escalate tensions with Russia. U.S. officials also have argued against the F-16 by saying that learning to fly and logistically support such an advanced aircraft would be difficult and take months.

Ukraine's leaders have argued that the F-16 is far superior to their existing fleet of Soviet-era warplanes. In response to those pleas, the U.S. has found ways to deliver some of the advanced capabilities without providing the actual jets.

For example, Air Force engineers found ways to modify the HARM air-to-surface anti-radiation missile so that it could be carried and fired by Ukrainian-flown MiGs. The missile and