

Australia Labor Party Passes Resolution Urging Gov't to Recognize State of Palestine

SYDNEY (Dispatches) – The Australian Labor Party has passed a resolution, during the final day of the Victorian party conference, calling for the federal Australian government to recognize the state of Palestine.

“In re-affirming the resolution carried at the 2018 and 2021 national conferences, the Albanese government will join with 138 countries and the Vatican, which have already done so,” the motion read.

In 2018 and 2021, Labor’s national conference backed a resolution that “supports the recognition and right of Israel and Palestine to exist within secure and recognized borders” and “calls on the next Labor government to recognize Palestine as a state”.

The move comes after the Australian Labor Party’s decision to reverse the previous government



A demonstrator is seen waving the Palestinian flag during a rally on May 22, 2021, in Melbourne, Australia.

to recognize West Al-Quds as the ‘capital’ of the Zionist regime in 2018, four years after its initial announcement that it would move its embassy to the city.

The initial decision to recognize West Al-Quds as the capital of the occupying regime was made by former Australian Prime Minister, Scott Morrison, in 2018, a

year after the United States and its former president, Donald Trump, first announced its own recognition and called on other countries to do so.

The move caused a domestic backlash in Australia and led to friction with neighboring Indonesia – the world’s most populous Muslim-majority nation – tempo-

rarily derailing a free trade deal.

The decision was also denounced by Palestinians as an obstacle to achieving peace in the region. They urged Arab countries to review their trade and political ties with Australia.

The Palestinian Authority commended the Australian government’s decision to reverse the previous administration’s recognition of West Al-Quds despite fierce criticism from the Zionist regime.

“We welcome Australia’s decision with regards to Al-Quds & its call for a two-state solution in accordance with international legitimacy,” PA’s civil affairs minister Hussein al-Sheikh said on Twitter at the time.

Sheikh also hailed Australia’s affirmation that the future of sovereignty over Al-Quds “depends on the permanent solution based on international legitimacy.”

Palestinian...

(Continued From Page One)

Ahmadian said on Monday Palestine is the prime issue of the Muslim world. He said strengthening unity among Muslims, especially the regional players of resistance front, will inflict the most severe damage on the Zionist enemy and its supporters. He touched upon the enemies’ attempts to sow division among the resistance groups. “The unity and support of the resistance groups for the Islamic Jihad movement in the recent war disappointed the Zionist enemy’s plot.”

The official said the Palestinian resistance, which once fought to defend itself in Gaza, has achieved a level of preparedness that is now consolidating its presence in the West Bank.

Haniyeh, for his part, expressed his gratitude for the outstanding and effective role of Iran in strengthening the unity and cooperation in the Muslim world and the Palestinian resistance groups.

He also briefed the Iranian official on political and field developments in Palestine as well as plans by the resistance to maintain and strengthen initiative measures in the face of the occupying regime.

On Sunday, President Raisi told Nakhala the resistance of brave Palestinians has brought them ever closer to triumph over the occupying Israeli regime.

The president reiterated the Islamic Republic’s support for the oppressed Palestinian nation and their “just cause,” which he said “remains the cause of all Muslims.”

Earlier this week, Nakhaleh met Ayatollah Khomeini, who lauded the latest victory of Islamic Jihad forces, saying the growing power of Palestinian resistance groups is the key to forcing the occupying regime to its knees.

Apache...

(Continued From Page One)

members,” she said. “It brings with it heavy memories from 20 years ago. It’s not easy at all, not on a psychological level and not on an emotional level.”

Apache helicopters were used by Israel in the West Bank on at least four occasions during 2002.

Survivors of an attack on 6 April 2002 described how they could tell they knew the fire came from Apache helicopters “because we could see the wires” guiding the missile.

One victim of that attack, a woman with a learning disability, was hit by a missile from an Apache helicopter fired directly into her top-floor room in a building. The building was occupied only by civilians.

Jarrar told MEE that Monday’s raid and the use of attack helicopters had brought back memories of being targeted by Israeli air raids.

“Today, by attacking us from the air, they try to break the resistance in Jenin,” she said.

This, she said, was an echo of the aerial strikes carried out in 2002, when the Zionist military sought to target the leadership of armed Palestinian resistance groups. “The amount of destruction was huge, entire neighborhoods were destroyed,” Jarrar told MEE.

The Apache helicopter entered service with the United States Army in 1984 and has been exported to a series of countries worldwide, including Egypt, Saudi Arabia, Morocco, Qatar, the United Arab Emirates and the UK in addition to the illegal entity of Israel.

It has been described as “the most lethal helicopter ever created”, a “flying tank... designed to survive heavy attack and inflict massive damage”.

The chopper was first used in military combat as part of the U.S. invasion of Panama in 1989.

The Apache AH-64D Longbow was deployed by the U.S. in Afghanistan and Iraq, and the aircraft has been used by the Americans in Kosovo, Bosnia, and Turkey. The British and Dutch also used the helicopters in Afghanistan and Iraq.

In 2021, as Kabul fell to the Taliban, the US used Apache choppers to disperse crowds.

The Zionist regime received its first Apache helicopters in the early 1990s. The combat aircraft were received by Squadron 113, the “Wasp” squadron that carried out the assassination of Hezbollah leader Abbas Mousavi in 1992.

Israel went on to use Apache helicopters extensively in Gaza and Lebanon and in the occupied West Bank during the Second Intifada.

After more than two decades, the deployment of the choppers in the occupied West Bank is a sign of how far the situation there has escalated.

The Zionist regime is reportedly putting serious pressure on security forces to launch an extensive military operation in the northern West Bank.

The army is said to oppose a major operation, but Haaretz has reported that Shin Bet, the security service, is gradually changing its mind.

For residents of the Jenin refugee camp, the presence of attack helicopters in their skies is a terrible sign.

“Today, we remember the disaster of those horrible days,” Jarrar said, recalling the air raids of 2002. “Many people were killed. Many buildings and many businesses were destroyed.”

“Shelling areas in Jenin is only the beginning,” she said. “I believe they will use this policy again very soon.”

Russia...

(Continued From Page One)

routes for financial exchanges, with barter deals, the use of national currencies in trade and launch of an alternative system to SWIFT international messaging platform being some of the alternatives.

The Iranian government is also trying to expand Iran’s political and economic relations by joining in-

ternational organizations, including the Shanghai Cooperation Organization which approved the country’s permanent membership in September 2021.

Last year, it applied to join the BRICS group of Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa that is being cast as a powerful emerging market alternative to the West. Officials say Iranian membership in BRICS would result in added values for both sides and diversify access to international economic, monetary and financial facilities.

James...

(Continued From Page 3)

Joyce was known for his ability to use a wide range of linguistic styles and registers, from everyday slang to high literary language. This allowed him to create a rich and complex portrayal of the world he was depicting, and to capture the essence of the various characters that populated his works. These techniques, in cooperation with numerous other artistic and literary expressions and details, construct Joyce’s two most complex works: *Ulysses* and *Finnegans Wake*. These works represent the pinnacle of innovation when it comes to the literature of the modern era, but also when it comes to the oeuvre of Joyce himself.

In *Ulysses*, Joyce famously used a variety of different narrative styles and techniques to convey the thoughts and experiences of his characters. For example, the *Sirens* chapter of the novel is written in the style of a musical fugue, with different characters’ voices interweaving and overlapping to create a complex and layered composition. Similarly, the *Oxen of the Sun* chapter is written in a series of parodies of different historical and literary styles, from Anglo-Saxon poetry to Victorian melodrama.

Despite its reputation as a difficult and challenging work, *Ulysses* has been praised for its innovative approach to narrative structure and its deep and nuanced portrayal of the human experience. The novel’s themes of identity, nationality, and language continue to resonate with readers today, and its influence on modern literature cannot be overstated.

Joyce’s final novel, *Finnegans Wake*, is perhaps his most challenging work. Written over the course of 17 years and published in 1939, the novel is a complex and often bewildering exploration of language, mythology, and the human psyche. The novel is written in a unique and highly idiosyncratic style, with Joyce inventing his own language and grammar and using a range of linguistic and literary techniques to create a kaleidoscopic portrait of the human mind.

Finnegans Wake has received appreciation for its visionary qualities and willingness to push the frontiers of what is possible in literature despite its difficulty. Like *Ulysses*, it had a significant impact on writers and artists of later generations, and its legacy can still be seen in modern literature and society.

In addition to his contributions to literature, Joyce was also a major figure in the development of modernist art and culture more broadly. He was friends with many of the leading artists and writers of his day, including Ezra Pound and T.S. Eliot. He was a regular fixture in the cultural salons of Paris and London. Joyce’s unique style and experimental writing techniques have had a profound impact on the literary world and they have been widely imitated and incorporated into the works of numerous other writers. One such writer is Virginia Woolf, who was heavily influenced by Joyce’s technique of using the interior monologue to explore the inner thoughts and feelings of characters. Woolf employed this technique in her novels *Mrs. Dalloway* and *To the Lighthouse*, among others.

Another writer who was greatly inspired by Joyce was Samuel Beckett, who worked as Joyce’s secretary in the 1920s. Beckett was particularly drawn to Joyce’s experimental style and his ability to use language in new and unconventional ways. This influence can be seen in Beckett’s own work, such as his novel *Molloy*, which incorporates elements of stream-of-consciousness and unconventional narrative structure. From the experimental theater of Beckett and Harold Pinter to the postmodern literature of authors like Thomas Pynchon and David Foster Wallace, Joyce’s impact may be observed in a variety of cultural movements and genres. New generations of writers and artists are still motivated by his legacy to push the limits of what is conceivable in terms of art and culture.

In addition to his literary influence, Joyce was also deeply involved in the Irish independence movement. He was a vocal advocate for Irish self-determination and was actively involved in political and cultural organizations that sought to promote Irish culture and traditions. Joyce’s works, particularly his early works such as *Dubliners*, were celebrated for their portrayal of Irish life and culture. The book helped establish a distinctly Irish literary tradition.

Joyce’s commitment to the Irish independence movement can also be seen in his decision to publish his final work, *Finnegans Wake*, through a small Irish publishing house rather than a larger, more established publisher. This decision was a deliberate rejection of the commercialization of literature and a statement of his support for independent Irish culture and identity.

It can be said, therefore, that James Joyce’s creative and intellectual endeavors had a lasting impact not only on his own Ireland but also on contemporary literature. His unique writing style and experimental techniques continue to set new standards in literary innovation and inspire writers to push the boundaries of conventional storytelling. Joyce’s unwavering devotion to Irish culture and quest for independence both resonate today as his work remains an important source of cultural and historical insight for the Irish people. It is therefore not surprising that Joyce is considered one of the most influential authors of the 20th century and that his legacy is likely to continue for generations to come.

Egypt Slams EU for Canceling Meeting With Arab League Over Syria’s Readmission

CAIRO (Dispatches) – Egypt has lashed out at the latest decision by the European Union (EU) to cancel next week’s ministerial meeting with the Arab League over Syria’s readmission to the pan-Arab body, denouncing the move as regrettable.

Speaking at a press briefing with EU foreign policy chief Josep Borrell in the Egyptian capital of Cairo on Sunday, Egyptian Foreign Minister Sameh Shoukry urged the EU to respect the decision made by the bloc.

“The League’s decision had to be appreciated by the European Union, but canceling its meeting with the Arab League, which had not been held for four years,

was a regrettable decision,” Shoukry said.

Shoukry’s remarks came following Borrell’s joint press conference with Secretary-General of the League of Arab States Ahmed Aboul Gheit on Sunday, where he announced that the EU and the Arab League ministerial meeting will be postponed due to Syria’s return to the pan-Arab body.

While Borrell said the EU “fully respects” the Arab League’s “sovereign decision,” he claimed that Syria was readmitted to the Arab League despite the fact that it made no “meaningful efforts towards solving the conflict.”

“The position of the European

Union will not change unless Damascus achieves progress in implementing United Nations resolutions, especially Security Council Resolution 2554,” he added.

Shoukry said that the decision to readmit Syria to the pan-Arab body was taken in order to support the Syrian people. “We must look forward to restoring stability to Syria.”

In mid-June, the European Union also chose to exclude representatives from the Damascus government from the seventh Brussels Conference on “Supporting the future of Syria and the region.”

Syrian Ministry of Foreign Af-

fairs and Expatriates said in a statement that organizers of the event only invited corrupt individuals affiliated with Daesh, Hayat Tahrir al-Sham (HTS), and other Takfiri terrorist outfits.

The ministry added that the guests oppose the Syrian nation’s desires and primary interests, obstruct attempts aimed at repatriation of Syrian refugees to their homeland and impede efforts aimed at the transfer of humanitarian supplies to liberated areas and/or quake-devastated districts.

In early May, Arab League ended its suspension of Syria’s membership in the 22-member pan-Arab body.

Khashoggi Suspect Seen in Public for First Time Since Murder

RIYADH (Middle East Eye) – Saudi al-Qahtani, a former senior aide to Crown Prince Mohammed bin Salman and a prime suspect in the murder of Jamal Khashoggi, has been seen in public for the first time since the Saudi journalist’s 2018 assassination.

Footage of Qahtani attending a social gathering in the Red Sea port city of Jeddah circulated on social media over the weekend, drawing condemnation.

Qahtani was hosted by a Saudi real estate developer and investor Ahmed al-Obaikan.

He appeared to be using a walking stick when Obaikan, his uncle, and

other visitors greeted him.

Qahtani was suspended from Twitter a year after being removed over his suspected role in Khashoggi’s murder, accusing him of manipulating the platform. The former official was head of the royal court’s media centre and oversaw a social media campaign where hundreds of fake accounts promoted the Saudi government.

Qahtani disappeared from public view following the murder of Khashoggi, a Washington Post columnist, in the Saudi consulate in Istanbul on 2 October 2018.

Hatice Cengiz, Khashoggi’s fian-

cée at the time of his murder, tweeted: “It seems that he is mentally and physically devastated. This is little for him in return what he has done against the innocent. Damn him and people like him.”

Turki al-Shalhoub, a Saudi journalist critical of his government, described Qahtani as the “dirty hand” of Mohammed bin Salman.

“The criminal [Saud al-Qahtani] committed a crime that shook the world, brought calamities upon the state and tarnished its image... This murderous criminal is still at work and moves freely, while those who truly loved their country and de-

fended the rights of citizens are being ravaged by imprisonment!” Shalhoub tweeted.

After Mohammed bin Salman assumed the position of crown prince in 2017, Qahtani became one of the most powerful figures in Saudi Arabia. He was reported to have had a leading role in the Ritz Carlton purge of that year, and is alleged to have overseen the torture of imprisoned women’s rights activists, including Loujain al-Hathloul. He is also believed to have been a leading figure in the brief detention of then-Lebanese prime minister Saad al-Hariri in 2017.

Lebanon Parliament Approves Additional Funding for Public Sector Salaries

BEIRUT (Anadolu) – The Lebanese Parliament on Monday approved additional funding for paying salaries of public sector employees.

The move will ensure the disbursement of salaries of the civil servants, military personnel and retirees by the end of June without delay.

According to an Anadolu reporter, 29 lawmakers in the 128-seat parliament termed Monday’s parliamentary session as “unconstitutional”, citing the absence of the 2023 state budget and failure to elect a new president.

Under the Constitution, the president is the

only one who has the authority to demand holding a parliamentary session.

Lebanese lawmakers have been unable to elect a successor to former President Michel Aoun, who left office last October.

In April, the government approved a decision to raise public sector salaries, in addition to hiking the transportation allowance for employees.

The currency has collapsed against the dollar from 1,506 liras at the end of 2019 to about 95,000 liras during the current year.

The annual inflation rate climbed in Lebanon to 269% in April, the world’s highest, according to the World Bank.

Lebanon has been facing a crippling economic crisis since 2019, that, according to the World Bank, is one of the worst the world has seen in modern times.

The country has been without a fully functioning government since last year, with Prime Minister Najib Mikati and his Cabinet having limited powers in their current caretaker status.