

## Security Council Holds Emergency Meeting on Iran's Request

NEW YORK (Dispatches) – The UN Security Council held an emergency meeting on Wednesday after Hamas political leader Ismail Haniyeh was assassinated by an Israeli strike on Iran's capital. The meeting was held on a request by Iran and supported by representatives of Russia, China and Algeria. Separately, UN chief Antonio Guterres denounced the Israeli assassinations in Tehran as well as Beirut as a "dangerous escalation," after an Israeli strike on Tuesday evening also martyred top Hezbollah commander Fuad Shukur in Lebanon. Iranian UN Ambassador Amir Saeid Iravani in a letter said the assassinations "suggest an intention to escalate conflict and expand the war through the entire region." He called on the international community for "decisive action to address these violations and hold the perpetrators accountable."

# Kayhan International

## Protesters Rally in Tehran to Condemn Assassination

TEHRAN – A large crowd of protesters gathered in Palestine Square to condemn the assassination of Hamas political leader Ismail Haniyeh in the Iranian capital. Chanting "Death to Israel" and "Death to America," the protesters called for justice and accountability for the assassination. They condemned the brazen act of terror and voiced their anger at the silence of self-proclaimed advocates of human rights in the West toward the incident.

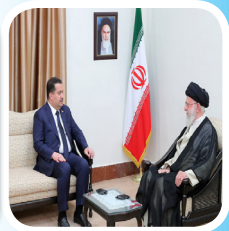
VOL NO: LV 12312 TEHRAN / Est.1959

Thursday, August 1, 2024, Mordad 11, 1403, Muharram 26, 1446, Price 500,000 Rials

### Viewpoint

## Unprecedented Vengeance Portends Israel's End

## Leader Calls for Implementation of Iran-Iraq Agreements



## Iran's Sabre Team Beats U.S. in Olympics



## Zionist Attack on Beirut Draws Condemnation, Resistance Says to Retaliate



## Martyrdom of the Survivor of Karbala

By: Seyyed Ali Shahbaz

(Heartfelt condolences on the martyrdom anniversary of the Survivor of the heartrending tragedy of Karbala that we commemorated in the Islamic of Iran yesterday. Since other countries, such as Iraq and the Subcontinent, are today commemorating the poignant 25<sup>th</sup> of Muharram, because of a day's difference in the sighting of the crescent, we present a special feature.)

**"I am the son of the person beheaded on the banks of the Euphrates though he had not shed any blood or usurped the right of anyone. I am the son of the person attacked by a huge number of hordes and martyred when he was no longer capable of fighting and had fallen on the ground due to weakness. It is an honour for us that our blood was shed, our property was looted, we were insulted and our women and children imprisoned."**

identity of the person and the tragic events to which he is referring in these words is obvious. He was the son and successor of the Immortal Martyr Karbala, Imam Husain (AS), who was martyred in the state of acute thirst beside the fresh flowing waters of the River Euphrates, along with at least seven of his brothers, two of his sons, five of his nephews, some of his cousins, and several of his companions.

Named Ali (AS) in honour of his grandfather, the Commander of the Faithful, Imam Ali ibn Abi Taleb (AS), his proverbial piety and devotion to God Almighty, earned him the epithets **"Zain al-Abedin"** (Ornament of the Pious) and **"Seyyed as-Sajedin"** (Chief of the Worshippers).

Born in 38 AH in Medina to the virtuous Princess of Persia, Shahrbanu (SA) who died in childbirth, he was present in Karbala as a 23-year old bedridden sick youth, along with his wife – Fatema (SA), the daughter of his uncle Imam Hasan (AS) – and his 4-year old son, the future Imam Muhammad al-Baqer (AS).

His Imamate started on the tragic evening of Ashura amidst the flames of the burning encampment of the Ahl al-Bayt, and the head of the martyrs mounted on lances by the Godless Omayyad hordes. The next day, clasped in chains and fetters, he entered Kufa along with the women and children of the Prophet's Household tied in ropes.

It was in this city, when people lined the streets in amusement as the caravan of captives approached that Imam Zain al-Abedin (AS) delivered a brief but moving sermon to introduce himself and to make the Kufans realize the consequences of their sin in inviting his father to Iraq, then treacherously betraying Imam Husain (AS) to the forces of Yazid.

Didn't they know that Prophet Muhammad (SAWA) had introduced his younger grandson Imam Husain (AS), as the **"Beacon of Light"**, the **"Ark of Salvation"**, and one of the two **"Leaders of the Youth of Paradise"** [along with his elder brother Imam Hasan al-Mujtaba (AS)].

His sermon brought memories to the city elders of the eloquent sermon of his grandmother, the Noblest-ever Lady, Hazrat Fatema Zahra (SA). Half-a-century earlier in Medina, following the usurpation of the right of political leadership of her husband, Imam Ali (AS) –the Prophet's Divinely-designated vicegerent – she had exposed the falsity of the caliphate of the coup leaders of the scandalous gathering of Saqifa Bani Sa'da.

Imam Zain al-Abedin (AS), as the Prophet's Fourth Infallible Heir, further said: **"O' people! I put you on your oath to tell me in the Name of Allah. Did you not write letters to my father and then deceived him. You made firm promises with him and then rose to fight against him. May Allah destroy you, may you reap the harvest of your misdeeds in both the worlds, and may you be disgraced for the indecent policy you have adopted. How will you face the Prophet of Allah when you are brought before him on the Day of Judgement and with which eyes will you look at him? The Prophet will tell you: "You have killed my children and behaved towards me dishonourably. You are not my followers".**

In Damascus, he shamed Yazid in the front of the whole court through another historic sermon. When interrupted by the Azaan or call to the ritual prayers, the Imam observed silence, but at the mention of the Prophet's name, addressed the tyrant: **"O' Yazid, is Muhammad (SAWA) your grandfather of mine? If mine, how dare you kill his grandson and claim to be Muslim."**

The self-styled caliph, with a goblet of wine in one hand and holding in the other hand a cane with which he poked at the severed head of Imam Husain (AS), found himself isolated in the court. Humiliated further by the equally electrifying sermons of the martyred Imam's sister, Hazrat Zainab (SA), he became the butt of scathing criticism by the people of Damascus. Soon, following the tragic death in prison of Imam Husain's (AS) 4-year old daughter, Hazrat Ruqayyya (SA), he had no other choice but to release the noble captives. The Fourth Imam returned to his hometown, Medina, and for the next 34 years, he embarked on the gargantuan task of piecing together the tattered fabric of the Islamic shari'ah and safeguarding from distortion the genuine teachings, practice, and behaviour (**Sunnah and Sirah**) of his great-grandfather Prophet Muhammad (SAWA). Among his Lasting Legacy are the book **"Sahifat-as-Sajjadiya"** and **"Risalat al-Huquq"** (Treatise of Rights).

His period of Imamate was a critical situation, in view of the power struggle between Abdullah ibn Zubair and the Omayyads. Both were hostile to him and the Bani Hashem Clan. Both wanted to wipe out the followers of the Ahl al-Bayt, especially after the two uprisings in Iraq to avenge the blood of Imam Husain (AS) – the uprising of the **"Tawwabin"** (Penitents) led by Sulaiman ibn Surrad Khuzai, and the uprising of Mukhtar ibn Abu Obaidah, who managed to bring to justice the main killers of the Prophet's grandson.

In 95 AH, Imam Zain al-Abedin (AS) was martyred through a fatal dose of poison given by Waleed I, the self-styled caliph of the Omayyad usurper regime, (Continued on Page 7)

## Hamas Leader Ismail Haniyeh Assassinated in Tehran Leader: We See it Our Duty to Avenge Blood of Our Dear Guest



Ayatollah Khamenei receives Hamas leader Ismail Haniyeh in Tehran.

TEHRAN -- Leader of the Islamic Revolution Ayatollah Seyyed Ali Khamenei said on Wednesday avenging Hamas leader Ismail Haniyeh's assassination is "Tehran's duty" because it occurred in the Iranian capital.

"The brave leader and prominent Palestinian mujahid, Mr. Ismail Haniyeh, joined his Creator in the early hours at dawn, and the great Resistance Front is mourning his loss," the Leader said in a message.

"The criminal and terrorist Zionist regime martyred our dear guest in our homeland and left us bereaved, but it also set the ground for a harsh punishment for itself and we consider it our duty to seek revenge for his blood as he was martyred in the territory of the Islamic Republic of Iran," the Leader added.

Ayatollah Khamenei commended Haniyeh's years-long sacrifices in his fight against the Israeli occupation and said he was ready

for martyrdom and sacrificed his children and households on this path.

"He was not afraid of embracing martyrdom in the way of God and saving God's servants, but we consider it our duty to avenge his blood in this bitter and horrific incident that came to pass in the Islamic Republic's territory."

Ayatollah Khamenei said Haniyeh was willing to sacrifice his honorable life in the dignified battle for the Palestinian cause for

many years.

"He was prepared for martyrdom and had sacrificed his children and loved ones on this path. He was not afraid of being martyred on the path of God and in order to save the lives of God's servants. However, following this bitter, tragic event which has taken place within the borders of the Islamic Republic, we believe it is our duty to take revenge."

The Leader also extended his (Continued on Page 7)

## Iran, Yemen Declare Three Days of National Mourning Condemnation Pours in Over Israeli Assassination of Haniyeh Hamas: Assassination to Take Battle Against Israel to New Dimensions

TEHRAN -- Hamas leader Ismail Haniyeh was assassinated in the Iranian capital Tehran early on Wednesday morning, an attack that drew pledges of revenge on Israel and fuelled further concern that the conflict in Gaza was turning into a wider war.

Iran's Islamic Revolution Guards Corps (IRGC) said the assassination took place hours after he attended a swearing-in ceremony for Iran's new president.

Haniyeh, normally based in Qatar, had been the face of Hamas's international diplomacy as the Israeli war since Oct. 7 has raged in Gaza. He had been taking part in internationally-brokered indirect talks on reaching a ceasefire in the Palestinian enclave.

The assassination occurred less than 24 hours after Israel claimed to have martyred Hezbollah's most senior military commander in the Lebanese capital Beirut.

Two Lebanese security sources confirmed later on Wednesday that the body of Hezbollah opera-

tions chief Fuad Shukur had been found in rubble left by an airstrike in Beirut's southern suburbs.

The latest events appear to set back chances of any imminent ceasefire agreement in the nearly 10-month-old Israeli war on Gaza.

Hamas' armed wing said in a statement Haniyeh's assassination would "take the battle to new dimensions and have major repercussions". Vowing to retaliate, Iran declared three days of national mourning and said the U.S. bears responsibility because of its support for Israel.

In Al-Quds, an Israeli regime spokesperson declined to comment on the assassination of Haniyeh but said the illegal entity was on high alert for any Iranian retaliation.

U.S. Secretary of State Antony Blinken, at an event in Singapore, sidestepped a question on Haniyeh's assassination. He told Channel News Asia that the U.S. had allegedly neither been aware

of nor involved in the terrorist act.

Haniyeh's most likely successor is Khaled Meshaal, his deputy-in-exile who lives in Qatar, analysts and Hamas officials said. Under Meshaal, Hamas emerged as an ever more important player in the Middle East conflict due to his charisma, popularity and regional standing, analysts said.

Meshaal narrowly survived an attempt on his life in Jordan ordered by Israeli prime minister Benjamin Netanyahu in 1997.

Appointed to the top Hamas job in 2017, Haniyeh moved between Turkey and Qatar's capital Doha, escaping the travel curbs of the blockaded Gaza Strip and enabling him to act as a negotiator in the truce talks or to talk to Iran. Three of his sons were martyred in an Israeli airstrike in April.

The risk of a deepening war between the occupying regime of Israel and the Lebanese group Hezbollah has also grown since the strike in the Golan Heights that killed 12 children in a Druze

village on Saturday and Israel's assassination of Hezbollah commander Shukur.

Global condemnation poured in following the assassination of Haniyeh, with Palestinian Authority chief Mahmoud Abbas saying it was a "cowardly act" and urged Palestinians to remain united against Israel.

He urged "our people and their forces to unite, remain patient, and stand firm against the Israeli occupation."

Qatar described the attack as a "heinous crime" and a "dangerous escalation" as well as "a flagrant violation of international and humanitarian law".

Its foreign ministry said, "this assassination and the reckless Israeli behaviour of continuously targeting civilians in Gaza will lead to the region slipping into chaos and undermine the chances of peace".

Lebanese caretaker Prime Minister Najib Mikati "strongly" (Continued on Page 7)