

COMMENTARIES

Post-Sinwar Hamas and Palestinian Resistance
MAHMOUD AL-RANTISI

Understanding Iran's Position in the Post-October 7 Middle East
MUSTAFA CANER

The Second Trump Administration and Its Implications to the Global Order
KILIÇ BUĞRA KANAT

War as the True Adversary and Türkiye's Pivotal Role in Forging Peace
BARIŞ ÇAĞLAR

COMMENTARY

Post-Sinwar Hamas and Palestinian Resistance

MAHMOUD AL-RANTISI

İstanbul Medipol University, Türkiye
ORCID No: 0000-0002-2213-2114

ABSTRACT *This commentary examines the effects of the martyrdom of Yahya Sinwar, the head of the political bureau of the Islamic Resistance Movement Hamas, as the mastermind of Operation al-Aqsa Flood, on the Palestinian resistance, on the ceasefire agreement, and on the future of the Hamas movement. The commentary posits that Sinwar's martyrdom confirmed the Israeli occupation's chronic failure to understand the mentality of the Palestinian resistance on October 7. The occupation's failure to expect Sinwar to be fighting on the front lines, as well as its expectation of the weakness of the resistance after Sinwar's martyrdom, serves as additional evidence that the primary characteristic of the Israeli occupation is its lack of understanding of the resistance's mentality and Palestinian society. The commentary predicts that this characteristic will persist, causing the occupation to continue its crimes and inflict irreparable damage upon itself.*

Keywords: Sinwar, Gaza, Palestinian Resistance, Hamas

Insight Turkey 2024
Vol. 26 / No. 4 / pp. 11-21

Received Date: 22/10/2024 • **Accepted Date:** 5/12/2024 • **DOI:** 10.25253/99.2024264.1

Introduction

In a small neighborhood in the Tel al-Sultan area west of Rafah, whose entire population had been displaced 5 months earlier, Palestinian fighters clashed with Israeli occupation forces on October 16, 2024. The Israeli soldiers, who used artillery, drones, and machine guns against a wounded man who had been bleeding for hours and fighting until his last breath, did not know that this man was the head of the Hamas political bureau and the mastermind of the Operation al-Aqsa Flood, Yahya Sinwar, until the dust of the battle had settled and his photos were published on social media.

Once again, Sinwar –one of whose strengths was his understanding of the Israeli mentality– surprised everyone and demonstrated another weakness of the Israeli security system. Through his martyrdom as a resistance fighter, he presented a historical image that could be a source of inspiration that the Palestinian resistance could benefit from in a renewed way, even after his martyrdom.

Israel Does not Understand the Mentality of a Resistant Society

The Israeli security services did not expect the October 7 event and at the same time they did not expect that Yahya Sinwar, head of the political bureau of Hamas, would be on the ground as a first-line fighter and move from front to front in front of the occupation forces. They expected him to be sheltering among Israeli prisoners inside the tunnels. During a 374-day search using all the security tools, they were unable to reach his location. In short, these are only two examples of the struggle of the Palestinian people that confirm that the Israeli occupation did not and will not understand the mentality of the Palestinian resistance. First of all, there is a lot of additional evidence of the incompetence of the Israeli occupation, such as the fact that it was not expected that 400 thousand Palestinians would remain in the northern Gaza Strip despite the starvation, displacement, and bombing of the shelters for the displaced. Secondly, the Israeli occupation also did not expect thousands of new youths to join the Palestinian resistance in Gaza 400 days after the war of genocide.

Palestinians agree that Yahya Sinwar is one of the rare national figures who have passed through the history of the Palestinian course because of his clear vision, decisive decision-making, beyond-partisanship thinking, and courage witnessed by the whole world as he fights to the last breath. Therefore, the loss of such a leader is undoubtedly a loss for the Palestinian people and will have an impact on the Palestinian resistance, but the martyrdom of Sinwar in the eyes of the Palestinian people is not a victory for the occupation. From the point of view of the Palestinian people, especially those who knew Sinwar very closely, and I met many of them, the common factor in their talk about Sinwar is that they have not found in the history of the leaders of the Palestinian people a

person who understood the mentality of the Israeli society and politicians as Sinwar understood it. This was perhaps a very important point in a man who devoted a large part of his life to understanding the strengths and weaknesses of his enemy society and used this to gain the freedom of his people and his country.

Was the Martyrdom of Sinwar a Palestinian or Israeli Victory?

The Israeli occupation tried to portray Sinwar's martyrdom as a victory for them. More than one statement was issued by the Israeli leaders "that the account of October 7 with Sinwar was liquidated."[1] However, several points can be highlighted here. The first is that Sinwar was not assassinated, nor was his location discovered through an Israeli intelligence effort. Instead, the Israeli army forces managed to kill Sinwar by chance. For this reason, Sinwar deprived Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu and army commanders of the opportunity to exploit the event by claiming they had successfully located and assassinated him. This incident reinforces the perception established on October 7 —that the occupation is weak in terms of security and intelligence when faced with the Palestinian resistance. Secondly, it was the way Sinwar was martyred and the images and clips that the Israeli occupation itself broadcasted. Sinwar, carrying his weapon as a warrior and fighting to his last breath, conveyed many significant messages and connotations—not only on the Palestinian level but also globally. Reactions from around the world praised Sinwar and the Palestinian resistance, coming from almost every corner of the globe. For example, the presence of reactions in Japan, which is famous for its society that does not care much about external developments,[2] especially those related to the interactions of the Middle East, is remarkable and important and carries many meanings about the image of the Palestinian resistance and its future. In a series of tweets about Sinwar's martyrdom, Japanese activist Thuton Akmito says, "Sinwar fought bravely like a samurai warrior to defend Hiroshima-like Gaza," and continues, "According to the teachings of the Bushido, the way a samurai dies in combat is an honor." There are many examples from all over the world that can be easily followed.[3]

The Israeli army forces managed to kill Sinwar by chance. For this reason, Sinwar deprived Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu and army commanders of the opportunity to exploit the event by claiming they had successfully located and assassinated him

Thirdly, throughout the history of the conflict, the Israeli occupation has applied the policy of assassination of leaders from Khalil al-Wazir

Since the assassination of Khalil al-Wazir in Tunisia in 1988 until the assassination of Ismail Haniyeh in Tehran in 2024, the Palestinian resistance has not stopped

in Tunisia, (1988), Fathi al-Shiqaki in Malta, (1995), Ahmed Yassin and Abdel Aziz al-Rantisi in Gaza, (2004), Saleh al-Arouri in Beirut, and Ismail Haniyeh in Tehran (2024). Since the assassination of Khalil al-Wazir in Tunisia in 1988 until the assassination of Ismail Haniyeh in Tehran in 2024, the Palestinian resistance has not stopped. Still, it has gained more momentum despite the decline and weakness of international and Arab support, whether represented by the former Soviet Union or several Arab countries such as the regime of Saddam Hussein or others. Yet, Israeli occupation leaders and even some scholars insist that Sinwar's martyrdom in the way it was done is a picture of a victory for Israel regardless of how the war ends. This is a short view that ignores history and ignores the Palestinian understanding of the meaning of the martyrdom of a leader. Specifically, the martyrdom of a leader serves as a validation of the path they followed during their life and inspires more young people to join the resistance that this leader once embodied.

Fourth, after October 7, several transparent opinion polls were conducted in Gaza considering its past experiences, and the results of the polls indicated that most of the Palestinian people in Gaza supported the Palestinian resistance, supported Hamas, and supported the October 7 process. However, there was a group of the people, who, for various reasons, did not agree with the October 7 event and considered it to be contrary to the balance of power and that it may bring greater harm. Some of them criticized the leadership of the resistance, specifically Yahya Sinwar. But what I noticed as a follower of the situation on the ground in the Gaza Strip was that after the martyrdom of Yahya Sinwar, not a few of those who were expressing their criticism of Yahya Sinwar changed their position after his martyrdom. The idea of Sinwar fighting the occupation forces himself and that he was not hiding but was giving his blood to his people and defending with them the concept of liberation from the occupation and not seen only in words was influential in this category, as many of them announced their support for October 7 and the resistance and this is confirmed by the results of the poll conducted by the *Palestinian Center for Policy and Survey Research*, a non-governmental organization based in Ramallah in the West Bank. [4]

The Logic of Personal Revenge

When Israeli Chief of Staff Herzi Halevi says that Israel ended the account with Sinwar, it indicates that the Israeli occupation dealt with the logic of personal revenge against Ya-

hya Sinwar. It can be said that Yahya Sinwar is the Palestinian leader who sponsored the idea of the Operation al-Aqsa Flood and perhaps contributed mainly to the choice of timing, but Sinwar was not alone in this idea; there was a political and military institution that supported the idea of liberation and executing projects that aimed at ending the Palestinian struggle. The idea of freeing Palestinian prisoners or liberating parts of the Palestinian territories was not new, and this idea was echoed even before Yahya Sinwar was released from prison in 2011 and before he took over the command of military action in Gaza in 2014. Here we can quote Ahmad al-Jabari, Deputy Commander of the Qassam Brigades, or the so-called Hamas Chief of Staff, in 2012 in an interview with the magazine of "Tareek *Al-İzza*": "The Qassam Brigades will not exclude any possible option in order to activate the resistance, liberate the prisoners, and conquer the criminal enemy. Our eyes will always remain toward Jerusalem and toward Al-Aqsa. It will not be confined within the borders of Gaza, and our resistance project will, as always, extend to all our usurped land sooner or later."[5] Therefore, the idea of settling accounts with Sinwar is not accurate, as he contributed with other leaders of the Palestinian resistance in planning the program to liberate Palestine. Sinwar worked to make his martyrdom add more strength to the Palestinian resistance, not the opposite. In addition to the above, the logic of personal revenge from a state against a person shows how weak this state is and that the threat will continue against it as long as there is someone who believes in the inevitability of liberation.

The Effects and Repercussions of al-Sinwar's Martyrdom: Operational Level and Performance of Resistance

Netanyahu saw Sinwar's martyrdom as an opportunity to confirm the logic of force and thus he used it for more military operations in Gaza. Nevertheless, it has been more than a month since Sinwar's martyrdom and the resistance is still carrying out qualitative military operations against the Israeli occupation forces in Gaza, even the last two weeks have witnessed intensity in the number of military operations carried out by the Palestinian resistance, which led to the death and injury of several soldiers of the occupation. This indicates that the resistance was not negatively affected by the martyrdom of Sinwar and that it can continue fighting and suffer losses to the occupation forces. The resistance operations in the northern Gaza Strip indicate that they are about to thwart the operation of the "Generals' plan,"[6] which seeks to displace the population of the Gaza Strip, where the operation has not been able to achieve its objectives for more than 40 days in a small area of 2km^2.

On the other hand, one of the lines of thinking in frames of the Palestinian resistance leadership before the Operation al-Aqsa Flood was how to open many fronts against the Israeli



Yahya Sinwar, previous Palestinian leader of Hamas in Gaza Strip, greets people during an event marking the 35th anniversary of the establishment of Hamas in Gaza City, on December 14, 2022.

ALI JADALLAHC / AA

occupation. After the martyrdom of Sinwar, the Lebanese front, which began fight against Israel on October 8, 2023, has become an important front that poses a major threat to the Israeli occupation.

A fragile ceasefire has been achieved between Israel and Hezbollah, but at the same time Israel has presented itself as a threat to Syria and opened a new front with Syria after the fall of Bashar al-Assad's regime. The fate of this front remains unclear if Israel insists on continuing to occupy Syrian territory and continue to violate Syria's sovereignty.

In the same context, the Israeli occupation state monitored 90 drone attacks coming from Iraq in October 2024, in addition to recording 65 attacks from the beginning of November until November 18, 2024. This indicates an increase in the number of attacks, as August 2024 witnessed the launch of only six drones from Iraq.[7]

At the national level, Sinwar left an important legacy in this aspect, as he was keen on the unity of the Palestinian position, worked to unify national efforts, and always supported the idea of national reconciliation with the Fatah movement. Sinwar worked to resolve crises even with the most severe wing against Hamas within the Fatah movement, which follows to Mohammed Dahlan, who entered into an armed conflict with Hamas between 2005 and 2007. After 2014, Sinwar succeeded in resolving many of these problems.

Sinwar also supported the unification of the actions of the military resistance factions, and this has strengthened the relationship between Hamas

and Islamic Jihad, the results of which have been shown in the Islamic Jihad movement considering Hamas as its representative in the negotiation process for a ceasefire and even in the fate of the Israeli prisoners in its hands.

During Sinwar's era, the armed wings of the Palestinian resistance factions in Gaza conducted 4 joint military maneuvers on land, at sea, and in the air, which is considered a precedent in the history of the Palestinian struggle against the Israeli occupation. In this context, Hamas is expected to maintain national unity efforts and a cohesive relationship with other resistance factions.

During Sinwar's era, the armed wings of the Palestinian resistance factions in Gaza conducted 4 joint military maneuvers on land, at sea, and in the air, which is considered a precedent in the history of the Palestinian struggle against the Israeli occupation

The Opportunity of the Return of Israeli Prisoners

Last October, Israel Katz, the Israeli Foreign Minister, who became Defense Minister, said that "the assassination of Sinwar creates the possibility of the immediate release of the detainees,"[8] and in fact there are two fallacies here: Israel did not assassinate Sinwar, but he was martyred in clashes with the Israeli army, which did not know who was fighting with. The other point is that what has been proven in fact is that more than a month after the martyrdom of Sinwar, no release of the Israeli prisoners has been achieved because Sinwar was not the obstacle to the release of these prisoners, but the real obstacle is the Prime Minister of the Israeli occupation state, Benjamin Netanyahu. Not only does the Israeli government not understand the reality, but Israeli opposition leader Yair Lapid also demanded that Israel seize what he described as the opportunity of Sinwar's martyrdom to seek a comprehensive agreement to return the detainees.

In this context, the Israeli occupation tried to test the strength of Hamas after the martyrdom of Sinwar by presenting a series of offers that can be described as meeting only the demands of the occupation. Offers ranging from a 10-day to a 30-day truce, including the entry of limited amounts of humanitarian aid in exchange for the release of a number of Israeli prisoners by Hamas, but without any guarantees preventing Israel from continuing the genocide thereafter. In the return of these offers, Hamas has rejected them in their current form. Hamas's position was that it was prepared to accept these offers if there were to be other agreements reaching a comprehensive ceasefire, which the Israeli occupation did not accept.

The movement's strength grew after the martyrdom of its leaders, such as Ibrahim al-Maqadmah, Sheikh Ahmed Yassin, and Abdulaziz al-Rantisi, and Hamas was also able to compensate for the martyrdom of Ismail Haniyeh during the Operation al-Aqsa Flood

Even at the level of Israel's allies, American officials spoke in the same way that portrayed Sinwar as the obstacle to a deal; for example, U.S. President Joe Biden said that "Yahya Sinwar's death represents a good day for Israel, the United States, and the world." "The opportunity now exists for the next day in Gaza without Hamas taking over the power ... and I hope the war will end soon."[9] U.S. National Security Adviser Jake Sullivan also said, "Sinwar's death is an opportunity to find a way to reach a deal to recover the hostages. Sinwar was trying to sow chaos, and we will continue to work with Israel, Qatar, and Egypt to secure the release of the hostages."[10]

Looking at the American and Israeli efforts to stop the war, it is confirmed that these efforts ignored for a long time any real initiatives to ceasefire in Gaza, and focused on the ceasefire in Lebanon. After that was achieved, talk about a solution in Gaza became more frequent.

According to some statements, Yahya Sinwar was one of the most flexible leaders in the file of the release of Israeli prisoners, and he often offered flexible positions in preparing the prisoners to be freed, and he also responded to President Biden's initiative, which was essentially an Israeli proposal that Netanyahu later denied. At the operational level, the Hamas negotiating delegation was in contact with Yahya Sinwar to discuss the fate of the Israeli prisoners, and currently there is great difficulty in communicating with one person, and it needs very complicated arrangements, which makes the release of the Israeli prisoners more difficult.

At the level of thinking in Israel about Palestinians future steps, there is also a persistent lack of understanding of the mentality of the resistance in after killing of Sinwar. For example, Yoav Heller, the writer in *Maariv*, said after the martyrdom of Sinwar that "the leaders of "Hamas" should be given a few days to hand over all the 101 kidnapped to Israel and to announce their surrender and demand from all the militants to surrender their weapons. They are pardoned and exiled for the rest of their lives. In return, it should be announced that anyone from Gaza who surrenders a kidnapped or abducted person to Israel will receive financial compensation, amnesty, and the right to free two Palestinian prisoners of their choice. In addition, the declaration that any gunman can surrender himself and his weapon in exchange for an amnesty and the right to live in exile."[11] When considering the content of these proposals

from the elite level of the occupation state, it is increasingly convinced that the colonial society and its elite did not understand the mentality of the Palestinian resistance and society and acted only from the perspective of its interests and demands.

Betting on Change in Hamas

From Hamas's point of view, a historical experience that Hamas experienced after the assassination of its leaders has only strengthened the movement. The movement's strength grew after the martyrdom of its leaders, such as Ibrahim al-Maqadmah, Sheikh Ahmed Yassin, and Abdulaziz al-Rantisi, and Hamas was also able to compensate for the martyrdom of Ismail Haniyeh during the Operation al-Aqsa Flood. Although there is a major challenge at the administrative level in Hamas after the martyrdom of both the Head of the Hamas Political Bureau, Ismail Haniyeh, and his Deputy, Saleh al-Arouri, and then the martyrdom of Yahya Sinwar, Hamas will find some way to choose a new leader. There are many powerful names within Hamas that could be candidates for leadership behind Sinwar, including Khalil al-Hayya, Khaled Meshaal, and Zahir Jabarin, among others.

Prior to his martyrdom, Sinwar gave instructions to continue the work of the same negotiating team formed by Ismail Haniyeh, and this team is still working and moving between Cairo and Doha to follow the paths of war. Sinwar also instructed the team to work according to the terms agreed upon by the movement in the July 2, 2024 initial negotiation paper without any concessions, and the movement announced in more than one meeting with the mediators that it is flexible in dealing with all the proposals that are based on the July 2 paper.[12]

At the administrative level, and given the security situation that surrounded Sinwar before his martyrdom, Sinwar assigned a leadership Council abroad, headed by the Chairman of the Shura Council in Hamas and the membership of the regional sector leaders in the movement, to manage the affairs of the movement and its relations and take the necessary decisions before his martyrdom. This Council has so far filled the leadership vacuum in the Movement, which means that the Movement meets with the other states through this Council and makes its substantive decisions in it. It is expected that the Movement will not elect a new president to succeed Sinwar at least in the next 3 months due to the security complexities surrounding the participation of its members in Gaza in the electoral process, as well as reducing pressure on the Hamas leadership outside Palestine.

Some Israeli journalists close to the Israeli government have argued that the "assassination" of Sinwar opens the door to the rise of more pragmatic Hamas leaders, or that the leaders who will succeed Sinwar will fear the same fate, making them more resilient. This is also incomplete and inaccurate thinking, as Hamas's leadership thinking and current decision-making

The reality of the Israeli occupation has become more critical; it is accused of genocide, and currently, its security and economy are deteriorating over a whole year

environment only allow the continuation of the same current approach. It is indicated here to the first statement made by Hamas after the martyrdom of Sinwar. Khalil al-Hayya, who replaced Sinwar in the "Hamas Leadership in Gaza," said that the Israeli prisoners will only return by stopping the aggression on Gaza and the complete withdrawal from it and the release of Palestinian prisoners.[13]

In light of this reality, the Israeli occupation state will resort to further pressure on Hamas leadership, and signs of this pressure have already begun with pressure on Qatar to exert influence on Hamas leadership or push them to leave Qatar. It is not unlikely that assassination operations may be repeated, and this may not serve the occupation and will complicate the task of the release of prisoners.

Throughout its history, the Palestinian resistance has succeeded in proving the fact that resistance is not broken by the martyrdom of its leaders, but rather becomes stronger. The iconic image of Sinwar's martyrdom was very clear in this regard. What Sinwar accomplished in his life and until his martyrdom serves as a source of inspiration for the continuation of his path. Sinwar described the Operation al-Aqsa Flood as a renewed flood, which means that this phenomenon that began on October 7 will continue to renew, opening more fronts against the Israeli occupation on military, diplomatic, and economic levels, and even on the level of values and ideas, leading to the end of the Israeli occupation. Sinwar pointed out that Israel is a weak state on the social and security levels despite its capabilities, and thus he left a model that can persist even after his martyrdom, aiming to achieve the goals.

There is a clear flaw in the Israeli vision in dealing with everything since October 7, and it proves every time that it does not understand the mentality of the resistance and the Palestinian society. As described in studies of colonialism, colonialism is a disease that also afflicts the colonizer and leads him to make decisions against himself. Even when the occupation published a picture of Sinwar's martyrdom, it did not realize that this picture would lead to counterproductive results. It is likely that this path of not understanding the nature of Palestinian society by the occupation will continue.

The reality of the Israeli occupation has become more critical; it is accused of genocide, and currently, its security and economy are deteriorating over a whole year. The normalization process between Arab countries and the Israeli occupation has become more challenging, and even if some

relations succeed, Israel has become a pariah on the global level, even if this is not officially announced. The idea of liberating Palestine from the sea to the river has become more widespread, and many activists in European streets have become more convinced of it.

At the level of Palestinian resistance, the martyrdom of Sinwar posed a challenge, but the resistance remained cohesive, and its operations against the occupation are still on the rise. Recently, the resistance faced the generals' plan in northern Gaza with great bravery. At the leadership level in Hamas, it is expected that Hamas will continue along the same path that Ismail Haniyeh and Yahya Sinwar took, as they have no option other than this one. With the arrival of Trump, who announced his intention to stop wars without clarifying how, Netanyahu will try to leverage Trump's victory to achieve more goals related to Israel's control in Gaza, Lebanon, and the Middle East through escalation. However, it is still unknown whether this will clash with Trump's upcoming agenda or align with it.

Endnotes

1. Jessie Yeung and Nadeen Ebrahim, "Israel Says It Killed the Hamas Mastermind behind October 7. Here's What We Know," *CNN*, (October 20, 2024), retrieved from https://edition.cnn.com/2024/10/18/middleeast/yahya-sinwar-death-israel-gaza-explainer-intl-hnk/index.html.

2. Saul Takahashi, "Japan: Inching toward Palestine?" *Arab Center*, (October 16, 2024), retrieved from https://arabcenterdc.org/resource/japan-inching-toward-palestine/.

3. Thoton Akimoto, *X*, 5:14 PM, (October 18, 2024), retrieved from https://x.com/AkimotoThn/status/1847280170488697227.

4. "80% of Palestinians: October 7 Made Our Cause a "Global Concern" (Poll)," *Anadolu Agency*, (June 13, 2024), retrieved from https://tinyurl.com/mzd684b7.

5. Ahmed al-Jaabari, "A Qassam Commander Who Destroyed the Prestige of the Zionist Occupation," *Mugtama*, (November 14, 2023), retrieved from https://mugtama.com/11/312929/.

6. This suggestion, proposed by a group of senior reservists, involves the ethnic cleansing of the northern Gaza Strip by forcibly removing its population, followed by besieging the region. The plan includes halting the entry of humanitarian supplies to starve out anyone remaining, including Palestinian fighters.

7. "Israel Prepares for Escalation from Iraq amid Surge in Cross-border Attacks," *The New Region*, (November 18, 2024), retrieved from https://the-newregion.com/posts/1147/israel-prepares-for-escalation-from-iraq-amid-surge-in-cross-border-attacks.

8. "Hamas Leader Yahya Sinwar Has Been Killed, Israeli Foreign Minister Says," *CNBC*, (October 17, 2024), retrieved from https://www.cnbc.com/2024/10/17/israeli-military-says-it-is-investigating-possible-killing-of-hamas-leader-yahya-sinwar.html.

9. Josh Boak and Zeke Miller, "Biden Says Sinwar's Death Is an 'Opportunity' for a Hostage Deal and an End to War in Gaza," *AP*, (October 18, 2024), retrieved from https://apnews.com/article/biden-sinwar-netanyahu-hamas-gaza-851b7f56065b51d33edec226f204ad31.

10. Boak and Miller, "Biden Says Sinwar's Death Is an 'Opportunity' for a Hostage Deal and an End to War in Gaza."

11. Yoav Heller, "After Achieving Historic "Justice," How Can We Benefit from the Killing of Sinwar?" *Maariv*, (October 20, 2024).

12. "Hamas Officials Stress that They Are Ready to Negotiate only Biden's 2 July Gaza Ceasefire Proposal," *The New Arap*, (August 28, 2024), retrieved from https://www.newarab.com/news/hamas-will-only-negotiate-bidens-2-july-gaza-ceasefire-proposal.

13. "Hamas Officials Stress that They Are Ready to Negotiate only Biden's 2 July Gaza Ceasefire Proposal," *The New Arap*.

LOCAL VIEWS ON GLOBAL EVENTS.

Read Daily Sabah to keep up with the latest news in Türkiye and around the world.



TURKUVAZ MEDIA GROUP

DAILY SABAH

www.dailysabah.com