

EDITORIAL

The New York Times: Modern Day Hatemonger

By Henry Levy

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What we are about to share with you is disturbing, shocking and frightening beyond belief.

In a special section entitled "The New York Times For Kids", November 26, 2023, the Editorial Staff states "This section should not be read by grown-ups". That is a sure sign that adults should take a close look to see what ideas the New York Times, which for many years has been considered anti-Israel and anti-Jewish, is trying to shove into, and thereby pollute, the minds of our country's children.

On their page four article, "5 Things to Know about the Israel-Hamas War" the New York Times devotes a half-page photograph that is captioned, "Palestinians fleeing after an Israeli attack in Gaza City" and shows a concerned Palestinian woman grabbing her daughter and holding a toddler while running away.

The New York Times also features another huge half-page photograph on page 2 of the same section depicting demolished buildings with rubble all around with the caption "Journalists examining a site hit by an Israeli airstrike in Gaza on Oct. 15", which appears under the headline, "How the Times Covers Complex Stories FROM ALL SIDES".

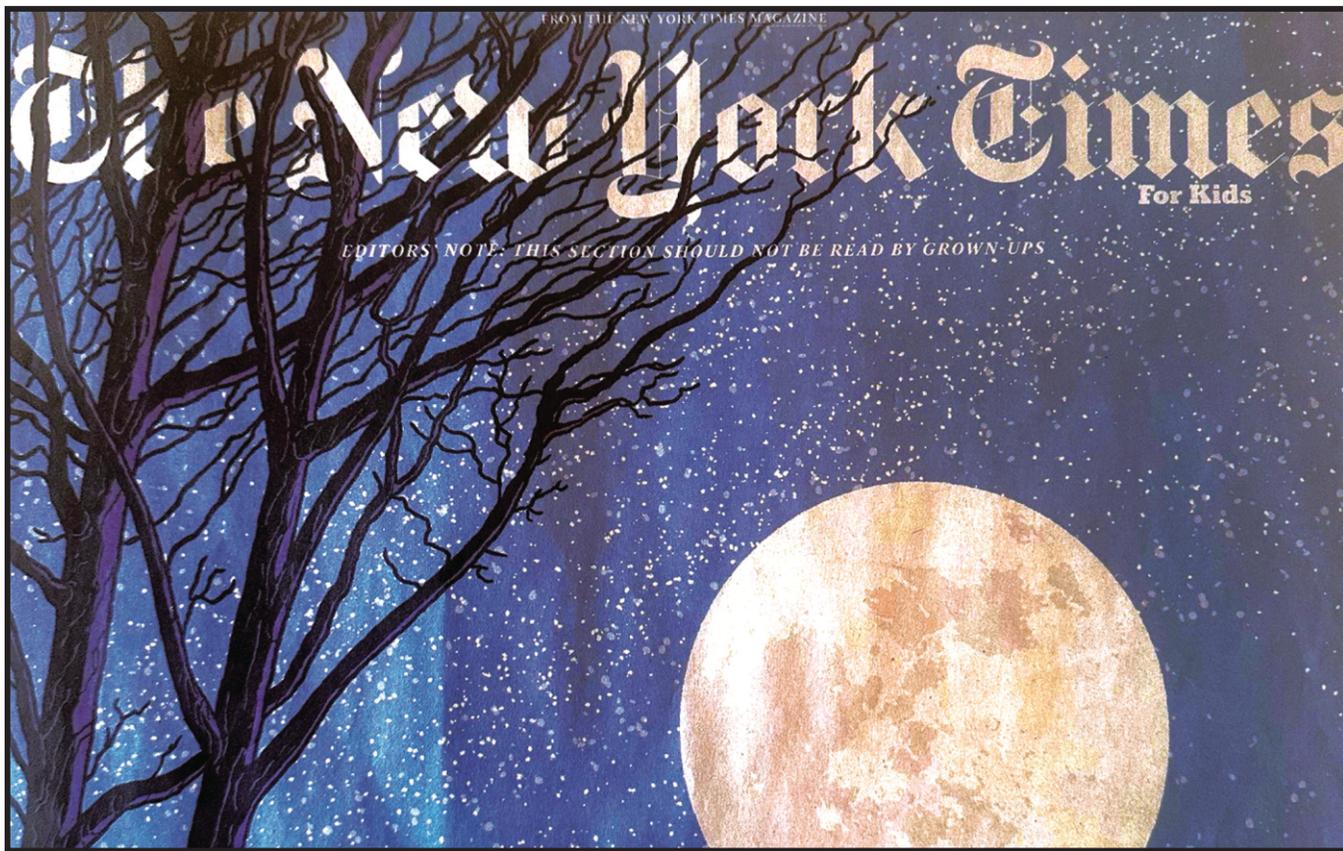
So, one must ask, "Why do their photos, being shown to very impressionable children, only show one side of the story – that of Israel's response to the surprise and barbarous attack against Israeli civilians, including babies, pregnant women, old people by members of Hamas all of who proved to be murderers, thugs and rapists?"

It is said that "a picture is worth a thousand words." But, what we have learned from the above mentioned photographs and the way the New York Times leadership has chosen to use them is that the New York Times, certainly in this instance, has shown itself to be ONE HUNDRED PERCENT irresponsible and unethical.

The New York Times list of 5 things children should know about the war between Israel and Hamas includes no mention of how many young people attending the Supernova musical festival billed as "a journey of unity and love" were murdered, raped or kidnapped. There is no mention of how many elderly, men, women, children and babies were murdered. There is no mention of Hamas burning down homes especially with those hiding Israelis in safe rooms that they could not enter resulting in people being burned alive. There is no mention of how barbaric the killings were including the chopping off of babies' heads.

There is no mention of Hamas targeting settlements where peace activists lived. Are not each and every one of those items not part of "All the news that's fit to print" or is the New York Times leadership selectively choosing to sugarcoat evil and make such atrocities look normal and, and therefore by so doing, make them appear to be OK?

On the New York Times list it says, "In response, Israel attacked the Gaza Strip" and not "In response Israel vowed to bring the Hamas murderers to justice". Why does the



Inside The Times

HOW THE TIMES COVERS COMPLEX STORIES

FROM ALL SIDES

BY REMY TUMIN



Journalists examining a site hit by an Israeli airstrike in Gaza on Oct. 15. The New York Times has published hundreds of articles and thousands of photos since the war began.

A BIG PART of a journalist's job is to ask lots of questions. But they aren't just asking other people questions. They're also asking themselves questions: Have I talked to enough people? Have I included different thoughts and opinions? Did I let my own feelings get in the way? That's because it's not enough to get and report facts. It's also important that articles show all the different sides to a story. The goal of *The New York Times* is to cover the news as impartially as possible. That means making sure the paper is fair to everyone involved and doesn't let journalists' personal beliefs get in the way of the truth.

That's especially true when it comes to complicated news stories like the Israel-Hamas War. (You can read more about it on Page 4.) Things are very dangerous there right now, and reporters and people who live there are hard to get in touch with. That means it can be very hard to know what's going on. On top of that, people are upset. One person's view of events might be quite different from what another person says about the same thing. To make sure it gets the facts right and represents all different views, *The Times* has dozens of journalists in Israel, Gaza and around the world working together to collect and share information.

They interview lots and lots of different people about what they are seeing and how they feel about it. "It is extremely important for us to get as many perspectives on any issue, in any place of the world, as possible," says Greg Winter, the managing editor on the International desk. There are lots of ways that *The New York Times* works to keep its reporting fair. Susan Wessling says. She's in charge of the team that makes sure all articles meet the paper's high standards for accuracy and balance. First reporters are careful to get information from trustworthy sources, like people who have firsthand knowledge of what's

happening. Then, they fact-check, which is when reporters and editors confirm that the information in an article is correct. They also have to think about their own biases. Wessling says. That means being certain that they are representing people on all sides of an issue, no matter what they personally feel. It's a lot to consider. But thankfully, Wessling says, nobody is alone in that process. "We have colleagues and editors to help everyone see the full picture," she says. Writing about hard topics is, well, hard. Having lots of journalists working together makes it easier to do it right. ♦

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International

5 THINGS TO KNOW ABOUT THE

ISRAEL-HAMAS WAR

BY AMANDA TAUB

FOR THE PAST seven weeks, you've probably been overhearing some scary news. There's a war going on in the Middle East between Israel and an armed group called Hamas. More than 1.6 million people have had to leave their homes, according to the United Nations, and thousands have died in attacks. Here in the United States (and all over the world), people are very concerned, both about the violence there and hateful attacks closer to home. The conflict is complicated and tense. These are five things to know about what's going on.



Palestinians fleeing after an Israeli attack in Gaza City on Oct. 23. The war has led to protests worldwide as people and governments disagree about what to do.

WHAT HAPPENED?

1 HAMAS COMMITTED A DEVASTATING ATTACK ON OCT. 7.

Hamas attacked Israel early in the morning on Oct. 7 and killed an estimated 1,200 people. Most of the people who died were civilians, which is a word that means ordinary people who are not part of an army or other group fighting a war. Killing civilians on purpose is one of the worst things that fighters can do. It's a crime everywhere in the world.

During the attacks, Hamas and other groups also took about 240 hostages, including kids and elderly people, and brought them to the Gaza Strip. So far, Hamas has only released a few of them. The rest are still being held captive. The hostages' families, and people around the world, are desperate for them to return home.

PALESTINIANS

DEFINITION: The Arab people who lived on the land before Israel became a country (and their descendants). During Israel's War of Independence in 1948, many Palestinians left their land or were violently forced off it. Israel did not let them come back.

2 IN RESPONSE, ISRAEL ATTACKED THE GAZA STRIP.

After Hamas's attack, Israel's military began heavily bombing cities and towns in Gaza to try to destroy Hamas. Many buildings have been completely flattened. That has also killed a lot of civilians. According to the Gaza Health Ministry in mid-November, more than 11,000 people had been killed, most of them women and children. The real number may be even higher.

HAMAS

DEFINITION: A group that governs inside the Gaza Strip. Hamas attacked Israel on Oct. 7, and it has committed many violent attacks against Israel in the past. (Oct. 7 was the largest.) For many years, Hamas called for Israel to be destroyed, but in 2017 it said it would accept a smaller, independent Palestinian country alongside it. The U.S. government considers it a terrorist group.

HOW DID WE GET HERE?

3 THE ATTACK IS RECENT, BUT THE CONFLICT HAS A LONG HISTORY.

The violence happening today goes back to an old fight about who has a right to govern the land Israelis and Palestinians live on. In 1948, the United Nations came up with a plan for the land to be divided into two countries: one for Jewish people and the other for Palestinians. Nearby Arab countries weren't happy with the plan and went to war with Israel. When Israel won, it got most of the land. Palestinians never got their own country, and hundreds of thousands of them resettled in Gaza and the West Bank.

For many years, leaders around the world, including in the United States, have been trying to reach a peace agreement that would create a Palestinian country and end the fighting. But it has not worked. And in the meantime, extreme groups on both the Israeli and Palestinian sides have used violence to push for their goals, which has made it even harder to come to an agreement.

WHAT HAPPENS NOW?

4 PALESTINIAN CIVILIANS ARE TRAPPED IN GAZA.

Since Oct. 7, Israel has blocked most food, water, medicine and fuel from entering Gaza. Many experts have said that this is a crime. The United Nations and aid groups have been able to send in some food and supplies, but they say that it's not nearly enough for all the people in Gaza. Some people are drinking dirty water, which makes them very sick. Food supplies are running low. Some hospitals have had to close down, even though people are wounded and sick. And because Gaza's borders are closed, people cannot escape.

5 THERE HAVE BEEN HUGE PROTESTS AROUND THE WORLD.

People are worried about what is going to happen. Over the last few weeks, there have been protests against the war in the United States, Europe and the Middle East. Hundreds of thousands of people have marched to demand a stop to the fighting. There have also been protests in support of Israel and calling for Hamas and the other groups to release their hostages.

The war has also led to a rise in attacks and hate against Jewish and Muslim people all over the world. That prejudice has made a lot of people very scared, even if they don't live in Israel or Gaza. No one knows when or how the war will end. ♦

ISRAEL

DEFINITION: A country in the Middle East. It was established in 1948 as a place for Jewish people to live and govern themselves. It is home to cities and historical sites that are important to the religions of Judaism, Christianity and Islam. Before 1948, the region where Israel is now known as Palestine. Throughout history, it fell under the rule of many different governments and countries, and people of many different faiths lived there.

GAZA STRIP

DEFINITION: A small area of land between Israel and Egypt where many Palestinians ended up after they had to leave their homes. Gaza is not a country, but many people hope that it will be eventually, along with another territory called the West Bank. It is about the size of Philadelphia, and more than two million people live there. Israel and Egypt control the borders of the Gaza Strip and keep tight limits on who and what gets in and out.

THIS ARTICLE WAS LAST UPDATED ON NOV. 16. THE SITUATION IN ISRAEL AND GAZA IS CHANGING QUICKLY. FOR THE LATEST NEWS, VISIT NYTIMES.COM.

New York Times leave this out?

In describing Hamas the New York Times writes, "For many years, Hamas called for Israel to be destroyed, but in 2017 it said it would accept a smaller, independent Palestinian country alongside it (Israel)".

To which we say, "What baloney!?"

Hamas wants to destroy the State of Israel, drive out or kill every Jew living there from the "River to the Sea" and the New York Times damn well knows it! And Hamas keeps saying it! So, why doesn't the New York Times say it like it is?

The New York Times is trying to poison the minds of our youth. It prints large anti-Israel photos that will be looked at whether or not their selective commentary is ever read by the youngsters who might start to turn the pages of this special section.

Now is the time for the "New York Times for Kids" section to have included on its staff voices that are not anti-Israel and possibly anti-Semitic. Now is the time for the New York Times to stop hiding its attempt at brainwashing of children from its adult readers: i.e. the parents of these youngsters.

The New York Times had a golden opportunity to be at the forefront of a truly teachable moment. In a section dedicated to children the New York Times could have said that there is evil in this world and it could have then explained the difference between good and evil.

Unfortunately, the New York Times just could not, or would not, identify evil for what it is and evil doers for what they are and, instead, opted not to teach what this concept means at all. The New York Times would not identify how to deal with evil and so, therefore, kids will now have to learn how to do that by themselves or hopefully with the guidance of their parents, teachers and religious leaders.

The New York Times was faced with a teachable moment and instead of teaching youngsters in an appropriate way the difference between good and evil: the leadership of the New York Times chose to mislead, to lie, misrepresent, misinform, and to poison the minds of the members next generation unfortunate enough to have been exposed to that kind of evil. What is the appropriate punishment for such evil doing as herein demonstrated by the New York Times leadership? It certainly has to be more than just saying: "Naughty. Naughty. Go to your room."

Dear reader, presenting this information in and of itself was disturbing but at the same time, we believe it was and is very necessary because remaining silent would condone evil and remaining silent would allow one of America's premier newspapers to shirk its responsibility and to use its position to spread hatred against the Jewish People.

What you can do to show your disgust towards the decision makers at the NYTimes is to cut out this article and mail it to the publisher with your own comments so he and his team members are put on notice that you are "mad as hell and are not going to take it anymore."

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Or email: editorial@nytimes.com.