

"Cooperazione o estinzione? Riflessioni scientifiche sulla narrazione giornalistica della guerra e delle emergenze", un seminario per analizzare gli scenari attuali, la deontologia professionale e l'impatto sull'opinione pubblica

***Sabato 3 ottobre 2026 nella sala del Consiglio comunale di Ferrara
(piazza Municipio 2 - FE)***

Sull'orlo del baratro. Cooperazione o estinzione tra rischio di guerra nucleare e collasso climatico, tra narrazione e realtà

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Intanto a Ferrara | 83

EVENTI

Cooperazione o estinzione?
Un seminario di formazione sulla narrazione giornalistica della guerra e delle emergenze.
Sala del Consiglio comunale di Ferrara
Piazza Municipio 2
sabato 3 ottobre
dalle 9 alle 14
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**Internazionale
a Ferrara 2026**
2, 3 e 4 ottobre ventesima
edizione

Roberto De Vogli

SELECTIVE EMPATHY

*The West through
the Gaze of
Gaza*



BRILL

CHAPTER 8

On the Brink

If you feel pain, you are alive. If you feel other people's pain, you are a human being.

LEO TOLSTOY

∴

Amid the ongoing tragedy in Gaza, countless people across the West and around the world have experienced a parallel sense of anguish, an inner turmoil stirred by the images of violence and suffering. Though only an infinitesimal fraction of what Palestinians have endured, these images have left lasting effects in the hearts of those who care about justice and humanity. Anyone with even a shred of moral conscience must have felt the weight of guilt. Guilt for watching, for not doing enough, for feeling powerless in the face of Gaza's agony.

In a conversation with Chris Hedges, Gabor Maté posed a haunting question: "How can we live this horror and still survive as human beings?"

Richard Horton, editor of *The Lancet*, expressed a similar sense of despair, lamenting the international community's failure to act in defense of Palestine. He wondered whether this inaction reflected "the erosion of compassion for one another." But survey data do not support the hypothesis of a general decline in compassion (Lenhane, 2023). In fact, the international community has shown that it can respond swiftly and decisively to some humanitarian crises, mobilizing support, aid, and resources when it chooses to.

The problem, then, may not be a decline of compassion, but a selective manifestation of it. What enabled the atrocities in Gaza is not a global failure of solidarity, but a form of humanitarianism that does not extend to all human beings.

1 A Crisis of Selective Humanitarianism

More than anything else in recent history, Gaza has revealed that humanity is in a state of moral crisis. The *Universal Declaration of Human Rights*, along with

- **85 secondi alla mezzanotte**
- **Cooperazione o estinzione**
- **Doppi standard, bias mediatici e universalità**
- **La responsabilità degli intellettuali**

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L'orologio dell'apocalisse

**Bulletin
of the
Atomic
Scientists**

Doomsday Clock | Nuclear Risk | Climate Change | Disruptive Technologies
| Biosecurity



Overview

Current Time

The Clock Setters

FAQ

Timeline

It is now 85 seconds to midnight

2026 Doomsday Clock Statement

Science and Security Board

Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists

Editor, John Mecklin

January 27, 2026



Doomsday Clock - Minutes to midnight

Three minutes or under

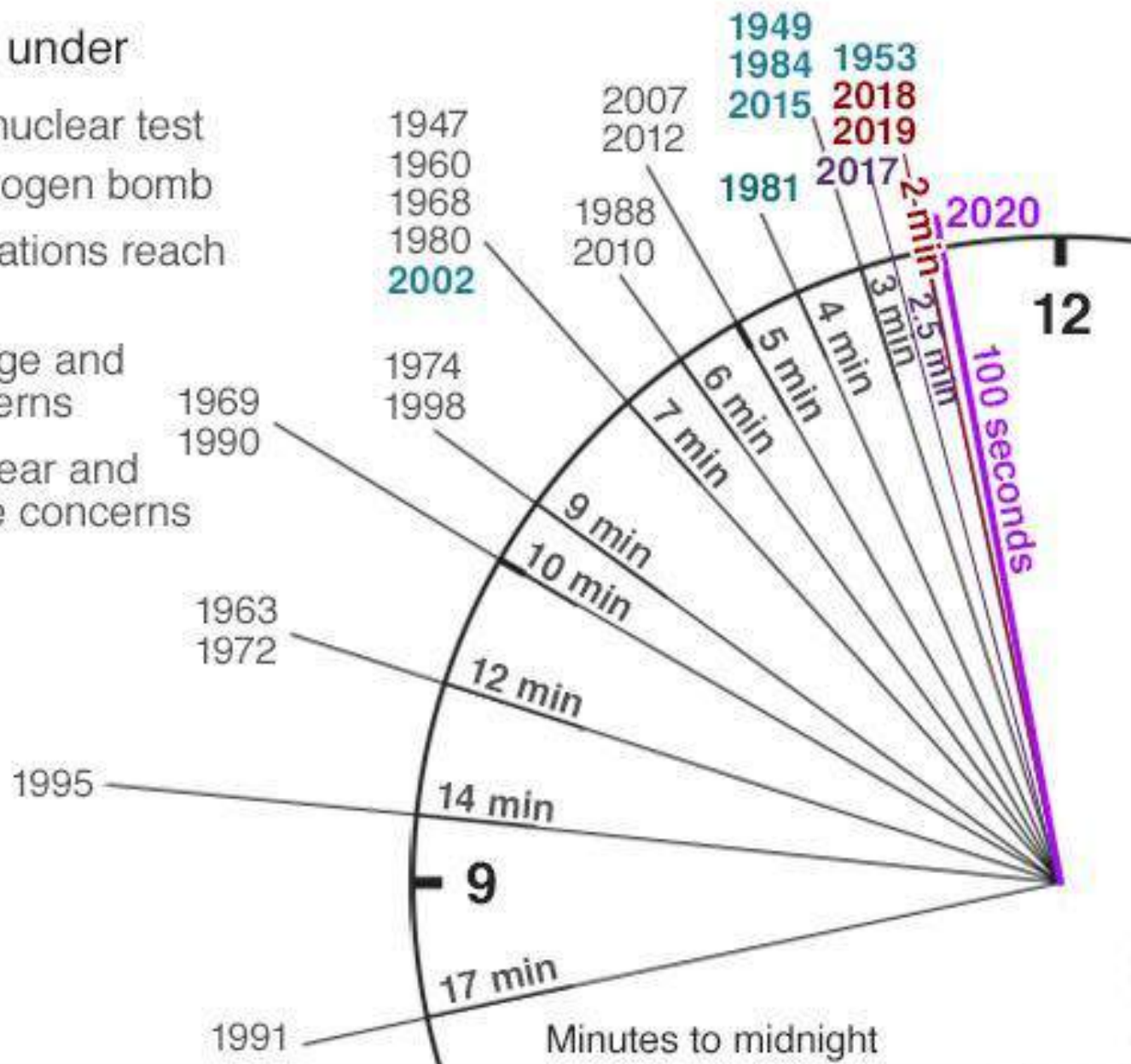
1949: Soviet's first nuclear test

1953: US tests hydrogen bomb

1984: US-Soviet relations reach lowest point

2015: Climate change and nuclear concerns

2020: Climate, nuclear and cyber warfare concerns



Collasso ecologico



«Ci sono ampie prove che il cambiamento climatico potrebbe diventare catastrofico»

Benché il cambiamento climatico sia spesso presentato come una crisi ambientale...

...in realtà è un rischio capace di mettere a repentaglio le fondamenta stesse della civiltà umana e la nostra futura sopravvivenza come specie

Climate Endgame: Exploring catastrophic climate change scenarios

Luke Kemp^{1,2,3,4}, Chi Liu⁵, Joana Cepelide⁶, Brian L. Eick⁷, Goodwin Giblin⁸, Timothy A. Kohler^{9,10}, Jonas Rockström¹¹, Martin Scheffer¹², Hans Joachim Schellnhuber¹³, Will Steffen¹⁴, and Timothy M. Lenton¹⁵

Edited by Jerry Greenleaf, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, MA; received May 20, 2021; accepted March 25, 2022

Profound risk management requires consideration of least-likely, worst-case scenarios. Yet, for climate change, such potential futures are poorly understood. Could anthropogenic climate change result in worldwide societal collapse or even eventual human extinction? At present, this is a dangerously underexplored topic. Yet there are ample reasons to suspect that climate change could result in a global catastrophe. Analyzing the mechanisms for these extreme consequences could help galvanize action, improve resilience, and inform policy, including emergency responses. We outline current knowledge about the likelihood of extreme climate change, discuss why understanding best- or worst-case is vital, articulate reasons for concern about catastrophic outcomes, define key terms, and put forward a research agenda. The proposed agenda covers four main questions: 1) What is the potential for climate change to drive mass extinction events? 2) What are the mechanisms that could result in human mass mortality and morbidity? 3) What are human societies' vulnerabilities to climate-triggered risk cascades, such as from conflict, political instability, and systemic financial risk? 4) How can these multiple strands of evidence—together with other global dangers—be usefully synthesized into an "integrated catastrophic assessment"? It is time for the scientific community to grapple with the challenge of better understanding catastrophic climate change.

catastrophic climate change | climate change | Earth system processes | Anthropocene | tipping elements

<https://pnas.org/doi/10.1073/pnas.2021174119>
2021174119. Research has focused on the impacts of 1.5°C and 2°C, and studies of how climate impacts could cascade or trigger larger crises are sparse.

A thorough risk assessment would need to consider how risks spread, interact, amplify, and are aggravated by human responses (3), but even simpler "compound hazard" analyses of interacting climate hazards and drivers are underused. Yet this is how risk unfolds in the real world. For example, a cyclone destroys electrical infrastructure, leaving a population vulnerable to an ensuing deadly heat wave (4). Recently, we have seen compound hazards emerge between climate change and the COVID-19 pandemic (5). As the IPCC notes, climate risks are becoming more complex and difficult to manage, and are cascading across regions and sectors (6).

Why the focus on lower-end warming and simple risk analysis? One reason is the bandwidth of the international targets: the Paris Agreement goal of limiting warming to well below 2°C with an aspiration of 1.5°C. Another reason is the culture of climate science to "err on the side of least drama" (7), to not be alarmist, which can be compounded by the consensus processes of the IPCC (8). Complex risk assessments, while more realistic, are also

Climate Change (2022) 1748
<https://doi.org/10.1073/pnas.2021174119>

ESSAY



The existential risk space of climate change

Christian Hoggel^{1,2}, Laurens M. Bouwer^{3,4}, Sirkku Juhola^{5,6}, Reinhard Mechler^{7,8}, Vassiliki Mavrouli^{7,2,9}, Ben Orlow^{6,7}, Ivo Wallmann-Holmer^{8,10}

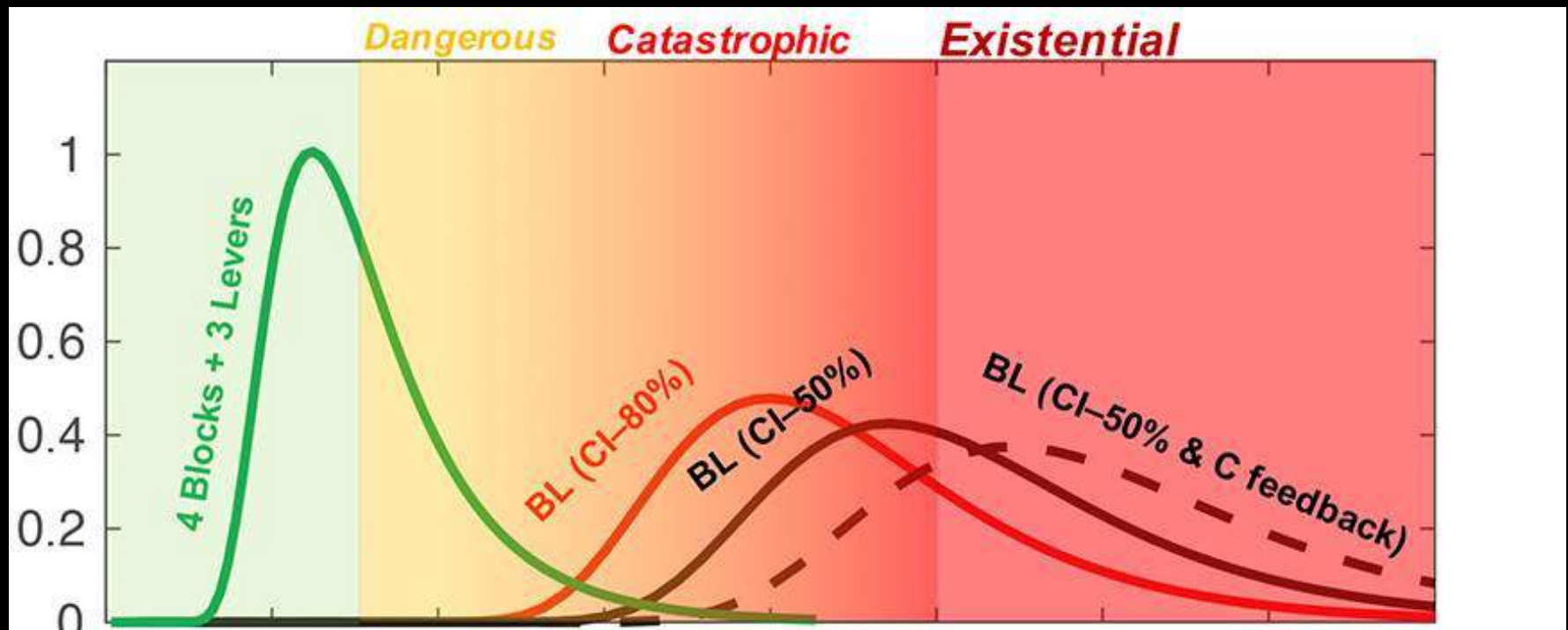
Received 23 September 2021 / Accepted 26 August 2022 / Published online 12 September 2022
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Abstract

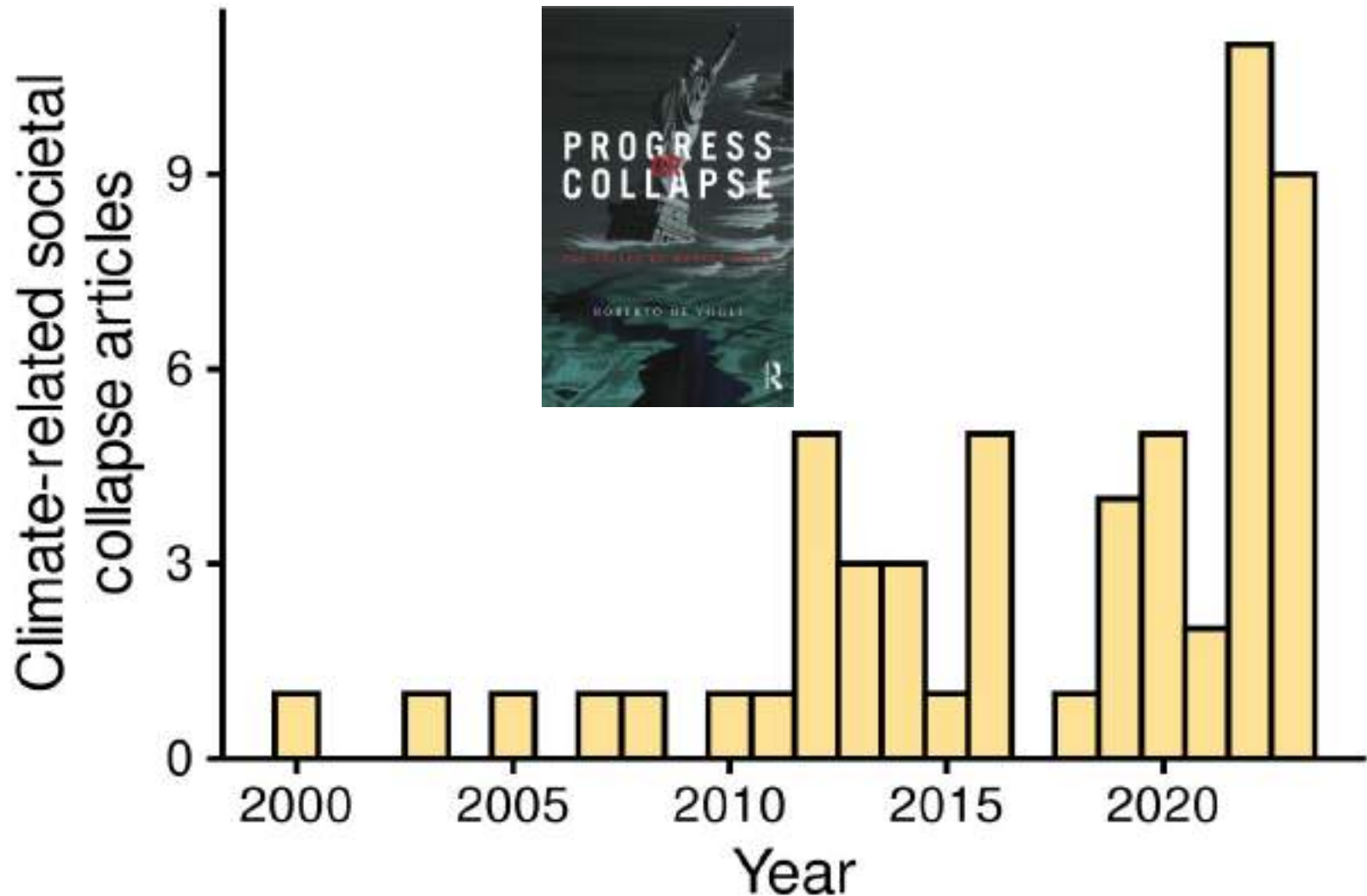
Climate change is widely recognized as a major risk to societies and natural ecosystems but the high end of the risk, i.e., where risks become existential, is poorly framed, defined, and analyzed in the scientific literature. This gap is at odds with the fundamental relevance of existential risks for humanity, and it also limits the ability of scientific communities to engage with emerging debates and narratives about the existential dimension of climate change that have recently gained considerable traction. This paper intends to address this gap by accepting and defining existential risks related to climate change. We first review the context of existential risks and climate change, drawing on research in fields on global catastrophic risks, and on key risks and the so-called Reasons for Concern in the reports of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change. We also consider how existential risks are framed in the civil society climate movement as well as what can be learned in this respect from the COVID-19 crisis. To better frame existential risks in the context of climate change, we propose to define them as those risks that threaten the existence of a subject, where this subject can be an individual person, a community, or nation state or humanity. The threat to their existence is defined by two levels of severity: conditions that threaten (1) survival and (2) basic human needs. A third level, well-being, is commonly not part of the space of existential risks. Our definition covers a range of different scales, which leads us into further defining six analytical dimensions: physical and social processes involved, systems affected, magnitude, spatial scale, timing, and probability of occurrence. In conclusion, we suggest that a clearer and more precise definition and framing of existential risks of climate change such as we offer here facilitates scientific analysis as well societal and political discourse and action.

Un'altra analisi uscita suggerisce una probabilità su venti di “conseguenze catastrofiche o esistenziali”

Gli autori hanno illustrato tale rischio con un'analogia cupa: “È come prendere un volo con una probabilità su venti che l'aereo si schianti. Non saliremmo mai su un aereo con [quella] probabilità di...precipitare: perché, allora, dovremmo mandare i nostri figli e nipoti su quell'aereo?”

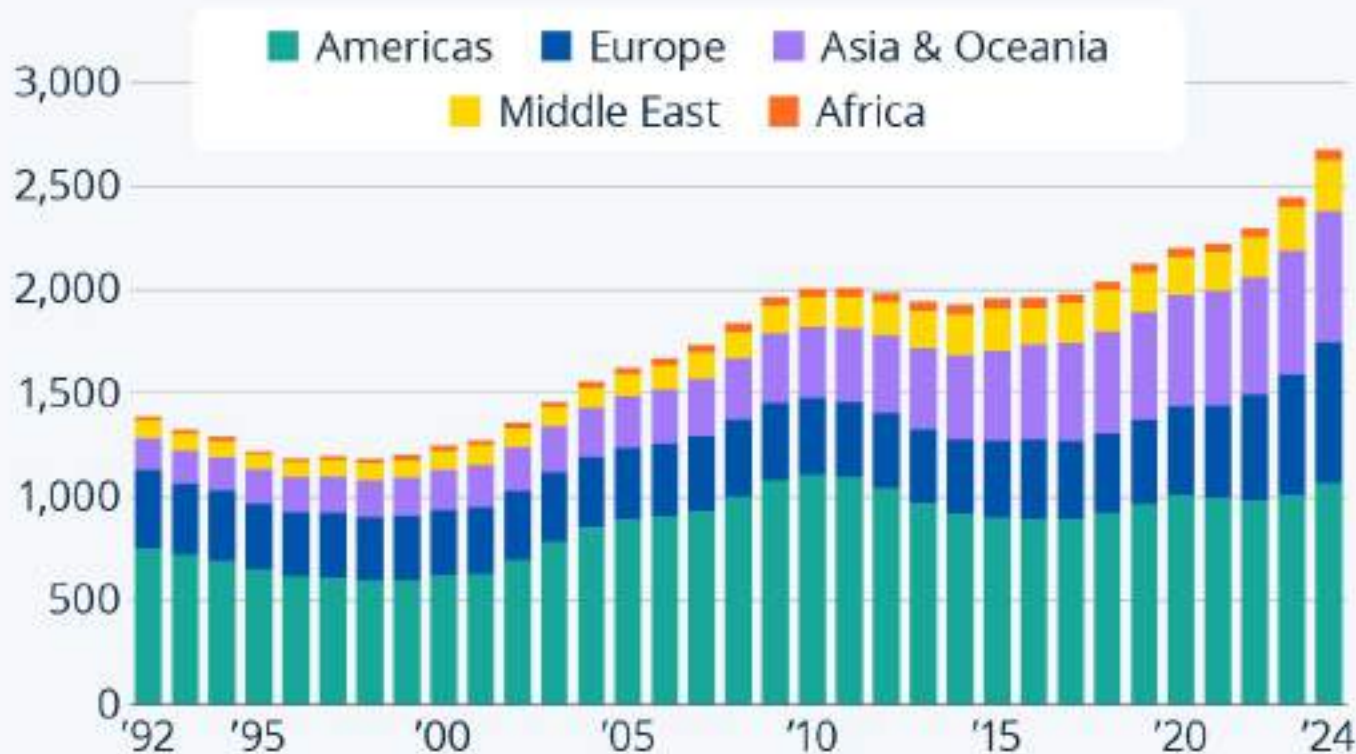


f. Risk of societal collapse



Global Military Spending Surges to \$2.7 Trillion

Global military expenditure by region (in billion U.S. dollars)*



* In constant 2023 prices and exchange rates. Expenditure for the Middle East, Asia & Oceania includes estimates due to missing data for more than 10 percent of countries.

Source: SIPRI



Rischio di conflitto nucleare





India tests its Agni-5 rocket in 2013, which is capable of carrying nuclear warheads.

HOW A SMALL NUCLEAR WAR WOULD TRANSFORM THE PLANET

As geopolitical tensions rise in nuclear-armed states, scientists are modelling the global impact of nuclear war. **By Alexandra Witze**

It all starts in 2025, as tensions between India and Pakistan escalate over the contested region of Kashmir. When a terrorist attacks a site in India, that country sends tanks rolling across the border with Pakistan. As a show of force against the invading army, Pakistan decides to detonate several small nuclear bombs.

The next day, India sets off its own atomic explosions and within days, the nations begin bombing dozens of military targets and then hundreds of cities. Tens of millions of people die in the blasts.

That horrifying scenario is just the beginning. Smoke from the incinerated cities rises high into the atmosphere, wrapping the planet in a blanket of soot that blocks the Sun's rays. The planet plunges into a deep chill. For years, crops wither from California to China. Famine sets in around the globe.

This grim vision of a possible future comes from the latest studies about how nuclear war could alter world climate. They build on long-standing work about a 'nuclear winter' – severe global cooling that researchers predict would follow a major nuclear war, such

as thousands of bombs flying between the United States and Russia. But much smaller nuclear conflicts, which are more likely to occur, could also have devastating effects around the world.

On 16 March, researchers reported that an India–Pakistan nuclear war could lead to crops failing in dozens of countries – devastating food supplies for more than one billion people¹. Other research reveals that a nuclear winter would dramatically alter the chemistry of the oceans, and probably decimate coral reefs and other marine ecosystems². These



NEWS | CLIMATE

Nuclear war would cause yearslong global famine

Billions of people could starve to death after even a regional conflict, latest nuclear winter modeling indicates

15 AUG 2022 • 11:10 AM ET • BY [ZACK SAVITSKY](#)



OPEN

Global food insecurity and famine from reduced crop, marine fishery and livestock production due to climate disruption from nuclear war soot injection

Lili Xia¹, Alan Robock^{2,3}, Kim Scherrer^{2,3}, Cheryl S. Harrison⁴, Benjamin Leon Bodirsky^{5,6}, Isabelle Weindl⁷, Jonas Jägermeyr^{8,9}, Charles G. Bardeen⁹, Owen B. Toon¹⁰ and Ryan Heneghan¹¹

Atmospheric soot loadings from nuclear weapon detonation would cause disruptions to the Earth's climate, limiting terrestrial and aquatic food production. Here, we use climate, crop and fishery models to estimate the impacts arising from six scenarios of stratospheric soot injection, predicting the total food calories available in each nation post-war after stored food is consumed. In quantifying impacts away from target areas, we demonstrate that soot injections larger than 5 Tg would lead to mass food shortages, and livestock and aquatic food production would be unable to compensate for reduced crop output, in almost all countries. Adaptation measures such as food waste reduction would have limited impact on increasing available calories. We estimate more than 2 billion people could die from nuclear war between India and Pakistan, and more than 5 billion could die from a war between the United States and Russia—underlining the importance of global cooperation in preventing nuclear war.

Extraordinary events such as large volcanic eruptions or nuclear war could cause sudden global climate disruptions and affect food security. Global volcanic cooling caused by sulfuric acid aerosols in the stratosphere has resulted in severe famines and political instability, for example, after the 1783 Laki eruption in Iceland¹ or the 1815 Tambora eruption in Indonesia^{2,3}. For a nuclear war, the global cooling would depend on the yield of the weapons, the number of weapons and the targets, among other atmospheric and geographic factors. In a nuclear war, bombs targeted on cities and industrial areas would start firestorms, injecting large amounts of soot into the upper atmosphere, which would spread globally and rapidly cool the planet^{4,5}. Such soot loadings would cause decadal disruptions in Earth's climate^{6,7}, which would impact food production systems on land and in the ocean. In the 1980s, there were investigations of nuclear winter impacts on global agricultural production⁸ and food availability⁹ for 15 nations, but new information now allows us to update those estimates. Several studies have recently analysed changes of major grain crops^{10–14} and marine wild catch fisheries¹⁵ for different scenarios of regional nuclear war using climate, crop and fishery models. A war between India and Pakistan, which recently are accumulating more nuclear weapons with higher yield¹⁶, could produce a stratospheric loading of 5–47 Tg of soot. A war between the United States, its allies and Russia—who possess more than 90% of the global nuclear arsenal—could produce more than 150 Tg of soot and a nuclear winter¹⁷. While amounts of soot injection into the stratosphere from the use of fewer nuclear

weapons would have smaller global impacts¹⁸, since a nuclear war starts, it may be very difficult to limit escalation¹⁹.

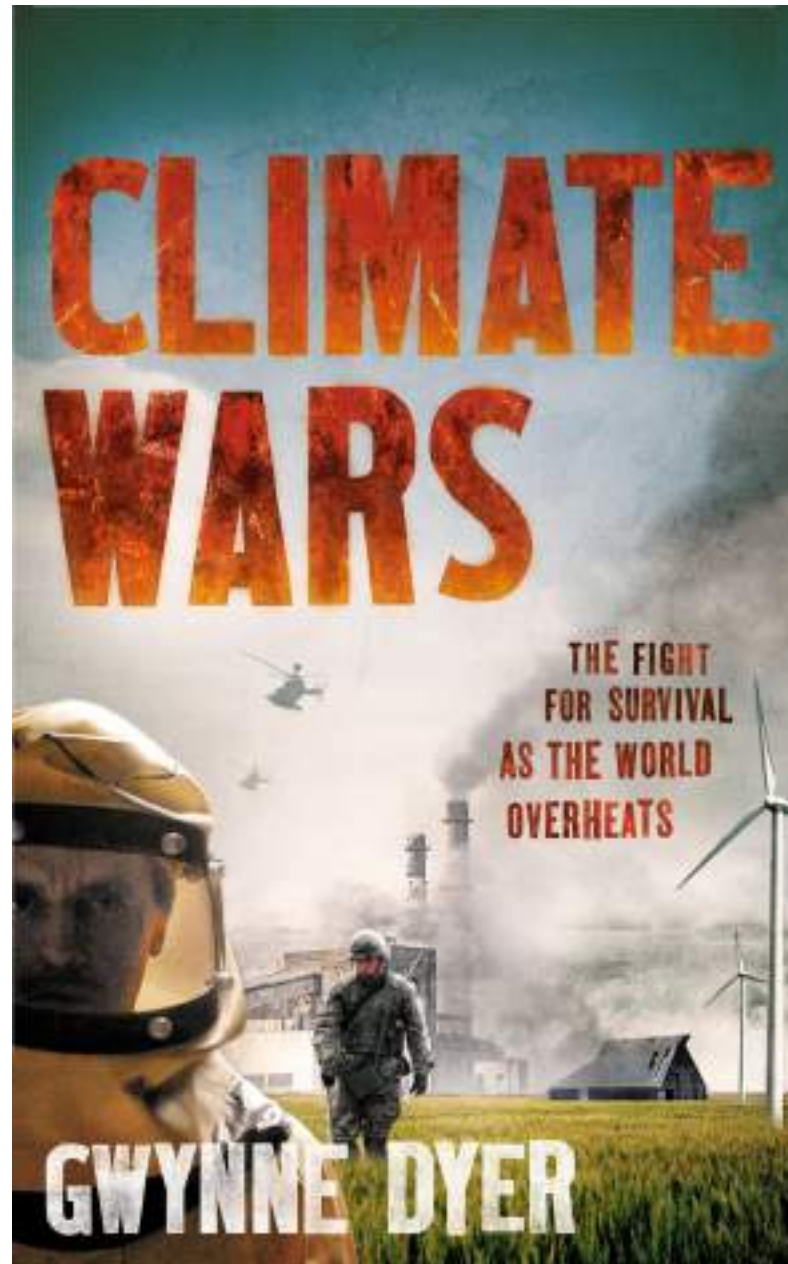
The scenarios we studied are listed in Table 1. Each scenario assumes a nuclear war lasting one week, resulting in the number and yield of nuclear weapons shown in the table and producing different amounts of soot in the stratosphere. There are many war scenarios that could result in similar amounts of smoke and thus similar climate shocks, including wars involving the other nuclear-armed nations (China, France, United Kingdom, North Korea and Israel).

Recent catastrophic forest fires in Canada in 2017²⁰ and Australia in 2019 and 2020^{21,22} produced 0.3–1 Tg of smoke (0.006–0.02 Tg soot), which was subsequently heated by sunlight and lofted high in the stratosphere. The smoke was transported around the world and lasted for many months. This adds confidence to our simulations that predict the same process would occur after nuclear war.

Nuclear war would primarily contaminate soil and water close to where nuclear weapons were used²³. Soot disperses globally once it reaches the upper atmosphere; thus, our results are globally relevant regardless of the warring nations. Here, we focus on the climate disruption from nuclear war, which would impact global food production systems on land and in the ocean. So far, an integrated estimate of the impacts of the entire range of war scenarios on both land- and ocean-based food production is missing. We examine the impacts of six war scenarios, generating 5 Tg to 150 Tg of soot, on the food supply (Table 1). We use model simulations of major crops and wild-caught marine fish together with estimated changes in

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Non c'è pace senza sostenibilità...



...e non c'è sostenibilità senza pace

Uno studio intitolato *A Multitemporal Snapshot of Greenhouse Gas Emissions from the Israel-Gaza Conflict* ha stimato che le emissioni dei primi 6 mesi di operazioni militari a Gaza sono state superiori alle emissioni annuali di 26 Paesi del mondo



An aerial photograph showing a city that has been severely damaged, likely by conflict. The ground is covered in rubble, and many buildings are in ruins. Plumes of smoke or dust are visible rising from the destroyed areas. The overall scene is one of devastation.

Anche l'invasione russa dell'Ucraina ha generato
conseguenze ambientali devastanti.

Un'analisi degli impatti climatici legati al conflitto ha
riscontrato che la guerra ha prodotto più emissioni di
175 paesi in un anno.

Nei 6 giorni successivi alla distruzione dei gasdotti *Nord Stream 1* e 2 nei pressi dell'isola danese di Bornholm nel Mar Baltico, sono state rilasciate oltre 115.000 tonnellate di gas naturale, contribuendo a emissioni di gas serra equivalenti a 1/3 delle emissioni annuali totali di CO₂ della Danimarca



Il punto cieco militare negli accordi sul cambiamento climatico

Nonostante le guerre abbiano un impatto significativo sulle emissioni di gas serra, rimangono in gran parte trascurate negli accordi internazionali sul cambiamento climatico



- 85 secondi alla mezzanotte
- **Cooperazione o estinzione**
- Bias mediatici, prove, doppi standard e universalità
- La responsabilità degli intellettuali e dei giornalisti

Intanto a Ferrara

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THE MOST DANGEROUS
ANIMAL IN THE WORLD

YOU ARE LOOKING AT THE MOST DANGEROUS ANIMAL
IN THE WORLD. IT ALONE OF ALL THE ANIMALS
THAT EVER LIVED CAN EXTERMINATE (AND HAS)
ENTIRE SPECIES OF ANIMALS. NOW IT HAS ACHIEVED
THE POWER TO WIPE OUT ALL LIFE ON EARTH.

Conflict Watchlist 2025

Crisis areas that will evolve in the coming year



Conflicts

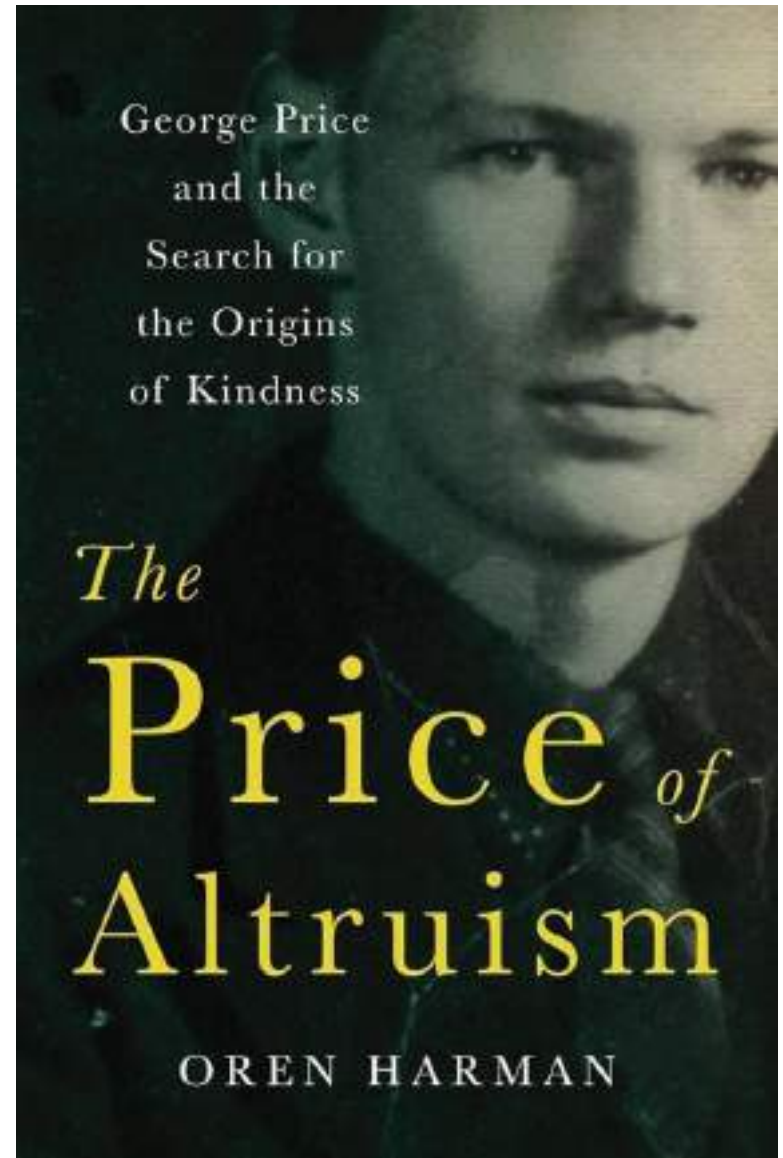


La nostra evoluzione passa attraverso la cooperazione

- **La crisi climatica e il rischio di guerra nucleare sono entrambe crisi di cooperazione**
- **Benché i sostenitori del darwinismo sociale vorrebbero farci credere che siano i più adatti a sopravvivere con successo in uno stato di guerra e competizione...**
- **...l'evoluzione racconta anche un'altra storia: le specie incapaci di aiutarsi a vicenda e di cooperare hanno spesso maggiori probabilità di estinguersi.**

**La psicologia
evoluzionista e le
neuroscienze
confermano sempre più
che l'aiuto reciproco è
profondamente radicato
nella nostra biologia**

**«La natura ha fatto della
cooperazione il suo
amministratore delegato»**



**Le Nazioni Unite sono nate proprio
per cooperare e garantire la pace tra
i popoli**



...e i diritti umani...



Ma il rispetto dei diritti umani ha senso solo se viene applicato in modo universale, non a targhe alterne...

Il diritto internazionale esige che i suoi principi, le sue sanzioni, i suoi regolamenti siano applicati in modo uguale a tutti i popoli e a tutte le nazioni

- 85 secondi alla mezzanotte
- Cooperazione o estinzione
- Doppi standard, bias mediatici e universalità
- La responsabilità degli intellettuali

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Doppi standard e umanitarismo selettivo

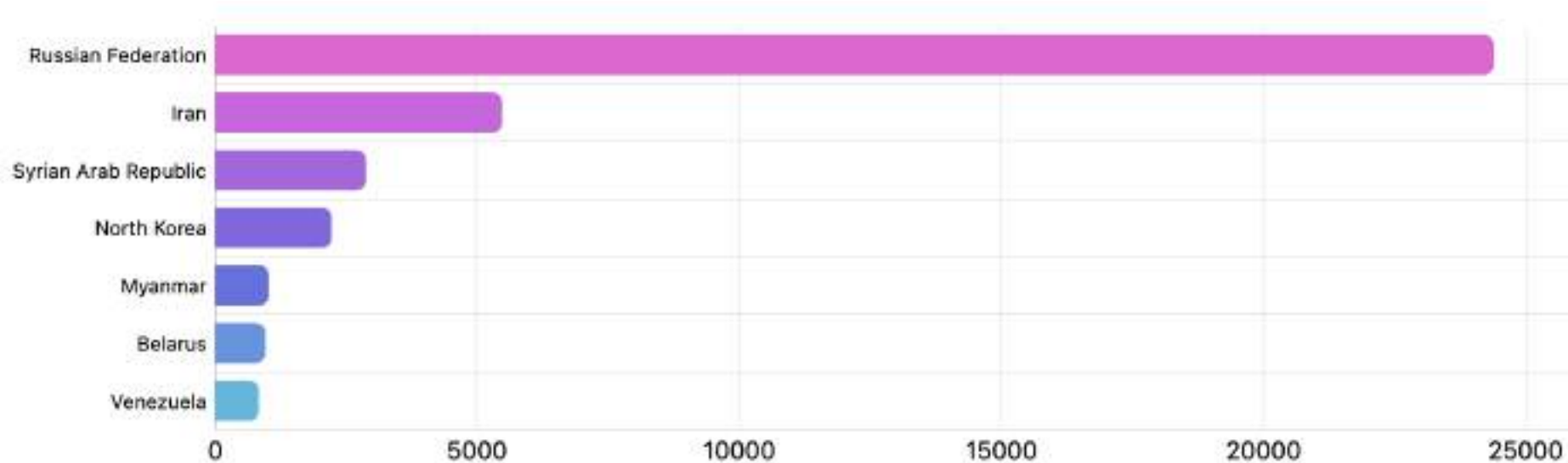
Le agenzie incaricate di rispondere alle crisi, le organizzazioni internazionali, gli organismi regionali e nazionali, le ONG umanitarie e la società civile hanno agito in modo troppo spesso incoerente. Alcune risposte alle emergenze umanitarie, alle guerre e ai disastri sono state coraggiose e immediate. Altre volte, invece, sono state tardive, minime o del tutto assenti.

Questo doppio standard ha spinto gli studiosi a coniare il termine "umanitarismo selettivo"

Queste disparità di trattamento inviano un messaggio inquietante: alcune vite valgono più di altre.

Ciò approfondisce il divario tra le nazioni e mina la fiducia nelle istituzioni globali incaricate di difendere il diritto internazionale e la dignità umana.

Number of active sanctions by target countries in 2025

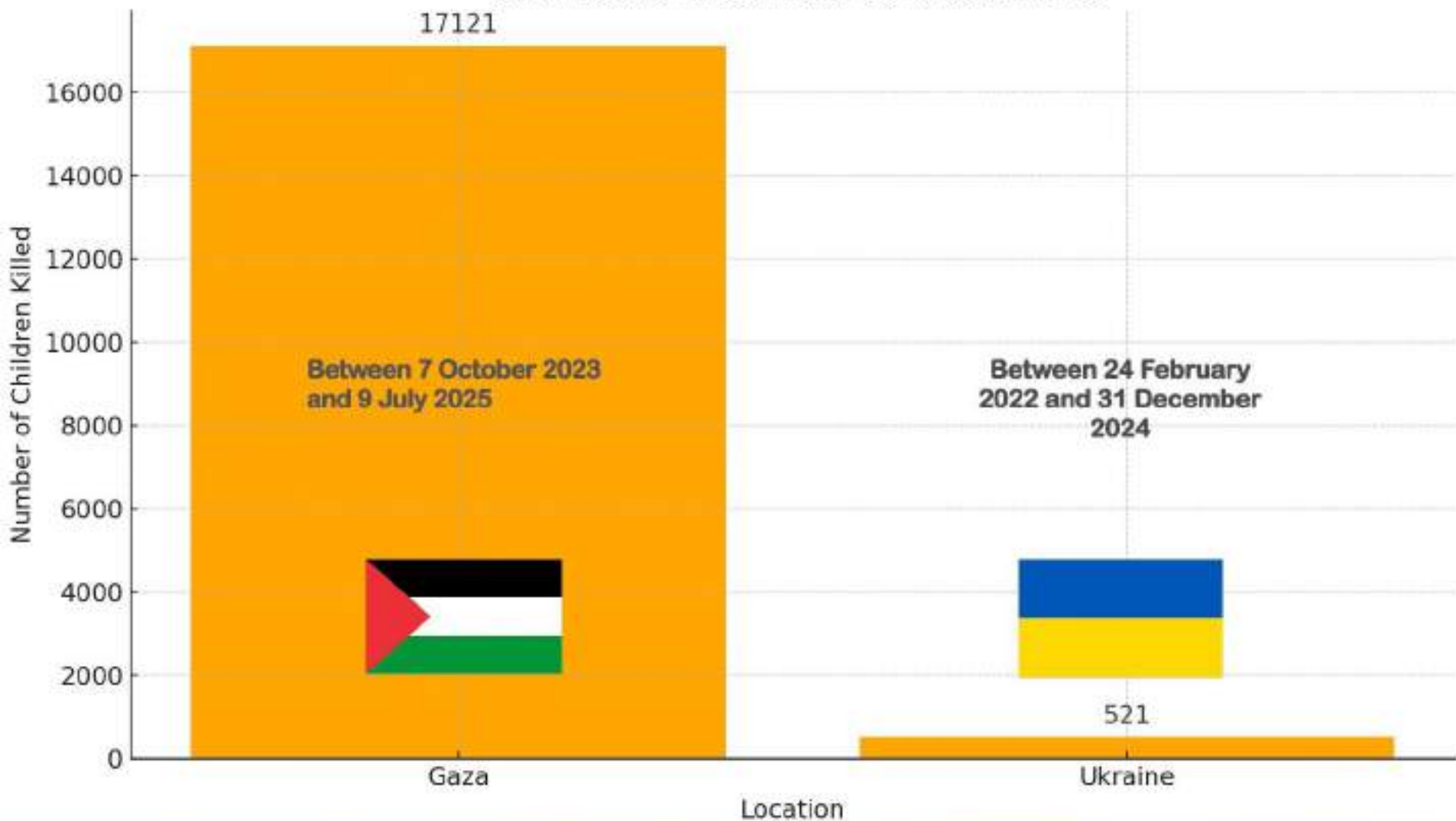


Israel has faced limited and fragmented sanctions measures, but not a comprehensive, internationally coordinated sanctions regime comparable to those imposed on the world's most heavily sanctioned states.

Note: Only the leading countries under sanctions are listed. The list includes sanctions on individuals, entities, vessels and aircrafts. Sectoral sanctions are excluded.

Source: <https://statbase.org/datasets/indexes-and-ratings/number-of-sanctions/>

Child Deaths in Conflicts: Gaza vs Ukraine



N= 17,121 from October 7, 2023 to July 9, 2025 from UNRWA Situation Report #179 on the Humanitarian Crisis in the Gaza Strip and the West Bank, including East Jerusalem (July, 2025)

<https://www.unrwa.org/resources/reports/unrwa-situation-report-179-situation-gaza-strip-and-west-bank-including-east-jerusalem>

N= 521 from Feb 24, 2022 to Dec 31, 2024 from THE IMPACT OF THE ARMED CONFLICT AND OCCUPATION ON CHILDREN'S RIGHTS IN UKRAINE 24 February 2022 — 31 December 2024

<https://www.un.org/sexualviolenceinconflict/wp-content/uploads/2025/03/report/auto-draft/2025-03-21-ohchr-report-children-s-rights-in-ukraine.pdf>

Table 1, below, compares the killing in Gaza and the West Bank to the killing in the recent U.S.-led war in Afghanistan (2001 – 2021) and the ongoing war in Ukraine.

Table 1. Direct Deaths in Gaza and the West Bank, in Comparative Perspective

War	Reported Total Killed	Average Rate of Killing/ Month	Estimated % Civilians Killed¹⁷
People killed in Hamas attack on Israel, 7 October 2023, (including 815 civilians killed). ¹⁸	1,195		68%
Gaza residents reported killed in the Gaza Strip during Israeli military operations, 7 October 2023 – 3 October 2025. (Not including IDF killed; see next row.) ¹⁹	67,075	c. 2,806/month	c. 80% ²⁰
All people killed in post-10/7 war in Gaza, including 466 Israel Defense Forces reported killed, since the IDF ground invasion. ²¹	67,541	c. 2,826/month	c. 80%
People killed in the West Bank, 7 October 2023 – 3 October 2025 ²²	1,048	c. 44/month	unknown
Afghanistan, 2001 – 2021 ²³	176,218	c. 772/month	26%
Ukraine, February 2022 – July 2025 ²⁴ (including c. 13,883 civilians; 250,000 Russian military).	c. 323,000	c. 7,690/month	4%

Nel 2025 Israele è stato responsabile della morte di circa due terzi di tutti i giornalisti uccisi in tutto il mondo



La rete qatariota Al-Jazeera ha condannato l'eliminazione compiuta dall'Idf la scorsa notte del giornalista-terrorista Anas al-Sharif e del reporter Muhammad Kreika. "L'uccisione dei giornalisti della rete da parte delle forze di occupazione israeliane è un attacco palese e deliberato alla libertà di stampa", ha detto Al-Jazeera. Anche Hamas e la Jihad islamica hanno condannato gli omicidi.

Israel says it killed a Hamas terroris posing as an Al Jazeera reporter, 4 others in targeted airstrike

Published Aug. 11, 2025, 7:30 a.m. ET

Trump's DC crime clean-up is not a partisan issue

Gov. Abbott issues warning to Texas Democrats who...

Injuries reported in Pennsylvania plant

Israel says Al Jazeera journalist killed in airstrike was head of Hamas 'terrorist cell'

ers condemn targeted assassination of correspondent Anas Al-Sharif in Gaza airstrike



By Greg Norman - Fox News

Published August 11, 2016; 11:29am EDT

IL PRIMO

0000-0001-9300-4444

Giornalista o terrorista? Il caso di Anas al Sharif

Israel kills 5 Al Jazeera journalists in airstrike, claiming one worked for Hamas

The local defense forces (called *Asa al-Shaif*) was a terrorist "who posed as a patriot." All were said to be Shia Muslims, and the majority of them killed.

PICTURE > News > Abroad > Israel kills Al-Jazeera reporter Anas al-S

Middle East War

Terrorist disguised as journalist killed in Gaza

Israeli army claims: He was a Hamas mastermind and worked for Al Jazeera



Anas al-Sharif was killed in a rocket attack in Gaza

Gaza, uccisi in un raid il corrispondente di Al Jazeera Anas Al Sharif e cinque colleghi. Israele: «Era un terrorista di Hamas»

© 2000 Blackwell Publishers Ltd. *Journal of Internal Medicine* 247: 101–107



In Focus



CPJ calls for Anas al-Sharif's protection in

• The Israeli army spokesman said that killed Al Jazeera's Anas al-Sharif, who was killed in a targeted strike on their tent near al-Shifa Hospital in Gaza City on August 13, 2024. (The photo: Courtesy of Anas al-Sharif)



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Amnesty International Australia mourns the deaths of Al-Jazeera journalists killed by Israel in a targeted strike on their tent near al-Shifa Hospital in Gaza City, including Anas Al-Sharif. Others, Anas Mohammed Qreiqeh, and camera operators Ibrahim Zaher, Mohammed Noufal, and Moamen Aliwa, were deliberately assassinated by Israeli forces, who have publicly claimed responsibility.

The deliberate targeting and killing of journalists by Israeli forces constitutes war crimes under international humanitarian law.

In 2024, Anas Al-Sharif was awarded the Amnesty International Australia's Human Rights Defender Award to honour his extraordinary resilience, bravery, and commitment to press freedom while working in the most dangerous conditions. Upon receiving the award, Al-Sharif dedicated the award to every Palestinian journalist covering the events and crimes of the Israeli occupation during the ongoing war and siege of the Gaza Strip.

"Anas dedicated his life to standing before

We need actions not words. Call on the Australian Government to stop fuelling Genocide in Gaza.

TAKE ACTION NOW >

I doppi standard sono particolarmente evidenti quando si considerano le centinaia di "operazioni militari" degli Stati Uniti

Qui un report del Congresso Americano che tuttavia non include l'organizzazione e di colpi di stato o operazioni "coperte."



HOW DEATH OUTLIVES WAR

The Reverberating Impact of the Post-9/11 Wars on Human Health

Stephanie Savell | May 15, 2023



COSTS OF WAR

Economic Collapse & Food Insecurity

Public Services & Health Infrastructure Destruction

Environmental Contamination

Reverberating Trauma & Violence

Other Impacts

How Death Outlives War:

The Reverberating Impact of the Post-9/11 Wars on Human Health¹

Summary

The total death toll in the post-9/11 war zones of Afghanistan, Pakistan, Iraq, Syria, and Yemen could be at least 4.5-4.7 million and counting, though the precise mortality figure remains unknown. Some of these people were killed in the fighting, but far more, especially children, have been killed by the reverberating effects of war, such as the spread of disease. These latter *indirect deaths* – estimated at 3.6-3.8 million – and related health problems have resulted from the post-9/11 wars' destruction of economies, public services, and the environment. Indirect deaths grow in scale over time. Though in 2021 the United States withdrew military forces from Afghanistan, officially ending a war that began with its invasion 20 years prior, today Afghans are suffering and dying from war-related causes at higher rates than ever.

This report examines the devastating toll of war on human health, whoever the combatant, whatever the compounding factor, in the most violent conflicts in which the U.S. government has been engaged in the name of counterterrorism since September 11, 2001, including in the above countries as well as Libya and Somalia. The report does not focus on attributing responsibility to particular warring parties over others, or to disentangling various intensifying factors, such as the actions of authoritarian governments, related political upheavals, global economic sanctions, climate change, environmental disasters, or the accumulating devastations of previous wars. Rather than teasing apart who, what, or when is to blame, this report will show that the post-9/11 wars are implicated in many kinds of deaths. In a place like Afghanistan, the pressing question is whether any death can today be considered unrelated to war.² Ultimately, the impacts of the ongoing violence are so vast and complex that they are unquantifiable.

In laying out how the post-9/11 wars have led to illness and indirect deaths, the report's goal is to build greater awareness of the fuller human costs of these wars and support calls for the United States and other governments to alleviate the ongoing losses and suffering of millions in current and former war zones. The report highlights many long-term and underacknowledged consequences of war for human health, emphasizing that some groups, particularly women and children, suffer the brunt of these ongoing impacts.

Bias mediatici: Gaza

Media Coverage of War Victims: Journalistic Biases in Reporting on Israel and Gaza

Bedoor AlShebli^{1*}, Bruno Gabriel Salvador Casara², and Anne Maass^{2*}

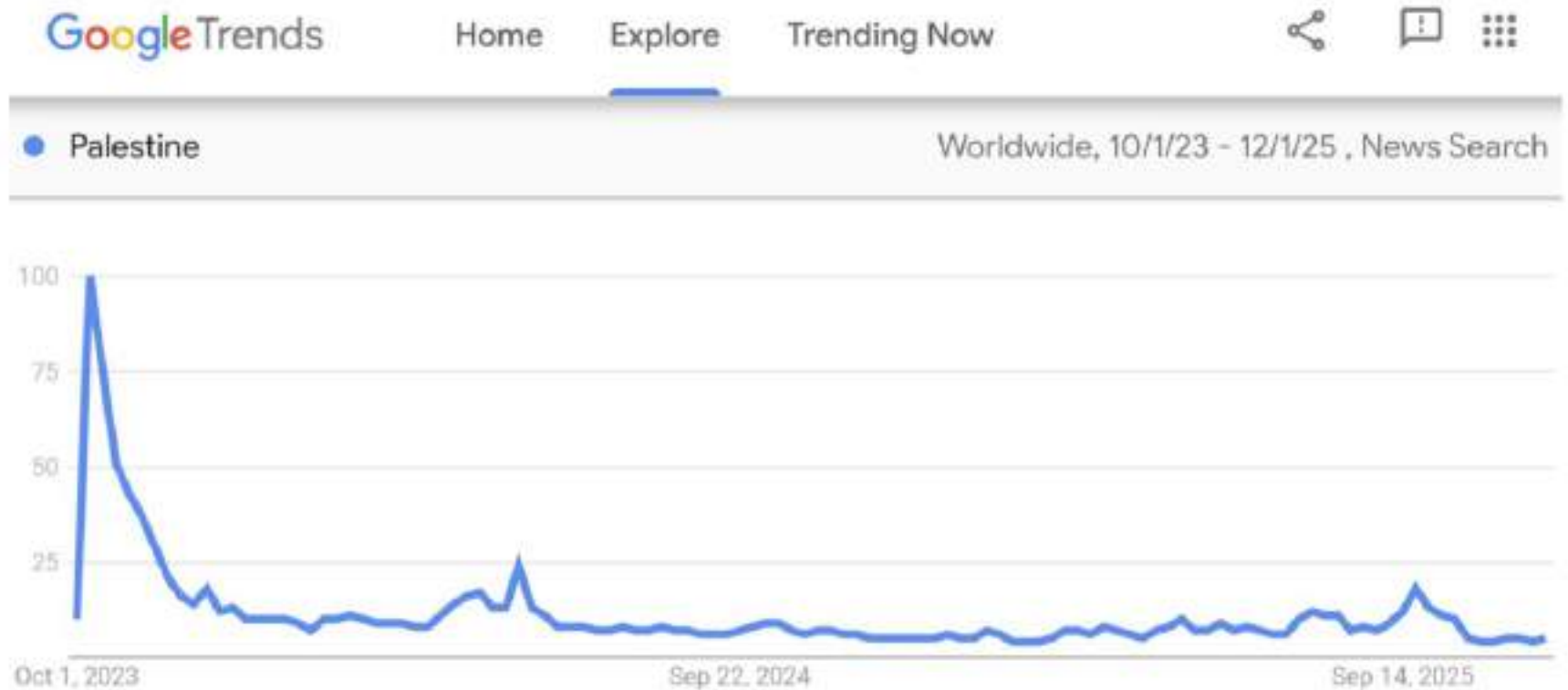
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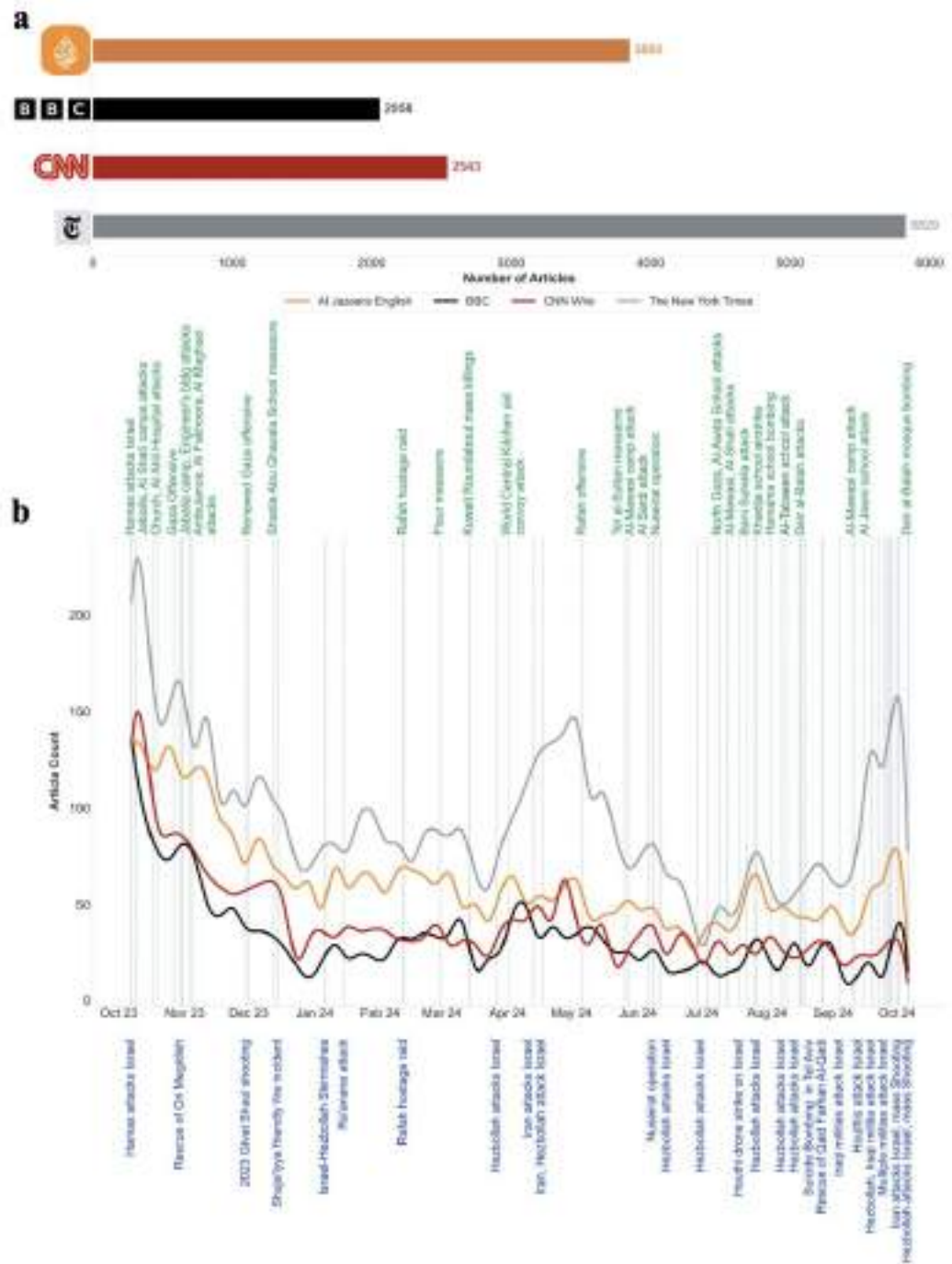
Abstract

October 7, 2023 marked the start of a war against Gaza, one of the most devastating conflicts in modern history, which quickly produced a stark global attitudinal divide. To examine the role of media bias in shaping public understanding of this asymmetrical war, we analyzed more than 14,000 news articles published during its first year across three major Western outlets (The New York Times, BBC, CNN) and one non-Western English-language outlet (Al Jazeera English). Focusing on media narratives surrounding Israeli and Palestinian victims, we identify three systematic biases in Western coverage: (1) Identifiable Victim Reporting: Israeli victims were substantially more likely to be depicted as identifiable individuals, whereas Palestinian victims were predominantly represented as undifferentiated collectives. (2) Equalization Bias: Despite the profound asymmetry in casualties, displacement, and other forms of suffering, Western reporting repeatedly invoked the October 7 attacks to equalize Israeli and Palestinian victimhood, even in the absence of new Israeli-casualty events. (3) One-sided Doubt Casting: Journalists disproportionately used language that casts doubt on the credibility of casualty figures and the reliability of sources when reporting Palestinian (vs. Israeli) victim counts, selectively undermining trust in information about Palestinian suffering. Across all three phenomena, these patterns were either absent or greatly attenuated in Al Jazeera English. Taken together, our analysis uncovers a coherent set of systematic biases in high-profile Western media coverage of the Gaza war, with implications for how global audiences come to understand and morally evaluate the conflict.



Supplementary Figure 1: **Google Trends** search interest for the term “**Pales-tine**” (**News Search**), **October 1, 2023–December 1, 2025**. Values represent normalized relative search volume (0–100), with 100 indicating the peak level of global attention during the observation period.

Total Number of Relevant Articles per News Source. a) The bar plot shows the overall count of relevant articles per each of the four media sources. b) the timeline plot below shows the same number of articles but spread out over time along with major war events that affected Palestinian and Israeli sides displayed in green and blue respectively. Both plots cover the first 12 months of the conflict.

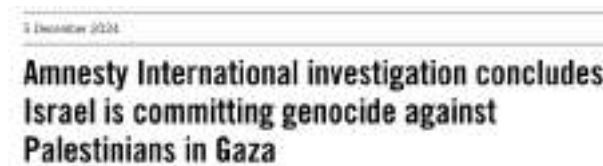


A Gaza c'è un genocidio?

I media mainstream **vs** le organizzazioni di diritti umani, l'ONU e gli esperti di genocidio

The Economist, Corriere della Sera e La Repubblica

vs. Lancet, International Association of Genocide Scholars, Amnesty International, Human Rights Watch, B'Tselem



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Israel releases new Gaza civilian death toll, says Hamas' numbers are 'fake and fabricated'

Israeli government estimates that 16,000 civilians have died in Gaza Strip



By **Greg Norman-Diamond** · Fox News

Published May 14, 2024 12:11pm EDT



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ISRAEL

UN revises Gaza death toll, almost 50% less women and children killed than previously reported

President Biden echoed Hamas' health ministry death toll data in his State of the Union speech

By [Ruth Marks Eglash](#) · [Fox News](#)

Published May 13, 2024 6:54am EDT

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Esteri

CERCA



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CONTENUTO PER GLI ABBONATI PREMIUM



Gaza, l'Onu rivede al ribasso il numero delle vittime fra donne e bambini

di Massimo Basile

“Non c’è alcuna prova che i dati di mortalità a Gaza siano sovrastimati.”

No evidence of inflated mortality reporting from the Gaza Ministry of Health

Mortality reporting is a crucial indicator of the severity of a conflict setting, but it can also be inflated or under-reported for political purposes. Amidst the ongoing conflict in Gaza, some political parties have indicated scepticism about the reporting of fatalities by the Gaza Ministry of Health (MoH).^{1,2} The Gaza MoH has historically reported accurate mortality data, with discrepancies between MoH reporting and independent United Nations analyses ranging from 1.5% to 3.8% in previous conflicts. A comparison between the Gaza MoH and Israeli Foreign Ministry mortality figures for the 2014 war yielded an 8.0% discrepancy.³ Public scepticism of the current reports by the Gaza MoH might undermine the efforts to reduce civilian harm and provide life-saving assistance.

Using publicly available information,^{1,4} we compared the Gaza MoH’s mortality reports with a separate source of mortality reporting and found no evidence of inflated rates. We conducted a temporal analysis of cumulative-reported mortality within Gaza for deaths of Gazans as reported by the MoH and reported staff member deaths from the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA), from Oct 7 to Nov 10, 2023. These two data sources used independent methods of mortality verification, enabling assessment of reporting consistency.

We observed similar daily trends, indicating temporal consistency in response to bombing events until a spike of UNRWA staff deaths occurred on Oct 26, 2023, when 14 UNRWA staff members were killed, of whom 13 died in their homes due to bombings (figure).

Subsequent attacks raised the UNRWA death rate while MoH hospital services diminished until MoH communications and mortality reporting collapsed on Nov 10, 2023. During this period, mortality might have been under-reported by the Gaza MoH due to decreased capacity. Cumulative reported deaths were 101 UNRWA staff members and 11 078 Gazans over 35 days (appendix p 3). By comparison, an average of 4884 registered deaths occurred per year in 2015–19 in Gaza.⁵

If MoH mortality figures were substantially inflated, the MoH mortality rates would be expected to be higher than the UNRWA mortality rates. Instead, the MoH mortality rates are lower than the rates reported for UNRWA staff (5.3 deaths per 1000 vs 7.8 deaths per 1000, as of Nov 10, 2023). Hypothetically, if MoH mortality data were inflated from, for example, an underlying value of 2–4 deaths per 1000, it would imply that UNRWA staff mortality risk is 2.0–3.9 times higher than that of the public. This scenario is unlikely as many UNRWA staff deaths occurred at home or in areas with high civilian populations, such as in schools or shelters.

Mortality reporting is difficult to conduct in ongoing conflicts. Initial news reports might be imprecise, and subsequent verified reports might undercount deaths that are not recorded by hospitals or morgues, such as persons buried under rubble (appendix pp 1–2). However, difficulties obtaining accurate mortality figures should not be interpreted as intentionally misreported data.

Although valid mortality counts are important, the situation in Gaza is severe, with high levels of civilian harm and extremely restricted access to aid. Efforts to dispute mortality reporting should not distract from the humanitarian imperative to save civilian lives by ensuring appropriate medical supplies, food, water, and fuel are provided immediately.

BQH and ETC conceived of the research plan, collected the data, carried out the analysis, and have directly accessed and verified the underlying data reported in the manuscript. BQH wrote the initial draft. ETC created the figures. PHS provided clinical and operational context. BQH and ETC contributed equally. All authors reviewed and contributed to the final version of the manuscript. Authors were not precluded from assessing data in the study and accept responsibility to submit for publication. The authors declare no competing interests. All data used in this Correspondence are publicly available from the Gaza Ministry of Health, UNRWA, and United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs. Further details of our data usage and an aggregate table of all data used are in the appendix.

Editorial note: The Lancet Group takes a neutral position with respect to territorial claims in published text and institutional affiliations.

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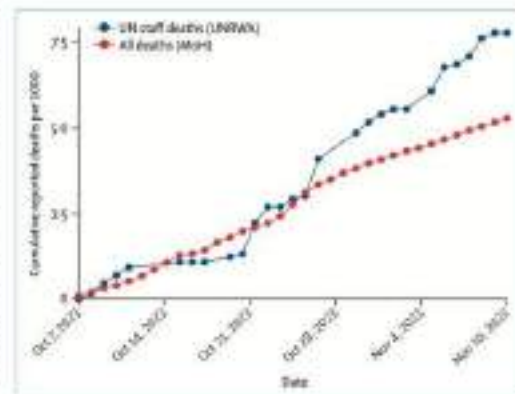


Figure: Cumulative reported mortality rates (Oct 7–Nov 10, 2023). Data are calculated by separate death reports from the Gaza Ministry of Health (MoH, red line) and the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA, blue line).



Published Online:
December 6, 2023
[https://doi.org/10.1016/j.10140-6736\(23\)00713-7](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.10140-6736(23)00713-7)

See the live for appendix

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

Childhood mortality during Gaza genocide in 2024: A comparative analysis with global disease burden

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¹Consultant, Geneva, Switzerland, ²Consultant, Delhi, India, ³Plastic Surgery Consultant, Guy's & St Thomas' NHS Trust, London, England, UK

Abstract

Aims: Global childhood mortality frameworks systematically exclude politically sensitive causes of death, such as genocide. This study quantified child mortality in Gaza during 2024, compared these deaths with established global causes of childhood mortality, and assessed how their omission distorts international health assessments. **Methods:** We analyzed official Palestinian Ministry of Health (MoH) mortality reports and triangulated them with published capture–recapture studies and indirect-to-direct death ratios (4:1 and 10:1) applied in conflict settings to provide low, medium and high childhood mortality estimates. Annualized deaths among children under 15 years were calculated for 2024 and compared with Global Burden of Disease (GBD) 2021 estimates. Infant and under-five mortality rates were derived using live birth estimates and contrasted with pre-war trends. **Results:** Official reports cite 60,199 deaths in Gaza as of July 2025; upper sensitivity analysis estimate of total fatalities may reach 601,990 (28% of 2.13 million population). Child deaths (under 15) range from 14,824 (reported) to 59,294 (medium estimate) to 149,349 (high estimate), equating to 2%, 7%, and 17% of the under-15 population, respectively. Under-five mortality likely increased 14–34 times, from 13.9 per 1,000 live births in 2022 to 191.1 (medium) and 477.8 (high) in 2024. Infant mortality potentially increased 4–9 times, from 10.8 to 39.0 and 97.5 per 1,000 live births. For 2024, official reported child deaths rank Gaza 18th globally despite Gaza's being less than 1% of global population; medium and high estimates rank it 15th and 10th, respectively. The estimated 41.74 (med) and 104.36 (high) deaths per 1,000 population position Gaza genocide as the leading cause of child mortality worldwide. **Conclusions:** Genocide-related child deaths in Gaza represent one of the leading global causes of childhood mortality but remain excluded from international surveillance frameworks. Recognizing and coding genocide as a preventable cause of death is critical for accountability, accurate health metrics, and urgent humanitarian response.

03 GIUGNO 2024 AGGIORNATO 04 GIUGNO 2024 ALLE 10:07

L'articolo di Denis MacEoin (scomparso nel 2022) che abbiamo pubblicato oggi è stato scritto nel 2011: lo abbiamo ricevuto da un editore di New York e poiché affronta maggiori obiezioni sollevate dalle proteste nei campus lo abbiamo messo in pagina, commettendo l'errore di non indicare la data originaria. Errore per il quale ci scusiamo con i lettori. I contenuti di quanto scritto da MacEoin restano di evidente attualità e sono un contributo al dibattito in corso sulla guerra in Medio Oriente.

pag. 30

“
Non sto parlando
di una normale
critica. Sto parlando
di un disprezzo
che diffonde
menzogne e miti
senza alcuna
vergogna
”

Pubblichiamo una risposta di Denis MacEoin alla mozione presentata dall'Associazione studentesca dell'Università di Edimburgo per boicottare tutto ciò che è israeliano e in cui si afferma che Israele è governato da un regime di apartheid. Denis MacEoin è un esperto di affari del Medio Oriente ed è stato caporedattore della rivista Middle East Quarterly. Ecco la sua lettera agli studenti.

A l comitato dell'Associazione studentesca dell'Università di Edimburgo (Eusa). Posso permettermi di dire qualche parola ai membri dell'Eusa? Mi laureo in questo ateneo nel 1960 e ho studiato qui la storia persiana e islamica sotto la direzione di William Montgomery Watt e John Elwell Sutton, due dei più esperti del Medio Oriente fossero in Gran Bretagna a quel tempo. In seguito ho preso un dottorato a Cambridge e insegnavo studi islamici all'Università di Oxford. Naturalmente ho scritto libri e centinaia di articoli su questo campo. Dico tutto ciò per dire che sono ben informato sugli affari del Medio Oriente, e che questo motivo non mi ha mai fatto scocciare per una ragione: non c'è, e non c'è mai stata, una situazione di apartheid in Israele. La mia opinione, è un fatto che è stato verificato da qualsiasi membro di Edimburgo, se decide di andare in Israele per appurarla. Permettetemi di spiegare cosa, perché ho l'impressione che i membri dell'Eusa che votano a favore di questa mozione sappiano assolutamente che le questioni che riguardano Israele e i suoi cittadini sono di natura diversa da quelle che riguardano il nazismo.

Si sostiene che ciò che è in corso in Israele non è di per sé condannabile. Ma io non sto parlando di una normale critica di Israele. Sto parlando di un odio che diffonde menzogne e miti senza alcuna vergogna. Così Israele viene spesso definito uno Stato «nazista». Cosa c'è di vero in un'affermazione del genere, anche volendolo prendere solo come una metafora? Dove sono i campi di concentramento israeliani? Gli Einsatzgruppen? Le SS? Le leggi di Norimberga? La soluzione finale? Nulla di tutto questo, nulla che vi assomigli neppure da lontano esiste in Israele, proprio perché gli ebrei, più di chiunque altro sulla terra, sono consapevoli di quello che rappresentava il nazismo.



Le proteste
Bandiere
israeliane
sventolate
durante la
manifestazione
filo-palestinese
alla Columbia
University.
A sinistra,
i manifestanti
esprimono
solidarietà
per Gaza

LA LETTERA

Cari studenti, Israele non è un regime

Uno storico e professore risponde agli universitari di Edimburgo che accusano il governo di Netanyahu di aver stabilito un sistema di apartheid e chiedono di boicottare il Paese e la sua cultura

di Denis MacEoin

non è di per sé condannabile. Ma io non sto parlando di una normale critica di Israele. Sto parlando di un odio che diffonde menzogne e miti senza alcuna vergogna. Così Israele viene spesso definito uno Stato «nazista». Cosa c'è di vero in un'affermazione del genere, anche volendolo prendere solo come una metafora? Dove sono i campi di concentramento israeliani? Gli Einsatzgruppen? Le SS? Le leggi di Norimberga? La soluzione finale? Nulla di tutto questo, nulla che vi assomigli neppure da lontano esiste in Israele, proprio perché gli ebrei, più di chiunque altro sulla terra, sono consapevoli di quello che rappresentava il nazismo.

Si sostiene che ciò che è in corso in Israele non è di per sé condannabile. Ma definire gli ebrei nazisti e dire che hanno commesso un olocausto è il modo più grossolano di sovvertire i fatti storici a cui riesca a pensare. Lo stesso vale per l'apartheid. Perché esista un apartheid dovrebbe esserci una situazione che assomigli da vicino a quella che succedeva in Sudafrica sotto quel sistema. Sfortunatamente per chi lo crede, un weekend in una qualunque regione di Israele dovrebbe bastare a dimostrare quanto sia ridicola questa affermazione. Il fatto che un gruppo di studenti universitari sia caduto nella trappola e abbia votato in questo senso esprime una triste constatazione.

In Iran, i baha'i (la più grande minoranza religiosa) sono perseguitati e uccisi. In Israele, gli arabi israeliani hanno esattamente gli stessi diritti degli ebrei o di chiunque altro: musulmani hanno gli stessi diritti degli ebrei o dei cristiani; i baha'i gravemente perseguitati in Iran, se la passano benissimo in Israele, dove hanno il loro centro mondiale; musulmani Ahmadì, gravemente perseguitati in Pakistan e altrove, se ne proteggono da Israele; i luoghi sacri di tutte le religioni sono protetti sulla base di una legge israeliana specifica. Gli arabi rappresentano il 20% della popolazione universitaria (che corrisponde esattamente al loro peso percentuale sulla popolazione generale).



By **Michael Gove**

Opinion

The IDF should be nominated for the Nobel Peace Prize

Thank God Israel had the courage to sometimes ignore its most powerful ally

January 8, 2025 11:58



'Not a normal war': doctors say children have been targeted by Israeli snipers in Gaza

IDF says it 'completely rejects' charge that its soldiers deliberately fired on any of the thousands of civilians killed in Israeli offensive



Le testimonianze di 17 medici internazionali e di un'infermiera hanno riportato 114 casi di bambini con una singola ferita da arma da fuoco alla testa o al torace



Il Distinguished Reporting Award 2026 è stato vinto dal quotidiano olandese "de Volkskrant" con l'articolo intitolato "**Cosa ci raccontano le ferite**"

La guerra come gioco

I medici degli ospedali hanno notato... che le parti del corpo colpite dei bambini che arrivavano in ospedale variavano di giorno in giorno, come se i soldati stessero giocando.

Alcuni giorni i medici vedevano soprattutto ferite da arma da fuoco alla testa e al collo; il giorno dopo, al torace; e nei giorni successivi, agli arti, all'addome e persino ai testicoli.

Un specializzando in urologia ha raccontato... di aver curato in un solo giorno quattro ragazzi che erano stati colpiti all'inguine da un proiettile.



Nick Maynard, un chirurgo britannico dell'Università di Oxford e volontario dell'organizzazione Medical Aid for Palestinians (MAP)

Hind Rajab, 6, found dead in Gaza days after phone calls for help

10 February 2024

Share  Save 

Lucy Williamson

BBC News, Jerusalem



Rajab Family



Bias mediatici: Ucraina



TELEVISION

In Ukraine reporting, Western press reveals grim bias toward ‘people like us’



By Lorraine Ali

Television Critic |  Follow

March 2, 2022 5 AM PT



The scenes are gravely familiar to anyone familiar with the 21st century news cycle: families fleeing on foot, swarming border crossings and searching through rubble for loved ones. Journalists reporting on Russia’s invasion of Ukraine could not help but compare the military strikes and resulting humanitarian crisis to recent conflicts in the Middle East and Afghanistan.

But a painful double standard quickly emerged inside of those comparisons.

«Per me è davvero molto toccante, perché vedo persone europee, con gli occhi azzurri e i capelli biondi, che vengono uccise», ha dichiarato alla BBC David Sakvarelidze, vice procuratore capo dell'Ucraina.



«L'Ucraina non è un luogo, con tutto il rispetto, come l'Iraq o l'Afghanistan, dove i conflitti infuriano da decenni. Questa è una città relativamente civilizzata, relativamente europea — e devo scegliere con attenzione anche queste parole — dove non ci si aspetterebbe, né si spererebbe, che possa accadere una cosa del genere.»

— Charlie D'Agata, corrispondente estero senior della CBS



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27 January 2022

Conflict-related civilian casualties in Ukraine¹

Total conflict-related casualties in Ukraine in 2014-2021⁷

OHCHR estimates the total number of conflict-related casualties in Ukraine from 14 April 2014 to 31 December 2021 to be 51,000–54,000⁸: 14,200–14,400 killed (at least 3,404 civilians, estimated 4,400 Ukrainian forces⁹, and estimated 6,500 members of armed groups¹⁰), and 37–39,000 injured (7,000–9,000 civilians, 13,800–14,200 Ukrainian forces¹¹ and 15,800–16,200 members of armed groups¹²).

Civilian casualties caused by active hostilities in 2018-2021, per territory

	In territory controlled by the self-proclaimed 'republics'	In Government-controlled territory	In 'no man's land'	Total	Decrease compared with previous year, per cent
2018	128	27	7	162	41.9
2019	85	18	2	105	35.2
2020	61	9	0	70	33.3
2021	36	8	0	44	37.1
Total	310	62	9	381	
Per cent	81.4	16.3	2.3	100.0	

October 20, 2014 7:45PM EDT

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Ukraine: Widespread Use of Cluster Munitions

Government Responsible for Cluster Attacks on Donetsk



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Ucraina, colpita una scuola a Donetsk: indagare subito

6 Novembre 2014

7/ 12

La bufala sull'organizzazione di un colpo di stato per rovesciare il Governo ucraino filorusso nel

8/ 12

La bufala sugli Stati Uniti che possiedono una rete di laboratori di armi biologiche

9/ 12

La bufala sulla baia Nato a Odessa

7/ 12

La bufala sull'organizzazione di un colpo di stato per rovesciare il Governo ucraino filorusso nel

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9/ 12

La bufala sulla baia Nato a Odessa

La bufala sull'organizzazione di un colpo di stato per rovesciare il Governo ucraino filorusso nel 2014

Non ci sono prove a sostegno della teoria secondo cui la rivoluzione di Maidan del 2014 in Ucraina, che ha portato alla cacciata dell'allora presidente Viktor Yanukovich, sia stata un colpo di stato orchestrato dai Paesi occidentali. In realtà, quanto accaduto ha avuto tutto l'aspetto di una rivolta popolare, non di un colpo di stato. Nel novembre 2013, migliaia di ucraini si sono riversati nella Piazza dell'Indipendenza di Kiev ("Maidan Nezalezhnosti") per protestare contro la decisione dell'allora presidente Victor Yanukovich di sospendere i preparativi per la firma di un accordo di associazione e libero scambio con l'Unione Europea, prevista per la settimana successiva. Nei mesi seguenti, le proteste, spesso chiamate "Euromaidan" dal nome della piazza in cui si sono svolte, sono cresciute di dimensioni. I negoziati tra il Governo ucraino e l'opposizione pro-Unione europea, mediati dai ministri degli Esteri di Francia, Germania e Polonia, hanno portato a un accordo, firmato il 21 febbraio 2014, che conferiva più potere al Parlamento ucraino e stabiliva che le elezioni presidenziali si sarebbero dovute tenere entro la fine dell'anno.

La bufala sul nazismo prevalente nella politica e nella società ucraina

In Ucraina esistono gruppi radicali di estrema destra e questi gruppi, secondo un rapporto di Freedom House del 2018, rappresentano una "minaccia allo sviluppo democratico dell'Ucraina". Tuttavia, [il rapporto afferma anche che gli estremisti di estrema destra hanno una scarsa rappresentanza politica in Ucraina](#) e nessuna possibilità di prendere il potere. Infatti, alle elezioni parlamentari del 2014, il partito nazionalista di estrema destra Svoboda ha ricevuto il 4,7% dei voti. Nelle elezioni presidenziali del 2019, il candidato di Svoboda, Ruslan Koshulynskyy, ha ottenuto solo l'1,6% dei voti. In quelle parlamentari, Svoboda ha ottenuto il 2,2% dei voti. Svoboda detiene attualmente un solo seggio parlamentare.

Secondo le ricerche e le analisi condotte dal professor Ivan Katchanovski dell'Università di Ottawa sui documenti relativi al massacro di piazza Maidan del 20 febbraio 2014 a Kiev, le prove medico-forensi e balistiche indicano che la maggior parte dei manifestanti e degli agenti di polizia feriti o uccisi fu colpita da cecchini posizionati in edifici e aree controllati dalle forze di Maidan, anziché dalle posizioni della polizia speciale Berkut

The far right, the Euromaidan, and the Maidan massacre in Ukraine

Ivan Katchanovski 

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Abstract

This study examines the role of the far right in the Euromaidan in Ukraine, primarily in the Maidan massacre and other key cases of violence. The involvement of far-right organizations in these crucial events in the Ukrainian and world politics has been politicized and polarized in Ukraine, the West, and Russia. This study analyzes various data sources, such as online live streams and TV broadcasts, videos, broadcasts of the Maidan massacre trials, the database of court decisions in Ukraine, media reports, and field research on the Maidan. The findings reveal that radical nationalist and neo-Nazi organizations had significant but minority representation among the Maidan leadership and protesters. However, the analysis shows that the far-right organizations and football ultras played a key role in political violence such as attempting to seize the presidential administration and the parliament. It reveals involvement of the Right Sector in violent clashes with the Berkut special police force during the highly publicized dispersal of Maidan protesters on November 30, 2013. The Right Sector and Svoboda had crucial roles in the violent overthrow of the Yanukovich government, in particular, in the Maidan massacre of the protesters and the police.

Abstract

The present study seeks to identify if journalistic objectivity is compromised in the coverage of the Russian-Ukrainian war and how the various media bias practices are incorporated into news reports. It provides a critical analysis of the portrayal of conflicting sides of the conflict in Western mainstream media, examining how the "us" versus "them" narratives were constructed and how the produced discourse aligns with the principles of peace journalism. The study uses a combination of critical discourse analysis, semiotic, and narrative analysis methods as well as quantitative content analysis to achieve its objectives. Analyzing the content of twelve articles sourced from BBC and CNN, published across two distinct time frames, reveals that Western media coverage disproportionately represents the Ukrainian perspective, with the Russian standpoint largely marginalized or stereotypically characterized. The findings indicate that Western media also normalize or trivialize the role of neo-Nazi organizations in the conflict while downplaying potential war crimes committed by the Ukrainian side. Quantitative content analysis of 99 articles according to criteria adapted from Galtung's model finds a discernible dominance of war journalism over peace journalism, thus propagating divisive narratives. Comparative findings for each digital outlet suggest that the BBC adopts a more aggressive war journalism modality than CNN. The research advocates for a critical reflection on media coverage, the challenging of media biases, and a strive for a more balanced, peace-oriented portrayal of conflicts.

Data in Table 2.5, evidence that the news reports on the war between Russia and Ukraine seem to be heavily skewed towards war journalism rather than peace journalism.

Table 2.5: Comparison of Peace and War Indicators in News Reports

Peace Journalism Indicators	(%)	War Journalism Indicators	(%)
less marked visibility of war effects	28	marked visibility of war effects	67
emphasis on 'people sources'	28	emphasis on elite and official sources	62
conflict outcomes focused on negotiation and agreement	20	conflict outcomes focused on war options	65
emphasis on longer term processes and wider aspects	24	emphasis on 'here and now' events	59
absence of good/bad tagging	27	frequent good/bad tagging	60
multi-party framing preference	20	framing preferences for one or two parties	65
no partisanship	25	partisanship	68
win-win orientation	17	zero-sum victory/defeat orientation	63
absence of victimizing language	20	victimizing language	72
absence of military vocabulary	12	military vocabulary	83

Leaders | Western support

Why Ukraine must win

A decisive victory could transform the security of Europe

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UK drones used for 'deep strikes' in mainland Russia for first time





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Ukraine Is Striking Deeper Inside Russia—and Reshaping the War

Restrictions on American missiles remain, but Kyiv has leveraged its own drone attacks to inflict growing pain across Russia



In a bid to degrade military resources deep within Russia's borders, Ukraine has developed long-range drones to increase its reach. Photo: Social Media/Reuters

By [Yaroslav Trofimov](#)

Updated Oct. 26, 2024 12:01 am ET



OPEN



L'intelligence di Kiev: «Mosca è a corto di munizioni. I soldati usano le pale come armi»



06 MARZO 2023 - 10:58 REDAZIONE



E non pale qualsiasi: pare si tratti di un modello specifico che risale al 1869

[See all News](#)**COMMENT**

This war is for our fundamental right to defend ourselves and to guarantee our existence

JULY 7, 2022

Media Support 'Self-Determination' for US Allies, Not Enemies

GREGORY SHUPAK



Oltre i bias: fatti e universalità

Review

A systematic review on media bias detection: What is media bias, how it is expressed, and how to detect it

Francisco-Javier Rodrigo-Ginés*, Jorge Carrillo-de-Albornoz, Laura Plaza

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ARTICLE INFO

Keywords:

Natural Language Processing (NLP)

Media bias detection

Information theory

Disinformation

ABSTRACT

Media bias and the intolerance of media outlets and citizens to deal with opposing points of view pose a threat to the proper functioning of democratic processes. In this respect, we present a systematic review of the literature related to media bias detection, in order to characterize and classify the different types of media bias, and to explore the state-of-the-art of automatic media bias detection systems. The main objectives of this paper were twofold. First, we framed information, misinformation and disinformation within a theoretical framework that allows us to differentiate the different existing misinformation problems such as us media bias, fake news, or propaganda. Second, we studied the state of the art of automatic media bias detection systems: analyzing the most recently used techniques and their results, listing the available resources and the most relevant datasets, and establishing a discussion about how to increase the maturity of this area. After doing a comprehensive literature review, we have identified and selected a total of 17 forms of media bias that can be classified depending on the context (e.g., coverage bias, gatekeeping bias, or statement bias), and on the author's intention (e.g., spin bias, or ideology bias). We also reviewed, following the PRISMA methodology, the main automatic media bias detection systems that have been developed so far, selecting 63 relevant articles, from which we extracted the most used techniques; including non-deep learning methods (e.g., linguistic-based methods, and reported speech-based methods), and deep learning methods (e.g., RNNs-based methods, and transformers-based methods). Additionally, we listed and summarized 18 available datasets for the task of automatic media bias detection. In conclusion, the current methods for automatic media bias detection are still in their infancy and there is still a lot of potential for improvement in terms of accuracy and robustness. We have proposed some future research lines that could potentially contribute to the development of more advanced techniques.

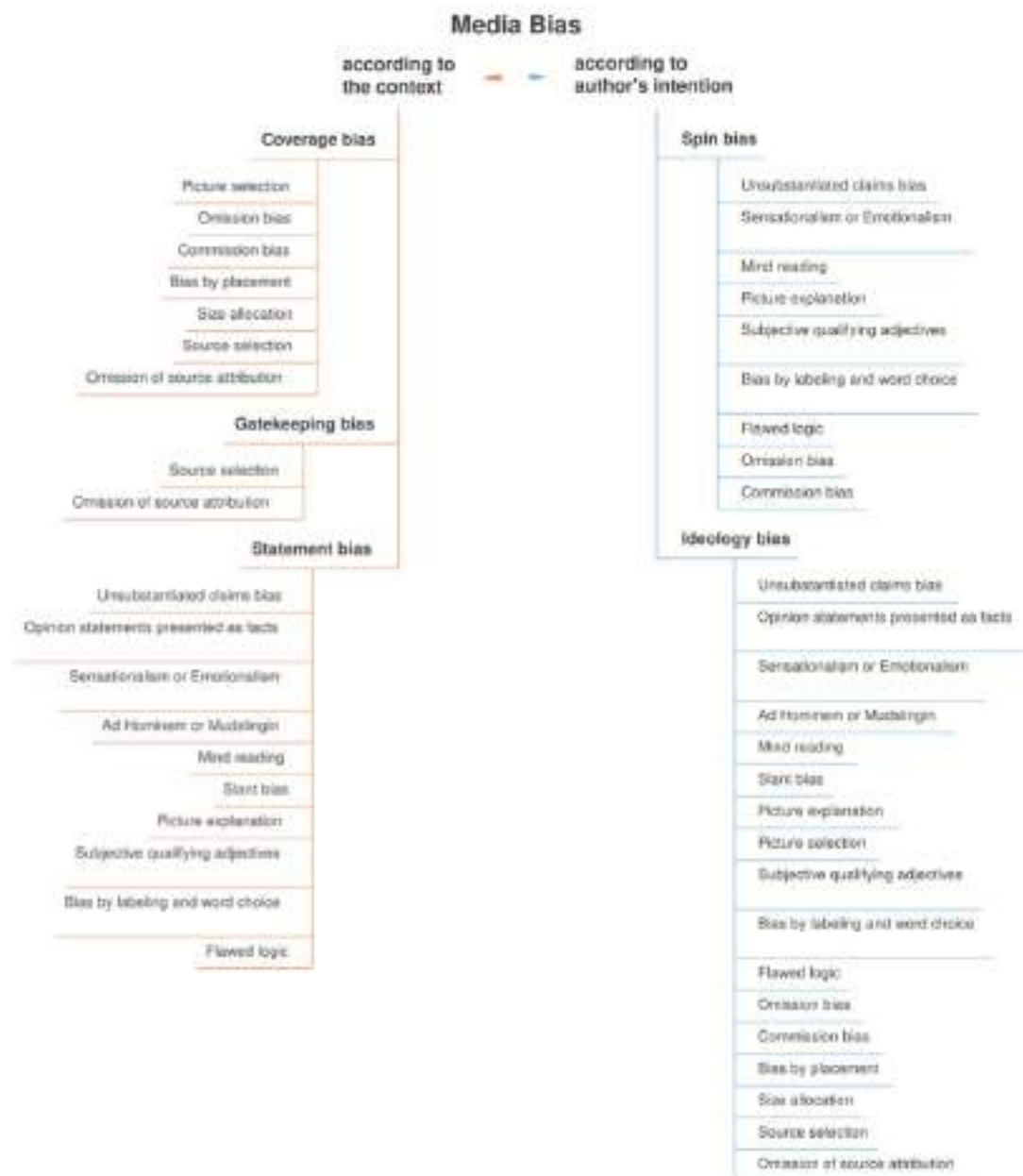
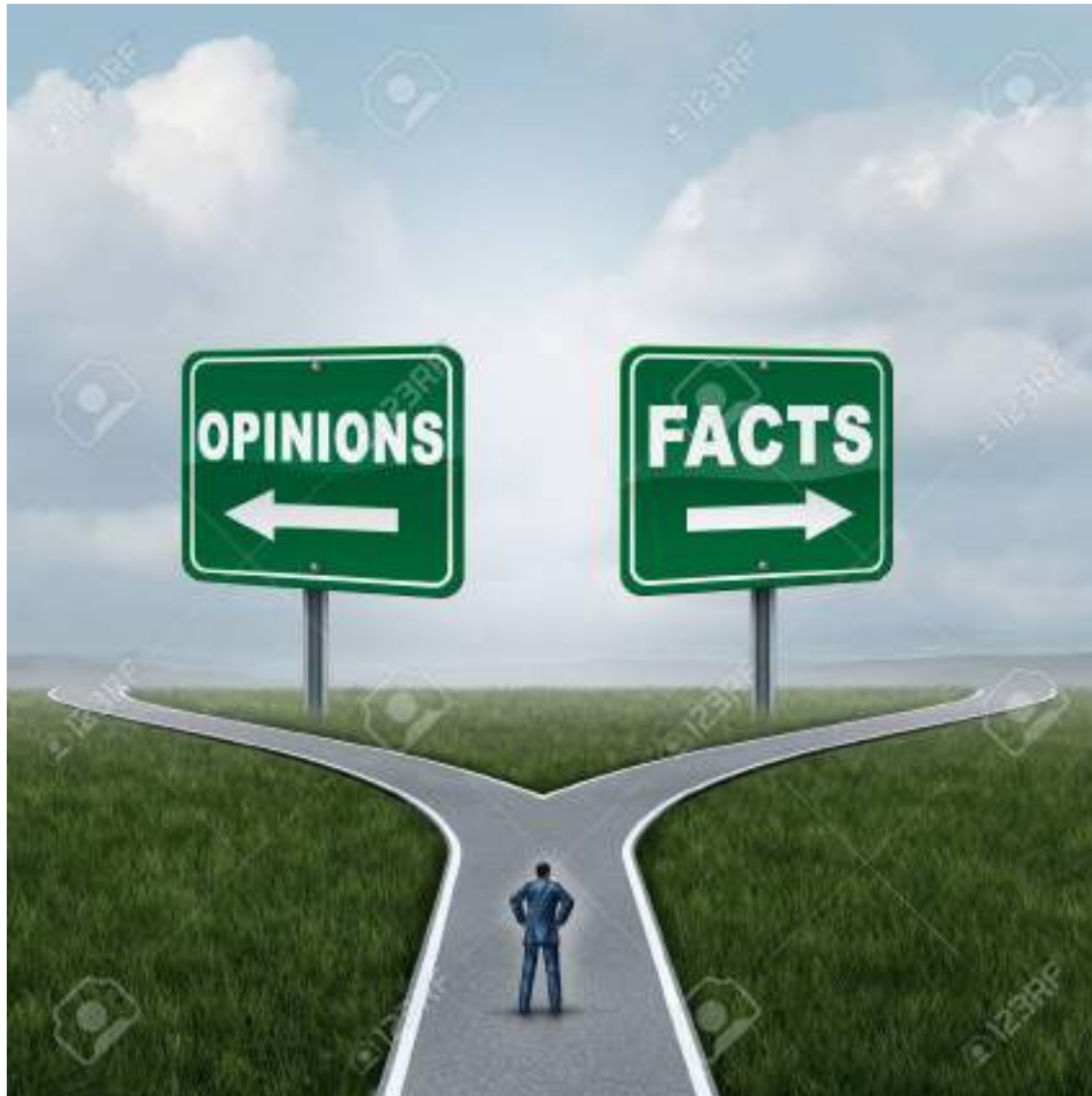


Fig. 6. Hierarchical Classification of Media Bias Types Based on Author's Intention and Contextual Factors.

Opinioni basate sulle prove, non prove basate sulle opinioni



Piramide della *credibilità* delle prove scientifiche



Medical journals: evidence of bias against the diseases of poverty

A report from the WHO recently described under-representation of individuals from low-income and middle-income countries on the editorial boards of ten leading psychiatry journals.¹ Sheldene Saxena and colleagues concluded that this "unsatisfactory situation" needed to be corrected, given the global importance of mental health. But this issue goes well beyond editorial boards and mental health. There is widespread systematic bias in medical journals against diseases that dominate the least-developed regions of the world. Is this an example of what some have described as the institutional racism that afflicts parts of medicine today?

Some of the world's leading general medical journals include the *Annals of Internal Medicine*, *BMJ*, *JAMA*, *New England Journal of Medicine*, and *The Lancet*. These five titles lay claim to their global legitimacy for many reasons—weekly or biweekly publication, long-established histories, the credibility and power of their owners, large numbers of full-time editorial staff, membership of the International Committee of Medical Journal Editors, and influential joint statements.² Their editorial boards matter because they help to shape the personalities and policies of these journals. The composition of editorial boards sends a signal to authors and readers about a journal's interests. General medical journals follow the same patterns as their psychiatry counterparts (panel). Most board members come from nations with a high human development index.

The *Annals* describes itself as "the leading journal for studies in internal medicine"; *JAMA* as "an international peer-reviewed general medical journal"; and the *New England Journal of Medicine* as "one of the pre-eminent biomedical publications in the world". The *BMJ* writes that it "seeks to be at the forefront of the international debate on health"; and *The Lancet* claims "to be a leading voice in coverage of global public-health". The editorial boards of these five journals have a variable part to play in decision-making about research papers and editorial policy. Some may have very little influence. But the editorial boards of these journals do not seem to reflect their (indeed, our) ambitious aspirations.

The under-representation of journal content about the health needs of resource-poor peoples is even more unsettling. Otiyana surveyed these five general medical journals in 2001.³ He found that the frequency of research articles relevant to diseases of poverty was low in the sample he studied—zero for *Annals*, 2% for *JAMA*, 4% for the *New England Journal of Medicine*, 6% for the *BMJ*, and 10% for *The Lancet*. He concluded that "as the journals control the global distribution of biomedical news and developments they have a responsibility to ensure that they provide essential information of an adequate quality, in sufficient quantity, and at a reasonable cost".

If the content and editorial boards of these journals do not live up to what their editors would like readers and authors to believe, what inference can one draw? Institutional racism is a highly emotive and provocative label. Many editors and readers will resist such a term. I sent an earlier draft of this commentary to the editors of the *Annals*, *JAMA*, *NEJM*, and *BMJ*, and also to past and new members of *The Lancet's* international advisory board for their comments. Some fiercely challenged the word "racism". Their preferred words were elitism, bias, insularity, nationalism, or regionalism. The implication of racism, commented one, was offensive; the phrase too strident, wrote another. But "institutional racism" has a very precise meaning. According to the UK's Commission for Racial Equality, institutional racism "occurs when the policies and practices of an organisation result in different outcomes for people from different racial groups".⁴ The term, if one accepts that it is appropriate for medical journals, does not mean that individual editors are racist. It does mean that the scientific, medical, and public-health priorities of the rich world are presented as the norm. We editors seek a global status for our journals, but we shut out the experiences and practices of those living in poverty by our (unconscious) neglect. One group is advantaged, while the other is marginalised. Since journals collectively embody the attitudes and behaviours of researchers and practitioners, the actions of editors reflect the state of medical research itself. Racism in health has been widely

Editorial boards of five general medical journals

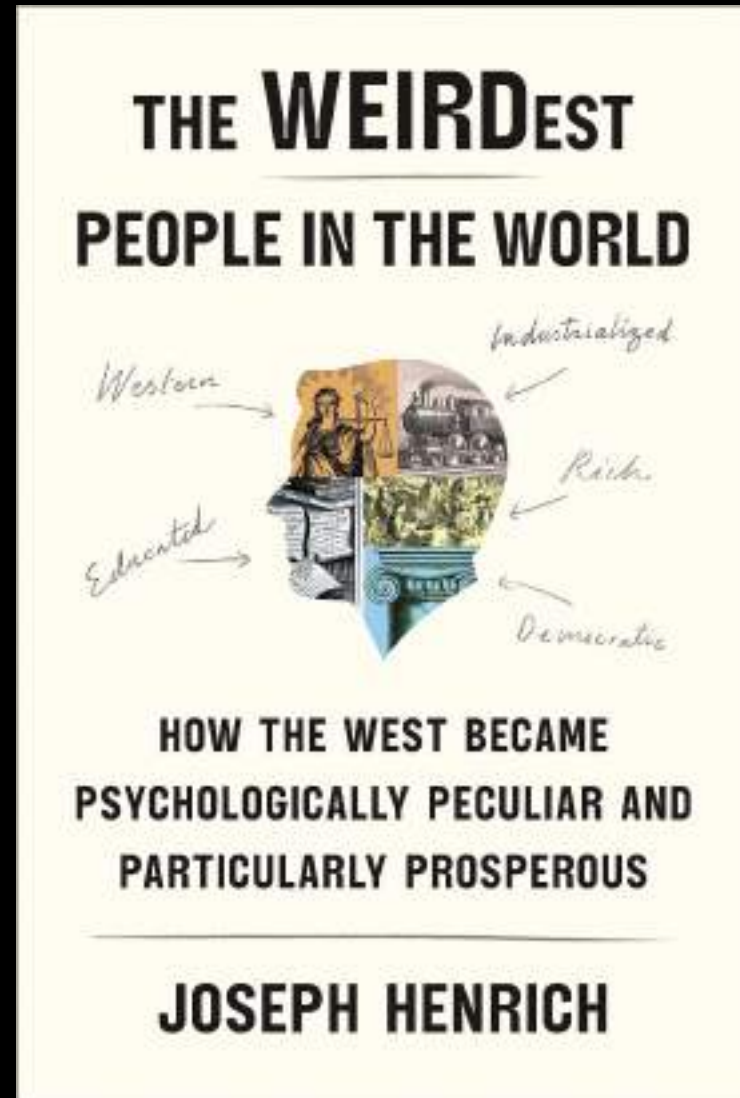
	Total number of board members	Editorial board members: country of origin			Board members from journal's main country of publication
		High HDI*	Medium HDI	Low HDI	
<i>Annals</i>	17	17	0	0	16 (94%)
<i>JAMA</i> †	27	27	0	0	20 (74%)
<i>NEJM</i>	17	17	0	0	9 (53%)
<i>BMJ</i>	26	21	5	0	9 (35%)
<i>Lancet</i>	24	21	1	2	6 (25%)

*Human Development Index (2002) figures; †JAMA also has an international advisory committee with physicians representing Eastern Europe, Latin America, China, and the Middle East.

Il bias WEIRD e il bias di pubblicazione

L'acronimo WEIRD Western, Educated, Industrialized, Rich, Democratic (occidentali, istruiti, industrializzati, ricchi e democratici), descrive il campione di popolazione su cui si basa la maggioranza della ricerca psicologica e comportamentale.

Inoltre, fino al 90% degli studi in psicologia usa studenti universitari occidentali come partecipanti, un gruppo che rappresenta solo una minuscola fetta dell'umanità.

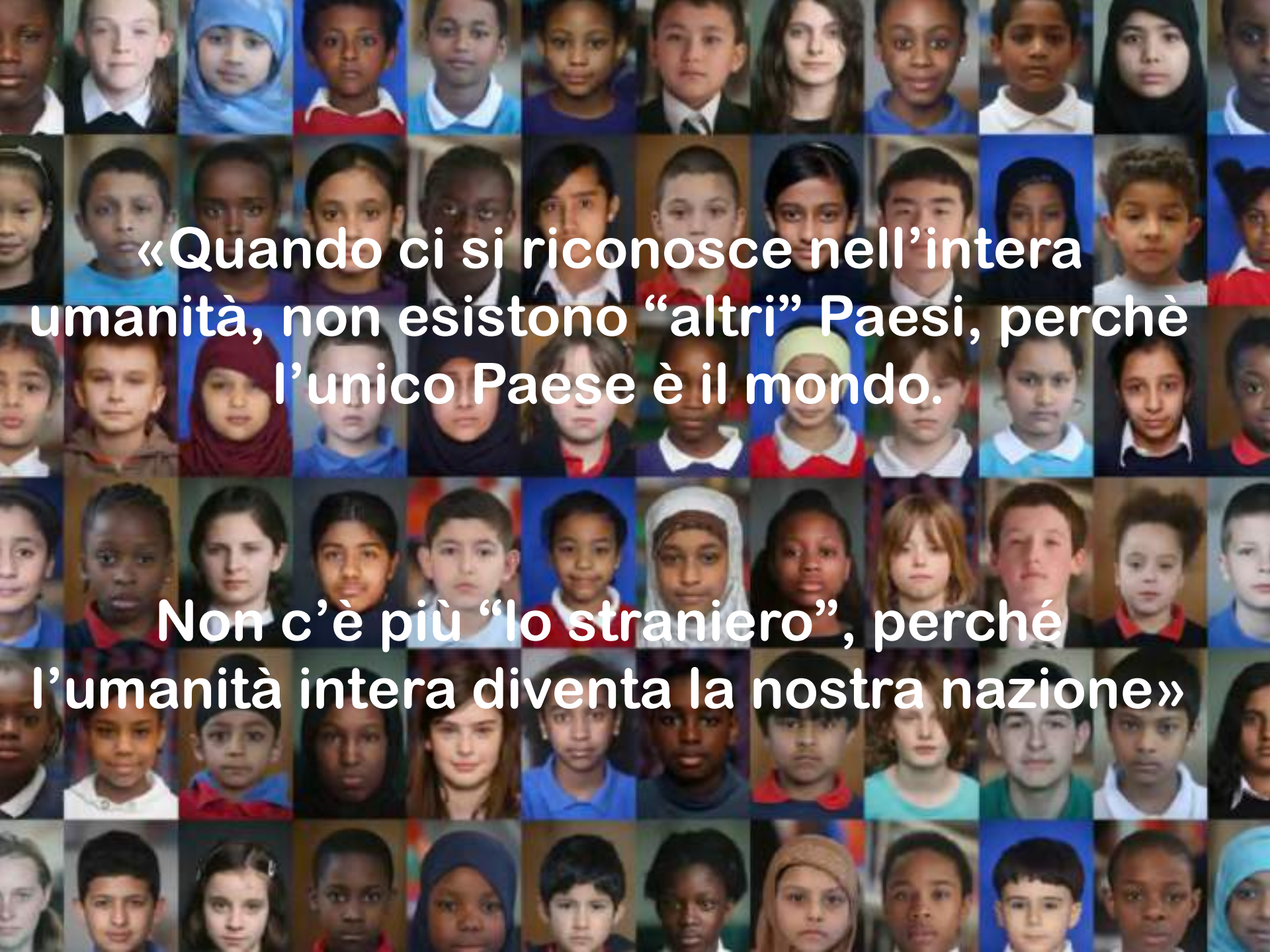


Il nostro cervello sotto l'effetto del nazionalismo...



**E' possibile identificarsi
con l'intera umanità**



A background image consisting of a grid of many small, square portraits of children from various ethnicities and cultures. The children are of different ages, mostly between 5 and 10 years old. They are wearing various types of clothing, including school uniforms, casual wear, and religious headwear like hijabs. The grid is dense, with the portraits overlapping slightly.

«Quando ci si riconosce nell'intera
umanità, non esistono “altri” Paesi, perchè
l'unico Paese è il mondo.

Non c'è più “lo straniero”, perchè
l'umanità intera diventa la nostra nazione»

“Il mio in-group è tutta l’umanità”

L’identificazione con l’umanità intera (IWH scale) è associata:

- apertura mentale**
- un approccio inclusivo alle relazioni sociali**
- comportamenti caritatevoli**
- attivismo per i diritti umani.**



Fonti:

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Nationality-over-Humanity Rate (NHR)

$$NHR = \frac{\text{Age of the Nation}}{\text{Age of Homo sapiens}} \times 100$$

Misura l'importanza storica della nazionalità rispetto all'appartenenza alla famiglia umana.

Per calcolarla, considerate l'età del vostro Paese.

Quindi dividete quel numero per 300.000, ovvero il numero di anni da quando esiste l'*Homo sapiens*.

Prendiamo in esame un Paese, l'Italia. La nazione italiana è stata fondata nel 1861. Se sottraggo il 1861 dal 2026, divido il risultato per 300.000 e poi moltiplico per 100, ottengo lo 0,055%.

For Italy in 2026:

$$NHR = \frac{2026 - 1861}{300,000} \times 100$$

$$NHR = \frac{165}{300,000} \times 100$$

$$NHR = 0.055\%$$

In altre parole, l'importanza di essere italiani, rispetto a quella di essere membri del genere umano, ammonta allo 0,055%.

- 85 secondi alla mezzanotte
- Cooperazione o estinzione
- Bias mediatici, prove, doppi standard e universalità
- La responsabilità degli intellettuali

Intanto a Ferrara

| 83

EVENTI

Cooperazione o estinzione?

Un seminario di formazione sulla narrazione giornalistica della guerra e delle emergenze.

Sala del Consiglio comunale di Ferrara

Piazza Municipio 2

sabato 3 ottobre

dalle 9 alle 14

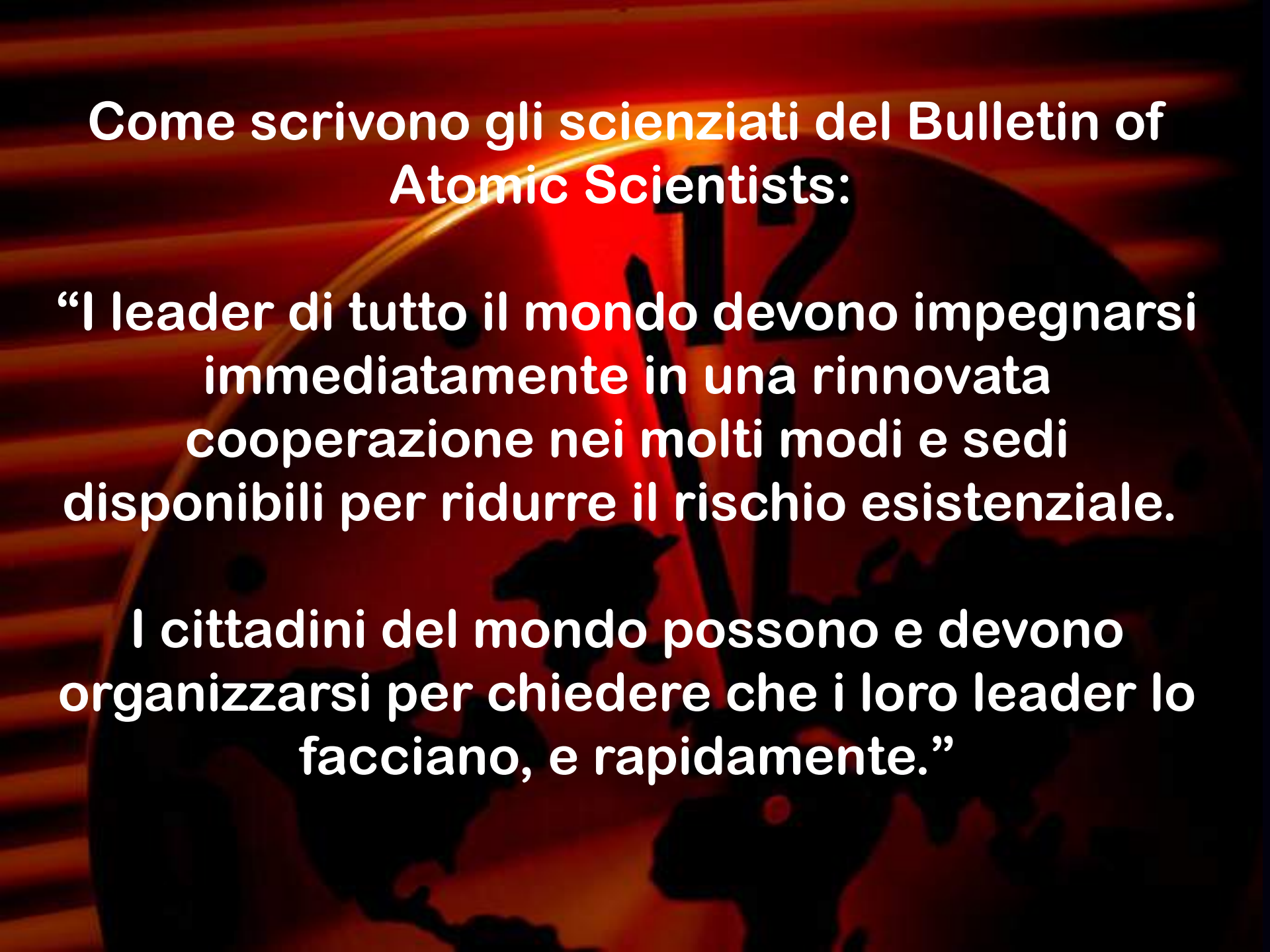
info: ufficiostampa@comune.fe.it



Internazionale a Ferrara 2026

2, 3 e 4 ottobre

Ventesima
edizione



**Come scrivono gli scienziati del Bulletin of
Atomic Scientists:**

**“I leader di tutto il mondo devono impegnarsi
immediatamente in una rinnovata
cooperazione nei molti modi e sedi
disponibili per ridurre il rischio esistenziale.**

**I cittadini del mondo possono e devono
organizzarsi per chiedere che i loro leader lo
facciano, e rapidamente.”**



A Londra, l'arresto di Fiona Godlee, ex redattrice capo del *BMJ*, insieme a più di una dozzina di operatori sanitari fuori dal Parlamento, è un esempio di impegno basato sui principi universali

Check for updates

OPINION

I was arrested for peacefully protesting against genocide—why our medical leaders need to speak up

Fiona Godlee, *Jurist* editor in chief

I have never been arrested before, but I went to London's Parliament Square on 5 September with that as my sole objective. I was one of over 2000 people, including at least 25 current and former UK health professionals, facing a criminal conviction or statutory charges for peacefully holding a cardboard sign saying "I oppose genocide. I support Palestine Action."

Why did they do it? I feel compelled to break the law? Like everyone else, I was fed up with the events of 7 October 2023. Since then I have struggled to comprehend the killing, maiming, displacement, and starvation of Palestinian civilians. I have followed the targeting of health facilities and health workers, over 1000 of whom had been reported killed as of July this year.¹ I've listened to the testimony of British doctors returning from Gaza,² dark words bearing essential witness because independent international journalism is banned from entering Gaza, and the Israeli Defense Forces (IDF) has targeted and killed many of Gaza's journalists.³ I've welcomed the knowledge that many Israelis are protesting against their government's actions, and that Jews around the world have helped to distinguish antisemitism from legitimate criticism of the Israeli government.⁴

I have followed the growing evidence that this is indeed a genocide, now at last confirmed by a United Nations commission of inquiry,⁵ and asked in frustration for the UK government to meet its obligations under international law to prevent and punish genocide and stop aiding Israel. I was angry when, instead, the government prosecuted Palestine Action as a terrorist group—the first day of action group to be banned in this way—and criminalised anyone showing it their support. Like others, I was unconvinced by the government's efforts to justify its decision.⁶ The UN high commissioner for human rights, Volfer Turk, has called the ban a "disturbing" misuse of UK counterterrorism legislation.⁷ Hundreds of British Jews have condemned the ban, calling it "unethical."⁸

The activist group Defend Our Justice has organised these planned protests to show that using such terror laws to silence the government's critics is undemocratic, undemocratic, and absurd. Their aim is to overturn the presumption by making the law unenforceable. They will do this by overwhelming the police and criminal justice system. Each protest is intended as large numbers of people signing up beforehand and being willing to be arrested: on 6 August, over 1000 people joined for the first time; on 10 October, over 2000 people joined for the second time; and 2000 for the one planned for 1 October.

Training weekend legal briefings had been offered via Zoom, so by the time I was sitting on the ground in

the oddly festive atmosphere of Parliament Square, I felt prepared. Waiting for the 10 o'clock, which was the signal to turn the signs round on our piece of card. I was glad to be there with so many others, glad to be doing something.

The arrests started in earnest at about 5 pm. The police moved into the crowd in phalanxes of six or more for each protestor. When my turn came I didn't resist. I was searched on the street and put into a police van. I then joined a queue, five lines deep stretching the length of Mill Lane, one police officer per detainee. We made awkward conversations while we waited for more than two hours to be processed. I was told that around 2000 police officers had been assigned to the operation, pulled in from as far afield as Manchester and Wales to support the Metropolitan Police. We all ended up in the huge waste of police time.

At the locked encampment called by plain clothes police officers I decided to give my name and address, asserting my right to be questioned at a police station in the presence of a solicitor, which would probably have meant a long journey out of London to find an available custody suite. But they had my hands cuffed with my name on it and took only a few minutes to find my other details. I was "strutted" and told to attend a police station at a later date. I was then positively ejected through a door onto the street, to be greeted by cheers, offers of food, and helping hands. I walked back to the tube through Parliament Square, where streets were still taking place by torchlight and under a full moon.

Meanwhile, the Israeli government's atrocious and our government's support for them continue. So too will the protests and the arrests, unless a judicial review in November succeeds in lifting the ban on Palestine Action. I was arrested under section 12 of the Terrorism Act 2006, for which the maximum penalty is two years in prison. We have been advised that a custodial sentence is unlikely, but we could end up with a criminal record, interfering with it restrictions on employment and travel. A large part of my motivation was to stand in place of the young, for whom such restrictions would be far more significant.

Do health professionals have a special duty to speak up against the genocide? I think we do. For two reasons: we are likely to have a greater appreciation of the true human cost of these Israeli events, and we have the credibility to stand in solid solidarity with Gaza's health workers, those who have been injured and killed,⁹ and those who continue to provide what care they can under appalling conditions with almost no resources and while they themselves and their families struggle to survive.

NEWS



Fig 1 | Fiona Godlee being arrested in Parliament Square

"The government has lost moral authority by arresting Fiona and hundreds of people like her, including many health professionals, for protesting against the UK's complicity in Israel's war crimes in Palestine."

"Sir Sumner, a human rights lawyer, will be stunned by history as the UK police officers who made peaceful protest against genocide a criminal act."



Russian doctors, nurses, and paramedics demand an end to hostilities in Ukraine

We, Russian doctors, nurses, and paramedics, strongly oppose the military actions carried out by Russian armed forces on the territory of Ukraine. We are not looking for the guilty and we do not judge anyone. Our mission is to save human lives. It is difficult to imagine a profession more humane than a doctor. And now, at this difficult time for both countries, we call for an immediate cessation of hostilities and for the resolution of all political issues exclusively by peaceful means.

As always, we do not divide the people into friends and foes. We swore to help any human, regardless of nationality, religion, or political views. But today our help is not enough. The war will take many lives and cripple so many destinies that we will not have time to help despite all possible efforts. Everyone will scream in pain and cry out to their mothers in the same language. Any projectile or bullet, even if it does not reach its target and does not take someone's life, still brings fear, panic, and pain. Pain which contracts hearts. Everyone's heart is hurting now. Civilians'. Soldiers'. Soldiers' mothers and wives. Children's. Nobody deserves this fear. Nobody deserves to be killed or injured. Accidentally or intentionally.

Our relatives, friends, patients, and colleagues are located on the attacked territories. There is not a single person among them who would benefit from the ongoing bloodshed. We cannot stay away from pain and suffering, which are increasing every minute.

Human life is priceless. It takes a moment to be killed in action, while the treatment and recovery of the victims can take years. And for the moments of today's war, we will pay for many years after. No matter how the use of lethal weapons is justified, they remain deadly. Deadly and causing pain and suffering. Therefore, following our oaths and maintaining a humane and equal treatment of all lives, we demand an immediate suspension of all operations with the use of lethal weapons.

This open letter is translated from Russian. It was originally published on <https://imadmed.media/open-letter/>



Check for updates

For numbered affiliations see end of article.

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Cite this as: *BMJ* 2023;382:p1682
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1136/bmj.p1682>

Published: 01 August 2023

Reducing the risks of nuclear war

The role of health professionals

Kamran Abbasi,¹ Parveen Ali,² Virginia Barbour,³ Kirsten Bibbins-Domingo,⁴ Marcel G M Olde Rikkert,⁵ Andy Haines,⁶ Ira Helfand,⁷ Richard Horton,⁸ Bob Mash,⁹ Arun Mitra,⁷ Carlos Monteiro,¹⁰ Elena N Naumova,¹¹ Eric J Rubin,¹² Tilman Ruff,⁷ Peush Sahni,¹³ James Turnwine,¹⁴ Paul Yonga,¹⁵ Chris Zielinski¹⁶

In January 2023, the science and security board of the *Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists* moved the hands of the doomsday clock forward to 90 seconds before midnight, reflecting the growing risk of nuclear war.¹ In August 2022, the UN secretary general, António Guterres, warned that the world is now in “a time of nuclear danger not seen since the height of the Cold War.”² The danger has been underlined by growing tensions between many nuclear armed states.^{3 4} As editors of health and medical journals worldwide, we call on health professionals to alert the public and our leaders to this major danger to public health and the essential life support systems of the planet—and urge action to prevent it.

Current nuclear arms control and non-proliferation efforts are inadequate to protect the world’s population against the threat of nuclear war by design, error, or miscalculation. The Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) commits each of the 190 participating nations “to pursue negotiations in good faith on effective measures relating to cessation of the nuclear arms race at an early date and to nuclear disarmament, and on a treaty on general and complete disarmament under

The health community has had a crucial role in efforts to reduce the risk of nuclear war and must continue to do so in the future.⁵ In the 1980s the efforts of health professionals, led by the International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War (IPPNW), helped to end the cold war arms race by educating policy makers and the public on both sides of the Iron Curtain about the medical consequences of nuclear war. This was recognised when the 1985 Nobel peace prize was awarded to the IPPNW.¹⁰

In 2007, the IPPNW launched the International Campaign to Abolish Nuclear Weapons, which grew into a global civil society campaign with hundreds of partner organisations. A pathway to nuclear abolition was created with the adoption of the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in 2017, for which the International Campaign to Abolish Nuclear Weapons was awarded the 2017 Nobel peace prize. International medical organisations, including the International Committee of the Red Cross, the IPPNW, the World Medical Association, the World Federation of Public Health Associations, and the International Council of Nurses, had key roles in the process leading up to the negotiations, and in the

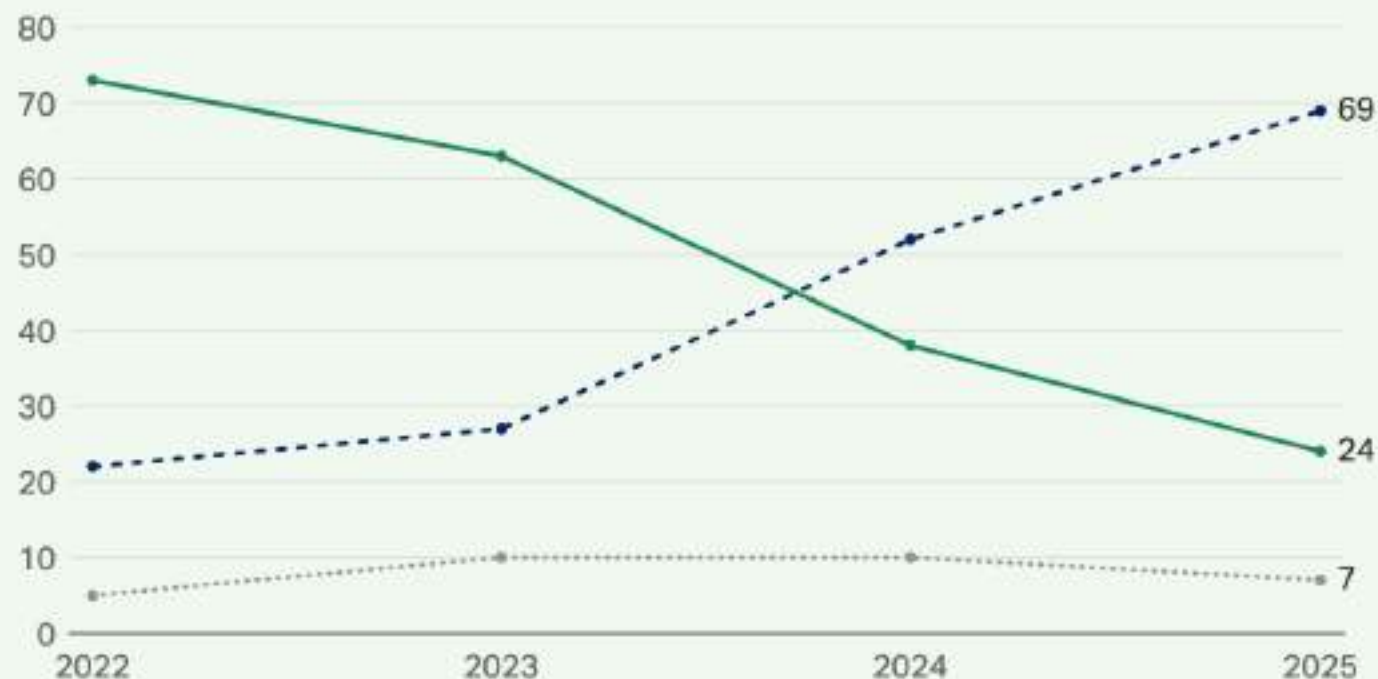
Ukrainians Support Negotiated Peace

Which of the following statements about the war with Russia comes closest to your personal views?

— % Ukraine should continue fighting until it wins the war

- - % Ukraine should seek to negotiate an ending to the war as soon as possible

.... % Don't know/Refused



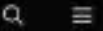
The trend represents data aggregated from multiple surveys conducted each year in Ukraine. Data were aggregated to increase robustness and differ slightly from previously published estimates for 2022 and 2023.

In 2023, 2024 and 2025, some occupied territories with entrenched Russian control were excluded due to lack of coverage by Ukrainian mobile operators. The exclusion represents approximately 10% to 13% of the population.



Il rischio di guerra nucleare e la crisi ambientale richiedono un cambiamento storico nello spirito delle relazioni internazionali: dalla rivalità alla cooperazione, dalla minaccia armata al sostegno reciproco, dal dominio alla responsabilità condivisa e dalla preparazione alla guerra alla preparazione alla sopravvivenza.

Social Europe



Armed Conflict or Mutual Survival?

Militarism and ecological collapse are not separate emergencies — they are the same emergency, feeding each other in a spiral humanity cannot afford to ignore.

Richard Wilkinson, Roberto De Vogli and Kate Pickett

19th March 2026

KEY INSIGHTS



A photograph of Earth from space, showing the curvature of the planet and the sun rising over the horizon, creating a bright glow and lens flare.

E' urgente re-indirizzare le risorse dalla militarizzazione verso un benessere sostenibile, il rafforzamento della diplomazia e delle istituzioni internazionali basate sulla cooperazione,...

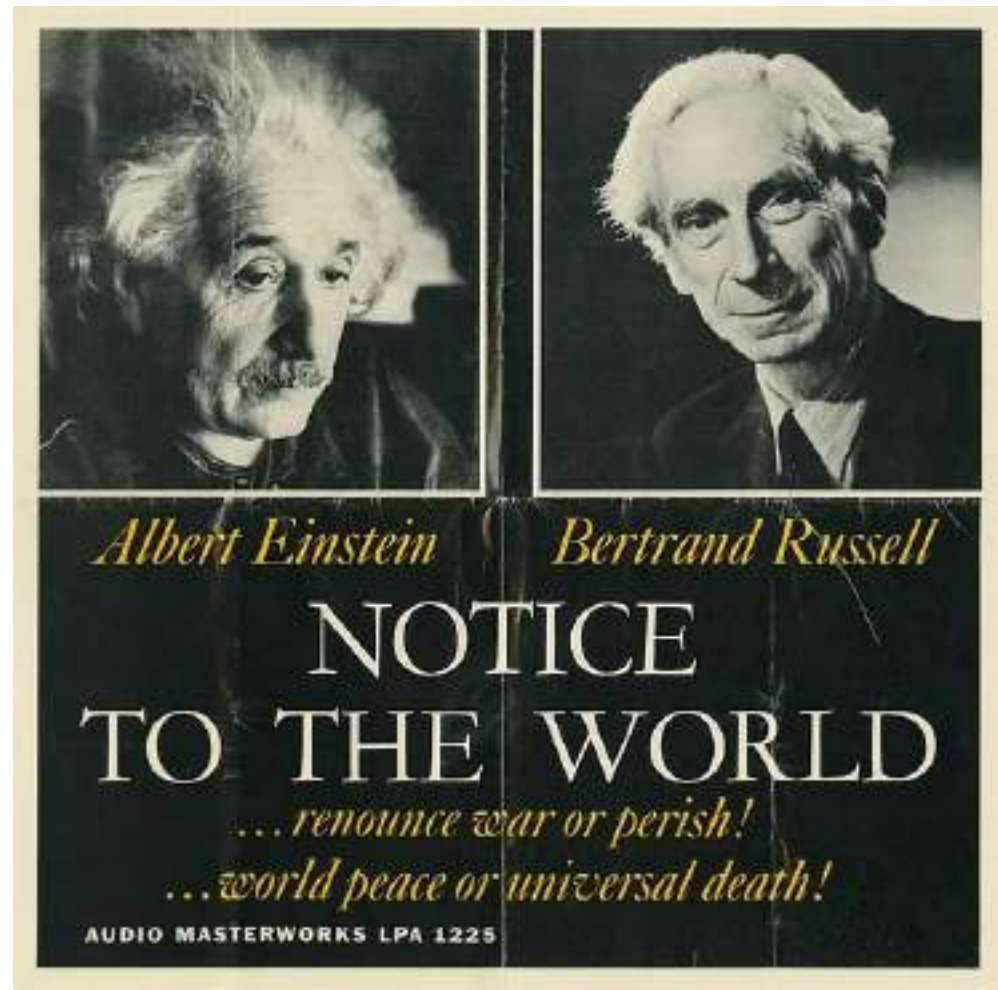
...e, soprattutto, il passaggio *dalla sicurezza contro gli altri alla sicurezza con gli altri*, attraverso il riconoscimento della nostra comune umanità.

"Nella tragica situazione che l'umanità si trova ad affrontare...

... Le persone faticano a comprendere che il pericolo riguarda loro stesse, i loro figli e i loro nipoti, e non un'umanità vagamente paventata...

Dobbiamo ricordare che... la questione tra Est e Ovest... non deve essere risolta con la guerra...

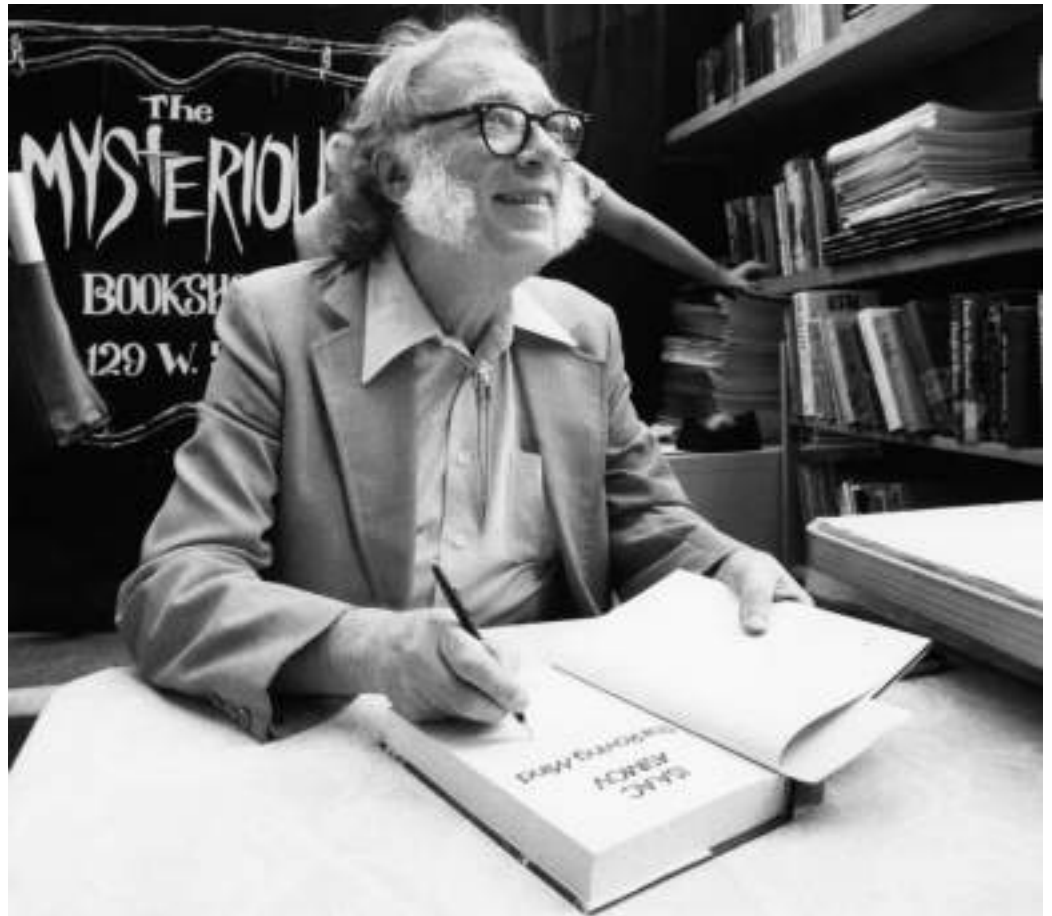
Ecco, dunque, la domanda che vi poniamo, rigida, terrificante, inevitabile: porremo fine alla razza umana, o l'umanità rinuncerà alla guerra?"



LEFTOVERS

**“Non credo nelle
nazioni... Non
esistono nazioni!
Esiste solo
l’umanità.”**

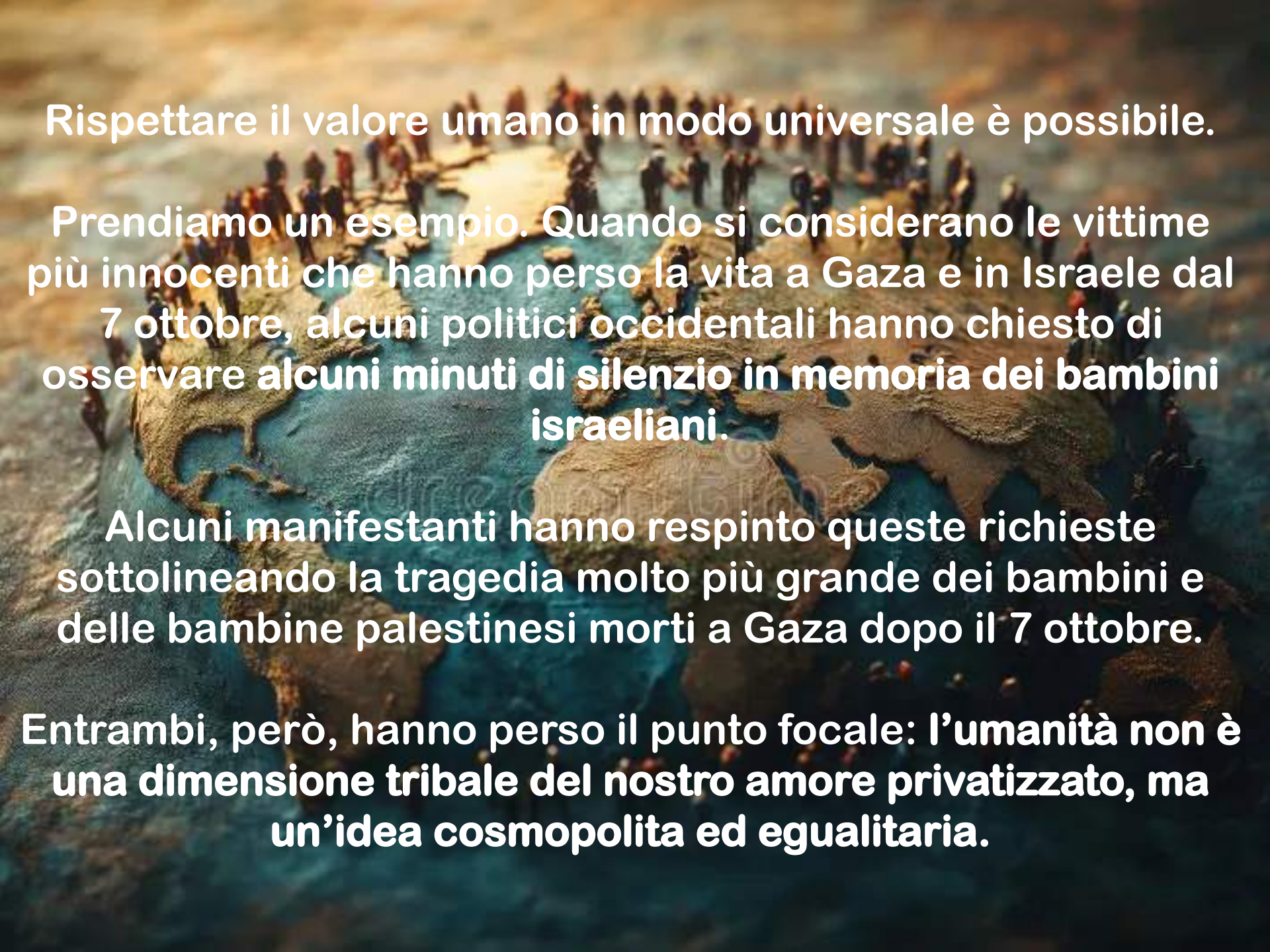
**“E se non lo
capiamo al più
presto, non ci
saranno più
nazioni, perché
non ci sarà più
l’umanità.”**



Isaac Asimov, 1920-1992



BIRTH PLACE: EARTH
RACE: HUMAN
POLITICS: FREEDOM
RELIGION: LOVE

A close-up, artistic photograph of a globe. The globe is covered with numerous small, diverse human figures, some standing and some walking, symbolizing global unity and the shared human experience. The lighting is warm, with a golden glow, and the background is slightly blurred.

Rispettare il valore umano in modo universale è possibile.

Prendiamo un esempio. Quando si considerano le vittime più innocenti che hanno perso la vita a Gaza e in Israele dal 7 ottobre, alcuni politici occidentali hanno chiesto di osservare alcuni minuti di silenzio in memoria dei bambini israeliani.

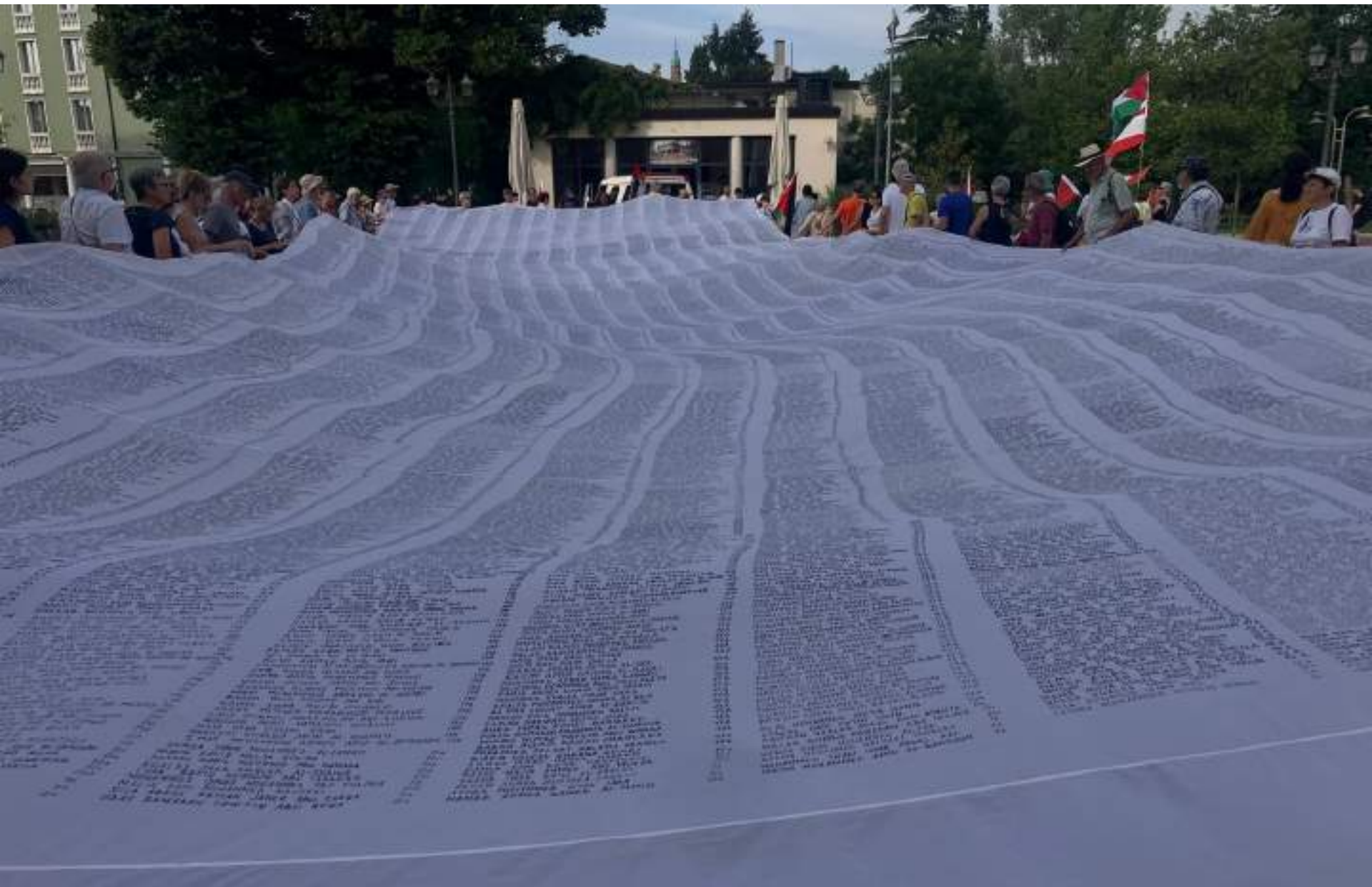
Alcuni manifestanti hanno respinto queste richieste sottolineando la tragedia molto più grande dei bambini e delle bambine palestinesi morti a Gaza dopo il 7 ottobre.

Entrambi, però, hanno perso il punto focale: l'umanità non è una dimensione tribale del nostro amore privatizzato, ma un'idea cosmopolita ed egualitaria.

È doveroso, profondamente umano, osservare 35 minuti di silenzio per i 33 bambini israeliani uccisi il 7 ottobre e per i 2 bambini israeliani rapiti e uccisi come ostaggi...



...dobbiamo anche osservare oltre 13 giorni di silenzio per i 20.000 bambini palestinesi uccisi a Gaza.



Il mondo occidentale può versare per Hind Rajab le stesse lacrime che ha fatto scorrere per Anne Frank

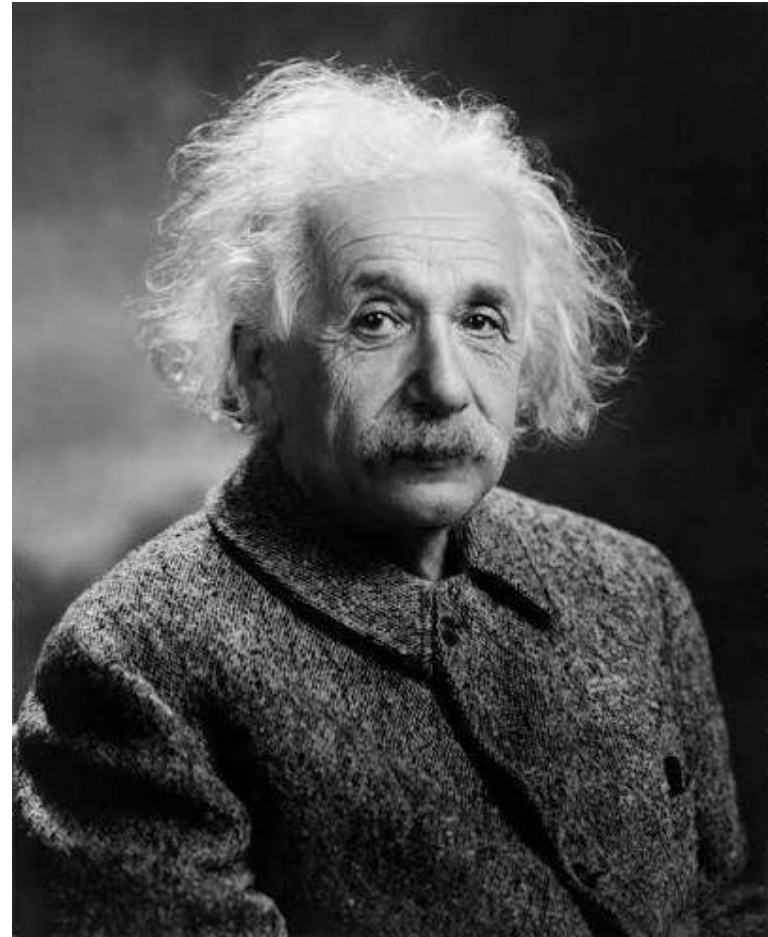


**«Il nazionalismo è
la nostra forma di
incesto, è la
nostra idolatria, è
la nostra follia.»**



Erich Fromm (1958)

**«Il nazionalismo è
una malattia
infantile.
È il morbillo
dell'umanità.»**



Albert Einstein

«Il gregge di menti indipendenti»

In un celebre scambio, l'ex giornalista della BBC Andrew Marr chiese a Noam Chomsky:
«Come fa a sapere che ci autocensuriamo? Come fa a sapere che i giornalisti si autocensurano?»

Chomsky rispose:
«Non sto dicendo che vi autocensurate. Sono certo che credete a tutto ciò che dite. Ma quello che sto dicendo è che, se credeste a qualcos'altro, non sareste seduti dove siete.»



World scientists' warning to humanity: a third notice

William J. Ripple, Christopher Wolf, Johan Rockström, Jillian Gregg, Erik Joaquin Torres-Romero, Thomas M. Newsome, Gina Ziervogel, Jane O'Sullivan, Daniel W. O'Neill, Mahmoud I. Mahmoud, Pamela McElwee, Unai Pascual, Robert Costanza, Luisa Maria Diele-Viegas, Chi Xu, Hannah Gosnell, Bryan Reiley, and X scientist signatories from X countries (list in supplemental file S1)

Box 1. Declaration of a planetary emergency. This declaration forms part of the “World Scientists’ Warning to Humanity: A Third Notice” and is endorsed by the undersigned scientists. A public-facing version of this declaration is available for individual endorsement and signing by citizens worldwide, allowing members of the public to acknowledge the planetary emergency described by the scientific community.

We, the undersigned, recognize that Earth is now in a state of planetary emergency. Climate change, biodiversity loss, land and freshwater degradation, pollution, and unsustainable production and consumption are destabilizing the Earth system that supports all life. These interconnected crises are driven largely by the scale and intensity of human activities. The scientific evidence for this emergency is clear, compelling, and growing. The planetary emergency is no longer a future threat. It is unfolding now. Increasing risks of large-scale and potentially irreversible Earth system changes, including cascading tipping points, threaten the stability of natural systems and human societies.

The planetary emergency persists not because of a lack of knowledge, but because human systems have failed to align with physical and ecological limits. Continued delay increases the risk of irreversible harm, with consequences falling most heavily on those who have contributed least and on future generations. Addressing this emergency will require responsibility, fairness, and transformative change at the scale of civilization, including fundamental shifts in how societies produce and consume resources and relate to the natural world. At the same time, decisive action offers an opportunity to improve human health, security, equity, and resilience while helping restore the stability of the Earth system on which civilization depends. Without deep, coordinated, and timely action, the planetary emergency will intensify, with consequences that could shape life on Earth for centuries. By endorsing this declaration, we acknowledge both the severity of this emergency and our shared responsibility to support urgent, science-informed actions that protect the foundations of life on Earth.

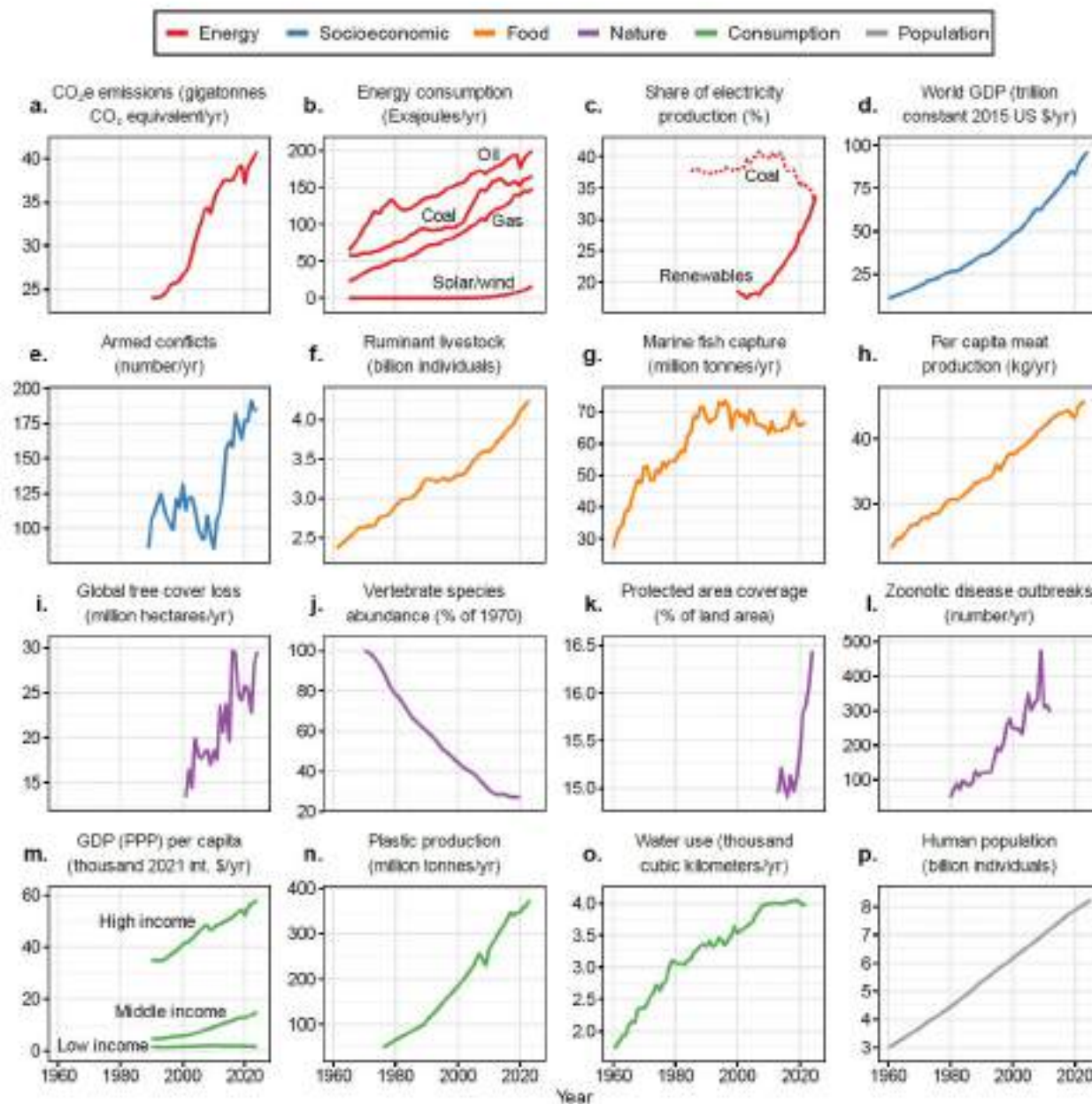
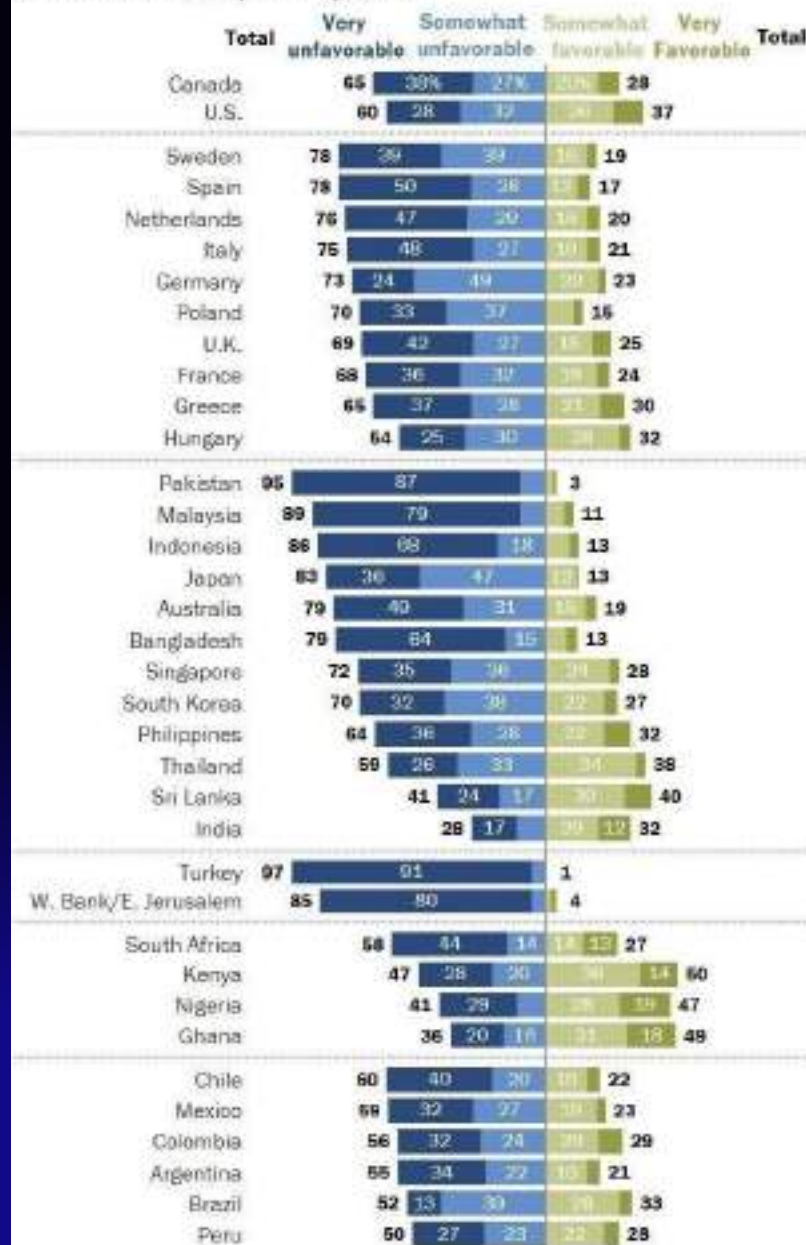


Figure 1. Global vital signs of the human enterprise: Time series of environment-related human activities. Abbreviations correspond to carbon dioxide (CO₂), gross domestic product (GDP), purchasing power parity (PPP), and international (int.). Sources and details about each variable are provided in supplemental file S3.

Large majorities in most countries have negative views of Israel

% who have a ___ opinion of Israel



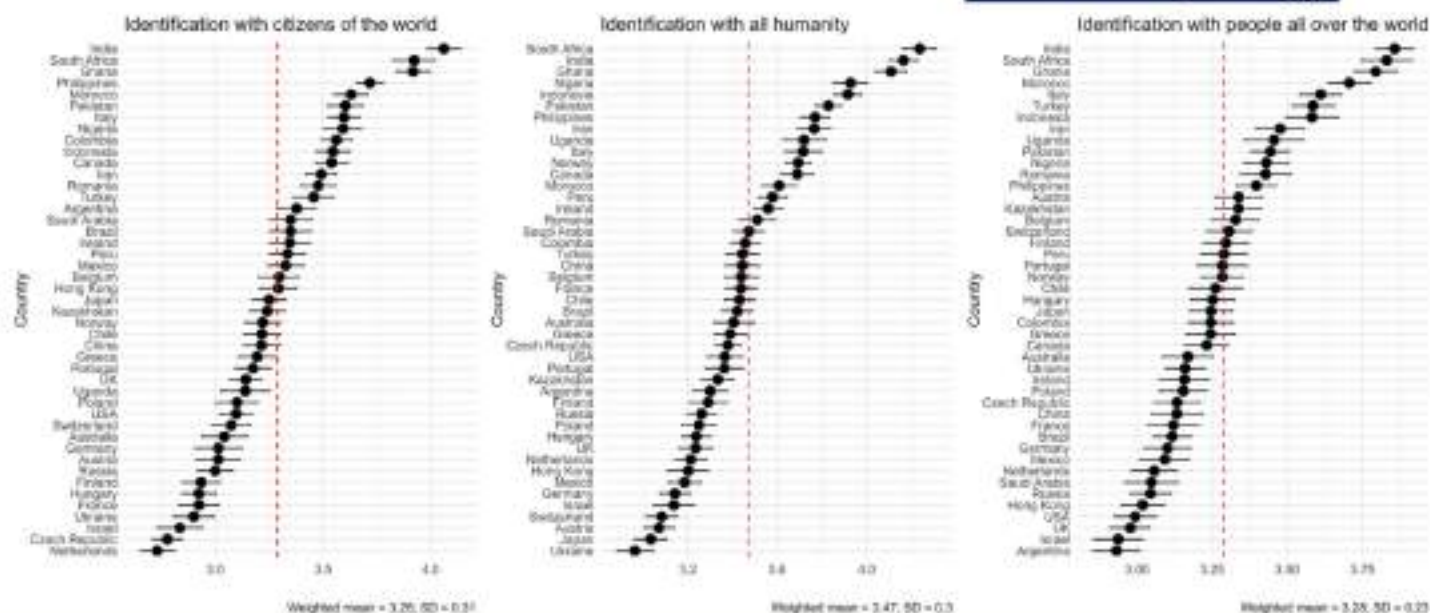


FIGURE 3 Mean global social identifications in 45 countries. Here we present countries in decreasing order, from the highest to the lowest identification for each type, for convenience. Dots represent means for each country, whereas bars represent standard errors. The red line represents the weighted overall mean. Identification with citizens of the world group: $n = 3214$; Identification with all humanity group: $n = 3275$; Identification with people all over the world group: $n = 3318$; for details for all countries, see Supporting Information. To allow quick between-country and within-country comparisons, see Supporting Information (Figure SI), where we present all three identifications for each country on one graph in alphabetical order.





But with promise of booster for
Kyiv's long-range missiles

Ucraina, colpito cortile di un liceo: studenti nel rifugio. A Donbass colpi di mortaio su un asilo

ESTERI

Giovedì 17 Febbraio 2022



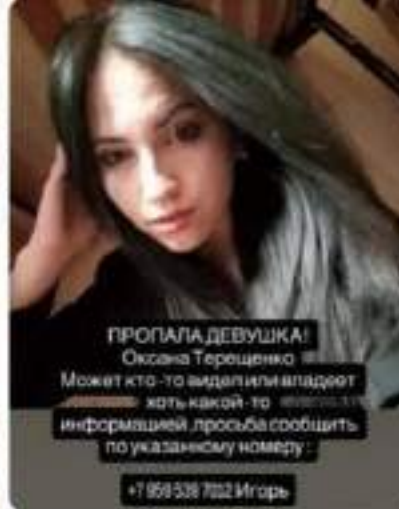
[Cresce la tensione tra Russia e Ucraina](#) e i sintomi si avvertono nella regione storicamente più martoriata, quella del Donbass. Le immagini diffuse dall'Independent mostrano gli effetti del colpo di mortaio lanciato contro **un asilo di Stanytsia Luhanska, nel [Donbass](#)**. E spiega chiaramente con la semplice forza

Погибшие:

1. Погрибниченко Анна Андреевна 01.11.2006 г.р.,
2. Сердюк Дарья Сергеевна 18.04.2007 г.р.
3. Прудникова Яна Владимировна 11.12.2006 г.р.
4. Животикова Ирина Денисовна, 03.12.2006 г.р.
5. Мартимьянова Елена Владимировна, 06.09.2006 г.р.
6. Бережная Татьяна Сергеевна, 15.07.2006 г.р.
7. Ковтун Артем Сергеевич, 02.02.2006 г.р.
8. Бугаков Максим Викторович, 03.12.2005 г.р.
9. Постовец Александр Александрович, 18.12.2004 г.р.
10. Фень София Олеговна, 30.03.2007 г.р.
11. Чекрыгина Алина Александровна, 27.04.2007 г.р.
12. Дащенко Вероника Александровна, 15.09.2006 г.р.
13. Заратуйченко Виктория Олеговна, 21.09.2007 г.р.
14. Василенко Анастасия Алексеевна, 18.07.2007 г.р.
15. Буткова Александра Вячеславовна, 17.01.2007 г.р.
16. Протасова Александра Алексеевна, 11.11.2007 г.р.
17. Терещенко Оксана Алексеевна, 14.09.2003 г.р.
18. Брюховецкая Алиса Владимировна, 16.01.2007 г.р.
19. Коваленко Анастасия Андреевна, 08.05.2007 г.р.
20. Герасименко Таисия Павловна, 18.05.2008 г.р.
21. Ковпак Александра Александровна, 03.06.2007 г.р.



Здравствуйте, девчонка с лица, может люди кто-то ей взял к себе домой во время приётов, Вероника Дашенко. Идет тата Марина, если имате какую-то информацию по поводу местонахождения этой девушки



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+ 79595752132 Виолета

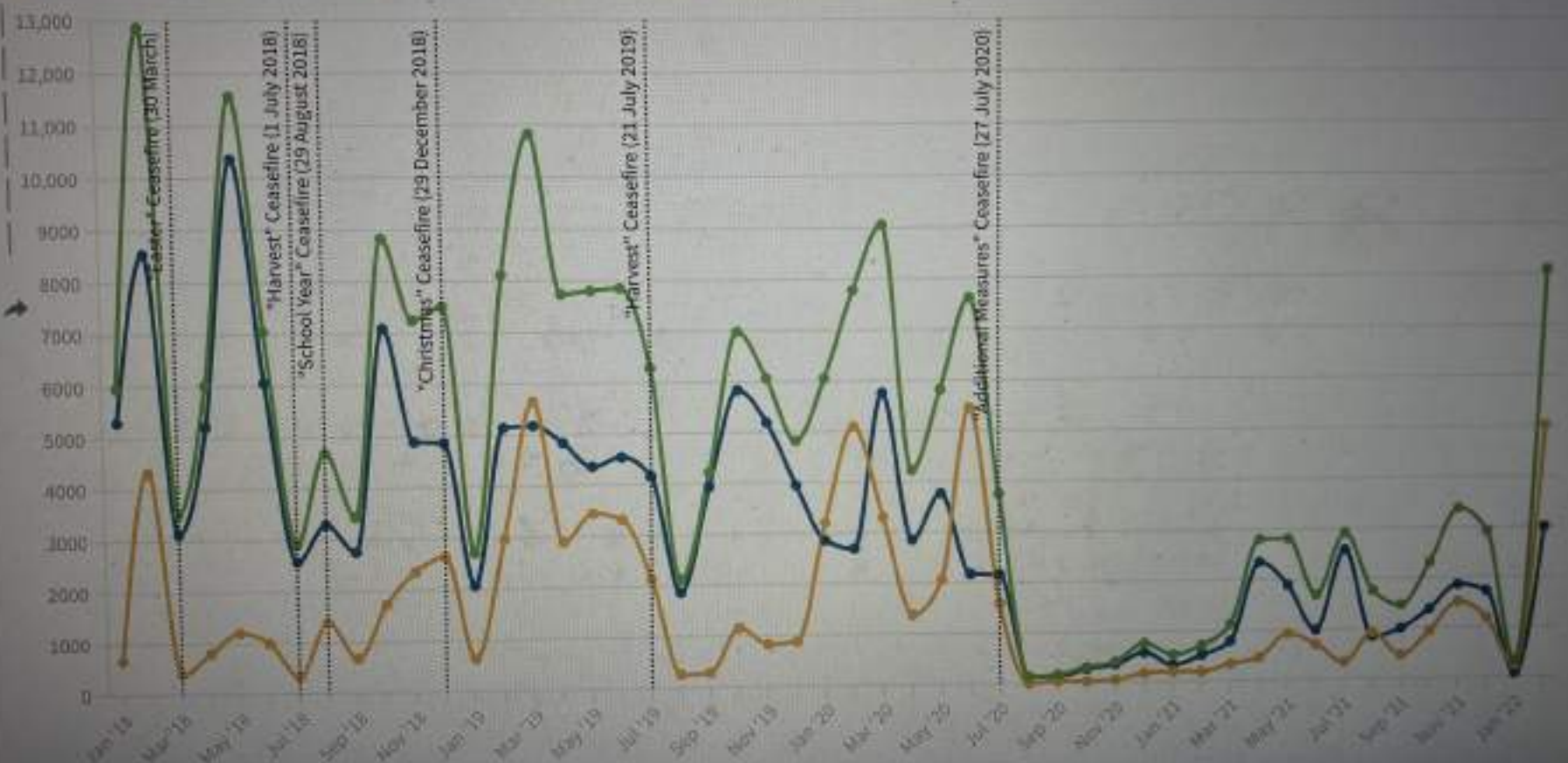


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+ 79595241912 Михаил
+79592314159 Наталья

phase of the war with a scope of violence far beyond what is depicted here.

☆ SAVE PRINT

■ Explosions Reported in Donetsk ■ Explosions Reported in Luhansk ■ Total Explosions Reported in Donbas (Luhansk and Donetsk Combined)



'Emergenza sul volo FlyDubai per una lite tra pilota russo e copilota ucraino'

Media, 'uno dei piloti avrebbe tentato di provocare uno schianto'



TEL AVIV, 30 settembre 2026, 10:39

Redazione ANSA

 **ANSA** check
notizie d'origine certificata

I giornali pompano il falso attacco dei russi. Muti i fact-checker Ue

DI LORENZO GIARELLI



£1.60

TUESDAY SEPTEMBER 26, 2024

WWW.THENATIONAL.SCOT

THE NATIONAL

THE NEWSPAPER THAT SUPPORTS AN INDEPENDENT SCOTLAND

'SHOW THIS TO ANYONE DENYING GENOCIDE'

NEW SATELLITE IMAGES LAY BARE ISRAEL'S DESTRUCTION OF GAZA



SCOTTISH, WELSH AND IRISH INDEPENDENCE GROUPS MEET



“
Non possiamo fare
affidamento sugli accordi con la Russia
perché hanno
violato gli accordi di Minsk

Emmanuel Macron

Presidente della Francia

2025

“

Gli accordi di Minsk furono
un tentativo di dare all'Ucraina il
tempo di rafforzarsi.

Angela Merkel Ex
cancelliera tedesca



“

Dal 2014 l'Ucraina ha
rafforzato la sua
posizione militare. Questo
è il merito degli
accordi di Minsk.

François Hollande
Presidente francese



“

Aveva bisogno
degli accordi di Minsk per
guadagnare almeno 4 anni
e mezzo per formare
l'esercito ucraino

Pyotr Poroshenko Ex
presidente ucraino



Ucraina, colpito cortile di un liceo: studenti nel rifugio. A Donbass colpi di mortaio su un asilo

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Giovedì 17 Febbraio 2022



[Cresce la tensione tra Russia e Ucraina](#) e i sintomi si avvertono nella regione storicamente più martoriata, quella del Donbass. Le immagini diffuse dall'Independent mostrano gli effetti del colpo di mortaio lanciato contro **un asilo di Stanytsia Luhanska, nel Donbass**. E spiega chiaramente con la semplice forza

MEDIA

OPINIONI DAL BLOG

24 LUGLIO 2025

Ultimo aggiornamento: 12:55 del 24 Luglio 2025

Per Il Mulino sono 'danni collaterali': ecco i numeri di quel che accade a Gaza



ROBERTO DE VOGLI

Professore Università di Padova, Visiting Professor University of London

Secondo Lancet, Gaza ha subito la più rapida riduzione dell'aspettativa di vita mai registrata in un solo anno, passando da 75,5 a soli 40,5 anni. Record di bambini amputati



SEGUI FQ SU



AGGIUNGI AI PREFERITI



DISCOVER



WHATSAPP



"At the moment, the planet might seem poised more for a series of unprecedented catastrophes than for the kind of broad moral and political transformation that would open the way to a better world. But if we are going to have any chance of heading off those catastrophes, we're going to have to change our accustomed ways of thinking.

The human imagination stubbornly refuses to die. And the moment any significant number of people simultaneously shake off the shackles that have been placed on that collective imagination, even our most deeply inculcated assumptions about what is and is not politically possible have been known to crumble overnight."

- David Graeber

https://davidgraeber.org/articles/a-practical-utopians-guide-to-the-coming-collapse/?fbclid=IwY2xjaWwS22BlleHRuA2FlbQlzMABzcnRjBmFwcF9pZBAyMjlwMzkxNzg4MjAwODkyAAEeEMqa3xQABqElvoEcvVRlqeAMKZq3_4yGu0EdDMxE4lQST4_8O9VQv8rXW1l_aem_0tjwQqJZSYHKwYDnr_GPnQ

RUSSIA-UKRAINE WAR



I'm a conflict expert. Here's
why Ukraine is worth the UK
risking Putin's wrath



TERRORISMO SELETTIVO

Il **terrorismo selettivo** indica l'uso asimmetrico del termine "**terrorismo**", applicato esclusivamente ad alcuni attori o Stati appartenenti all'**out-group**, mentre azioni violente analoghe o persino più gravi compiute da attori o Stati dell'**in-group** vengono **giustificate** come **diritto all'autodifesa**, lotta per la libertà o difesa della democrazia.

Loro = "Terrorismo"



Noi = "Autodifesa"
"Lotta per la Libertà"



Nel **terrorismo selettivo**, la qualifica di "**terrorismo**" non dipende dalla gravità degli atti violenti o dal numero di vittime, ma dall'**identità** degli autori: la loro **nazionalità**, **etnia**, **religione** e **collocazione geopolitica**.



Nazionalità



Etnia



Religione



Geopolitica