

Kayhan International

Kayhan Group of Newspapers

Editorial Dept. Tel.: 33911561, 33110251-9
Ext.: 2334, 2336, 2337
Advertising Dept.: 33110251-9 Ext. 2336
Subscription Ext.: 2322
Facsimile: 33114228 & 33111120
Website: www.kayhan.ir/en
E-mail: kayhanintl@yahoo.com
P.O. Box: 11365/9631
Address: Martyr Shah Cheraghi Street, Ferdowsi Avenue, Tehran – Islamic Republic of Iran

In the Name of the Most High Viewpoint

Persian Gulf Peace Iran's Permanent Perspective

By: Kayhan Int'l Staff Writer

A couple of days ago, we celebrated the 402nd anniversary of the Iranian navy's resounding triumph over the Portuguese intruders who had occupied Bahrain, seized Hormuz, and for decades were terrorizing the Persian Gulf coasts.

Did the victory of Shah Abbas' naval forces ensured peace and prosperity in the Persian Gulf for the next four centuries?

Sadly, the answer is negative. The driving out of the Portuguese and return of Bahrain to motherland Iran did not leave any permanent imprint. The result is the current pathetic situation that has allowed a new breed of intruders to set up the CENTCOM terrorist bases on the southern side of the Persian Gulf.

The Safavid Dynasty, which with the support of the ulema and the people had transformed Iran into a powerfully stable empire for over two centuries wielding positive influence in the fields of culture, religion, art, architecture, literature, and trade on a vast area stretching from Jabal al-Amel (present day Lebanon) on the Mediterranean shores in the west to the sultanates of the Deccan or Peninsular India washed by the waters of the Bay of Bengal in the east, declined, along with Iranian guardianship of the Persian Gulf.

Though Nader Shah Afshar briefly stabilized the Persian Gulf through Iranian presence on its southern coasts as well, the Zand and the Qajar dynasties that followed his short-lived rule badly neglected the importance of this vast southern body of water for Iran's security and independence.

The vacuum was exploited by colonial Britain, which after preventing any intrusion from Basra by the Ottoman Turks who had occupied Iraq, soon turned the Persian Gulf into a virtual second English Channel.

London gradually extended its illegal hold on both the Iranian and Arabian coasts of the Persian Gulf. It penetrated deep inland to set up petty Sheikdoms on its southern shores, including the placing of Bahrain under a pirate clique. On the north it turned the Qajar weaklings in Tehran into mere vassals before replacing them with its own slave, an illiterate soldier of obscure origin called Reza Khan, who was ordered to call his illegitimate regime 'Pahlavi'.

In the 1960's Britain, no longer a world power, handed over the Persian Gulf's control, along with its tutelage of the unrepresentative regimes of the region to the US, which through the slavish Pahlavi potentate became the paramount power.

The above is a brief background of the strategic water body on Iran's southern coast which since time immemorial to our present era (beginning from the Babylonians in Mesopotamia and the Egypt-based Greco-Roman cartographer Claudius Ptolemy's drawing of probably the first map of the known world), has been called "Persian" – irrespective of its classification as a 'sea' or a 'gulf'.

In February 1979 a new era ushered in for the Persian Gulf and the whole region (if not the world) with the triumph of the Islamic Revolution under the dynamic leadership of Imam Khomeini (RA), who cleared the country of the undesirable presence of the US.

Independent Iran made it clear that the Persian Gulf cannot and should not be a playground of outside forces. This brotherly advice the rulers of the littoral states did not heed because of their obvious lack of faith in Islamic values and solidarity. They were and are too timid to tell the destabilizing Americans to leave for fears of being replaced through palace coups by brothers, nephews, and cousins, ever willing to grab power by pledging subservience to the Great Satan.

With its earnest appeals for regional solidarity and littoral peace falling on deaf ears, the Islamic Republic of Iran after overcoming Saddam's 8-year US-dictated war and dismayed by the idiotic invitations of the unrepresented regimes to the US to increase its mischievous presence in the Persian Gulf, embarked solo on its resolve to solidify its sovereignty and security (and that of the region).

Thanks to the foresight of its leadership and the dedication of its people, today Iran has achieved self-sufficiency in all fields including the defence industry and the building of a powerful navy, equipped with state-of-the-art technology, to ensure national sovereignty as well as the "Persianness" of the Persian Gulf.

Tehran very well knows that the neighbourhood will not remain forever under client rulers who sooner than later have to give way to people's power (especially in view of the treason of the current regimes in siding with the US-Zionist genocide in Gaza against public wishes and the blatant betrayal of the sanctity of al-Aqsa).

In other words, the days are not far for end of the US presence or more properly the CENTCOM terrorist hold on regional states and throughout West Asia, along with the cleansing of the cobweb called Israel, whose spidery tentacles have reached the Persian Gulf coasts due to the treachery of certain littoral regimes in allowing the Zionists to set up diplomatic and trade missions in their capitals.

To sum up, Iran will never permit the enemies to pollute the Persian Gulf's pristine purity, its rich resources, its navigation safety, and its name.

Iran Criticizes UN for Double Standards Amid U.S. Campus Crackdown



Texas University policemen arrest a pro-Palestinian demonstrator at the University of Texas in Austin, Texas, on April 29, 2024.

TEHRAN - Iran's top human rights official Kazem Gharibabadi has criticized the United Nations human rights office for leveling trumped-up rights charges against Iran while turning a blind eye to U.S. violent crackdown on anti-war students and academics in university campuses.

Gharibabadi, secretary of Iran's High Council for Human Rights, said the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) ignores what is unfolding in university campuses across the U.S., but did issue statements about so-called rights violations in Iran over the same period.

"The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights has taken no notice of what is happening in the U.S. but at the same time issued three statements accusing Iran of human rights violations, which is proof of contradictions and double standards in the UN body's mechanisms," Gharibabadi said.

From California to New York, Illinois to Texas, the U.S. police have raided university campuses carrying and dragging students away or shockingly slamming them.

They have even arrested professors, like Caroline Fohlin, an Emory University professor, in Georgia, during protests over Is-

rael's genocidal military campaign in Gaza, which has killed nearly 34,500 Palestinians and left over a million displaced and starving.

So far, more than 900 people have been arrested on U.S. campuses, the Washington Post reported on Monday, highlighting that demonstrations were "peaceful and nonviolent until law enforcement showed up."

On Monday, riot police used pepper spray and arrested about 50 students at the University of Texas pro-Gaza protest encampment. Monday's clashes between police and students marked the second time in less than a week that state police were called to campus.

Since the start of the Israeli war on Gaza on October 7, students in the U.S. have been protesting Israel's genocidal actions in the narrow Strip, however, a new wave of demonstrations – marked by protesters setting up encampments on their campuses – has gripped the country.

The students are mainly calling for their universities to disclose their investments and break financial ties with firms linked to Israel or businesses that are profiting off its war against Palestinians.

The protests spread across America's most influential universities earlier this month from Columbia University in New York, where the

college president Nemat Minouche Shafik called on police to clear protesters' encampments.

Despite harsh crackdowns, including mass suspensions, evictions from university housing, and arrests, similar protests have sprung up across the U.S. with footage emerging of students, professors, and journalists being violently detained by the police on campuses.

Iranian Foreign Ministry spokesman Nasser Kanaani has also strongly criticized the crackdown by the U.S. police to break up pro-Palestinian protests on university campuses across the United States.

In a post on X on Tuesday, Kanaani shared a viral image of the arrest of one of the protesting students in the U.S., and wrote: "The Imprisonment of Freedom in America – U.S. media: At least 900 protesters have been arrested by U.S. police during student protests in the country in support of Gaza."

Students in some 20 universities across the United States have been protesting the Israeli regime's genocidal war against Palestinians in the Gaza Strip and the U.S. government's unconditional support for its ally.

Hundreds of people have been arrested since the protests first erupted at Columbia University in New York. (Continued on Page 7)

Tehran, Riyadh Stress Developing Science, Tech Cooperation

TEHRAN– Iranian consul general Hassan Zarnegar and President of King Abdulaziz University Tareef Yusuf Al-Aama have underlined developing cooperation in science and technology fields.

During the meeting which was held on Tuesday, Zarnegar emphasized establishing communication between Iranian and

Saudi universities, realizing scientific and technological cooperation, exchanging students and professors, and carrying out joint scientific projects.

He also stressed Saudi students' presence in Iranology and Farsi language courses, as well as Iranian universities' readiness to accept Saudi students in the form of

scholarships and other educational and research opportunities.

Meanwhile, Yusuf Al-Aama stressed the importance of scientific and educational cooperation for developing relations between the two countries and the need to provide cooperation frameworks between the scientific institutions of Iran and Saudi Arabia.

'Iran Army Day' Commemorated in Indonesia

TEHRAN – The ceremony of marking the Islamic Republic of Iran Army Day was held in the Indonesian capital Jakarta with participation of tens of diplomats and military advisors.

The embassy of Iran in Jakarta hosted the ceremony on Monday evening, which was widely reflected on Indonesian news websites. It is worth mentioning that in Iran, the army day was commemorated on April 18, but the ceremony in Jakarta was delayed until yesterday due to Eid al-

Fitr holidays in the southeast Asian country.

In the ceremony, Iranian Ambassador to Jakarta Muhammad Boroujerdi appreciated Iran armed forces' efforts in defending the Islamic country's sovereignty and their recent retaliatory attack on the Israeli regime in response to the regime's airstrike on Iran's consulate in Syria, adding that Tehran is committed to continue supporting the resistance of the Palestinian people in the face of occupiers.

Iran's defense attaché to Indonesia Colonel Movahed emphasized that the Islamic Republic's military doctrine has been defensive and decisive in the face of enemies, adding that despite cruel sanctions by colonial states, the Iranian armed forces are among the top military powers in the region and the world, and possess the most advanced armaments.

An exhibition of pictures of Iran-made weapons was also held on the sideline of the ceremony.

The Holy Qur'an
And ye dwelt in the dwellings of men who wronged their own souls; ye were clearly shown how We dealt with them; and We put forth (many) parables in your behoof!
The Holy Qur'an (14-45)

PRAYER TIMINGS

Noon (Zohr)	12:01
Evening (Maghreb)	19:11
Dawn (Fajr) "Tomorrow"	05:12
Sunrise "Tomorrow"	03:39

Navy Escorts Ships in Gulf of Aden, Atlantic Ocean

TEHRAN – Iranian Navy Commander Rear Admiral Shahram Irani has praised the Persian Gulf security, stressing that his force escorts the country's ships and oil tankers in the Gulf of Aden and the Atlantic Ocean to ensure their safety.

"The Persian Gulf is now considered the most secure maritime point in the world, and we mainly escort our ships in areas such as the Gulf of Aden and the Atlantic Ocean," Rear Admiral Irani told reporters on the sidelines of the Cultural and Artistic Festival of the National Persian Gulf Day on Monday.

He said that the Persian Gulf is a symbol of Iranian might, emphasizing the commitment of the Naval Force in escorting Iranian ships in regions where enemies of the Islamic Republic are present, ensuring the safety and security of sailors and merchants in fulfilling the country's economic needs.

Irani said the country's Navy had within less than 67 days established maritime dominance in the Persian Gulf during the 1980-1988 Iran-Iraq war and cut off the "economic arteries" of the Iraqi Baathist enemy in the region.

He highlighted the key ports of Bandar Imam, Bushahr, and Khark Oil Terminal, which operated under complete security provided by the Navy, leading to significant victories bestowed upon the people by the armed forces.

Praising Iran's military capabilities and numerous victories of the country's armed forces, the Navy Commander reiterated the ongoing successes since the Sacred Defense era (Iran-Iraq war), the latest being Operation True Promise, in which the IRGC Aerospace Force on April 14 launched a wave of cruise and ballistic missiles and drones against military targets in the Israeli occupied territories in retaliation for the Israeli regime's April 1 airstrike that killed seven Iranian military commanders and advisers in Syria.