

TEHRAN (Tasnim) – There are no Iranians involved in the war in Yemen, spokesman for the Yemeni Houthi Ansarullah movement has said.

There is not even a single Iranian individual fighting in Yemen, while the military forces of Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates and Sudan have boots on the ground in Yemen and are involved in a Saudi-led military campaign against the Yemeni people, Muhammad Abdul-salam told al-Mayadeen TV.

Kayhan International



ANKARA (Dispatches) -- Turkish Prime Minister Binali Yildirim brushed aside any possibility for Ankara to allow foreign states to use Incirlik airbase to launch military attacks against Iran.

"Incirlik Air Base is just being used for fighting terrorism and no one will ever get permission to attack any country through it," Yildirim said. He made the remarks when asked about a possible U.S. request to use Incirlik to attack Iran.

VOL NO: LV 10628 TEHRAN / Est.1959

Monday, June 18, 2018, Khordad 28, 1397, Shawwal 4, 1439, Price 20000 Rials

Viewpoint

Incendiary Kites Scaring Daylights Out of Illegal Zionist Entity

Asiatic Cheetah Spotted in Qasr-e Shirin



Iran Lose to Serbia at VNL



Saudi-Led Coalition Conducts Airstrikes on Yemen's Hudaydah



Sadrism Official:

Iran Important; U.S. Troops Must Leave Iraq

BAGHDAD (Dispatches) -- Head of the political bureau of the Sadrism Movement Dhia al-Asadi has underlined Iraq's strong will to establish close cooperation with its neighbors and dismissed claims that Iran was interfering in his country's internal affairs.

Asadi told Iran's Tasnim news agency in an interview that all Iraqi political factions had also reached consensus on putting an end to Iraq's occupation by U.S. forces.

He touched on the Sadrism Movement's recent decision to align with Hadi al-Amiri's Fateh (Conquest) bloc, saying the coalition was created with the aim of opening a new chapter in Iraq's history.

Asadi touched on Muqtada al-Sadr's visit to Saudi Arabia, saying the cleric and his Sadrism Movement do not view regional issues in sectarian terms.

"They don't want to be just one of the conflicting sides in the regional or global issues. They seek to create a strong Iraq in the region and the world and establish equal relations with their neighbors and the world. They also attach significant importance to some important regional players like the Islamic Republic of Iran, Turkey as well as Jordan, Syria, Saudi Arabia and Kuwait," he said.

Muqtada Sadr believes the security of Iraq and its neighboring states is intertwined and that "if Iraq is not secure, its neighbors won't be secure and vice versa," Asadi said.

"That's why Muqtada Sadr is seriously seeking to establish equal and balanced relations with the regional countries based on mutual friendship and trust among the nations. He is fully aware that any ethnical or factional policy by the regional states will negatively impact Iraq's stability and security."

Asadi said during his meetings with a number of ambassadors from regional states in the holy city of Najaf, Muqtada Sadr reminded them, particularly the Saudi ambassador, of the fact that the war on Yemen does not benefit either Saudi Arabia or Yemen.

"The war will deal a heavy blow to relations among the countries and exacerbate the current crises in Bahrain and the

Shia-populated areas in Saudi Arabia."

Sadr also called on Riyadh to open a new chapter in its relations with Iraq based on mutual respect, cooperation and friendship with the aim of strengthening economic, cultural, historical and social relations between the two sides, Asadi said.

"Muqtada Sadr was interested in receiving the Iranian ambassador to Iraq as well to express his interest in expansion of bilateral ties with the Islamic Republic," he noted.

Asadi said it is no secret that relations between Sadrism Movement and Iran, despite some problems, have always been strong, "but some people are trying to portray a chaotic image of the relations which is far from reality on the ground."

"Muqtada Sadr wants to tell those claiming Iran's interference in Iraq's internal affairs that Baghdad will never allow any foreign power to meddle in its internal affairs," he said.

Asadi underlined that the Islamic Republic of Iran is fully aware of the current sensitive situation in Iraq and realizes the reality that establishing balanced and equal relations with Iraq based on mutual respect is in the interests of not only the two sides but the whole region.

Relations between Iran and Iraq, he said, go back long in history, he said.

"We want to make it clear to the world that Iran has no role in Iraq's internal affairs and will not play any such role in the future and this is a significant point both for Iran and Iraq."

As regards the U.S. military presence in the region, he said, "We feel that Iran is seriously concerned about its impact on the regional security."

Asadi said the U.S. presence in the region in any form is a threat to the whole region and that is why Baghdad calls on Washington to withdraw its forces.

"The U.S. withdrawal will lead to regional stability and security. When security is established, no regional state will be concerned about military aggressions in the region."

Iraq, Asadi said, wants to turn into a source of peace and stability instead of being a threat to the region.

Zionist Spy Chief: Iran's Energy, First Cyber Target



A general view of Mobin Petrochemical Complex in the Persian Gulf

TEL AVIV (Dispatches) -- The former head of the occupying regime of Israel's NSA Ehud Schnerosen said on Sunday that the first cyber target in any future conflict with Iran and Hezbollah should be their energy infrastructure.

Speaking at a major cyber conference taking place in Occupied Palestine, Schnerosen referred

to the energy sector as a "major pillar economy, state's cardiovascular system."

"We should not attack water, food, healthcare on ethical grounds, and should not attack banks because of the potential butterfly effect," said Schnerosen. "The next 9/11 in cyber will be energy sector."

The Stuxnet computer virus,

which is widely believed to have been developed by the United States and the occupying regime of Israel, was discovered in 2010 after it was used to attack a uranium enrichment facility at Natanz, Iran. It was the first publicly known example of a virus being used to attack industrial machinery.

Since Stuxnet's discovery in

2010, security researchers have uncovered a handful of other sophisticated pieces of computer code they believe were developed by the U.S. and the Zionist regime in tandem to engage in espionage and warfare. These include Flame, Duqu and Gauss.

Zionist PM Benjamin Netanyahu reportedly told Russian President Vladimir Putin and U.S. Secretary of State Mike Pompeo over the weekend that Israel will strike against Iranian efforts to entrench itself militarily throughout Syria, and not only along the Syrian border with the occupied Palestinian territories.

Netanyahu told the weekly cabinet meeting that he spoke with both men and discussed the region, with an emphasis on Syria.

"First of all, Iran needs to withdraw from all of Syria," he said. "Second, we will take action -- and are already taking action -- against efforts to establish a military presence by Iran and its proxies in Syria, both close to the border and deep inside Syria. We will act against these efforts anywhere in Syria," he said.

Diplomatic officials said that Netanyahu raises the issue of Iranian activity in Syria in all his conversations with foreign leaders.

Syrian Artifacts Resurface in Occupied Palestine

BEIRUT (Dispatches) -- Jewish artifacts, including ancient parchment torahs from one of the world's oldest synagogues, have gone missing from the Syrian capital amid the tumult of ongoing war, with some precious items reportedly surfacing abroad.

Activists say the artifacts, moved from the now-destroyed Jobar Synagogue in Damascus' eastern Ghouta suburb when it was taken by Takfiri terrorists, were allegedly put into safe keeping to avoid theft and damage in 2013, but twice since then local officials have discovered some are missing.

The main missing cache, they say, contained torahs written on gazelle leather as well as tapestries and chandeliers, and was given to a militia by a local council for safekeeping when militants surrendered the neighborhood to government forces earlier this year. That group, the Wahhabi-inspired Failaq al-Rahman brigade, later said that it was not in possession of the items after the council arrived at a new militant base in Syria's north after evacuating earlier this year.

Another set of objects appears to have been stolen by a Syrian

guardian entrusted by the local council to hide the items in his home. The man, who officials involved declined to name, disappeared with the artifacts in 2014 before some allegedly resurfaced in Turkey.

Activists say antiquities theft is rife in Syria, and some even cast doubt over whether the missing items, including the valuable torahs, were even original works.

"Some of the items that went missing in 2014 and this year have started surfacing now in Turkey," said an activist who lived near the synagogue his whole life until fleeing the area in March.

The synagogue, also known as Eliyahu Hanavi, is one of the few Jewish places of worship in Syria that was functioning until shortly before conflict began in March 2011. Residents of the neighborhood remember how less than a dozen Jews, most of them over 50, came quietly once a week to pray.

Videos and photographs from the synagogue taken before the war show a main hall of arches lined with seats and tapestries. Chandeliers and lanterns hang from the ceiling as well as a marble

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One Year Into Blockade: Iran, Turkey Help Qatar Thrive

DOHA (Dispatches) -- It's been a year since three of Qatar's neighbors plus Egypt severed ties with the Persian Gulf state, cut off exports, expelled their citizens and banned Qatari flights from using their airspace.

The tiny country has weathered the storm by drawing from its substantial cash reserves, deepening alliances with Turkey and Iran, and using its strategic location in the Persian Gulf as the world's largest producer of liquefied natural gas to continue shipments to major world powers.

Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates, Bahrain and Egypt launched the blockade on June 5 last year to pressure Qatar to change its policies. The group, angered by Doha's support for opposition groups and its ties with Iran, accused the Persian Gulf state of working to destabilize the region and of harboring and supporting terrorists. They made sweeping demands that Qatar change course, shutter its flagship Al Jazeera Arabic news channel and kick out Turkish troops from a base there.

Qatar has rejected the accusations and the demands, calling the block-

ade a politically motivated attempt to undermine its sovereignty.

When the diplomatic standoff erupted, worried residents rushed to grocery stores in the capital, Doha, emptying out shelves of milk and other food items that had come from Saudi Arabia and the UAE. At the onset of the diplomatic rift, about one-sixth of Qatar's imports were produced in countries that imposed the trade sanctions, according to the International Monetary Fund.

Saudi Arabia sealed shut Qatar's only land border and the UAE blocked shipments from its ports to Qatar, but the government in Doha quickly moved to reroute supplies through ports in Oman and India. Rather than rely on imports from its Arab neighbors, Qatar looked to Iran and Turkey to plug the gaps. Qatari flights were rerouted over Iranian airspace. Turkey boosted its military presence in Qatar.

Within a day, shelves were restocked. Qatar also airlifted thousands of cows into the country to ramp up local production of milk and dairy.

The government's quick response

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