

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

Iran & Japan, Both Victims of US State Terrorism

By: Kayhan Int'l Staff Writer

The high profile visit to Tehran by Prime Minister Shinzo Abe, the first by a Japanese Chief Executive after the triumph of the Islamic Revolution in Iran in 1979, though a normal diplomatic call between two important world countries, has aroused media speculation.

Reports are rife that he is either carrying a message for Iran on re-negotiation of the JCPOA nuclear deal from the roguish US president, Donald Trump, with whom he had a lengthy telephonic conversation the other day, or has undertaken by himself an unenviable mission to mediate between Tehran and Washington for defusing the current crisis, since Japan has been forced by the Americans to cut its important source of crude oil supplies from the Islamic Republic.

Official circles in Tokyo have dismissed both the speculations because of the little leverage Japan, which is not a party to the JCPOA, has with the antagonists, especially in view of Iran's firm position of "NO TALKS" with the US for having breached the 7-party international accord and launched economic terrorism against the Islamic Republic, although they have not ruled out the possibility of exchange of views between Abe and the Iranian leaders, among other topics, in this regard.

Moreover, Shinzo Abe is neither visiting Iran for the first time nor is he a stranger to the principled stances of the Islamic Republic concerning its inalienable rights, which can no account be compromised.

As Prime Minister of Japan he has had occasional encounters with President Hassan Rouhani at international forums to discuss improvement of bilateral relations.

What is, however, important for him are fond memories of his meeting with the Leader of the Islamic Revolution, Ayatollah Seyyed Ali Khamenei, 36 years ago in 1983 in Tehran as a 27-year old secretary to his father, Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe, who accompanied by Iranian Foreign Minister Dr. Ali Akbar Velayati, had held talks with the then President Khamenei.

Shintaro Abe had come to Iran to try to mediate a ceasefire in the war imposed on Iran by the US through Saddam of the repressive Ba'ith minority regime of Baghdad, and was courteously told that "an imposed peace is worse than an imposed war", unless the aggressor withdraws from all occupied Iranian territories.

The course of the 8-year war is irrelevant here, but what is of significance is the principled policy of the Islamic Republic of Iran regarding its rights and toward those who roguishly indulge in enmity and hostile behaviour towards the Iranian people.

Of course, in his scheduled meeting with the Leader of the Islamic Revolution, which might also be attended by Dr. Velayati, the Japanese Prime Minister will definitely recall the privilege of his first encounter over three decades ago, and will be further enlightened on Iran's right to defend all its achievements, in addition to having some lively discussions on development of bilateral ties and eco-industrial issues, since Shinzo Abe is known internationally for his government's economic policies, nicknamed Abenomics, which pursue monetary easing, fiscal stimulus, and structural reforms.

A scion of a distinguished Japanese political family on both his father's and mother's sides, Abe identifies himself as "rightwing nationalist", who resents the label of "war criminal" for his maternal grandfather Nobusuke Kishi, whom the American occupiers had jailed as a member of the wartime Tojo Cabinet after World War 2, but who upon release eventually served as Prime Minister of Japan from 1957 to 1960.

As great-great-grandson of Viscount Yoshimasa Oshima who served as General in the Imperial Japanese Army, the pragmatic Abe, despite his diplomatic ties with the quixotic Trump, cannot at heart accept as overlords, the barbaric Americans for their mass massacre of the Japanese during World War 2, including the criminal dropping of atomic bombs on the cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

In his meetings in Iran, US state terrorism, including against Japan, is sure to come up, with reiteration by both sides that American hooliganism is obstructing regional and international peace, and on no account will the Islamic Republic tolerate the presence of the CENTCOM terrorists in the neighbourhood.

Iran and Japan, as respectable members of the world community of nations, should build their ties on the mutual interests of the two countries in fields, including trade, science, technology, economy and politics, without bowing to outside and extra-territorial pressures.

Let us hope that Tokyo, which is among the prime victims of US state terrorism, will have the courage to cultivate ties with Tehran on the basis of mutual respect, and away from Washington's criminal shadows.

Iran to Boost Production of Fighter Jets: Defense Minister



A handout picture released by Iran's Defence Ministry yesterday shows the production line of the "Kowsar" domestic fighter jet, a fourth-generation fighter, with "advanced avionics" and multi-purpose radar.

ISFAHAN (Dispatches) – Iranian Defense Minister Brigadier General Amir Hatami on Tuesday hailed domestic experts' efforts to boost the country's self-sufficiency in the military sector and said this year, the Defense Ministry plans to manufacture more homegrown 'Kowsar' fighter jets.

In a speech during a visit to the Iran Aircraft Manufacturing Industrial Company in the central province of Isfahan, Brigadier General Hatami said over the past 40 years, the "hardworking" experts of the Iran Aviation Industries Organization (AIO) have made every effort to enhance the country's air combat power.

He referred to the start of mass production of the homegrown fighter jet last year and hailed the full cooperation of the Islamic Republic of Iran Army's air force and support by its Commander Brigadier General Aziz Nasirzadeh as an outcome of their efforts.

General Nasirzadeh, for his part, expressed the hope that new Kosar fighter jets will join the

ture more advanced generations of the warplane in the future.

The operational flight of Kowsar during a ceremony to mark the Army Day earlier this year brought honor and dignity to the country, the defense minister stated.

He went on to say that the AIO experts are determined to manufacture more Kowsar fighter jets this Iranian year, which started on May 21.

In November 2018, Iran inaugurated the mass production line of Kowsar at the Iran Aircraft Manufacturing Industrial Company, a firm affiliated to the Defense Ministry's Aviation Industries Organization.

The homegrown fighter jet had been unveiled in August. Capable of carrying various weapons, the aircraft is used for short aerial support missions.

The new fighter jet uses the fourth generation of military digital network and is equipped with heads-up display (HUD) system to increase the precision-striking power of weapons, advanced and

double-cockpits and the second type can be used for training pilots in addition to enjoying combat capabilities.

According to the Iranian officials, the fighter jet is a supersonic combat plane different from the training Kosar 88 plane unveiled in April 2017.

Iranian officials have repeatedly underscored that the country will not hesitate to strengthen its military capabilities which are entirely meant for defense and that Iran's defense capabilities will be never subject to negotiations.

In February 2018, Leader of the Islamic Revolution Ayatollah Seyed Ali Khamenei called for efforts to maintain and boost Iran's defense capabilities, hitting back at the enemies for disputing the country's missile program.

"Without a moment of hesitation, the country must move to acquire whatever is necessary for defense, even if the whole world is opposed to it," Ayatollah Khamenei said at the time.

Envoy: U.S. Economic Terrorism Biggest Threat to Nuclear Deal

TEHRAN (Fars) - Iranian Ambassador to Britain Hamid Ba'eidinejad has said that the U.S. economic terrorism against Tehran is putting the 2015 nuclear deal between Iran and the world powers in a big danger.

Ba'eidinejad expressed the hope that everyone would be aware of the fact that the U.S. economic terrorism against Iran posed the biggest threat to the Iran nuclear deal known as the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action

(JCPOA) and regional security.

He wrote on his twitter page that the U.S. will paralyze the Instrument in Support of Trade Exchanges (INSTEX) by adopting counter-measures in a bid to thwart the EU diplomacy.

U.S. media 'Bloomberg' reported on Monday that the U.S. is reviewing sanctions on the parallel mechanism of INSTEX in Iran.

Official: Iran Annually Seizes 800 Tons of Illicit Drugs Despite Sanctions

TEHRAN (Tasnim) – Secretary-General of Iran's Anti-Narcotics Headquarters Brigadier General Eskandar Momeni s on Tuesday aid despite the U.S. sanctions' negative impact on the Islamic Republic's campaign on illicit drugs, the country captures 800 tons of narcotics each year.

Speaking to reporters at a press conference in Tehran, Brigadier General Momeni highlighted Iran's major role in the global campaign on illicit drugs and said, "According to United Nations statistics, 75 percent

of the world's opium seizures, 61% of morphine seizures and 17% of heroin seizures take place in the Islamic Republic of Iran."

In 2017, Iran seized 21 tons of heroin while only about 4 tons of the illicit drugs were captured in entire Europe, he noted.

The official said that annually, 800 tons of narcotics are captured in Iran, adding that the Islamic Republic is combating "this sinister phenomenon" with all its might.

Brigadier General Momeni

went on to say that other countries can also fight illicit drugs more powerfully but they do not do so.

The Islamic Republic, however, is strongly combating the phenomenon despite the fact that sanctions imposed against the country are hampering its campaign, he stated.

Iran, which has a 900-kilometer common border with Afghanistan, has been used as the main conduit for smuggling Afghan drugs to narcotics kingpins in Europe.

The Holy Qur'an

And on the day when He will gather them as though they had not stayed but an hour of the day, they will know each other. They will perish indeed who called the meeting with Allah to be a lie, and they are not followers of the right direction.

The Holy Qur'an (10:45)

PRAYER TIMINGS	
Noon (Zohr)	13:04
Evening (Maghreb)	20:42
Dawn (Fajr) "Tomorrow"	04:02
Sunrise "Tomorrow"	05:48

Tehran, Kabul Ink Nuclear Cooperation Deal

TEHRAN (Dispatches) – Head of the Atomic Energy Organization of Iran (AEOI) Ali Akbar Salehi and Director General of Afghanistan Atomic Energy High Commission Tahir Shaaran have signed the MoU on nuclear cooperation between the two neighbors on peaceful nuclear energy.

Iran and Afghanistan signed a memorandum of understanding (MoU) to promote cooperation in the nuclear energy industry.

Heading a ranking delegation from the Afghan nuclear organization, Shaaran was in Iran to get acquainted with the country's nuclear capabilities and enhance mutual cooperation in various fields of the nuclear energy industry.

The Afghan delegation's visit to Iran was made in coordination with the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA).

According to the agreement, Iran and Afghanistan will work together in diverse areas of the nuclear industry, such as providing capacities for the manpower and employing nuclear energy in the health sector and agriculture.

Iran and Afghanistan launched talks on a "comprehensive strategic partnership" document in June 2017 as part of efforts to boost bilateral relations between the two neighboring countries in diverse areas.

Despite high economic and human costs, the Islamic Republic has been actively fighting drug-trafficking over the past decades.

The country has spent more than \$700 million on sealing its borders and preventing the transit of narcotics destined for European, Arab and Central Asian countries.

The war on drug trade originating from Afghanistan has claimed the lives of nearly 4,000 Iranian police officers over the past four decades.