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In the Name of the Most High

Viewpoint

Iran Reiterates Support for Peace in Yemen



Iranian FM Hussein Amir-Abdollahian, right, and Ansarullah spokesman Muhammad Abdul-Salam meet at the Embassy of the Islamic Republic of Iran in the Omani capital on April 25, 2023.

MUSCAT (Dispatches) – Foreign Minister Hussein Amir-Abdollahian has reaffirmed Iran's stance on preserving Yemen's territorial integrity and support for a political solution to the Yemeni crisis, emphasizing the need for a ceasefire and an end to the Saudi-led war and siege on the impoverished Arab nation.

Amir-Abdollahian made the remarks at a meeting with Muhammad Abdul-Salam, spokesman for Yemen's Ansarullah resistance movement and the chief negotiator of Yemen's National Salvation Government, here where the two sides discussed

the latest developments in Yemen.

"The Islamic Republic of Iran welcomes any initiative, plan and action that would lead to the lifting of the all-out blockade on Yemen and the establishment of a comprehensive ceasefire and understanding between Yemeni political groups," he said.

The top Iranian diplomat also hailed the recent simultaneous prisoner exchanges between the warring sides in the war-ravaged Arab country.

Abdul-Salam thanked Iran for its support, saying Yemen will

continue its dialog with Saudi Arabia until it reaches an agreement that will ensure the rights of all Yemeni people.

He said that the Yemeni negotiating team has already spoken out on the need for foreign military forces to leave Yemen, receiving war compensation, and assistance in the reconstruction of Yemen.

"Our other demands included ending the aggression, complete lifting of the siege, and payment of the wages of the entire Yemeni employees from the oil and gas revenues," he added.

Iran's Radar Systems Capable of Detecting F-35s

TEHRAN -- The chief executive officer of Iran Electronics Industries (IEI) says the country is in possession of the fingerprints of the electronic military equipment used by the enemy.

Brigadier General Amir Rastegari said that Iranian forces are using the technology that enables them to detect all the dimensions of electromagnetic waves transmitted by the enemy's fighter jets and attack them accordingly.

"We have the fingerprints of the enemy's electronic equipment. Fingerprints are unique in humans. This is also the case regarding electromagnetic systems, and we have achieved the technology for several years," he told Tasnim news agency.

"For example, if the radar of an

F-35 begins operation and surveillance, it emits waves that are different from those of another F-35's radar. Today, we are capable to recognize it, i.e. we can receive and analyze telecommunication, radio and magnetic signals and find out the warplane they belong to. If the same fighter jet starts operating later, we will immediately find out."

Also in his remarks, Rastegari, who heads a company that is a state-owned subsidiary of Iran's Ministry of Defense, said the firm has designed seekers for ground combat missiles.

The seekers, he said, enable the missiles to select their targets in the diving phase and their operators to hit desired moving targets.

The general also said that in

the ground combat field, Iranian forces have managed to make their ammunition smart and reach the capability of "one bullet, one target."

He further pointed out that a missile that has been fired can be commanded to go around its target and attack it from behind.

Iranian military experts and engineers have in recent years made remarkable breakthroughs in manufacturing a broad range of indigenous equipment, making the armed forces self-sufficient.

Iranian officials have made clear that the country will not hesitate to strengthen its military capabilities, including its missile power, which are entirely meant for defense, and that Iran's defense capabilities will be never open for negotiations.

43rd Anniversary of Tabas Fiasco Marked

TEHRAN -- Iran has reminded the United States of its humiliating defeat in Operation Eagle Claw in Tabas Desert in 1980, advising Washington to learn lessons from its historic fiasco and more than four decades of hostility toward the resistant Iranian nation.

In a statement released on the 43rd anniversary of the failed U.S. military operation, Iran's Foreign Ministry said the country has "growing authority" and keeps rendering American sanctions and threats ineffective.

"April 25, 1980 is reminiscent of the aggressive attack of the special combat forces of the American regime on the territorial integrity of the Islamic

Republic of Iran and their illegal entry into Tabas Desert," it read.

"The aggressive action and violation of the international regulations by the criminal American army against the territorial integrity of Iran was fortunately met with an exemplary failure in the light of divine grace."

Recalling the U.S. Army's historic failure, the Foreign Ministry urged the government in Washington "to reflect on and learn lessons from the results of this action and more than four decades of hostile approaches and measures against the resistant and proud nation of Iran."

"Now, 43 years on from the failure

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Lavrov: West's Failure to Revive JCPOA 'Huge Mistake'

NEW YORK (Dispatches) -- Russian Foreign Minister Sergei Lavrov says missing the opportunity to revive the 2015 Iran nuclear deal is a "huge mistake," noting the parties that destroyed the multilateral agreement bear responsibility to bring it back to life.

Speaking to reporters after chairing a UN Security Council meeting, he said an agreement had already been reached on restoring the U.S.-abandoned Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (JCPOA), but the Europeans are no longer enthusiastic about it and the U.S. seeks another option.

"We assume that the agreement to resume it (the JCPOA) was reached quite a while ago. Now, European countries have lost their enthusiasm for some reason, and U.S. officials say via different channels on the conditions of anonymity that another option should be sought. It appears to me that it would be a huge mistake to skip the chance of resuming this deal," he said.

The top Russian diplomat also said that the JCPOA revival "does not depend on Iran, Russia, or China" at the current stage, adding, however, that "the ones who destroyed it must now bring it back to life."

The efforts aimed at setting "new requirements" for resurrecting the nuclear deal "complicate the process and reflect the policy of grasping unilateral advantages through bargaining or blackmail," Lavrov asserted.

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The Holy Qur'an

وَلَوْ كُنْتُمْ تُحِبُّونَ اللَّهَ فَاتَّبِعُوا أَمْرَهُ
وَيُخْرِجْكُمْ مِنْ دِينِكُمْ وَأَنْتُمْ كَارِهُونَ

And if they were content with what Allah and His Apostle gave them, and had said: Allah is sufficient for us; Allah will soon give us (more) out of His grace and His Apostle too; surely to Allah do we make our petition.

The Holy Qur'an (9.59)

PRAYER TIMINGS

Noon (Zohr)	12:02
Evening (Maghreb)	19:06
Dawn (Fajr) "Tomorrow"	05:17
Sunrise "Tomorrow"	03:46

Judiciary: Belgium to Release Iranian Diplomat Soon

TEHRAN -- The spokesman for Iran's Judiciary said Wednesday an Iranian diplomat illegally imprisoned in Belgium will soon be released in a prisoner swap, after the two sides finalized a swap deal over a Belgian spy.

Speaking at a press conference, Massoud Setayeshi said Tehran has made a request regarding the transfer of Assadollah Assadi after the Belgian side submitted a request for the exchange of a prisoner detained in Iran.

An agreement between Iran and Belgium has been finalized, he said, adding that the agreement came after both Belgium and Iran asked for a prisoner swap.

In February 2021, a Belgian court sentenced Assadi to 20 years in prison after accusing him of planning an alleged attack against the Mujahedin-e-Khalq Organization (MKO).

Iran's Foreign Ministry strongly condemned the jail term as completely unlawful at the time, saying it is in violation of Assadi's diplomatic immunity, and a result of Belgium's falling under the influence of the MKO.

Back in March, Belgium's Constitutional Court turned down a request for the annulment of a treaty with Iran, which authorizes the exchange of prisoners between the countries.

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Iranian Navy's International Strategy

BY: Kayhan Int'l Staff Writer

A strong navy is vital for safeguarding not just the territorial waters of a country but also for ensuring safety of maritime trade routes in international waters in order to thwart the threats posed by modern-day pirates who thrive with the support of such super corsairs, as the US.

Thanks to the Islamic Revolution, Iran has left no stone unturned to build a powerful navy and emerge as the paramount seafaring power in West Asia in view of its strategic location and the devilish designs of the US and other western regimes in the waters of the Persian Gulf, the Gulf of Oman, the Red Sea and the northern part of the Indian Ocean.

If not for the alertness of Iran's state-of-the-art electronic surveillance system fitted on its ships and submarines, the nuclear-powered American submarine which recently tried to pass stealthily through the Hormuz Strait would not have detected and forced to surface.

Today, Iran's naval presence is not limited to the international sea lanes mentioned above, but has spread to the Atlantic and the Pacific Oceans.

For instance, in January 2023, the Iranian Navy sailed near the Australian Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ), with a message of peace and friendship for the Pacific region.

The ships involved were the IRIS Makran and the frigate IRIS Dena, both of which belong to the 86th flotilla of the Iranian Navy. These vessels had made a stopover in Indonesia in November 2022 after leaving Iran in September of the same year.

In December, the two ships crossed from the Indian Ocean to the Pacific Ocean sailing past French Polynesia, en route to the southern Marquesas Islands.

The Iranian naval presence in the Oceania-Pacific region aims to reaffirm Tehran's eastern strategy vis-à-vis US hegemonic influence by seeking multipolar partnerships on the international stage.

The Islamic Republic pursues a multidimensional foreign policy that includes Africa and Latin America, among other regions. In Asia, Iran aims to strengthen its ties with non-Western powers such as Russia and China, both of which are permanent members of the United Nations Security Council.

In other words, Tehran wishes to counter US influence in areas perceived as American interest zones, such as Latin America and the South Pacific.

This strategy is based on the presence of Iranian naval forces in strategic straits such as the Panama Canal. Thus, command centres have been set up by the Iranian Navy for the Indian, Atlantic, and Pacific oceans.

In line with this policy of safeguarding the interests of the Free World, Iran has been conducting joint naval exercises with Russia, China, and other independent countries.

For China, maritime relations with Iran send a clear message to the US which is trying to destabilize the South China Sea, while allowing Iran to develop naval diplomacy not only with Russia and China but also with other states such as Indonesia.

According to international analysts, this naval diplomacy makes it possible to advance Iran's objective to join the BRICS (Brazil-Russia-India-China-South Africa bloc), and develop the strategy to circumvent the illegal sanctions, or more properly the economic terrorism of the US and West European regimes.