

# Turkey Mulls Russia’s Buyback of S-400 Air Defense Systems

MOSCOW (Dispatches) -- Russia has approached Turkey with a proposal to buy back the S-400 air defense missile systems that were delivered to Ankara in 2019.

These are two systems purchased by Ankara for \$2.5 billion in 2017, which caused a diplomatic conflict with the United States, according to the Turkish newspaper Nefes. The reason for this is the shortage of systems in Russia’s stockpile and the growing demand from third countries for such air defense systems.

The S-400 systems have not been integrated into NATO structures, and their missiles have already reached half their shelf life.

In addition, they require maintenance, which creates additional costs for Turkey.

Ankara, which is actively developing its own air defense system ‘Çelik Kubbe’ (Steel Dome), is less and less dependent on Russian systems.

At the same time, Turkey is seeking to lift the U.S. sanctions imposed under the CAATSA law, which resulted from the purchase of the S-400. As a result, the country was excluded from the F-35 fighter program.

Russia, for its part, is interested in quickly replenishing its S-400 stockpile, as demand for these systems is growing amid losses at the front.



5P85SM2-01 launchers from the S-400 Triumph at the Russian parade.

Moscow has no ready-made systems in reserve, except for those already in use.

Ankara has not yet officially confirmed its readiness for a deal, but sources point to a ‘positive attitude’ toward Moscow’s proposal.

As a reminder, Russia has again postponed

the transfer of the latest S-400 air defense systems to India due to its own needs.

During the bilateral meeting between Indian Defense Minister Rajnath Singh and Russian Defense Minister Andrei Belousov, the new deadlines for the transfer of S-400 systems were discussed – for 2026-2027.

## Israeli Airstrikes Damage Yemen’s National Museum

SANA’A, Yemen (Dispatches) – A series of Israeli airstrikes last Wednesday caused significant damage to Yemen’s National Museum in the capital, Sana’a, the culture ministry has confirmed.

These attacks, part of the wider aggression against Yemen linked to the ongoing war in Gaza, also targeted the northern province of Al-Jawf, resulting in over 45 deaths and injuring 165 civilians, according to the health ministry.

Footage released by the Associated Press shows the museum’s plaza littered with debris, with windows and doors completely

shattered and promotional banners depicting its priceless collections scattered across the courtyard.

Amida Sholan, an archaeologist and professor at Sana’a University, emphasized that the damage extends beyond the courtyard, affecting the museum’s main hall, storage rooms, and crucial exhibits, though the extent of damage to individual artifacts remains unconfirmed.

“This historic building is not only a symbol of Yemen’s rich cultural heritage but also a landmark representing centuries of history. The destruction has se-

verely compromised the security of the museum’s priceless collections, putting them at serious risk of looting,” Sholan said.

The National Museum, established in 1971 and recently reopened in May 2023 after a decade-long closure due to the war, houses tens of thousands of artifacts from Yemen’s ancient pre-Islamic civilizations, Islamic history, and modern periods.

Located near the blast sites is the Old City of Sana’a, a UNESCO World Heritage Site renowned for its 2,500-year history and distinctive architecture. Thankfully,

it appears to have escaped direct damage.

The culture ministry has called on UNESCO and the international community to urgently condemn these attacks and assist in safeguarding Yemen’s invaluable cultural heritage from further destruction.

The strikes, while aimed at government buildings, have also devastated residential neighborhoods and vital commercial areas, underscoring the indiscriminate nature of the ongoing aggression against Yemen’s people and their historic legacy.

## Pezeshkian...

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Pezeshkian emphasized that the attack on Doha has changed the geopolitical calculus across the Islamic world.

“The attack on Doha has transformed many erroneous equations and thoughts, showing that no Arab or Muslim country is safe from the aggression of the Tel Aviv regime. Tomorrow, it could be any of the Arab and Islamic capitals.”

Calling for unity, he quoted Prophet Muhammad (Peace be upon Him): “Indeed, Muslims are brothers; a Muslim is a brother to another Muslim, and they are like one hand against others.”

Turning his focus to Israel and its supporters, Pezeshkian characterized the Doha attack not as a display of power but of desperation.

“The attack on Doha was not a sign of power, but rather of desperation and helplessness. A regime that is confident in its position does not need to bomb negotiators.”

He said Israel had “crossed every red line; ... ignored every logic and law; ... violated every principle of civilized behavior.” But he added that this reckless conduct had unintended consequences, awakening “the collective will of the Islamic Ummah.”

Pezeshkian said Israel’s victimhood narrative had lost its potency. “The world sees, records, and remembers.”

Looking to the future, he said, “From the ashes of Gaza, justice will rise. From the rubble of destroyed buildings in Doha, Beirut, Tehran, Damascus, and Sana’a, a new order will emerge.”

This order, Pezeshkian said, would be “not based on hypocrisy, but on Islamic unity, not on Zionist superiority, but on brotherhood and human equality.”

He ended his speech with a call to solidarity among Muslims. “Whoever hears a man calling out, ‘O Muslims!’ and does not respond is not one of them. Whoever is indifferent to the affairs of Muslims is not one of them.”

The Arab-Islamic Summit in Doha brought together leaders from across the Muslim world amid rising tensions following a series of Israeli military aggressions targeting Gaza and other Muslim countries.

The gathering aimed to present a cohesive response to what many in the region perceive as aggression threatening regional stability and Islamic solidarity.

## Iran...

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challenges, Iran’s parliament passed legislation reflecting “national security concerns,” which Eslami stressed “do not amount to withdrawal from the NPT.”

He said Iran “remains a State Party to the Treaty and stands ready to continue its cooperation once its legitimate security concerns are credibly addressed through new arrangements.”

Eslami called for a new framework to govern safeguards implementation under these “exceptional and unprecedented circumstances,” including protective measures for nuclear facilities and personnel.

On the 2015 Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (JCPOA), he described it as a missed opportunity.

Despite the U.S. withdrawal and re-imposition of sanctions, Iran “remained in full implementation” for a year, as confirmed by “15 consecutive reports of the Director General.”

However, he criticized the Western parties for failing to fulfill their commitments.

Eslami also denounced European attempts to trigger the so-called “snapback” mechanism to reinstate UN Security Council resolutions as “substantial and procedural abuse of multilateral mechanisms,” calling these moves “illegal” and “a mockery of the rule of law.”

He emphasized that Security Council

Resolution 2231 must expire as scheduled on Oct. 18.

“Iran will neither bow to pressure nor relinquish its inherent and inalienable rights under the NPT and international law,” he declared, calling on the international community to “reject these egregious violations, uphold the principles of sovereignty, non-use of force, and peaceful resolution of disputes, and reaffirm that no one is above the law.”

He thanked member states that defended the UN Charter and condemned those whose aggression “has dealt a grievous blow to the credibility of the non-proliferation regime and cast a long shadow over the future of the Agency.”

Iran has submitted a draft resolution to the IAEA General Conference aimed at protecting the agency’s mandate “in full accordance with its Statute, and in adherence to the fundamental principles of international law and the Charter of the United Nations.”

Eslami expressed hope the conference would “take appropriate measures” to condemn the attacks, restore respect for international law, address Iran’s security concerns, and resist efforts to normalize or legitimize such unlawful acts, including “U.S. threats, political pressure on countries, and instrumental use of the Agency.”

## Iran...

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participants, and Iranian Foreign Minister Abbas Araghchi engaged in bilateral talks with foreign ministers from Pakistan, Lebanon, Somalia, Egypt, and others. These discussions covered not only bilateral relations but also broader regional developments.

Highlighting the ongoing crisis in Gaza, Baghaei described Israel’s actions as a continuing “genocide” and stressed the urgent need for regional and international intervention.

“The most important topic among the regional developments is the continuation of genocide in Gaza and the necessity of urgent action at the regional and international levels to stop the genocide and help the oppressed people of Palestine,” he said.

He noted the large turnout of heads of state and government at the summit as a meaningful indicator of the collective understanding of the threat.

“Countries in the region have seriously recognized the danger and understand that if serious action is not taken by Islamic and regional states to contain Israel’s expansionism and warmongering, these events could repeat in any country or any part of the region.”

Baghaei expressed hope that the summit would mark “a turning point in collective efforts by regional and Islamic countries to safeguard security and stability in West Asia.”

He also criticized the lack of effective measures despite numerous international and Islamic meetings over the past two years to halt atrocities in Palestine.

“Despite various international and Islamic summits, we have not seen action that practically stops these crimes,” he said, underscoring the urgency for tangible policies.

## Defense...

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foreign military attachés, academics, and officials, including Oman’s ambassador and Colombia’s military attaché.

Lieutenant General Hussein Valivand Zamani, commander of the university, highlighted the event’s role in promoting international cooperation and emphasized the dual focus on peace and readiness for conflict.

The 7th International Peace and Defense Book Exhibition showcases scholarly work aimed at strengthening knowledge in military, political, economic, social, administrative, and technological fields related to defense and peace.

## Afghanistan Faces Spike in Maternal Deaths Amid U.S. Sanctions

KABUL (Dispatches) -- The abrupt closure of more than 400 medical facilities in Afghanistan, following a drastic reduction of U.S. aid, has left rural communities without essential healthcare, with tragic consequences.

Shahnaz, a pregnant woman from Shesh Pol village in northeastern Badakhshan, died in childbirth after the only clinic in her area was found closed. Unable to afford transport to more distant hospitals and with the clinic shuttered, she gave birth in a taxi on a gravel road. Both she and her newborn daughter died shortly after.

The Shesh Pol clinic was one of many supported by foreign aid, providing vital maternal health services, including midwifery, medi-

cines, and delivery care. It was part of a wider effort to reduce Afghanistan’s high maternal and newborn mortality rates.

The closures followed the Trump administration’s decision earlier this year to cut nearly all U.S. aid to Afghanistan. USAID’s partners reportedly paid nearly \$11 million in taxes and fees to the Taliban government, which denies receiving aid money directly.

The cuts have severely limited access to healthcare, especially for women and children, in a country where geographical challenges and poverty already hinder medical services. The regional hospital in the provincial capital, Faizabad, is overwhelmed, admitting more than twice its capacity. Maternal and newborn

deaths have risen sharply in recent months.

Local healthcare workers are exhausted and under-resourced. The Taliban’s restrictions on women’s education have further exacerbated the crisis, banning training for female midwives and nurses, critical to maternal care.

Grieving families like Abdul, who lost his wife Shahnaz and newborn baby, and others across Badakhshan, tell stories of heartbreak and loss that go unrecorded in official data. The closure of clinics is forcing women to deliver at home without skilled care, increasing risks of fatal complications.

The Taliban government maintains that aid distribution is managed by international organizations and that its policies are internal matters.