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In the Name of the Most High Viewpoint

US Bid to Topple President Maduro Bound to Fail

By: Kayhan Int'l Staff Writer

The quixotic, or more properly the terroristic US president, Donald Trump, and his thuggish regime are making frenzied efforts to undermine the peace of independent countries and change their system of government, but they will not succeed.

Venezuela is in the crosshairs, where the US - in blatant meddling into the internal affairs of an independent country - is trying to topple the elected government of Nicolas Maduro through propaganda, pressures, threats, attacks on ships - and now the virtual besieging of this oil-rich country by despatching naval forces, fully equipped with aircraft carriers.

These regime-change efforts disguised by allegations of mismanagement of economy, lack of democracy, or rigged elections, are actually about the US greed for oil and hegemony over nations opposing its extraterritorial policies.

Washington is making no secret of its goal of military intervention to kill President Maduro, who is determined to fight to his last rather than meekly surrendering to the enemy.

Even if the US manages to topple Maduro and murder him, its victory will prove pyrrhic. The history of American interventions in Latin America is a history of unmitigated disasters. Regime change efforts before resulted in fascist governments and military juntas, drug lord presidents and skyrocketing corruption. They did not endear Latin Americans to the manipulative gringos.

Venezuela, despite being unjustly subjected to the most crippling sanctions by the roguish US regime of Trump, because of the independent nature of the government in Caracas, seems determined to weather the storm, as it has done over the past decades, despite the distortion of the realities in that country by the American media.

Almost all Latin American countries oppose the US naval blockade of Venezuela and threats of military intervention to topple President Maduro.

The Islamic Republic of Iran in line of its principled policy of support for the oppressed of the world has reiterated its support for the elected government in Caracas.

Russia and China, as the two other major world powers have also warned Washington against meddling in Venezuelan affairs.

Madura has stood his ground. He has called upon reservists to be ready to face any aggression. The people of Venezuela are also on high alert. They are determined to defend the independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity.

If things move in the proper direction US terrorism will surely fail in Venezuela.

Palestinian Students in Iran Share Personal Accounts of Life



Palestinian students Rahaf Abu Taha, Ahmed al-Hadidi, and Muhammad al-Staitan speak with Hamshahri newspaper about life in Gaza and the impact of ongoing conflict while studying in Iran.

TEHRAN — Three Palestinian students living in Iran shared personal accounts of life in Gaza and the toll of being far from home during the current conflict, in an interview published by the Iranian daily Hamshahri.

Rahaf Abu Taha, a medical student at University of Tehran born in Palestinian refugee camps in Syria, said her family's history reflects "generations of displacement."

"From the first day of my life, Palestine was alive within me. We receive love for our homeland with our mother's milk," she added.

Ahmed al-Hadidi, also a medical student from Gaza at Shahid Beheshti University, said he has had no stable contact with his family since October 5, 2023. "I only receive very short messages saying they are alive," he said.

Muhammad al-Staitan, an electrical engineering student at Amirkabir University of Technology in Tehran, described experiencing four wars since childhood. In the most recent conflict, he said his family home was completely destroyed and his relatives are now sheltering in a school.

"More than 80 percent of Gaza is in ruins," he said. "Most people live in

tents, and rain floods them."

The students recounted years of restrictions in Gaza, describing the territory as under a long-standing blockade. Staitan said movement by land and sea was heavily curtailed even before October 7, adding, "We lived in one of the biggest prisons in the world."

Abutaha, whose family was displaced to Syria, recounted her grandfather's imprisonment and exile, saying it shaped the family's understanding of resistance and survival.

Hadidi said the conflict has spanned his entire life. "This story has gone on for 80 years," he said. "At least a million people have been killed."

All three students described difficulty contacting relatives because of limited electricity and Internet access. Staitan said he has spoken with his mother only six times during the past two years of conflict. "Some think the war is over," he said. "There is a ceasefire, but whenever they want, they strike again."

Hadidi said communication is often reduced to a single message: "We are alive."

The students said Iranian classmates have generally been supportive, though many knew little about the history of

the conflict.

Abu Taha said she is often asked whether Palestinians "sold their land," a misconception she finds surprising. Staitan distributed a printed leaflet on campus explaining the history of displacement. "Some classmates understood what had happened after reading it," he said.

Hadidi added that while most students are welcoming, misunderstandings persist because "not all information people receive is correct."

The students recounted past conflicts. Staitan described the 2014 war as the most difficult. He recalled a night when a strike caused the roof of his family's home to collapse. "For the first time, I saw someone whose hand was severed," he said. "I was 13. It was very hard."

Asked about current conditions, he said many Gazans live in the open or in flooded tents. "Winter is harsh," he said. "Children cannot bear it. Food is scarce."

Despite the distance, all three expressed determination to contribute to Gaza's future.

"Our responsibility is to finish our studies and help rebuild Gaza," Hadidi said.

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Deputy FM Outlines Strategic Ties With China, Russia, Neighbors

TEHRAN — Kazem Gharibabadi, deputy for legal and international affairs at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, on Tuesday identified strengthening relations with neighbors, developing strategic cooperation with China and Russia, and leveraging the capacities of regional organizations as central priorities of Iran's diplomacy.

Speaking at the "Global Outlook for Iran" conference held at Imam Khomeini International University in Qazvin, Gharibabadi emphasized that the Islamic Republic of Iran possesses extensive historical, cultural, and geopolitical capacities that should be given special attention in foreign relations.

He added that Iran maintains appropriate relations with its land and maritime neighbors and that comprehensive programs in political and economic

fields have been designed with these countries.

Referring to recent presidential visits to regional countries, Gharibabadi said that neighboring states play a highly significant role for Iran, and efforts are underway to further elevate the level of bilateral relations.

He emphasized the importance of cooperation with China and Russia, noting, "Various interpretations are offered regarding Iran's approach to the East, but in our current circumstances, strengthening relations with these two countries is entirely necessary and pivotal."

Gharibabadi added that during challenging periods — including war, sanctions, and political pressures — China and Russia stood by Iran and opposed anti-Iranian positions and certain reso-

lutions at the international level.

He emphasized that Iran's relations with the two countries are strategic and that long-term partnership agreements are in place.

Gharibabadi also highlighted that economic diplomacy is a main pillar of foreign policy, stating that a significant portion of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs' and Iran's embassies' missions worldwide is devoted to identifying economic opportunities, supporting the private sector, and expanding trade relations.

"Although sanctions have posed difficulties, our goal is to maximize the capacities of regional and global partners," he said.

The deputy minister referred to Iran's membership in organizations such as

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Iranian Delegation in Karachi to Participates in Naval Drill

TEHRAN/KARACHI — The commander of Iran's Border Guard, Brigadier General Ahmad Ali Goudarzi, arrived in Karachi on Monday to strengthen bilateral cooperation with Pakistan and serve as an observer at the 13th international "Barracuda" naval exercise, officials said.

The exercise, scheduled to take place in the northern Arabian Sea and Pakistan's territorial waters near Karachi, involves 19 countries and focuses on search and rescue operations, enhancing

maritime coordination, and regional security.

Goudarzi and his delegation were received at Jinnah International Airport by officials from Pakistan's Maritime Security Agency, as well as Iran's Consul General in Karachi, Akbar Eisazadeh, and military attaches from Iran's armed forces.

The visit, at the invitation of the director general of Pakistan's Maritime Security Agency (PMSA), includes bilateral discussions on maritime cooperation and regional

security issues, in addition to observing the exercise.

During the visit, Goudarzi is expected to meet with PMSA Director General Admiral Shahzad Iqbal. The Iranian delegation will also hold talks with Pakistani officials on enhancing cooperation in maritime security and border management.

The Barracuda-13 exercise begins on Tuesday and will continue through Thursday, covering Pakistan's territorial waters and the northern Arabian Sea.

The
Holy
Qur'an



Allah is He Who created the heavens and the earth and sent down water from the clouds, then brought forth with it fruits as a sustenance for you, and He has made the ships subservient to you, that they might run their course in the sea by His command, and He has made the rivers subservient to you.

The Holy Qur'an (14.32)

PRAYER TIMINGS

Noon (Zohr)	11:56
Evening (Maghreb)	17:11
Dawn (Fajr) "Tomorrow"	07:02
Sunrise "Tomorrow"	05:32

Law Scholar Lauds Ayatollah Khamenei's Role in Advancing Human Rights

TEHRAN — Dr. Mudasra Sabreen, a professor of law at Islamabad University, has praised Leader of the Islamic Revolution Ayatollah Seyyed Ali Khamenei for his efforts to raise public awareness of human rights, women's rights, and minority protections.

Speaking here at the "International Conference on People's Rights and Legitimate Freedoms in the Thought of Ayatollah Khamenei", Dr. Sabreen emphasized the Leader's pivotal role in informing citizens about their rights and freedoms.

"Ayatollah Khamenei, as the Supreme Leader of the Islamic Republic of Iran and a prominent figure in the Muslim world, has played a crucial and influential role in guiding the public toward an understanding of human rights and legitimate freedoms," Dr. Sabreen said.

The scholar expressed particular appreciation for the concept of "legitimate freedoms," noting that the combination of liberty and law holds profound meaning.

"As Muslims, we understand that freedom does not imply doing whatever one desires. True freedom exists only within the boundaries permitted by Islam and its legal framework," she said.

Dr. Sabreen further underscored Ayatollah Khamenei's contributions to promoting human rights within Islamic jurisprudence and safeguarding the rights of women and minorities.

"His positions have helped people recognize the critical importance of these rights. It is truly vital that someone in such a high position pays attention to these issues, as his words resonate widely and carry significant influence," she said.

The remarks came during the closing session of the international conference, organized by the Research Institute of the Guardian Council and the Islamic Revolution Cultural Research Institute, in collaboration with 36 universities and 22 research centers across Iran.

The event drew contributions from more than 400 scholarly articles and 214 researchers who participated in 71 preliminary sessions examining various aspects of social freedoms and civil rights.

The conference also included 13 international pre-sessions with the participation of scholars from countries including Lebanon, Italy, Pakistan, Colombia, Iraq, Yemen, Malaysia, Indonesia, Oman, India, Afghanistan, South Africa, Tunisia, Algeria, and Nigeria.

Dr. Sabreen noted that the conference's objectives underscore Ayatollah Khamenei's continuing influence in shaping public understanding of civil liberties in Iran.

"His efforts in articulating and analyzing citizens' rights and legitimate freedoms are both notable and deserving of recognition," she said.