

U.S. ... (Continued From Page One)

“We give a deadline until the 23rd of Safar [Thursday, August 6] to the state institutions that called for the disarmament of the resistance, to see what practical action they take regarding this aggression and to defend the country’s sovereignty.”

Harakat Hezbollah al-Nujaba, a major Iraqi resistance faction, warned that U.S. and Saudi interests will “pay a heavy price” after the joint strikes.

The movement called for the immediate removal of all U.S. military bases from Iraqi territory, describing the American military presence as “a constant, existential danger” to the country’s security and stability.

It also urged Baghdad to immediately suspend all cooperation with Saudi Arabia, stating that the kingdom is serving as a principal sponsor of terrorism against Iraq.

Saraya Awliya al-Dam (SAD), a resistance group mostly based in northern Iraq, demanded the immediate expulsion of the Saudi ambassador and the severance of diplomatic and economic relations with Saudi Arabia.

“The Saudi ambassador must be immediately expelled from Iraq, and diplomatic and economic relations with Saudi Arabia must be severed,” the group said in a statement.

Iraqi Official Response

The attacks prompted immediate and widespread condemnation from Iraqi political and religious leaders, with some calling for a military response.

Iraqi President Nizar Amedi condemned the aggression, describing it as “unacceptable” and “a flagrant violation of Iraq’s sovereignty” that targeted the country’s official security institutions in violation of international law and the UN Charter.

Former Iraqi Prime Minister Muhammad Shia’ al-Sudani said: “We condemn the Saudi-American aggression against the headquarters of the Popular Mobilization Forces in the strongest terms. This aggression is a blatant violation of Iraq’s sovereignty and a clear violation of international law and the United Nations Charter.”

He added that “Iraq reserves all of its legitimate rights guaranteed under international law, including the right to defend its sovereignty, territory and people,” and warned that “any violation of Iraq’s security and stability is unacceptable and cannot be met with silence.”

Secretary-General of the Badr Organization Hadi al-Amiri condemned the joint strikes and demanded that the Iraqi government take a “firm and decisive stance” regarding the infringement upon Iraq’s sovereignty.

“We condemn in the strongest terms the heinous and unjustified attack targeting Iraq’s sovereignty and its armed forces,” Amiri said.

He noted that “the Iraqi nation was surprised by blatant aggression from a neighboring country to which Iraq has always extended a hand of brotherhood and cooperation.”

Amiri also highlighted that “the American role in supporting this brutal aggression places the United States before its legal and moral responsibilities,” calling for a comprehensive reassessment of all relations and agreements with the United States.

Iraqi lawmakers also called for decisive action. Saud al-Saadi, a member of the Iraqi Parliament and the Huqooq Movement, called on the commander-in-chief of the armed forces to issue an order for a military response to the Saudi-American aggression.

“Show Mohammed bin Salman and the other slaves their true worth and size,” he said. “The blood of Iraqis is not cheap, and the dark record of Washington and Riyadh in our beloved country will not be erased without a response that preserves Iraq’s dignity.”

Another Iraqi lawmaker, Faleh al-Khazali, described the strikes as “terrorist attacks” carried out by “the Saudi and American enemy.”

Lawmaker Hussein Nima al-Battat also condemned the attacks as a “blatant violation of Iraq’s sovereignty,” urging the government to take all necessary military, political, diplomatic and legal measures to defend Iraq’s sovereignty and protect its people.

Iraqi Prime Minister Ali al-Zaidi or-

dered the country’s National Security Council to convene an emergency meeting following the security developments.

The council condemned the strikes and approved a comprehensive security plan to tighten state control and confront any violation of Iraq’s sovereignty.

The council also directed the Foreign Ministry to take action under international law and the UN Charter to document the incident and safeguard Iraq’s legitimate rights. Al-Zaidi’s planned visit to Saudi Arabia was postponed indefinitely after the attack.

Regional Condemnation

Iran’s Foreign Ministry issued a fierce condemnation of the joint U.S.-Saudi strikes, describing them as a “clear violation of Iraq’s national sovereignty and territorial integrity” and a “flagrant breach of Article 2, Paragraph 4 of the UN Charter and the fundamental rules of international law.”

The Iranian Foreign Ministry statement said the attacks are “in line with the expansionist ambitions of the United States and the Zionist regime to widen the scope of war and conflict in West Asia.”

The ministry expressed condolences for the martyrdom of a number of the noble Iraqi people and emphasized the Islamic Republic’s full support and solidarity with the Iraqi government and people, holding the “warmongering U.S. regime and its accomplices in the region responsible for the dangerous consequences of these criminal, inhumane, and provocative actions.”

Yemen’s Ansarullah resistance movement strongly condemned the joint U.S.-Saudi military aggression as a violation of Iraqi sovereignty and international law, emphasizing Baghdad’s right to respond.

According to a statement issued by Ansarullah’s Political Bureau, the movement denounced the assaults as “illegal, cowardly and contrary to all international laws and treaties.”

The statement called the aggression a “blatant infringement on Iraq’s sovereignty” and an attack against the Iraqi people “in all their components and affiliations.”

Ansarullah said the attacks reflect the continued hegemonic policies of the United States and Saudi Arabia toward countries in the region, adding that they serve the interests of the “Zionist project.”

The movement reaffirmed Iraq’s legitimate right to respond to the attacks and stated that the Yemeni people stand in solidarity with Iraq in the face of external aggression.

Arbaeen and the Timing

The joint U.S.-Saudi aggression against Iraq coincided with the arrival of millions of Muslims from around the world in the holy Iraqi city of Karbala to mark Arbaeen, the 40th day after the martyrdom of Imam Hussain (AS), the grandson of Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him), in one of the world’s largest annual religious gatherings.

Some observers viewed the timing of the attacks as a show of anger toward the gathering, which has been marked by expressions of solidarity with the Axis of Resistance and condemnation of U.S.-Israeli wars and expansionist policies.

Political analyst Jumaa al-Atwani told Lebanon’s Al Mayadeen television that the joint U.S.-Saudi attack was aimed at weakening the PMU and retaliating against Iraq over its solidarity with Iran.

“The American pressure on Iraq has intensified because of Iraq’s position in solidarity with Iran, especially after the massive funeral procession for the martyred leader of the Ummah,” he said.

Atwani noted that the millions who participated recently in the ceremonies in Karbala and Najaf for the funeral of martyred Leader of the Islamic Revolution Ayatollah Seyyed Ali Khamenei reflected Iraq’s role within the Axis of Resistance.

The PMU’s Operations Command in Basra confirmed that strikes also targeted stations serving Arbaeen pilgrims, further underscoring the provocative nature of the attacks during the sacred occasion.

The Iraqi resistance statement noted that “in order to preserve the security of the Arbaeen pilgrims, our response to the American enemy is definitely

on the way, and if necessary, this response will include their tools in Saudi Arabia.”

Surprise... (Continued From Page One)

Sayyari stated that Iranian naval forces exercise full control over the eastern Strait of Hormuz, the northern Indian Ocean, and the Sea of Oman. “Our sons are standing firm, and no movement occurs in these strategic waters without their permission,” he said.

Lebanese journalist Nasser Qandil, editor-in-chief of Al-Binaa, offered analysis suggesting Iran’s strategy extends beyond naval posturing, stating that Iranian strikes have systematically degraded U.S. intelligence-gathering capabilities in the Persian Gulf.

“America does not rely solely on its own soil to monitor the world. Part of its interception network, satellite image processing, and drone operations are located in the Persian Gulf—a region that has come under Iranian strikes,” Qandil said.

Iranian President Masoud Pezeshkian described the country’s broader strategy in terms of principled resistance.

“We fight against enemies and resist them so that we do not submit to force and oppression,” Pezeshkian stated. “Similarly, we cannot impose force or oppression on our own people, because these two approaches contradict one another.”

Drone... (Continued From Page One)

Maritime security firm Ambrey confirmed the drone strike on the U.S.-operated facility. Egyptian authorities confirmed an incident involving two gas-carrying vessels but did not immediately describe it as an attack.

Damietta’s LNG terminal is a strategic component of Egypt’s energy sector, serving as a major import and regasification hub amid rising domestic energy demands and declining natural gas production.

Hadid... (Continued From Page 2)

radar observation. The report also said the aircraft’s external surfaces incorporate materials designed to absorb radar waves.

Experts note that low-observable design does not mean a system is completely invisible to radar, but reduced radar cross-section, modified airframe characteristics and concealed components can make detection and tracking more difficult, especially when combined with higher speed and lower flight profiles.

The technical specifications cited for the upgraded Hadid-110 include a reported operational range of approximately 350 kilometers, a maximum altitude of nearly 9 kilometers, flight endurance of about one hour and a warhead carrying around 30 kilograms of high explosive material.

The report also described the drone as a precision strike platform, with the ability to engage designated targets using guided attack capabilities. Iranian officials have presented the system as one of the country’s most advanced developments in the field of unmanned combat technology.

The reported unveiling of the Hadid-110 comes as Iran continues to expand its domestic drone industry, which Tehran considers a central element of its defense strategy amid decades of international restrictions on access to advanced military technology.

Iran has developed a wide range of unmanned systems for surveillance, reconnaissance and strike missions, with drones becoming an increasingly important component of modern military operations. The development of faster and more advanced platforms reflects a broader trend in which lower-cost unmanned systems are being used to challenge traditional air-defense concepts.

The Telegraph reported that the introduction of the upgraded Hadid-110 reflects Iran’s continued focus on improving the speed, survivability and effectiveness of its unmanned systems. The report said the new platform demonstrates Tehran’s effort to expand its indigenous defense capabilities and develop technologies tailored to mod-

ern battlefield requirements.

Envoy... (Continued From Page 2)

Gaza “must never be conditioned on political or military objectives,” stressing that accountability for violations of international humanitarian law was essential.

“The Israeli regime, together with those that enabled this regime for its atrocious crimes through political, military and economic support, must be held responsible for grave violations of international humanitarian law,” the Iranian representative said.

Referring to the International Criminal Court, Darzi described the arrest warrants issued against Israeli prime minister Benjamin Netanyahu on Nov. 21, 2024, as “a clear reminder that no one is above international law.”

According to figures cited in the statement, the death toll from Israel’s military operations in Gaza has risen to 73,317. The statement said that 1,191 Palestinians have been killed and 3,853 others wounded since the ceasefire was announced on Oct. 10, 2025, while the bodies of 803 victims have been recovered from beneath the rubble during the same period.

Turning to U.S. actions, Darzi hit out at Washington for violating the UN Charter and international law through attacks on civilian infrastructure.

“The United States is the aggressor through its acts of aggression against Iran,” he said.

“The U.S. has violated the Charter of the United Nations... by deliberately targeting civilians and civilian infrastructure, including schools, hospitals, medical facilities, bridges and other essential infrastructure.”

The Iranian envoy cited the attack on Minab school as “a tragic and undeniable example of war crimes,” saying senior U.S. officials had publicly acknowledged the attacks.

“The United States bears full international responsibility for its internationally wrongful acts,” Darzi said. “Those who are responsible for these grave crimes will sooner or later face accountability before competent international judicial bodies.”

Calling on the Security Council not to tolerate impunity, he warned that “silence and impunity will only encourage the repetition of these crimes.”

Darzi reaffirmed Iran’s position that its actions are based on self-defense under international law. “We reiterate that all Iran’s measures are defensive, necessary and consistent with international law,” he said.

“Iran has exercised and will continue to exercise its inherent right of self-defense, in accordance with Article 51 of the Charter of the United Nations, to protect its people and safeguard its sovereignty, territorial integrity and vital national interests against U.S. acts of aggression.”

Four... (Continued From Page 2)

and Baluchestan have frequently involved multiple Iranian security bodies, including intelligence and military forces, as authorities seek to address armed groups operating in the border region.

The Intelligence Ministry said investigations into possible links between the detained individuals and other networks are continuing.

On... (Continued From Page 3)

merely as a physical phenomenon but as the fundamental principle of existence and knowledge.

Philosopher Enshaallah Rahmati explained that Suhrawardi challenged the dominance of purely rational philosophy by insisting that genuine understanding requires both demonstration and direct spiritual insight.

According to Rahmati, the philosopher’s concept of “spiritual observation” reflects the belief that disciplined moral and spiritual practice enables the human soul to perceive realities inaccessible through reason alone.

That synthesis of intellect and intuition, speakers said, offers a compelling response to contemporary concerns. Hassan Seyed Arab, a scholar of Islamic philosophy, suggested that modern society suffers less from a lack of information than from a shortage of wisdom.

Technological advancement, he said, cannot by itself answer questions about meaning, purpose, or ethical respon-

sibility. Suhrawardi’s philosophy, by contrast, insists that knowledge without moral and spiritual cultivation risks becoming detached from human flourishing.

The symposium also revisited Suhrawardi’s allegorical masterpiece, The Red Intellect. Philosopher Qasem Pourhassan described the work as a profound meditation on the modern human condition, portraying humanity’s estrangement from its spiritual origin while offering a path toward self-knowledge and renewal.

Through symbolic storytelling rather than abstract argument, Suhrawardi presents the human journey as one from exile in the material world toward reunion with the source of light.

For the scholars gathered to mark Iran’s National Day of Suhrawardi, the philosopher’s legacy extends well beyond medieval intellectual history. His writings continue to invite readers to reconsider the relationship between reason and intuition, knowledge and ethics, and cultural heritage and spiritual renewal.

In an age often defined by information overload and social fragmentation, they said, Suhrawardi’s vision of illumination remains not a relic of the past but a living philosophy for navigating the complexities of the present.

Lut... (Continued From Page 3)

Tehran, presented findings from the first ground-based measurement of Lut’s surface temperature.

While satellite observations have recorded surface temperatures exceeding 70 degrees Celsius, and in some analyses approaching 80 degrees, field measurements in July 2022 recorded a maximum of 73.5 degrees Celsius.

Scientists say these findings confirm Lut’s position among Earth’s hottest regions and make it a valuable site for studying climate patterns and environmental change.

Despite its harsh conditions, Lut supports specialized forms of life. Researchers have identified heat- and drought-resistant plants, including Calligonum leucocladum and Haloxylon persicum, as well as animal species adapted to extreme environments.

Mehran Maqsoudi, director of the Lut World Heritage Site, recalled that the desert became Iran’s first natural site to receive UNESCO World Heritage status in 2016 under criteria recognizing exceptional natural phenomena and geological significance.

As researchers look ahead, they emphasize that Lut’s future depends on balancing conservation with opportunity. Scientific monitoring, responsible tourism, local community participation, and international cooperation were identified as essential elements for protecting the desert while allowing its global scientific and cultural value to be better understood.

For scientists, Lut is more than a vast desert—it is a living archive of Earth’s history and a window into the future of a changing planet.

The Woman... (Continued From Page 3)

for a women’s microfinance fund that supported small businesses. Working closely with women involved in agriculture, handicrafts, and clothing production, she helped organize training, secure loans, and connect artisans with markets. During that work, she realized that Mamaghan embroidery—a centuries-old hand-stitching technique—was quietly disappearing.

Determined to preserve it, Safari established a handicrafts cooperative, later expanding into a clothing workshop and a vocational training center. Today, women receive certified instruction in embroidery and other traditional crafts, enabling many to qualify for employment loans and launch their own businesses.

The challenge, she says, has never been teaching the skill. It has been convincing others of its value.

At national exhibitions, visitors often assumed the finely detailed patterns were machine-made. Safari recalls repeatedly explaining that every design was sewn entirely by hand, using silk thread and techniques passed down through generations.

Recognition came slowly, but persistence paid off. Mamaghan embroidery now appears not only in galleries but also on contempo-

rary fashion items—from coats and shoes to neckties and ceremonial gifts presented to international visitors.

Yet Safari measures success less by exhibitions than by lives changed. She recalls one artisan who sent a simple photograph of herself working after Safari suggested it might support a loan application. Weeks later, the woman secured financing and expanded from embroidery into carpet weaving, transforming her family’s income.

For Safari, preserving heritage means creating livelihoods. Training alone, she says, is insufficient without access to markets.

As war and economic uncertainty continue to strain Iran’s handicrafts sector, she remains focused on adapting tradition for modern audiences. Her ambition extends beyond protecting an endangered art form.

“My dream,” she says, “is not only that Mamaghan embroidery becomes known. It is that the women who have kept it alive can make a living from it—and one day see their work reach markets around the world.”

The Unexpected... (Continued From Page 3)

time to study Persian language and literature. Her parents questioned why she was not continuing in her original field, but she had already developed a deep fascination with Persian.

Her dedication brought academic success. She graduated as an outstanding student and received a silver university distinction from the president of the University of Sarajevo.

Her interest soon expanded beyond language. Persian literature introduced her to Iranian history and culture, while Iranian cinema and music strengthened her connection. She became a fan of actor Parviz Parastui and singer Alireza Ghorbani, discovering Iran through its artistic expressions as much as through its books.

Two years ago, Grabus finally visited Iran to participate in a Persian language teacher training course organized by the Saadi Foundation. During her three-week stay, she visited Tehran, Isfahan, Kashan, and Shiraz, where she was particularly captivated by the city’s atmosphere.

Before arriving, she wondered whether her Persian would be good enough to communicate. Instead, she found herself speaking comfortably with people and exploring cities independently.

“Iran, its people, and its atmosphere were fascinating to me,” she says. “The people were incredibly warm and welcoming.”

Back in Bosnia, Grabus continues to strengthen the bridge between the two cultures. She has contributed to Persian studies through academic work, including translations of scholarly articles, and has participated in projects such as compiling a Bosnian-Persian dictionary.

For her students, she now represents the same bridge that first inspired her: a reminder that languages are not simply systems of words, but living connections between histories, societies, and people.

More than a subject of study, Persian became for Grabus a way of belonging—to a culture she once knew only from afar, but eventually came to call a second home.

Tehran... (Continued From Page 3)

major Iranian and international works. Established as one of Iran’s leading musical institutions, the orchestra operates under the Rudaki Foundation and has played a central role in the development and promotion of symphonic music in the country.

Earlier this year, the orchestra performed in a program celebrating Ferdowsi’s Shahnameh and Iranian identity, presenting works by composers including Heshmat Sanjari, Arslan Kamkar, and Arman Mehraban under the leadership of Arash Amini. The orchestra also began its 1405 concert season with Beyond Borders, featuring works by Iranian and international composers conducted by guest conductor Omid Mehrabi.