

Heavier... (Continued From Page One)

The IRGC called on Jordan to stop allowing its soil to be used as a launch pad for such atrocities.

In Kuwait, the IRGC struck the command compound and living quarters of the U.S. commander at Ali Al-Salem Air Base. The attack killed a number of U.S. personnel and was followed by strikes on a drone hangar and the ramp used to deploy drones involved in attacks against Iran. “Several drones were destroyed and the hangar was set ablaze,” the IRGC said. Addressing the Kuwaiti people, the IRGC said: “You know well about our affection and affinity with you. What pains and concerns us is the occupation of Islamic lands by the child-killing and terrorist U.S. military.”

The IRGC expressed hope for “the destruction of U.S. domination and the Zionist regime and the freedom and independence of the noble people of Kuwait from the occupying aggressors.”

In Iraq, combined missile-and-drone strikes targeted U.S. bases in Erbil, Iraqi Kurdistan. The operations “destroyed a maintenance facility and warehouses containing technical equipment belonging to the terrorist U.S. military, and destroyed the guidance system of a U.S. surveillance balloon at the base.” The IRGC Ground Forces also “set fire to the fuel storage tanks at the base and killed a number of the aggressors.”

Separately, Iran’s Army announced a new wave of drone attacks on U.S. positions at the Al Dhafra and Al Minhad bases in the UAE and the Sheikh Isa Air Base in Bahrain.

The Army said dozens of explosive drones targeted U.S. radar systems and troop positions at the two UAE bases, while Arash drones struck radar facilities and U.S. troop gathering points at Sheikh Isa Air Base.

The Army described the operations as “a forceful and extensive response to the enemy’s acts of aggression,” saying Iranian servicemen “will exact a harsh and regret-inducing revenge on the aggressors.”

Sheikh Isa Air Base is one of the most important and sensitive U.S. bases in the region, functioning as a major center for the maintenance and repair of helicopters and drone components, and a reconnaissance aircraft hub.

According to the IRGC, the first stage of the reprisal saw Iran’s new-generation aerospace defense system shoot down the 50th advanced MQ-9 drone belonging to the American aggressor.

The IRGC announced that two oil tankers had been stopped after hitting mines in the Strait of Hormuz, warning shipping companies against following U.S. instructions and using unauthorized routes. “Two oil tankers that had been deceived by the U.S. military were stopped after hitting mines and exploding, and are now burning,” the IRGC said. The statement noted that the IRGC Navy had previously warned vessels about the dangers of passing through mined areas.

“Additional punishments have been envisaged for shipping companies that, instead of following legal routes, are deceived by the Americans, and these measures will soon be implemented,” the IRGC warned.

The IRGC emphasized that such attacks would not weaken Iran’s control over the Strait of Hormuz, and the Iranian people would not be intimidated by U.S. acts of brutality.

Lieutenant-Colonel Ebrahim Zolfagari, spokesman for the Khatam al-Anbiya Central Headquarters, said the Islamic Republic would respond to continued American aggression with “heavier, broader, and more devastating” retaliation.

“These offensive operations against the Americans will continue as a lesson for them until they come to regret their acts of aggression,” Zolfagari said. He warned that any country that cooperates with the aggressor must be prepared to bear the dangerous consequences.

Brigadier General Yadollah Javani, the IRGC’s deputy for political affairs, directly addressed regional countries hosting U.S. forces.

“It would be better for you to expel the Americans from your countries and take back the bases. Otherwise, the Iranian Armed Forces have demonstrated that any aggression against Iran launched from any point in Kuwait, Bahrain, Jordan, or any other country will be met with decisive and crushing responses,” he said. The latest U.S. attacks are part of a broader campaign of aggression that began on February 28, when U.S. and Israeli forces launched large-scale strikes on Iranian territory. Iran’s Armed Forces responded with daily waves of missiles and drones targeting U.S. and Israeli assets across the

region, and closed the Strait of Hormuz to U.S. and allied vessels.

On June 17, Iran and the U.S. signed the Islamabad Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) in an effort to end the wars across all fronts. However, in recent weeks, in violation of the MoU, the U.S. has continued its naval blockade of Iran and struck multiple locations in southern Iran, prompting Tehran to target U.S. military facilities across the region and close the strategic waterway again.

Secretary of Iran’s Supreme National Security Council Major General Mohsen Rezaei warned the United States that its desperate attempts to salvage the ongoing imposed war would fail and that a newly adopted Iranian strategy would dismantle its regional presence.

“With this desperate flailing, not only will you fail to climb out of the depths of the hell you have created for yourselves, but you will soon witness how Iran’s new strategy in the battlefield, diplomacy, and countering the economic blockade will shatter your foundations,” General Rezaei said in a statement on X.

St rike Missiles (PrSM) struck a sports complex in the city of Lamerd, where children and young athletes had gathered. The attack killed hundreds of innocent civilians, according to Iranian authorities. U.S. attacks have also targeted Larak Island in the Strait of Hormuz, as well as Chabahar and Konarak counties in Sistan and Baluchestan Province. In Khuzestan Province, separate attacks near Ahvaz and Aghajari left seven people martyred and eight wounded.

Iranian officials have documented U.S. strikes on water desalination plants, bridges, hospitals and other civilian infrastructure across southern Iran. In Khuzestan and Hormozgan provinces – which contain key industrial, economic and energy infrastructure – U.S. attacks have repeatedly hit civilian facilities, Iranian authorities said.

The targeting of civilian infrastructure has compounded the suffering of Iranian civilians already enduring the effects of U.S. economic warfare and naval blockade.

In a separate incident, Iranian officials reported that three airspace personnel were martyred in a U.S. attack in Kermanshah province, western Iran. The personnel were serving at an air defense installation when it came under American attack, Iranian military sources said.

In stark contrast to the U.S. pattern of targeting civilians and civilian infrastructure, Iran’s Armed Forces have limited their retaliation to hardcore military targets across the region.

Iran’s missile and drone strikes have targeted U.S. bases, command centers, barracks, drone hangars, radar installations and troop gathering points in Jordan, Kuwait, Bahrain, Iraq and the United Arab Emirates.

The U.S. military has a documented history of targeting civilians and civilian gatherings in its wars across the region. Foreign Ministry spokesman Esmail Baghaei cited documented U.S. attacks in Afghanistan and Iraq that killed women and children, including Kakarak in 2002, Mukaradeeb in 2004, and Deh Bala and Wech Baghtu in 2008.

“The reality is so horrifying that even American propaganda has never dared make the claim that the U.S. does not target civilians,” Baghaei wrote on X, responding to a CENTCOM spokesman’s denial of the wedding attack.

Baghaei also referenced the American television series “Homeland,” which portrayed in its fourth season a U.S. drone strike on a wedding in Pakistan that killed around 40 civilians.

“The truth about America’s illegal war against Iran was laid bare last night in Sirik, where a wedding ceremony was bombed as part of the United States’ desperate attempt to conceal its defeat,” Baghaei said.

Iran’s Red Crescent Society has sent a letter to the Office of the Prosecutor of the International Criminal Court (ICC) in The Hague, requesting an investigation into the Kouhestak wedding attack.

“The occurrence of such an incident, particularly given the presence of civilians and the death of a child, makes an immediate, independent and effective investigation all the more necessary,” said Razieh Alishvandi, deputy for international affairs and humanitarian law at the Iranian Red Crescent Society.

The organization said the attack could entail individual criminal responsibility under international criminal law if the relevant elements established under the Rome Statute were met.

“Intentionally launching an attack in the

knowledge that it will cause incidental loss of civilian life or injury to civilians that is clearly excessive in relation to the concrete and direct overall military advantage anticipated may give rise to individual criminal responsibility,” the IRCS said.

Lieutenant-Colonel Ebrahim Zolfagari, spokesman for the Khatam al-Anbiya Central Headquarters, said Iran will continue its retaliatory operations until the United States regrets its aggression.

“These offensive operations against the Americans will continue as a lesson for them until they come to regret their acts of aggression,” Zolfagari said.

Iran...
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Corps and rapid deployment operations. The camp has hosted U.S. Marine forces for over a decade, serving as a key location for multinational “Eager Lion” exercises conducted under the direction of terrorist U.S. Central Command (CENTCOM). Since at least 2011, American forces have been stationed at Camp Titin for joint exercises with Jordanian and other allied forces.

The strike on Camp Titin comes as the United States has been forced to reconsider its military posture across the region. Following Iran’s closure of the Strait of Hormuz and the disruption of U.S. military logistics in the Persian Gulf, American commanders sought to reposition forces to what they believed would be safer locations.

U.S. media reports in recent weeks have indicated that the Pentagon is reviewing its military presence in the Persian Gulf and considering transferring forces and equipment to areas such as Jordan and the Red Sea coast to reduce vulnerability to Iranian attacks.

The Washington Post reported that the Pentagon was examining options for reducing the U.S. military presence in the Persian Gulf. The Wall Street Journal also reported on U.S. reconsideration of its military footprint in Kuwait, following Iranian attacks and increased concerns about base vulnerability.

In Bahrain, damage to U.S. naval infrastructure has been described as “unimaginable,” with Military Times reporting that severe damage to the U.S. Naval Support Activity in Bahrain has seriously challenged Fifth Fleet operations.

The strike on Camp Titin demonstrates Iran’s comprehensive intelligence dominance over U.S. military movements in the region. American planners had apparently hoped that Iran either lacked full knowledge of the redeployment to Camp Titin or lacked the capability to target it. The successful targeting of Camp Titin shows that Iran maintains full situational awareness of U.S. military activities and possesses the capability to strike American forces wherever they are positioned – whether in the Persian Gulf, the Red Sea, or the Gulf of Aqaba.

The operation sends a clear message: geographical distance does not guarantee safety, and Iran’s missile and drone capabilities extend well beyond the Strait of Hormuz.

The Camp Titin strike is part of a broader wave of Iranian retaliatory operations targeting U.S. bases and interests across the region. In recent days, Iran’s Armed Forces have struck American positions in Kuwait, Bahrain, Iraqi Kurdistan, and the United Arab Emirates.

In Kuwait, the IRGC struck the command compound and living quarters of the U.S. commander at Ali Al-Salem Air Base, killing a number of U.S. personnel and destroying drone hangars. In Bahrain, extensive damage to naval infrastructure has been reported. In Iraq, combined missile and drone strikes targeted U.S. bases in Erbil, destroying maintenance facilities and fuel storage tanks.

The successful targeting of Camp Titin carries profound implications for the regional balance of power. American military planners had viewed Jordan, and particularly the Aqaba area, as a relatively safe rear area for U.S. forces – distant from the Persian Gulf and therefore less vulnerable to Iranian attack.

Iran has now shattered that assumption. The operation demonstrates that Iran can strike with precision anywhere U.S. forces are deployed in the region, regardless of distance. This changes the strategic calculus for U.S. military planners, who must now consider that no location in West Asia is truly beyond Iran’s reach. The strike on Camp Titin represents a significant change of equations, demonstrating Iran’s ability to impose costs on the United States far from the immediate theatre of operations.

The operation also exposes the vulnerability of U.S. military logistics and force

posture in the region. With the Strait of Hormuz closed to U.S. and allied vessels, American forces have been forced to rely on longer and more vulnerable supply lines – which Iran has now demonstrated it can strike with impunity.

Energy...
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while Brent crude moved above \$95 a barrel after renewed fighting around the Strait of Hormuz. Reuters reported that oil prices have now been driven higher by mounting concern over supply disruptions, while shipping data show traffic through the strategic waterway has fallen sharply.

The danger extends far beyond the battlefield.

The Strait of Hormuz is a critical artery for global energy markets. The U.S. Energy Information Administration has estimated that disruptions to the waterway have affected more than 10 billion cubic feet per day of global LNG supplies, roughly one-fifth of the world’s LNG trade, with Qatar accounting for most of the missing volumes.

That has left Europe and Asia competing for alternative cargoes at precisely the moment when European utilities are preparing for winter. QatarEnergy has already faced prolonged disruption to LNG shipments, while European storage levels remain below seasonal targets, increasing the pressure on buyers to secure replacement supplies.

The result is a global scramble for fuel.

India has already been forced to pay more than \$23 per million British thermal units for some September LNG cargoes, among the highest prices recorded by the country’s buyers in years. European utilities face the same problem: every cargo diverted to one market is potentially unavailable to another.

In the United States, the shock is showing up most directly at the pump.

Gasoline prices have remained substantially above their pre-war levels, while diesel has been hit particularly hard. Reuters reported that U.S. diesel futures reached a 52-month high as the conflict disrupted refinery and fuel markets.

The economic consequences do not stop with motorists.

Higher fuel prices feed directly into transportation, aviation, manufacturing, agriculture and food costs. Airlines face more expensive jet fuel; trucking companies pay more for diesel; manufacturers confront higher energy and logistics bills; and consumers ultimately absorb much of those costs through higher prices.

Economists have warned that the war could therefore produce a particularly difficult combination of slower growth and persistent inflation. The Washington Post reported in August that the average U.S. household could face roughly \$1,000 in additional costs from the war, according to one economist.

Stanford economists have similarly examined the impact of higher gasoline costs on household purchasing power and the broader U.S. economy.

The pressure is already visible in financial markets. The Financial Times reported that the latest energy surge pushed European gas above €75/MWh and raised fears of prolonged inflation, while bond yields climbed as investors reassessed the likelihood of higher-for-longer interest rates.

That creates a particularly difficult dilemma for central banks. If energy prices remain elevated, inflation can become entrenched even as households and businesses cut spending in response to higher costs.

The broader danger is that an extended Hormuz disruption could turn an energy shock into a wider economic shock.

Oil, LNG, shipping, insurance, fertilizer, food and industrial costs are all interconnected. Reuters has reported that Brent crude has averaged around \$90 a barrel in 2026, sharply above last year’s average, while diesel and jet-fuel markets have also suffered from supply disruptions.

For governments and consumers, the central question is no longer simply how long the fighting will last. It is how long the world’s energy system can absorb the consequences.

With commercial traffic through Hormuz severely disrupted, winter approaching in the northern hemisphere and Iran and the United States trading threats of further escalation, markets are pricing in the possibility that the energy shock will not be brief.

Minister...
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contrary to international law, including attacks on political figures and civilian centers, all of which require legal exami-

nation and follow-up.

“The more extensive the dimensions of oppression and aggression, the greater the necessity for defense, documentation and legal and international pursuit,” Rahimi said.

Rahimi said the legal follow-up of these crimes was initiated under the late President Ebrahim Raisi, who passed away in a helicopter crash in May 2024. Raisi had insisted on the judiciary’s involvement in handling these cases, Rahimi said, and the matter had been placed on the agenda since that time.

With the outbreak of the 40-day war and the martyrdom of a number of compatriots and prominent national figures, the necessity of establishing legal and criminal cases to pursue these crimes became even more apparent.

The minister noted that in previous years, Iran’s legal capacities had not been sufficiently utilized in some cases, despite numerous acts of assassination and criminal actions against the country.

“Today, a professional and conscientious responsibility lies with the country’s lawyers and legal experts,” he said. “Fortunately, bar associations as well as the Centre for Lawyers, Official Experts and Family Advisors of the Judiciary have entered this field with seriousness.”

Rahimi pointed to existing legal capacities for filing lawsuits against states that have violated Iran’s rights, noting that a working group under Article 6 of the relevant regulations was active at the ministry.

With the cooperation of the judiciary, the government and parliament, a bill on handling international crimes has been expedited and is now in its final stages of review, he said. Once finalized, the law will address existing gaps in the field of international crime prosecution and provide the necessary legal capacity for effective pursuit of these cases.

The minister stressed that documentation should not be limited to material damages, adding that affected families and those who have suffered psychological and emotional harm must be able to register and claim their rights.

“The martyrdom of commanders, elites and other victims of these crimes has left deep social and psychological effects on society,” Rahimi said, “and these damages must also be precisely identified and documented.”

He proposed the establishment of a nationwide system for registering moral damages and claims of those affected, enabling all those impacted by these events to register their information and requests.

Rahimi emphasized the necessity of holding perpetrators accountable, warning that if legal and judicial pursuit does not take place, the ground will be prepared for the repetition of such unlawful actions.

“Perpetrators of crimes must not be allowed to feel impunity,” he said. “Documentation and legal arguments must be formulated in such a way that the rulings issued can be recognized and enforced in other countries as well.”

The minister also pointed to the capacity of countries that have adopted the principle of universal jurisdiction in their laws, saying these nations could represent an important avenue for pursuing cases related to war crimes and aggression.

Rahimi called for the formation of specialized working groups for coordination and follow-up of these cases, and said there were independent lawyers and institutions around the world ready to cooperate in the pursuit of justice and combating violations of international law.

“We must make use of these capacities,” he said.

Tehran ...
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The cylinder’s continuing resonance, he suggested, lies in its capacity to speak beyond ethnic, religious and linguistic divisions. Its significance is therefore not confined to the history of a single ruler or empire, but belongs to a broader discussion of cultural coexistence.

Hasan Fartousi, secretary-general of Iran’s National Commission for UNESCO, focused on the diplomatic history behind the resolution. The initial proposal, he said, came from Tajikistan. When the possibility of registering an event through the usual quota system was unavailable, Iranian and Tajik representatives pursued another route for bringing the subject before UNESCO.

Fartousi described the process as an example of cultural diplomacy transforming a difficult circumstance into an opportunity for presenting Iranian cultural heritage internationally. He also emphasized the support offered by representatives from different countries and continents during the process.

The resolution’s educational dimension was again central to his remarks. Member states have been invited to introduce the Cyrus Cylinder through educational programs and textbooks and to draw upon its themes in discussions of peace, tolerance, human rights and respect for cultural diversity.

The decision also connects the cylinder with UNESCO’s broader objectives, including peace, justice, the elimination of discrimination and participation among peoples. In this context, the object becomes a point of reference for contemporary discussions of tolerance and cultural dialogue.

The resolution was adopted on November 6, 2025 during the 43rd session of the UNESCO General Conference in Samarkand. The ‘Cyrus the Great Cylinder’ was thereby recognized as one of the earliest cylinders associated with human rights and as an object that emphasizes respect for cultural diversity.

Its new international status places the cylinder within a wider question facing cultural heritage today: how objects rooted in the history of one civilization can acquire meanings that extend far beyond their original setting.

For the participants at the Tehran ceremony, the answer lies not only in preserving the object itself, but in allowing its historical significance to become part of a continuing international conversation about culture, diversity and coexistence.

4,600...
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identified in the region. Similar examples have been reported from certain sites in Central Asia, making the object of particular interest for future studies of craftsmanship, personal adornment and cultural connections.

The comb is a small object, but its significance lies precisely in its intimacy. Alongside the game and the preserved organic materials, it moves the archaeological record away from the monumental and toward the personal, revealing aspects of how people lived, entertained themselves and cared for their appearance.

Shahr-e Sukhteh’s importance extends beyond the rarity of individual finds. The site provides an opportunity to examine one of the significant experiences of urban development in the third millennium BC, preserving evidence of the transition from a more limited rural way of life to a large, organized and complex settlement.

The current excavations are accompanied by an extensive program of interdisciplinary research. Researchers are undertaking OSL sampling for dating, radiocarbon analysis of organic materials from the settlement and cemetery, anthropological studies, sampling for ancient DNA and palaeopathological analysis of human remains.

The combination of these approaches promises to place the newly recovered objects within a richer picture of the people who made and used them. At Shahr-e Sukhteh, even the smallest surviving traces – a game, a comb, a fragment of textile or the remains of an egg – can offer a way into the texture of urban life 4,600 years ago.

Biruni...
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their discussion of whether other physical worlds might exist beyond our own. Biruni questioned Aristotle’s rejection of such possibilities, asking whether other worlds might possess different natures—or the same nature but different inhabitants.

Barzu Qaderi, an Indologist and researcher of Biruni, focused on his encounter with India. Unlike approaches shaped by fixed assumptions, Biruni approached Indian thought with an independent and searching mind, seeking to understand its philosophical and spiritual traditions on their own terms while also placing them within the intellectual framework of his own age.

He translated important Indian works, including the Samkhya Karika and the Yoga Suttas, into Arabic, demonstrating a sustained engagement with traditions that had long been regarded in Iran as a repository of mysteries.

His treatment of the Yoga Suttas is particularly revealing. Rather than simply reproducing Sanskrit terminology, Biruni sought precise equivalents within the philosophical vocabulary of his time.

His rendering of karma, for example, through the concepts of “recompense” and “punishment,” reflects not merely translation but interpretation. For Qaderi, such choices point to Biruni’s ability to penetrate the concepts he encountered and rearticulate them within a different intellectual world.