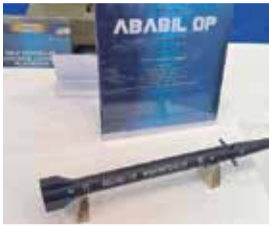


## NEWS IN BRIEF

Iran-made  
Ababil missile  
unveiled in  
Russia

**MEHR** – The homegrown “Ababil” ballistic missile was showcased for the first time at Iran’s booth at Russia’s Army-2023 in Moscow.

The missile, which looks similar to the Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps Aerospace Force’s Zahir missile, has a range of 86 kilometers.

It is 3.7 meters long and weighs 240 kg with a 45 kg warhead. An optical seeker for ground and sea can also be installed on the missile.

The international military-technical forum Army-2023 opened on August 14 at the Patriot Congress and Exhibition Center in Moscow. About 1,500 prominent Russian companies of the military-industrial complex presented their products, and 85 foreign companies and organizations from seven countries also participated in the forum.

Sudan  
paramilitary  
accused of  
war crimes

**AP** – In a rare televised speech Monday, the head of Sudan’s military accused the rival paramilitary force of committing war crimes as all-out civil war threatens to engulf the northeast African country.

The military head Gen. Abdel Fattah Burhan accused the Rapid Support Forces and its head, Mohammed Hamdan Dagalo of committing violations under the falsehood of promising to restore democracy.

Israel 'must  
not agree'  
to Saudi  
uranium  
enrichment

**PRESS TV** – Israeli opposition leader Yair Lapid said the regime can under no circumstances agree to a uranium enrichment program by Saudi Arabia, as Riyadh’s enrichment activities may spark “a nuclear arms race” in the region.

The former Israeli prime minister’s remarks came on Sunday, amid reports of a potential US-brokered normalization deal between Israel and Saudi Arabia that enables the latter to develop a nuclear program.

Ten foreigners  
arrested over  
Shiraz terrorist attack

The photo shows a suspect who was captured by security guards of Shah Cheragh Shrine in the wake of a terrorist attack on the Shia shrine in Shiraz, Iran, on August 13, 2023.

● **FARS**

## National Desk

In the wake of the Sunday evening armed terrorist attack on a Shia shrine in Iran’s southern city of Shiraz, 10 suspects were arrested by local authorities, all of whom were citizens of other countries.

The Chief Justice of Iran’s Fars Province, Kazem Mousavi, told Tasnim news agency that while all suspects are being interrogated, the main suspect, who was captured by the shrine’s staff and security personnel shortly after shots were fired on civilians, is a Tajikistani national.

As a result of the shooting spree at Shah Cheragh Shrine, at least one person was killed and nine others were injured, the conditions of two of whom have been reported as critical. The Daesh terrorist group has claimed responsibility for the deadly assault.

Shah Cheragh Shrine in Shiraz was the scene of a similar attack by armed terrorists on October 26, 2022.

Iranian President Ebrahim Raeisi urged the Ministry of Intelligence and other agencies responsible for the country’s intelligence, security, law enforcement, and justice to quickly and accurately identify the hands behind this heinous crime and bring them to justice.

“The enemies of dear Iran, desperate and unable to confront the strong will of the great nation of Iran, showed their ugly face by committing another bloody crime,” Raeisi maintained in an official statement.

While global condemnations continue to pour in over the terrorist attack on Sunday, Tehran has censured international organizations and so-called rights advocates for remaining silent.

Interior Minister Ahmad Vahidi on Monday said that “silence promotes such terrorist acts,” Press TV reported.

The Russian Embassy in Tehran strongly denounced the terror attack in a Monday statement, reaffirming its readiness to further increase cooperation with Iran in the fight against terrorism.

Iraqi Shia cleric and head of the National Wisdom Movement, Ammar Hakim, also censured the criminal act by the Daesh-linked terrorists.

Azerbaijan accuses Armenia  
of troop build-up on border

Azerbaijan accused Armenia on Monday of building up troops along the border between the two countries to carry out military acts of provocation, a claim dismissed by Yerevan as disinformation.

Tensions between the two sides have escalated in recent days, after Armenia accused Azerbaijan of blockading Armenians living in the separatist region of Nagorno-Karabakh and urged the UN to intervene, AFP reported.

“In recent days there has been a large concentration of weapons, military equipment and personnel along the state border in order to carry out another military adventure,” Baku’s Foreign Ministry said. It said Yerevan had

also built up military infrastructure within Nagorno-Karabakh, where Russian peacekeepers have been based since 2020, and accused Armenia of undermining peace efforts by appealing to the UN.

“Azerbaijan reserves the right to defend its sovereignty and territorial integrity by all legitimate means provided for by the UN Charter and other universal instruments of international law,” it said.

Yerevan denied that it had amassed weapons and troops near the border or in Nagorno-Karabakh and said Azerbaijan’s statement did “not correspond to reality”. The Caucasus neighbours have been locked in a dispute over Na-

gorno-Karabakh – internationally recognised as part of Azerbaijan – since the 1980s and fought two wars over the territory.

For months, Yerevan has accused Baku of blocking traffic through the Lachin corridor – a short, mountainous road linking Armenia to Armenian-populated settlements in the territory.

The two countries have been unable to reach a lasting peace settlement despite mediation efforts by the EU, US and Russia.

Armenia and international aid groups have warned that the humanitarian situation in Nagorno-Karabakh is dire and deteriorating, with shortages of food, medicines and energy.

Russia pounds Odesa  
with missiles, drones

Russia launched three waves of drones and missiles against the southern Ukraine port city of Odesa, officials said Monday, though the Ukrainian air force said it intercepted all the airborne weapons fired during the night-

time attacks. Falling debris from 15 drones and eight missiles interceptions damaged a residential building, a supermarket and a dormitory of an educational facility in the city, Odesa Gov. Oleh Kiper said, AP

reported. Two employees of the supermarket were hospitalized, Kiper said. Video showed a huge blaze at the store during the night and, the next day, the large building’s charred and mangled wreckage.

## EM: Iran never ...

Negotiations to revive the agreement started in April 2021. The talks have, however, stalled amid Washington’s refusal to offer guarantees that it would not ditch the deal again.

## Iran’s frozen assets

Regarding a recent agreement reached between Tehran and Washington over Iran’s frozen assets in South Korea, Amir-Abdollahian said the released funds are being transferred to a European bank, and then they will be sent to a bank in one of the countries in the Middle East region.

He noted that the funds would be used for purchases of non-sanctioned goods – a move that the Iranian top diplomat described as hostile.

Iran and the US have reached a prisoner swap deal that would see the release of prisoners from both sides and includes the release of \$6 billion worth of Iran’s assets that have been frozen in South Korea for years.

## Arash gas field

During the Monday press conference, the Iranian foreign minister also pointed to the long-running dispute over the Arash or Al-Dorra gas field between Iran, Kuwait and Saudi Arabia in the Persian Gulf, saying that Iran and Kuwait have held two rounds of negotiations on the issue.

It is definitely important to determine the boundaries through technical negotiations, he added.

Amir-Abdollahian noted that the three countries must pursue this issue through diplomacy.

The territorial dispute over the strategically important maritime gas field, which dates to the 1960s, has escalated again in recent weeks, with Kuwait and Saudi Arabia repeating their claims.

Kuwaiti Oil Minister Saad al-Barrak recently reiterated the country’s new position over the dispute and called on Iran to validate its claim to the field by demarcating its maritime borders first.



Iranian Foreign Minister Hossein Amir-Abdollahian

● **TASNIM**

‘August 14’ is day of Pakistanis’  
true desire for freedom

By Syed Ali Hassan  
Iran Daily’s  
correspondent  
in Pakistan

Ali Vardi Khan, the grandfather of Nawab Siraj-ud-Daula, conducted a regular war with the British in 1754 and defeated them. Calcutta’s Diamond Harbor and Fort William were the center of the British. Ali Vardi Khan attacked Fort William and drove the British away. And it can be called an armed war of independence. After Ali Vardi Khan, his grandson became the ruler and felt the threat that the British were slowly dominating his country and it was necessary to expel them from the country, but the British made a conspiracy and killed him in Murshidabad.

There is a description of the battle of Plassey in 1757 and the battle of Buxar in 1764. This battle also ended in the defeat of the Indians, after which the British completely dominated Bengal, Bihar and Orissa.

Abul Hasan Ali Nadvi writes that Fateh Ali Khan Tipu Sultan tried to persuade the kings, maharajas and nawabs

of India to go to war with the British.

And throughout his life, he was engaged in fierce fighting with the British. It was almost like all the plans of the British would fail and they would be completely expelled, but the British brought South India princes on board, and finally, this king, on May 4, 1799, died in the battle of Saringapatnam. He preferred death over British slavery and captivity.

In the war of independence of 1857, the people of India rebelled against the British army, regardless of religion and nation. The old king of India, Bahadur Shah Zafar, thought it better to surrender to the British than to wage jihad on the battlefield, but he was exiled and had to see the severed heads of the son. In 1884, the Muslims of India began to participate in the freedom struggle alongside the Hindus, but they soon realized that the Hindu majority was dreaming of ruling over the Muslims in the event of the success of the struggle against the British.

In such circumstances, Muslim leaders established the India Mus-

lim League to protect the Muslims from the slavery of the Hindus after the liberation of the British and declared independence for the Muslim-majority region under the two-nation theory. It was done in order to provide protection to the Muslims in the Hindu-majority areas.

Pakistan became independent on August 14, 1947, but not a year had passed since the establishment of Pakistan, when the founder of Pakistan, Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah died. The military establishment of Pakistan surrendered in East Pakistan in 1971 and formed Bangladesh, the politicians of Pakistan succeeded in creating a unified constitution in 1973 and tried to create a door to martial law, but then in 1979, General Zia-ul-Haq again imposed martial law and dismantled the constitution of Pakistan.

Today, Pakistan is going through the most difficult times, the economy is in ruins, political forces are scattered and the people are waiting for a visionary leader like Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah to achieve true freedom.