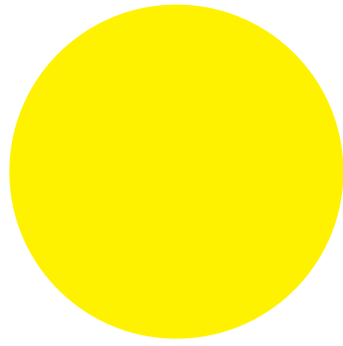


Pezeshkian calls for private sector involvement to promote blue economy



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US Pursues Syrian-Style Conflict in Yemen

Yemeni resistance challenges Washington's strategic plans



EDITORIAL

In a recent escalation, Israeli airstrikes targeted several infrastructures in Sana'a, Yemen. The development comes as the government in Sana'a has emerged as a significant security challenge for Israel. The statements from Israeli officials indicate the lack of an effective solution to the issue. The campaign initiated by the Yemeni people at the onset of the "Al-Aqsa Storm" has now reached its fifteenth month. Despite the temporary halt of the Israeli naval blockade, direct missile and drone attacks by Yemenis have continuously targeted Israeli-occupied territories, including Tel Aviv. The Sana'a government, despite facing numerous challenges such as sanctions, blockades, severe economic conditions, and security threats—including the potential activation of internal fronts with external support and continuous aerial assaults on military and civilian infrastructure by the US, UK, and Israel—remains steadfast in its support for the people of Gaza. To date, it has not retreated under pressure. Meanwhile, Israel, with American backing, has managed to temporarily neutralize other active fronts against it. This resilience has led to repeated statements from Israeli officials acknowledging the absence of an effective solution to halt Yemeni attacks. David Barnea's suggestion to strike Iran to contain Yemen or reports by Israeli media quoting military experts highlighting the distance and lack of sufficient intelligence as major obstacles reflect Israel's serious quandary. Similarly, Israeli reserve force General Eiran Ortal has stated, "Yemenis cannot be defeated by airstrikes alone; a ground operation is required, which Israel is incapable of undertaking." The reality is that factors such as the distance, lack of intelligence, absence of a significant target bank, unfamiliarity with the structure of Ansarullah resistance movement, and the complex geography of Sana'a-controlled areas have caused confusion among Israeli strategists and their allies. This has led Israeli officials to concede that deterrence against Yemenis is meaningless.

Another notable aspect is the brave and unprecedented stance of the Yemenis against the United States. Previously, Yemeni forces successfully expelled two American aircraft carriers (Gerald Ford and Eisenhower) from regional waters through bold missile and drone attacks. Recently, they also launched numerous missiles and drones against the third carrier, Harry Truman, in the Red Sea, resulting in the downing of an F18 Hornet fighter and the vessel's retreat northward. Unable to contain Yemen, Israeli officials have resorted to their traditional policy of assassination, which they have publicly announced. In this context, symbolic targets such as Yahya Saree, the emblematic figure of Sana'a's military operations, may be among prime targets. Additionally, notable Iranian advisors involved in the Yemen conflict could be on the assassination list. Ultimately, the assassination of Ansarullah's leader may also be considered by Israeli strategists. However, Israel's challenge in this approach lies in its incomplete understanding of Ansarullah's structure and key command figures, unlike its knowledge of Hezbollah. This lack of knowledge will likely render assassination policies ineffective in altering Ansarullah's operations. Instead, such actions could justify more severe Yemeni retaliatory measures. It is evident that Israel has encountered significant obstacles in its confrontation with Yemen. Due to various factors, including Yemen's preemptive resistance, Ansarullah's adherence to principles, the Yemeni people's resilient spirit, and the impracticality of a ground invasion, aerial attacks have little impact on the resistance movement's operations. Following the fall of Bashar al-Assad, anti-Ansarullah groups, particularly the Muslim Brotherhood, have hoped to replicate the Syrian scenario in Yemen. Political maneuvers supported by the US have been observed. However, given the better condition of areas under the National Salvation Government, the strength of Yemeni fighters on the ground, and internal divisions among armed groups, the likelihood of successfully activating an internal front remains low.



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What do opponents and proponents say?

SPECIAL ISSUE

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Ongoing struggle between interventionism, isolationism in US foreign policy



By Mojtaba Babaei
US foreign policy expert

OPINION EXCLUSIVE

In the 1930s, isolationism in US foreign policy allowed the country to avoid involvement in World War I. However, during the two-year period between Germany's initiation of the war in September 1939 and the US entry into the conflict in December 1941, the debate over interventionism versus isolationism was a central issue in American politics. Since then, questions about the role of the United States in the world have persisted: What should America's role in the world be? Should the US lead on the global stage? Should the US intervene in conflicts around the world that don't directly affect its interests?

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