

Leader: Cooperation with Iran at odds with US support for 'damned Zionist regime'



Leader of the Islamic Revolution Ayatollah Seyyed Ali Khamenei speaks during a meeting with a group of students and university scholars on the eve of Iran's National Day of Fight Against Global Arrogance in Tehran on November 3, 2025.
● khamenei.ir

Speaking to a group of students and university scholars ahead of Iran's National Day of Fight Against Global Arrogance, Ayatollah Khamenei described continued US support for Israel — despite the regime's "disgrace and condemnation in global public opinion" — as fundamentally incompatible with its calls for cooperation with Iran. In recent months, US President Donald Trump has occasionally expressed willingness to engage with Tehran, even as Washington continues its "maximum pressure" policy. "If the United States were to cut off all support for the Zionist regime, pull out its military bases from the region, and

stop meddling in the regional countries' affairs, then such an issue could be reconsidered, though not in the present or near future," the Leader said.

Responding to whether Iran will ever have relations with America, he pointed out that the arrogant nature of America accepts nothing short of submission, which is impossible for a nation with such capability, wealth, intellectual heritage, and motivated youth. He also dismissed claims that Iran's "Death to America" slogan is the cause of US hostility, noting that the real issue is the inherent incompatibility between the Islamic Republic and America, a fundamental clash of interests, not a matter of tactics or isolated disputes.

Day of Fight Against Global Arrogance Ayatollah Khamenei also reflected on the historical significance of November 4, when the US embassy was seized by a group of students, observed in Iran as

both Student Day and National Day of Fight Against Global Arrogance.

The Leader called it a day of "pride and victory" and a day when "the true nature of the arrogant American government was revealed."

According to Ayatollah Khamenei, the root cause of US hostility toward Iran was the end of its dominance over Iran's resources with the [1979] Islamic Revolution. "They were not willing to let go easily, so from the very beginning they began their provocations, not only against the Islamic Republic but also against the Iranian people."

The only way to solve many of our problems and ensure the nation's immunity, the Leader said, is to become strong in management, science, the military, and motivation.

"If the country becomes powerful enough that the enemy realizes any confrontation will bring it loss rather than gain, then Iran will indeed be secure."

National Desk

Iran's Leader Ayatollah Seyyed Ali Khamenei said Monday that any coop-

eration with the United States is impossible so long as Washington continues to stand by what he called the "damned Zionist regime."

Tehran not to relinquish 'inalienable rights' in nuclear talks: *FM spox*

International Desk

Iran's Foreign Ministry's spokesman Esmail Baqaei said on Monday that the Islamic Republic will not unilaterally give up its "legitimate and inalienable rights" in any negotiation to reach an agreement on its nuclear program.

Speaking in his weekly press conference, Baqaei said that based on the principles of international law and the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT), Iran has inalienable rights. "Without a doubt, in no negotiation are we going to give up our legitimate rights unilaterally. If such a realistic understanding and respect for Iran's rights take hold on the other side, one may say that the conditions for a meaningful dialogue are in place; however, under the current circumstances, I do not think we have come to that stage yet," the Iranian official said. Responding to a question about new negotiations with the US, Baqaei said that no official message had been received from the American side via Oman. He stated that while intermediaries continue efforts to exchange messages, this

"does not at all mean the start of a negotiation process between Iran and the US."

"Iran was attacked while engaged in diplomatic negotiations. The Iranian people can never forget this," he noted, referring to a US-Israeli aggression in June that killed many high-ranking military commanders, nuclear scientists, and civilians. He said that the US has proven it does not adhere to the requirements of reasonable negotiation, and that talks can only be considered when parties are able to accept each other's interests.

Iran and the US began nuclear talks in April, which were derailed by the Israeli aggression in June. During the talks, the US insisted on zero uranium enrichment in Iran, which has been repeatedly rejected by the Iranian officials. Iran's Foreign Minister Abbas Araghchi in an interview with Al Jazeera said that the Islamic Republic will not give up its capacity to enrich uranium and will never negotiate on its missile program to reach an agreement. Araghchi said that Tehran is ready to hold talks to



remove concerns about its peaceful nuclear program, stressing that it is possible to reach a fair agreement. However, he noted that the United States has set "unacceptable conditions." On Sunday, US President Donald Trump in an interview with the CBS News claimed that, Iran wants to make a deal.

"They don't say that, and they probably shouldn't say — no good deal maker would. But Iran very much wants to make a deal," he said.

After the failure of Tehran-Washington nuclear talks, Oman and Qatar have called for the resumption of negotiations between the two sides. Qatar's Foreign Minister Sheikh Mohammed bin Abdulrahman Al-Thani in an interview with CNN on

Sunday said that Iran is part of the region and must be engaged.

He said that Doha has always supported diplomacy to resolve the dispute over Iran's nuclear program, adding that, "We do not want a nuclear arms race in our region."

Oman also urged Tehran and Washington on Saturday to resume talks.

"We want to return to the negotiations between Iran (and) the United States," Omani Foreign Minister Badr al-Busaidi said at the IISS Manama Dialogue conference in Bahrain.

A day earlier, Al-Busaidi hosted Iran's Deputy Foreign Minister for Political Affairs Majid Takht-e Ravanchi in Muscat where the two sides exchanged views on Iran's peaceful nuclear program.

Armed Forces say 'prepared' to protect national security against threats

Iran's Armed Forces are "prepared and steadfast" in the face of adversarial threats and remain committed to safeguarding territorial integrity and the Islamic establishment, the General Staff of the Armed Forces has stated. In the Monday statement, as reported by Press TV, the General Staff offered its congratulations to the noble people of Iran on the eve of the anniversary of the US embassy takeover on November 4, 1979.

It said the great event disclosed the evil nature of the global arrogance and the expanse of its hostile interference in Iran's internal affairs.

The statement described the occasion as a "turning point" in contemporary history and a cause for consolidation of Iran's political independence and national dignity.

It said the embassy takeover symbolizes the "revolutionary insight, the bravery of faithful youths, and manifests the nation's will against global hegemonic powers."



The Armed Forces reaffirmed the Iranian nation's resolution to keep on the path of maintaining independence and dignity. According to the statement, November 4 is a reminder that the Iranian nation will not allow anyone to undermine its national independence and dignity.

On November 4, 1979, Iranian students took over the American embassy in Tehran, also known in Iran as the Den of Espionage. The occasion was then named the National Day of the Fight against Glob-

al Arrogance, which also marks the National Student Day.

Every year on the 13th day of the Iranian calendar month of Aban, the Iranian nation, particularly students, commemorates the National Day of the Fight against Global Arrogance by staging nationwide demonstrations, calling on all Muslims and freedom-seeking people to stand up against arrogant powers.

The day has become a symbol of resistance and a fierce fight against Western imperialism.

US must drop ...

The real strength lies not in centrifuges or enriched uranium stockpiles, but in the scientific knowledge, technical expertise, and innovative spirit rooted in the minds of Iranian scientists. While Israel and the US have tried to take out Iran's top scientists the country's technical and scientific infrastructure cannot be obliterated.

It is therefore in the interest of the United States to give up on the illusion of Iran's unconditional surrender and move toward genuine negotiations. The goal should be to reach agreements that guarantee this advanced nuclear capacity remains transparent and exclusively peaceful. Any sustainable solution requires treating Iran not as a perpetual

threat to be contained, but as an equal partner in world affairs with legitimate interests and a meaningful role. Achieving this demands a new framework for engagement, one built on mutual respect, transparency, and shared prosperity. Iran must also break free from the "paradigm of threat." Iran can now reach out to the world. It is time for all of us — Iran, the region, and the broader international community — to move away from a 'default future' shaped by past mistakes and suffering, toward a 'crafted future' built consciously from the vast opportunities ahead.

Iran can take four specific steps based on this renewed confidence earned after the 12-day war: First, empowering the Iranian people: Iran must cultivate

its human capital not through the lens of external threats, but through internal capability and global contribution. Second, strengthening defense: To ensure security, defensive capabilities must be bolstered while also supporting a regional cap on military spending. Third, building a stronger region: Peace and cooperation initiatives under UN auspices, could go beyond mere concepts and evolve into a genuine architecture for regional peace. Fourth, reviving global diplomacy: Despite Iran's deep mistrust of the West, Iran and the West share vital interests in avoiding perpetual confrontation. The JCPOA proved that negotiation works, while its collapse showed just how fragile peace becomes when one side treats an agreement as a fleeting political tool.



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