

Iranians commemorate anniversary of 1979 US embassy takeover



National Desk

Iranians on Tuesday celebrated the anniversary of the 1979 takeover of the US Embassy in Tehran — the first such commemoration since the US bombed

Iran's nuclear facilities during a 12-day aggression with Israel in June. People of all walks participated in the rallies which were held in more than 900 cities across the country. Participants carried Iranian flags and

posters of those killed in US and Israeli attacks while chanting slogans including "Death to America" and "Death to Israel." Israel's airstrikes during the war in June killed nearly 1,100 Iranians, in-



Iranians carry a large flag as they rally in the capital Tehran to mark the 1979 US Embassy takeover on November 4, 2025.

● MIZAN

cluding civilians, military commanders, nuclear scientists. The US bombed Iran's nuclear facilities during the conflict. Iran's reprisal missile barrage killed 28 in Israel.

In Tehran, the march began at Palestine Square and proceeded toward the former US Embassy, featuring speeches, religious chants, and the reading of resolutions condemning the United States and Israel.

Cultural exhibitions highlighting decades of Western and Israeli "crimes" were also on display. Symbolic displays of Iranian missiles and centrifuges were presented along the route, and representations of US and Israeli flags were burned.

A symbolic trial of former US President Donald Trump and Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu was also held.

No change in US tactics

Addressing the ceremony in Tehran, Parliament Speaker Mohammad Baqer Qalibaf said that the recent 12-day war exposes the US enduring hostility, underscoring that while its tactics have evolved, its fundamental goal of op-

posing a strong and independent Iran remains unchanged.

Qalibaf reflected on the historical significance of 13 Aban (November 4) in Iran's contemporary history, linking it to the nation's enduring resistance to foreign domination.

He underscored that the essence of the hegemonic system remains rooted in "blackmail and domination," slamming the US for continuing its hostile mentality under a new guise.

"The recent 12-day war also showed that their face has changed, but their barbarity and hostility towards independent nations, especially Iran, remain constant," he said, referring to the recent US-Israeli aggression.

Qalibaf added that the enemies "want to hide their criminal face with expressions like 'preemptive attack,' but the truth is that they are opposed to an independent and unified Iran."

"The basis of 13 Aban is the Iranian nation's resistance to domination and arrogance," he stated, emphasizing that this principle remains the cornerstone of Iran's foreign policy, which must be based on national interests.

13 Aban is observed as both Student Day and the National Day of Anti-Arrogance, marking three key historical events: the 1964 exile of Imam Khomeini to Turkey, the 1978 killing of protesting students, and the 1979 US Embassy takeover.

West's ultimatums, blackmail against Iran ineffective: *Russian envoy*

International Desk

Russia's Permanent Representative to the International Organizations in Vienna Mikhail Ulyanov said that approach of the Western parties to the 2015 Iran nuclear deal toward the agreement and their use of ultimatums and blackmail against Iran would not produce any effect. In an interview with Ria Novosti, Ulyanov said that resolving the differences over the Iranian nuclear issue could only be achieved through "mutually respectful dialogue," and based on consideration of both Tehran's obligations and rights under the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT). "We are closely monitoring the evolving approaches of the Western parties to the nuclear

deal. It appears that... they lack a clear understanding of how to interact with Iran on nonproliferation issues. By all indications, they are still inclined to rely on blackmail and ultimatums. Such methods don't work with Iran," he said. In 2015, Iran and world powers — the United States, Russia, China, France, Britain and Germany — reached an agreement that saw the easing of international sanctions on Tehran in exchange for curbs on its nuclear program. But the US unilaterally withdrew from the accord in 2018 and reimposed biting economic sanctions. Tehran adhered to the deal even a year after Washington's withdrawal, and then began rolling back on its commitments. The Euro-



Mikhail Ulyanov
● TASS

pean parties (E3) to the deal also failed to fulfill their commitment to the agreement. Several rounds of talks between Tehran and the US to revive the agreement failed, and in August, the European trio triggered the so-called "snapback" process on the pretext of Iran's non-compliance with its obligations, leading to the reimposition of the UN sanctions. Despite the failure of talks, Iran has repeatedly announced its readi-

ness for reaching a new agreement based on mutual interests. However, the Western parties to the nuclear deal have made excessive demands, such as zero uranium enrichment in Iran and limits on its range of its missiles, for reaching a new agreement. Iran has rejected the demands and underlined that it will not give up the uranium enrichment and will not negotiate on its defense capabilities.

Gov't spokeswoman: IAEA chief admits peaceful nature of Iran's nuclear work

National Desk

Government spokeswoman Fatemeh Mohajerani on Tuesday reaffirmed the peaceful nature of Iran's nuclear activities, saying that the UN atomic agency recently admitted that Iran had never had a nuclear program. "Iran will never move toward making a nuclear bomb because of its culture and history, Iranians' beliefs and a religious decree forbidding the production and use of such weapons as well as the mannerism of the Iranian people, which is founded on humanity," Mohajerani told reporters at a weekly press conference, according to ISNA. Iran's nuclear program has been a source of contention with Western countries for more than two decades. While Iran insists that its nuclear activities are entirely peaceful and aimed at civilian purposes such as energy production and medical research, Western powers—

particularly the United States, the United Kingdom, France, and Germany—have long expressed concern that Tehran could be seeking the capability to develop nuclear weapons. Back on October 30, Director General of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), Rafael Grossi, said that Iran was not developing nuclear weapons. Speaking at the UN headquarters in New York, Grossi said the Iranians "are not, and they were not," attempting to develop nukes. "I want to be very clear on this," he added. "We are often misquoted about this and people say that we have said things we never said." Grossi, who has led the UN's nuclear watchdog since 2019, said cooperation between Iran and the IAEA had fluctuated in recent months as a result of political developments, but Tehran had nonetheless reaffirmed its commitment to the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT).

"I have told our Iranian counterparts repeatedly that reducing cooperation is not the right response," he said. "But I think it is a wise step that they have made clear they will not leave the NPT." In July, Iran's President Masoud Pezeshkian signed a law suspending cooperation with the IAEA following Israeli and US attacks on Iranian nuclear facilities in June. Tehran said the IAEA effectively paved the way for the Israel-US strikes with a report on May 31 that led the IAEA's 35-nation Board of Governors to declare Iran in breach of its non-proliferation obligations. Iran also denounced the IAEA's failure to condemn Israeli and US strikes on its nuclear facilities as a reason for its decision. Mohajerani said on Tuesday that cooperation with the UN agency would take place within the framework of regulations and under the supervision of the country's Supreme National Security Council.

Israeli grip on ...

For nearly three decades, the United States has sought to impose its will on Iran and other nations by exploiting the unipolar world order that followed the Cold War. But that era is now over. The international landscape has shifted toward multipolarity, and in this new setting, if Washington wishes to survive without further trouble — especially given its mounting domestic challenges — it must learn to respect other nations and keep its hands off their natural resources.

Today, Iran has adopted every possible measure to safeguard its national interests, enduring pressure on multiple fronts but refusing to let anyone encroach upon its soil or resources. The United States should realize that any prospective deal with Iran cannot be shoved down its throat. Washington must accept Tehran as it is. Still, in politics, no stance is ever final, and no enmity between nations is eternal. If a future agreement proves mutually beneficial, Iran will certainly accept it, as it did before, but it was the Americans who later backed out

of that deal. Looking ahead, if circumstances change and US policymakers tone down their hostility, dialogue or cooperation could once again be on the table. For now, however, no such shift appears visible in Washington's behavior. Nevertheless, even amid hostilities, the two sides can find some common ground in certain spheres, as they previously did in the fight against terrorism. The United States would not have been able to eliminate the threat of ISIS in the region without Iran's cooperation and that of its allies.

