

Armed Forces pound US bases in Kuwait, Jordan, Bahrain

Over 30 Iranian civilians killed in renewed American aggression

National Desk

Iran's Armed Forces once again pounded American military bases in Bahrain, Kuwait and Jordan on Wednesday in new round of retaliatory attacks against the US strikes on Iran's southern cities.

The Islamic Revolution Guards Corps (IRGC) said its forces targeted key logistics, command, and military infrastructure following renewed US attacks on Iranian territory.

According to the IRGC, the new wave of Operation Nasr 2 targeted "KJL," which it described as, "the US army's principal logistics and support center in West Asia at Mina Abdullah, Kuwait." The statement said the facility "was set ablaze and destroyed" as a result of the strikes.

The IRGC added that, "The retaliatory operations of our fighters will continue, and the Strait of Hormuz will remain closed until the United States ends its acts of aggression."

The IRGC's Navy also targeted "the NSI Management Center, the Command and Control Center, major warehouses containing military parts and equipment, and fuel depots belonging to the US Fifth Fleet in Bahrain." The US base at al-Azraq in Jordan was also struck by the IRGC's Aerospace Force which targeted shelters housing US F-15, F-16, and F-35 warplanes at the outpost and "eliminated a number of US MQ-9 strategic drones stationed at the base," destroying the shelters and the unmanned aircraft.

Iran's Army also launched new round of drone strikes against American targets in the early hours of Wednesday, targeting the al-Azraq Air Base in Jordan with drones. The airbase is home to American troops.

According to the Army's statement, the base was targeted for the second time, with drones striking the F-18 fighter jet shelters as well as large equipment storage hangars belonging to

the US military.

Iran's attacks against US bases came as the United States targeted several locations in Iran, including a barracks belonging to Army which is close to the southeastern city of Iranshahr in Sistan and Baluchestan Province.

Iran's Army Ground Force said that a "decisive response" is certain and imminent after the US carried out the pre-dawn attack that deliberately targeted the sleeping quarters of Iranian military personnel. At least seven servicemen – most of them soldiers, were killed and several others wounded in the attack. Explosions were also reported near the port city of Bandar Abbas, on the island of Qeshm and on Bandar Imam Khomeini. Fresh US strikes also hit the southern port city of Bushehr, home to the country's Bushehr nuclear plant.

Government spokeswoman Fatemeh Mohajerani said that since last week, US attacks have



killed at least 30 civilians in Iran.

US President Donald Trump threatened to widen strikes next week to hit power plants and bridges unless Tehran returns to the negotiating table.

"Next week it gets really bad for them," he told Fox News. Despite a return to hostilities, mediated talks between the two sides have not formally ended.

At the heart of the resumption of hostilities has been the dispute over the Strait of Hormuz

which has been closed again by Iran following US violations of a peace memorandum signed between Tehran and Washington in Islamabad.

The waterway is crucial for global oil and gas flows. The United States has staged numerous unwarranted attacks on Iranian soil, especially areas lying along the country's southern coastline, amid its efforts to forcibly enable illegal maritime



Satellite images show a before-and-after view of a military facility in Oman following an Iranian attack on a site housing US troops.

● FARS

traffic through the Strait of Hormuz.

Iran has shut down the waterway in response to the violations, pledging to retain the closure until the US ends the interference.

Iran outlines 42 US violations of ceasefire pact in letter to UN

Iran formally complained to the United Nations that the United States is systematically violating a landmark ceasefire agreement, documenting 42 breaches and calling on the Security Council to take "immediate, effective, and decisive measures" against Washington.

In a letter to UN Secretary-General Antonio Guterres and the Security Council on Tuesday, Iran's Permanent Representative Amir Saeid Iravani dismissed US claims of self-defense, declaring that "the United States is the aggressor—not the victim".

The complaint centers on the Islamabad Memorandum of Understanding, signed on June 17, 2026, and mediated by Pakistan, which was intended to end months of war and establish a framework for resolving outstanding disputes. The agreement included provisions for a permanent cessation of war, reopening the Strait of Hormuz, and lifting a US naval blockade.

Iravani's letter, which Tehran has requested



Amir Saeid Iravani
● IRNA

be circulated as an official Security Council document, states that Washington began undermining the agreement "almost immediately" after its signing.

The letter further asserts that the United States has "persistently failed to fulfill its commitments and has actively and systematically undermined the implementation of the Memorandum". Iravani described the US actions as "deliberate, calculated, and continuing violations" that "have jeopardized regional stability, threatened international peace and security, and demonstrated the United States' blatant disregard for its international legal obligations". Among the breaches,

Iran cites "repeated military attacks against Iran's sovereignty and territorial integrity," the unlawful revocation of licenses for Iranian oil sales, and interference with Iran's arrangements for the Strait of Hormuz.

Tehran states that Paragraph 5 of the memorandum explicitly affirms Iran's responsibility for determining safe passage arrangements through the strait.

Iran says that Washington violated this provision by promoting a parallel maritime route under US military protection, which the letter describes as "blatant interference in Iran's necessary arrangements concerning the Strait

of Hormuz" that has "caused the return of insecurity to the Strait and disrupted international commercial navigation." The letter also references continued Israeli military aggression in Lebanon, which Iran says the United States failed to prevent despite obligations under the agreement.

The documented violations include a chronological record of incidents between June 18 and July 13, citing military aggression, threats of force by senior US officials, new sanctions, and restrictions on Iranian oil exports and frozen assets.

US President Donald Trump has announced Washington is "reinstating" a blockade on Iran in the Strait of Hormuz.

Iravani said the United States "by using the territory and facilities of countries located on the southern shores of the Persian Gulf to prepare for its military aggression against Iran, has effectively turned these countries into a battleground for its illegal and criminal war against the Iranian people."

Senate Dems block Trump's defense bill in protest to Iran war



International Desk

US Senate Democrats blocked a \$1.15 trillion Pentagon policy bill on Tuesday, as the sprawling legislation became a casualty in the monthslong fight to rein in President Donald Trump on Iran. The National Defense Authorization Act fell well short of the 60 votes needed to advance to the Senate floor. The 50-46 procedural vote saw every Democrat present oppose the bill. The move is a blow to Republicans who had sought to deliver on Trump's record-shattering defense budget ambitions — using a bill that is one of the few measures that reliably becomes law each year. But Democrats had long signaled that they won't support the Pentagon legislation without guardrails on Trump, most notably on the Iran war. Democratic members of the US Congress have recently denounced any renewed war



Senate Minority Leader Chuck Schumer calls on a reporter during a press conference at the US Capitol in Washington, on June 23, 2026.

● FRANCIS CHUNG/POLITICO

against Iran as unconstitutional, warning that Trump's repeated pursuit of an "unauthorized war" with the Islamic Republic would be an outright catastrophe.

They sharply criticized Trump on Monday, accusing him of bypassing constitutional limits on presidential war powers, misleading the public about the status of military action against Iran, and attempting to continue the war without proper congressional authorization.

The criticism came after Trump formally notified Congress this weekend that the US is once again at war with Iran.

Senate Democratic Leader Chuck Schumer denounced the renewed military offensive against Iran, writing on X that Trump "must comply" with votes passed by both the House and Senate "to remove our forces from harm's way and end this war now."

"Donald Trump's so-called 'understanding' with Iran fell apart faster than the ink could dry. The House and Senate both voted to remove our forces from harm's way and end this war now. Trump must comply. Enough is enough. End the war," he said.

Diplomacy remains only ...

If the conflict continues to escalate, how likely is direct Israeli involvement, and under what circumstances might Tel Aviv choose to enter the conflict?

The possibility of Israel entering the conflict directly cannot be ruled out. However, it is important to note that despite repeated statements by Israeli officials about continuing the war against Iran, one of the main reasons behind the previous cease-

fire was Israel's inability to sustain simultaneous military operations on both the Iranian and Lebanese fronts. At present, Israel is already fighting alongside the United States against Iran at an unofficial level. However, direct Israeli involvement in the current confrontation in the Strait of Hormuz could further expand the conflict across the region. It should also be borne in mind that as long as the fighting remains concentrated in the Persian Gulf, overt Israeli inter-

vention would be highly sensitive for regional states.

Under the current circumstances, Israel appears to be contributing instead through other dimensions of hybrid warfare against Iran, including cyber operations and cognitive warfare. Any overt expansion of the war through direct Israeli intervention, however, would likely draw resistance groups into the conflict and once again broaden the scope of the war across the region.



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