

'Azar 16th' symbol of anti-global arrogance in Iran



In Iranian calendar, the day Azar 16th (December 7) has been designated as University Students Day that is the symbol of the anti-global arrogance and anti-colonialism approach of the students and the university in history. Azar 16th has its roots in commemorating the anniversary of the killing of three Iranian students of the University of Tehran on December 7, 1953, when they were martyred by the agents of colonial powers in the Pahlavi era. The three students organized a protest against the resumption of political relations between Iran and Britain as well as the official visit by Richard Nixon, the then vice president of the United States, around four months after the 1953 Iranian coup d'état to overthrow the democratically-elected Prime Minister Mohammad Mossadegh in order to reinvigorate monarchical rule of Mohammad Reza Pahlavi. Mostafa Bozorgnia, Ahmad Ghandchi, and Azar Sharifat Razavi are the three martyred students, who lost their lives when they stood against tyranny. On De-

cember 14, 2008, the Leader of the Islamic Revolution Ayatollah Seyyed Ali Khamenei said that "the student movement has a very interesting history in our country. I am stressing this issue because it should continue and it is not a movement that can be stopped. The country is in such conditions and the Islamic Republic has such a make-up, characteristics, and traits that they need this movement to be by their side." "In the recorded and well-known history of our country, this student movement has always been against arrogance, domination, dictatorship, and oppression and it has always sought justice. These have been the distinctive characteristics of our student movement from the first day until today. If someone claims to support this student movement but lacks these characteristics, then they are not honest." "The student movement cannot be in the hands of those individuals who cooperate with the perpetrators of massacres in Palestine, with criminals in Iraq, and with murderers in Afghanistan. This

is not the student movement." "The nature and characteristic of student movements - at least in our country - is that they are against arrogance, domination, and dictatorship and that they are advocates of justice. Perhaps in many other countries too, student movements are like this. The beginning of this movement or the known date for its beginning is the 16th of Azar." "Each year the Day of 16th of Azar also recalls the matchless sacrifices rendered by the Iranian students for the victory of the Islamic Revolution under the wise leadership of Imam Khomeini. At that sensitive juncture of history, students from various political spectrums had put their trust and faith in the great Imam and they were becoming united under his wise leadership. The students had also found all qualities of a spiritual, religious, and political leader in Imam Khomeini's personality who could relieve them from the clutches of the colonial powers and prevent them from falling into pits of social and moral decline." 'Azar 16th' symbol of anti-global arrogance in Iran. The Iranian nation never forgot the sacrifices offered by the students and they continued their struggle which proved fruitful in later years. Despite all crackdowns by the Pahlavi Regime and staunch opposition by the world colonial powers, the Islamic Revolution gained victory under the wise leadership of Imam in 1979. Imam Khomeini founded an Islamic-democratic system that strengthened the Islamic and oppressed nations around the globe and brought prosperity to the Iranian nation. "In the recorded and well-known history of our country, this student movement has always been against ar-

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Photo: Abolfazl Arabjavadi

Iran's Parliament Speaker Mohammad Bagher Ghalibaf: Ghalibaf warns regional states over testing Iran's patience



US tried and failed to topple Iran's government twice

US Special Envoy for Syria Tom Barrack says Washington attempted twice in the past to overthrow the Iranian government but achieved nothing. In an interview with the UAE-based IMI Media Group, published by The National newspaper on Friday, Barrack said that since 1946, the United States has led about 93 coups or "regime change" attempts across the world, including two in Iran, none of which succeeded. "For (Trump) then to be imputed with regime change, we had two regime changes in Iran already. Neither one worked. So I think wisely leave it to the region to solve," said Barrack, who is also the US ambassador to Turkey. The remarks came six months after the US joined Israel in bombing Iran in the very midst of indirect Tehran-Washington nuclear talks. Israel launched an illegal aggression against Iran on June 13, killing at least 1,064 people and targeting civilian infrastructure. More than a week later, the United States targeted three Iranian nuclear sites—Fordow, Natanz, and Isfahan—in a grave violation of international law. On June 24, Iran managed to impose a halt to the criminal assault after conducting waves of successful retaliatory operations.

Iran's Parliament Speaker Mohammad Bagher Ghalibaf warned that those making claims over the three Iranian islands should not test the Iranian nation's determination to defend its territorial integrity. Iran's Parliament Speaker Mohammad Bagher Ghalibaf said that those who make claims over the three Iranian islands should not test the Iranian nation's resolve to defend its territorial integrity, referring to the latest statement by the Persian Gulf Cooperation Council (PGCC). Speaking at the Parliament's open

session on Sunday and extending congratulations on Student Day, he said that students in Iran's contemporary history have been social leaders in the struggle against colonial powers and dictators. He added that Iranian students were not imitators of others but guided the rest of society, noting that the global hegemonic system—led by the United States—holds a deep historical hostility toward Iranian students because they stood alone against it, confronted it, and were martyred so that the Iranian nation would

realize that democracy and development do not emerge from the barrel of the hegemonic powers' guns and that sustainable progress and security can only be achieved through reliance on the Iranian people's inherent capabilities. He went on to honor the memory of the three martyrs of the 16 Azar incident and other student martyrs, particularly those of the Sacred Defense and the 12-day war. Ghalibaf also praised the successful holding of the major naval drill of the IRGC Navy, named after Martyr Mohammad Nazeri, in the Persian Gulf, the Nazaat Islands, and the Strait of Hormuz, saying that the missiles used in the exercise accurately hit their designated targets. He added that the successful test launch of precision and effective missiles with ranges exceeding the length of the Persian Gulf—achieved through the efforts of Iranian experts—was a source

of great satisfaction for the Iranian nation. Elsewhere in his remarks, Ghalibaf strongly condemned the unfounded and baseless claims once again raised in the recent PGCC statement regarding the Iranian islands of Greater Tunb, Lesser Tunb, and Abu Musa. He said such baseless and absurd claims—often made under the influence of other countries—are inconsistent with the principles of respect for territorial integrity and good-neighboringliness. He advised regional neighbors not to test the Iranian nation's will to defend its territorial integrity and the Persian Gulf islands, which he described as an inseparable part of Iran. He added that Iran has always sought stability, peace, and adherence to the principles of good-neighboringliness, and expects the same from its neighbors.

Why did FIFA invent a peace prize for Trump?

FIFA's Peace Prize was supposed to symbolize "the unifying power of football," but in practice, it turned into a display of the organization's political maneuvering and an attempt to whitewash the image of Donald Trump. After Donald Trump failed to win the Nobel Peace Prize, and in one of the most astonishing and controversial moments in football history, the International Federation of Association Football (FIFA) awarded the first-ever "FIFA Peace Prize" to Donald Trump, the President of the United States, at the 2026 World Cup draw ceremony held at the Kennedy Center in Washington, D.C. The event sparked a wave of mockery, anger, and shock across the world within just a few hours. The prize had no precedent, and even its name was introduced for the first time during the ceremony. It had no clear criteria, no selection or evaluation process, and according to some senior FIFA officials, it had not even been created with the knowledge or approval of the FIFA Council. For this reason, many saw it not as a sporting honor but as a new symbol of FIFA's transformation into a political tool serving the White House. The sudden creation of an unknown prize at the beginning of the ceremony, a video with an exaggerated tone announced that the "FIFA Peace Prize" would be awarded annually to someone with "exceptional achievements" in the field of peace.

