

Tehran rejects Grossi's assessment on Iran-IAEA cooperation *Page 3*



Vahid Amiri misses matches against Cambodia, Iraq *Page 3*



10 major transport projects to be inaugurated by late August *Page 4*



Palestinians say ready to react if Israel plots against al-Aqsa Mosque *Page 5*



Candidates spar in second showdown

See page 2

Iran's mission not yet accomplished

BY MASOUD HOSSEIN

TEHRAN – It's not good time for celebration since Iran football team's mission has not yet accomplished. The victory over Bahrain has boosted Iran's hopes of qualifying for the 2022 World Cup qualification Third Round but the Dragan Skocic's side need two more wins against Cambodia and Iraq.

Iran showed a glittering performance against solid Bahrain and won the match 3-0 on their soil but they will have to beat Cambodia and Iraq to secure their place in the third round.

Iran, as one of the Asian giants, have a chance to qualify for the next stage, where a total of 12 teams will play for 4.5 places in the 2020 FIFA World Cup.

Iran had already defeated Cambodia 14-0 and the East Asian team are not a team to beat but Iraq have defeated Iran 2-1 in the first leg. It could be a difficult match for Skocic and his men.

Iran, undoubtedly, are a better team than Iraq but we have to remember the better teams don't always win.

Skocic should use a different lineup for the match against Cambodia on Friday. Iran have several talented players including Mehdi Ghaedi, Mehdi Torabi, Majid Hosseini, Jafar Salmani and Danial Esmaeilifar.

The main players need to rest for the vital match against Iraq, slated for June 15. After a win against strong Iraq, the Iranian players are allowed to celebrate but at the moment, the team members must concentrate on what lies ahead of them.

Iran benefit from the players who are the best in their leagues. Sardar Azmoun, who netted a brace against Bahrain, was recently chosen as the best player of the Russian Premier Liga in the 2020-2021 season.

Mehdi Taremi was one of the iconic players of Porto in the previous season and Persepolis players Vahid Amiri, Mehdi Torabi, Ahmad Nourollahi and Hossein Kanaanizadegan qualified for the 2021 AFC Champions League and it means the golden generation has the potential to do the great job.

Skocic was under pressure since he was named as Iran coach but in the previous matches the Croat has proved that he is a right man to lead the 'Persian Leopards'.

Skocic knows very well the Iranian players and it's one of the reasons he does his job in the best possible way.

The mission has not yet accomplished. Iran must defeat Cambodia and Iraq in their next two matches and it's not an 'Impossible Mission' for them. BUT, we have to remember that Iraq prevented Japan to qualify for the 1994 FIFA World Cup in the last match of the tournament.

Some 800 knowledge-based firms active in biotechnology

TEHRAN – Nearly 800 knowledge-based companies in the country are currently operating in the field of biotechnology and supplying their products and services to the domestic market, IRNA reported on Tuesday.

Among the companies, a number of them have made significant progress in the field of bioactive technology and have commercialized domestic products.

The Biotechnology Development Council of the Vice Presidency for Science and Technology supports knowledge-based, creative companies and technologists active in this field and has provided the ground for the commercialization of products that help promote community health.

Also, laboratories and research centers are developing technologies in the field of bioactive materials based on accelerators and innovation centers.

Biotechnology today is widespread in all fields and is no longer limited to biomedical

drugs; So that it has replaced the injured limbs.

Biocompatibility is an important and effective component in the longevity and quality of artificial limbs. The artificial limbs used as an alternative organ should be compatible with the body and free of contamination.

The main feature of these bioactive limbs is their compatibility with the body and they are used in various fields such as bone formation, repair, and tissue replacement of living organisms.

Biocompatible coatings such as bioceramics, biopolymers, and biocomposites are widely used in combination with nanotechnology, stem cells, and reconstructive medicine.

These coatings are also bioadhesive and are used as biotechnology-based materials in wound healing and care, and can be effective in promoting health by using their high capacity to help cells respond efficiently and effectively.

Continued on page 7

'Motivated by hate': Muslim family run over in Canada

Police in the Canadian province of Ontario says a driver intentionally struck a family because they were Muslim, killing four people and seriously injuring a nine-year-old boy in what has been denounced as an "act of unspeakable hatred" and Islamophobia. The victims, all members of the same family, were hit on Sunday evening while waiting to cross a street in the city of London, 200km (124 miles) southwest of Toronto, Canadian news outlets reported on Monday.

Police said the victims were two women aged 77 and 44, a 46-year-old man and a 15-year-old girl. A nine-year-old boy was seriously injured and is recovering in hospital.

"This was an act of mass murder perpetuated against Muslims," London Mayor Ed Holder said. "It was rooted in unspeakable hatred."

The attack was the worst against Canadian Muslims since a man gunned down six members of a Quebec City mosque in 2017. Holder said it was

the worst mass murder his city had ever seen.

Sunday's attack came amid rising concerns about Islamophobic attacks in provinces across Canada and widespread calls for authorities to tackle racism, hate-motivated violence, and the prevalence of far-right groups.

A 20-year-old suspect identified as Nathaniel Veltman was arrested, police said in a statement. He was charged with four counts of first-degree murder and one count of attempted murder.

Veltman was arrested in a mall parking lot without incident while wearing a body-armour-type vest, police said. There is no evidence he had any accomplices.

"There is evidence that this was a planned, premeditated act, motivated by hate," Detective Superintendent Paul Waight of the London police department told reporters. "We believe the victims were targeted because of their Islamic faith."

Continued on page 5

Iran attractions and going beyond borders on screen

By Samaneh Aboutaleb

As a source of high incomes with low emissions, tourism has always been a luring market for countries that have tried to enter this lucrative industry with their even smallest facilities and potential.

Due to its natural and historical characteristics, Iran could be one of the most desirable tourist destinations, however, for this to happen, the country needs to display its real potential and show off its charm.

To be part of this wide-ranging industry, every country in the world strives to represent itself

in the best possible way, and producing films is among the most effective methods of doing so.

Film and television productions can create a profound impact on the thoughts and feelings of potential travelers when deciding where to go on holiday or when visiting a destination.

Through films, documentaries, TV shows, and commercials, people are inspired to visit the places seen in the content screened, to discover new destinations.

Despite being one of the quickest-growing

sectors in the world's tourism industry, film tourism seems to be overlooked in Iran.

Across the globe, film tourism exists as a means to illustrate the tourism potential, heritage, culture, and anthropology of each nation, Iranian documentary filmmaker Peyman Zandi told the Tehran Times last week.

This is an emerging tourism niche focused on attracting tourists in a clear, distinctive way using a media easy to understand by all, he explained.

Continued on page 6



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Iran's beauty in Shirz valley, Lorestan

TEHRAN – "Shirz" is the name of a valley located in Lorestan province, 50 km away from Kuhdasht city. This beautiful valley with huge walls and greenery captivates the eyes of every viewer. The course of this valley from the beginning of its parking lot to the Pol-e Khoda is about 5.5 km. The presence of several stones with different shapes is very interesting and amazing for every passerby.

U.S. democracy has been in eclipse after Kennedy assassination

BY MARK DANKOF

American "democracy" in any legitimate sense of the term ended with the assassination of President Kennedy in Dallas on November 22nd, 1963. As Laurent Guyenot chronicled for the Tehran Times and as Michael Collins Piper did in his book "Final Judgment," Israel was at the apex of the pyramid behind that killing. The United States has been in eclipse since then.

I would also respectfully take issue with people who defend the legitimacy of the results of the 2020 American presidential election. They believe there is no evidence of voter fraud. I would simply cite Tony Hall's article for the Unz Review entitled, "Trump's Landslide Meets the Politics of Electoral Fraud in America" and Brett Redmayne-Titley's post for Unz entitled, "The 'Dominion' of Election Fraud."

As for American 'democracy,' despite the fact that I have little use for Donald Trump as a tool of Israeli interests (as is his successor) the "Russagate" investigation of Robert Mueller was a \$32 million dollar fraud designed by the Deep State to overturn and delegitimize the 2016 election: It came up with absolutely nothing, but did serve to delegitimize a post-Communist Russia and the post-Bolshevik national and cultural Renaissance of Putin's country undergirded by a return to a pre-Bolshevik Russian Orthodox culture despised by the American political elite and its New World Order.

On war and foreign policy I want to say regarding Joe Biden and his standing as a tool of Zionist interests:

Continued on page 5



There's prospect for lifting of sanctions in dignified manner: government

POLITICAL TEHRAN — Government spokesman Ali Rabiei said on Tuesday that there is a prospect for cancellation of all nuclear and non-nuclear sanctions against Iran in a "dignified manner".

He also said the government has implemented numerous projects including in petrochemicals, steel industry, transportation, etc.

Speaking in a weekly news briefing, the government spokesman also cited self-sufficiency in gasoline production, transfer of water from the Persian Gulf to water-hungry provinces as other examples.

These projects will positively affect employment and economic improvement.

"JCPOA is a national issue"



On what is the guarantee that the next government would seek to revive the JCPOA if it is not restored in the current administration, the government spokesman said the nuclear issue is a "national issue" which is being pursued through consensus.

He said on "national and macro policies" it is the Islamic Republic system that decides. "Therefore, any decision that is made through consensus" by the ruling system "about negotiations will be respected by the next government."

Iran and the remaining parties to the nuclear deal -- three European countries plus Russia, China -- as well as the United States are set to resume the six round of nuclear deal talks in Vienna next week.

Hopes for restoring the JCPOA was raised as the Biden administration has expressed willingness to return to the multilateral deal that was abandoned by the Trump administration.

Nuclear negotiators have returned to the capitals for consultation. Some diplomats have expressed hope that the next round of talks would be the last one.

The European countries are acting as intermediary between Iran and the United States as Iran has said it will not enter dialogue with Americans until they return to the JCPOA and lift sanctions.

Diplomats have said most issues related to the revival of the JCPOA are being ironed out but a few most important issues still remain unsettled which entails political decisions at Washington and Tehran.

"We hope that the next round of talks to bear results," the government spokesman said.

However, Rabiei said as Iran has not been in hurry for nuclear deal talks it is also opposed to a prolongation of talks.

He added, "Our concentration is on completion of negotiations in the remaining time."

The Iranian parliament has set deadlines for reactivation of the JCPOA otherwise Iran will continue to reduce its nuclear deal obligations

However, Rabiei said he prefers not to make guesses on the nuclear deal talks "sooner than what is necessary."

The government also said hope for ratification of the CFT and Palermo will be raised if the JCPOA is revived. However, he said the ratification of these two bills are in the hands of the Expediency Council.

He also said there is no connection between the FATF and the ongoing nuclear deal talks in Vienna.

The JCPOA is independent from the FATF, he added.

The government also complained that in the televised presidential debates there was no mention on the effects of the coronavirus pandemic and sanctions on the economy.

It was necessary that the IRIB (national TV) which poses questions to the presidential candidates do not ignore the effects of "maximum pressure", Coronavirus, and the economic war waged by the Trump administration.

"It seems that in view of those who pose questions sanctions and Corona did not worth mentioning."

He said those candidates who are making harsh attacks against the government and "say that we can manage better" should answer questions that how they could manage the country when Trump was bent on strangulating the Iranian economy.

They should also should answer that how they could manage the country better when the Coronavirus has affected the global economy, the spokesman pointed out.

He added those who try to "prove" themselves see nothing other than undermining the government.

Candidates spar in second showdown

POLITICAL TEHRAN — The candidates faced off each other on Tuesday, exchanging views on political, social, and cultural topics, with a taste of economic promises.

An hour prior to the debate, candidates arrived at the Islamic Republic of Iran Broadcasting (IRIB) building to prepare for the second debate. Each had his own strategy in the debate. All candidates seemed to be focusing on presenting their plans, instead of accusing and defaming each other. Alireza Zakani said he is here to eradicate poverty, while Mohsen Mehr Alizadeh said that he will stick to his game plan and will not change his debating strategy. Mohsen Rezaei said that he hopes for the people to witness a fresh start and a new chapter in their lives and his government will "grant" hope to the people. Abdolnasser Hemmati said that he will focus on presenting his plans, as he is here to rescue media, economy, and culture. He called his administration "Government of National Transparency."

Saeed Jalili said that the debates are a ground to exchange views in a friendly atmosphere, hoping candidates share plans about neglected issues such as women, villagers and others. At the meantime, Raeisi said his rival is fraud and immorality, telling people that their will is important in improving the situation. He said he will not use his extra 5 minute to debunk accusations against himself. Amir Hossein Qazizadeh said he is here to build an Iran with the involvement of all classes of society, hoping candidates focus on main points. He said he has worked on his plans for years. The debate started off with the drawing of lots to determine candidates' seats. Mohsen Rezaei was given seat 1; Alireza Zakani seat 2; Mohsen Mehr Alizadeh seat 3; Amir Hossein Qazizadeh seat 4; Saeed Jalili seat 5; Ebrahim Raeisi seat 6; and Abdolnasser Hemmati seat 7.

Seyyed Ebrahim Raeisi

Raeisi opened the debate by saying that he forfeits his extra 5 minute to debunk accusations levelled against him in the first debate held on Saturday. "Social inequality is a result of mismanagement," he said. He also said that he will regulate salaries and give impetus to economic capacities. When he was given 4 minutes to critique candidates' remarks, the top judge said he has always been responsible in every position. He also stated that the most important issue of the country is to follow every single thing, such as regulating the salaries of workers and teachers. Each candidate was given 3 minutes to defend his plans. Raeisi began his 3-minute defense by saying that people's livelihood has been heavily affected. He said Iran has political independence, but not economic independence due to some officials' viewpoints. He also said that justice is being undermined in all aspects, and it should be restored, especially political, social and economic justice. In the second half of the debate, Raeisi discussed the need to remove cruel sanctions and at the same time making efforts to neutralize them. "Economy should not be subjected to sanctions," he said, emphasizing that active economic diplomacy cannot be achieved through words. According to the cleric presidential candidate, economic development is achievable through international marketing.

In his conclusion, Raeisi said that rights of the people must be guaranteed. Exemplifying the role of cyberspace in monitoring Judiciary officials as the chief judge, he said that it should be used by people to observe officials.

Mohsen Rezaei

Rezaei said one cannot deal with challenges through mottos and wizardry, adding he will stay until the end of election race and will not quit. Addressing the audience, he said, "I will bring your stolen rights back."

When he was given 4 minutes to evaluate candidates' remarks, he said that his plan is called "Iran without poor people," planning to provide "Abundance and Life" packages, including 450,000 toman in cash subsidy.

In his 3-minute defense, he said that Iranian youth need to believe and be hopeful, stating that dedicated management can solve all challenges.

The former IRGC chief also claimed that environment has never been considered in five-year development plans.

"I plan to establish schools for 'future leaders' in all provinces," he said. He stated that his administration will base education system on schools, and women will benefit from cheap internet to sell goods and promote their business.

Rezaei also promised to provide cheap housing for teachers to take a burden off of their shoulders.

In conclusion, he said that his plan is to perform major structural surgeries in the country. "I will reform political parties, and solve social issues through economy."

Saeed Jalili

Jalili said that government officials need to change behavior to repair the damaged trust of people on officials, reiterating that Iran cannot be governed through "shows".

When given 4 minutes to criticize candidates' remarks, he said president should not just rule but prioritize plans to make Iran to make a "jump". He added that maximum participation in the election is possible through presentation of candidates' plans.

In his 3-minute defense, he said that the president needs synergy among all organizations, and should define missions for organizations and seriously follow the ensuing results.

In the second half of the debate, Jalili said that healthcare is not limited to just one ministry, and the government needs synergy among all government bodies. He said unemployment and road accidents affect healthcare, and they are not something the Ministry of Health can overcome singlehandedly. Other ministries should participate as well, he insisted.

He also said that Iran should not wait for a few (Western) countries, and should interact with all countries.

Mohsen Mehr Alizadeh

Mehr Alizadeh began his remarks by saying that Iran must revive the JCPOA and negotiate from the position of power.

He also said that he will regulate recruitment of teachers and their salaries, and pay special attention to healthcare workers. He also said that COVID-19 crisis could have been handled better. He also said the government needs to support the youth lifestyle.

The presidential contender said, "Our young scientists have developed nuclear program, and research institutes should localize nuclear science."

Mehr Alizadeh said that Iranian youth have accomplished so much. He also said that he will elect 3 female ministers if the Majlis agrees. He added his government's average age would be 45.

He concluded by saying that opportunities should be provided for the youth, and investment in cyberspace should be eased.

Abdolnasser Hemmati

Hemmati began his remarks by saying that he is the voice of the "silent majority", arguing that monopoly is a major cause of inefficiency and corruption. When given 4 minutes to critique candidates' remarks, he said that cyberspace will help boost small businesses and he will remove obstacles for businesses. He said that he had sacrificed two years of his life running the central bank.

In his 3-minute defense, he said that meritocracy should be given priority, and his likely administration will seek to tap the competence of all ethnic and religious minorities and also women. He said that he will pay attention to environment and also make serious efforts to remove sanctions on Iran. He added that sanctions caused growth in liquidity. He reiterated that his slogan is "interaction from homes to the world," calling himself "the commander of sanction neutralization."

He concluded by saying that he views everything economically, and considers himself representative of the youth.

Amir Hossein Qazizadeh

Qazizadeh said that different bodies of the government need to work in harmony and that a structural reform is needed.

When given 4 minutes to critique candidates' remarks, he said that he will pay special attention to the youth, criticizing long years of education and lamented brain drain.

He also said that the death toll from COVID-19 in Iran is unjustifiable.

"Debates are to make people understand candidates' plans," he said. He called Ministry of Education the most important ministry, saying that scouting talents is missing in the education system.

He said that "meritocracy" should be the criteria for appointing people in important positions.

He concluded by saying that the president is responsible for the country's strategies, and the Foreign Ministry should use economic opportunities.

Alireza Zakani

Zakani began by saying that he is following 4 major plans in the field of culture and society, including environment protection. He added that as physician he will provide insurance for fertile couples.

When given 4 minutes to assess the candidates' remarks, he said that freedom cannot be separated from justice, arguing that actions show candidates' records.

In his 3-minute defense, he said that he is ready to hold debate with all candidates based on facts and figures, adding that president should present a complete package. Zakani repeated that he can uproot poverty in the first year of his presidency.

"My government will serve people, and I will distribute wealth fairly. I will confront those involved in economic corruption; our enemy is poverty, corruption and discrimination," he said.

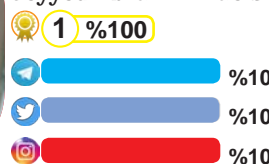
He concluded by saying that the people are fed up with economic frauds. He added production obstacles must be removed.

He added that the people's privacy should be respected, and discrimination must be abolished. He finally said that 26 spies were arrested in the current administration.

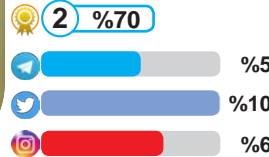
Comparative analysis of the presidential candidates in Instagram, Telegram and Twitter Total of 470,729,252 data analyzed



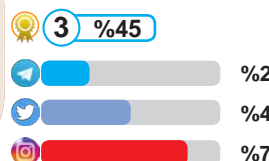
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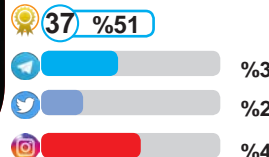
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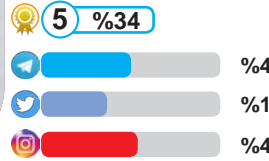
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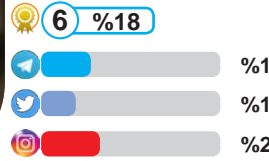
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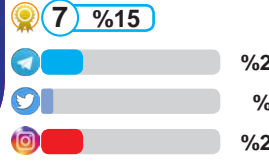
Mohsen Mehr Alizadeh



Alireza Zakani



Amir Hossein Qazizadeh



🏆 **Dataak score**

🐦 **Total retweets and likes**

📷 **Total likes and comments**

📺 **Total views**

Source: Dataak

Candidates' views on inflation



Seyyed Ebrahim Raeisi

Raeisi believes that the inflation problem can be controlled by a growth in production. He suggests reducing the cost of managing the government and putting an end to indiscipline. "In this regard, our program reduces the rate of inflation," he says.



Saeed Jalili

Jalili says 2000 billion toman (470 million dollars) is added per day to liquidity and with this rising liquidity, inflation cannot be properly stopped. "Inflation must be dealt with in a fundamental way, not in a sedentary, single day manner," he opines. He believes that Iran can overcome inflation by energizing the production sector.



Mohsen Rezaei

Mohsen Rezaei: Rezaei says the main reason for the current inflation is the sale of oil dollars to the central bank. He believes that in order to improve the current situation, oil money must be taken from the government and invested in fundamental projects. Amir Hossein Qazizadeh: "If we consider inflation as the mother of problems, then we can protect the value of national currency," he believes.



Mohsen Mehr Alizadeh

Mehr Alizadeh has promised to reduce inflation rate to single-digit in 4 years, saying that in the first two or three months "we hope to stop the growth of inflation" and reduce it to 10 to 15 percent. He put the current inflation rate at 46 percent.



Alireza Zakani

Zakani says in 4 years the inflation rate can be reduced to single-digit. He believes that his government will be able to reduce inflation, which he put at 50%.



Abdolnasser Hemmati

Hemmati promised that in 4 years he will try to decrease the inflation rate to between 8 to 12 percent. "If we cannot control inflation, we cannot keep the exchange rate constant," he says. Economically speaking, price control has not proven effective, he opines. He blames political view toward budget as main cause of inflation in the country.



Amir Hossein Qazizadeh

Qazizadeh had previously stated that Iran could have negotiated better with Saudi Arabia. "Now we have disagreements with Saudi Arabia, but there are many neighboring countries that we left behind in order to distance ourselves from us bit by bit." "We lost Iraq, Turkey, Tajikistan, and Azerbaijan because of the negligence of the government, and Zionists were able to establish a base in these countries and create those seditions," he says.

Zarif meets with UN envoys for Yemen and Afghanistan

POLITICAL **TEHRAN** — Iranian Foreign Minister Mohammad Javad Zarif met with UN Secretary-General's Personal Envoy on Afghanistan Jean Arnault and Martin Griffiths, the UN special envoy for Yemen.

Zarif and Arnault discussed the developments in Afghanistan. During the meeting, Zarif explained the views of the Islamic Republic of Iran on Afghanistan, especially peace and security in the country as well as the peace process led by Afghans.

The foreign minister also underlined Iran's support for intra-Afghan talks and protection of the achievements of the Afghan people in recent years, especially in the field of fundamental rights, according to a statement put out by the Iranian Foreign Ministry.

Arnault, for his part, pointed to the importance of Afghanistan's neighbors and said that he began his regional trip by visiting Iran. The UN official pointed out that the problem of Afghanistan can be solved through collective actions and the focus of his efforts is to find a way to this collective cooperation.

The Tuesday meeting came in continuation of Iran's diplomatic efforts to push forward the Afghan peace process.

Mohammad-Ebrahim Taherian, the



FM Zarif talking to UN special envoy for Yemen Martin Griffiths(R).

Iranian foreign minister's special envoy for Afghanistan, held phone talks with Abdullah Abdullah, the head of Afghanistan's High Council for National Reconciliation (HCNR), on the country's developments and the visit

to Tehran of the UN secretary general's personal envoy on Afghanistan.

In the Tuesday phone call, Abdullah called for continued support for the country's peace process.

Taherian, in turn, underlined Iran's support for the Afghan peace process and efforts made within this framework.

He also stressed the need for more interaction among various groups in the country in order to accelerate the move toward peace.

Zarif also met with the UN envoy for Yemen. At the meeting Zarif and Griffiths discussed the various dimensions of the Yemeni crisis and ways to achieve peace and stability in the country, according to a separate statement issued by the Foreign Ministry.

Elaborating on the Islamic Republic's view on how to end the conflict in Yemen, the Iranian foreign minister pointed to the developments that followed the crisis in the country and stressed the need to lift the siege on the Yemeni people and facilitate the provision of humanitarian aid to the Yemenis.

Explaining the principled view of Iran that war is not the solution to the Yemeni crisis, Zarif stressed that only through political dialogue and peaceful means the current miserable situation in Yemen can be brought to an end.

Griffiths, for his part, briefed Zarif on the outcome of his talks with the relevant parties on the Yemeni crisis.

Tehran rejects Grossi's assessment on Iran-IAEA cooperation

Iran urges IAEA chief to avoid politicizing Iranian nuclear program

POLITICAL **TEHRAN** — Iran's ambassador to the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) has responded to the assessment of IAEA chief Rafael Grossi about the quality of cooperation between Iran and the UN body, advising him to avoid politicizing the Iranian nuclear program.

Ambassador Kazem Gharibabadi said Rafael Grossi's assessment that a lack of progress in cooperation between Iran and the IAEA seriously affects the Agency's ability to make sure that Iran's nuclear program is exclusively peaceful was not credible.

In his opening statement to the quarterly session of the IAEA Board of Governors, Grossi claimed that technical discussions between the IAEA and Iran have not yielded the expected results, and the lack of progress in clarifying the Agency's questions concerning the correctness and completeness of Iran's safeguards declarations seriously affects the ability of the IAEA to provide assurance of the peaceful nature of Iran's nuclear program.

"Iran has provided no new information in relation to one location, has not answered any of the Agency's questions nor provided any information in relation to two other locations, and provided a written statement on a fourth location without any substantiating documentation," Grossi said, according to a statement issued by the IAEA.

The statement added, "Since February, verification and monitoring activities have been affected as a result of Iran's decision to stop the implementation of its nuclear-related commitments under the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (JCPOA) and the Additional Protocol, which gives broader access to IAEA inspectors throughout a country."

Grossi also claimed that some sensitive nuclear materials were found in locations not declared to the IAEA and called on Iran to provide answers in that regard.

"I reiterate the requirement for Iran to clarify and resolve these issues without further delay by providing information, documentation and answers to the Agency's questions."

Gharibabadi said Grossi's remarks were another sign that the IAEA has adopted a biased approach against Iran.

"@rafaelmgrossi positions show the biased approach of the Secretariat vis-à-vis its interactions with Iran, which ignores the level of cooperation and engagement."



This approach could turn into an obstacle for future good-will interactions between the two sides," he warned on Twitter.

Gharibabadi added, "The Agency report lacks triple C: it's not 'consistent' in relations with the background of cooperation between two sides; it's not 'credible' since is not based on reliable sources; it's not 'convincing' since does not contain all aspects of the cooperation and progress made."

He continued, "Constructive engagement requires positive environment, avoiding expressing any pre-judgment and artificial concerns, as well as unnecessary overstatement of a few trivial issues. The Agency shouldn't act as if it's supporting the political agenda of some against the others."

The Iranian diplomat called on the IAEA to avoid politicization and take a clear position on the nuclear threat posed by Israel.

"The Agency has to distance itself from any political agenda and must take a clear stand on the Israeli regime's nuclear threat and unacceptability of it remaining outside the NPT and its continuing defiance to place all its nuclear activities and facilities under safeguards," Gharibabadi continued.

Diplomatic tensions have escalated between Iran and the IAEA in recent weeks as the Agency refused the level of cooperation Iran provided.

Recently Iran sent a letter to the IAEA announcing the expiration of a February deal between the IAEA and Iran. The letter was sent after the Agency released a quarterly

report on Iran in which it accused Iran of failing to explain traces of uranium found at several allegedly undeclared sites.

Gharibabadi, who delivered the letter to the IAEA, had provided details about the February deal, which contained details about Iran's decision to announce the expiration of that deal.

The February deal was signed between director of the Atomic Energy Organization of Iran (AEOI) Ali Akbar Salehi and IAEA chief Grossi in Tehran.

"We delivered this letter to the Director-General of the Agency yesterday, which addresses two issues. One [aspect of the letter] is about a joint agreement we had with the Agency to record data from some of the Agency's surveillance cameras for three months without providing the data to the Agency, and if we reach an agreement on nuclear issues and the outcome as well as the lifting of sanctions after three months, then we will provide information to the Agency," he told the state TV.

According to Gharibabadi, safeguards issues constitute another aspect of the letter. "The letter explicitly states that Iran has all kinds of interactions and cooperation with the IAEA and that we are still ready to work with the IAEA to resolve a number of safeguards issues, but the IAEA must work with a neutral and non-political approach to conclude these issues as soon as possible," he noted.

Underlining that the AEOI-IAEA deal expired on May 24, the Iranian diplomat said, "There were contacts and requests from the Agency and the countries that are negotiating with us in the framework of the JCPOA talks to extend this understanding for another period. This issue was examined internally and the conclusion was that this understanding could not be legally extended, but the Islamic Republic of Iran decided to continue recording data for another month in its own good faith and as an independent decision and not a legal decision."

He added, "What happens next month and what we do with this data is an independent sovereign decision that takes into account a number of factors, including the Agency's approach and technical approaches, especially in negotiations with us on safeguards as well as political negotiations in the field of the JCPOA."

Zarif urges U.S. to change course

→1 "It remains unclear whether @POTUS and @SecBlinken are ready to bury the failed "maximum pressure" policy of Trump and @mikepompeo, and cease using Economic Terrorism as bargaining 'leverage.' Iran is in compliance with the JCPOA. Just read paragraph 36. Time to change course," Zarif said on Twitter.

One year after the withdrawal of the United States from the JCPOA, the Islamic Republic of Iran fulfilled all its obligations under the agreement to give European countries, that had promised to compensate for the effects of Washington's withdrawal from the agreement, an opportunity to work to fulfill this promise.

One year after the United States quit the JCPOA, Iran announced that it would gradually reduce its obligations under the deal, given that European countries did not have the ability or will to fulfill their obligation.

The Islamic Republic of Iran, after taking five steps to reduce its commitments, finally announced in early January 2020 that it no longer faces any operational constraints such as enrichment capacity, enrichment percentage, stockpile of enriched materials, and research and development.

Iran's measures were carried out in accordance with the provisions of the nuclear deal including Paragraph 36, which allows Tehran to reduce its obligations under the JCPOA if other parties do not comply, according to Fars News.

The former U.S. administration unilaterally withdrew from the agreement

approved by the UN Security Council despite a confirmation by the International Atomic Energy Agency that Iran is fully complying with all its obligations.

The current U.S. administration, led by Joe Biden, has claimed that it intends to pave the way for Washington's return to the JCPOA through the ongoing negotiations in Vienna, although the White House has so far refused to fulfill its commitments to fulfill this promise.

Although the U.S. administration has been the party that breached the nuclear deal and has pulled out of it, officials at the Biden administration say their return to the JCPOA depends on Iran reversing the reduction of its obligations under the deal.

The Islamic Republic of Iran has stated that, given that the United States has violated the JCPOA and that Tehran's actions were in response to Washington's violations, any action by Tehran will be taken after the lifting of sanctions and verification of this claim.

Earlier, in a telephone conversation with UK Foreign Secretary Dominic Raab, Zarif said he agreed with his British counterpart on the need to resume the 2015 nuclear deal. Zarif also urged the U.S. to return to its obligations and stop trying to use economic sanctions as a negotiating "leverage."

"Agreed in phone call with FM @DominicRaab on need to resume full compliance with the JCPOA. Underlined that U.S. must return fully to its obligations & cease trying to use unlawful economic war against Iran as negotiating 'leverage.'"

Also discussed bilateral & consular issues," Zarif said on Twitter.

The remarks came after Iran and the P4+1 concluded the fifth round of talks in Vienna on June 2. Following more than a week of intensive bilateral and multilateral talks at different levels, the JCPOA Joint Commission held a meeting at the Austrian capital's Grand Hotel on Wednesday (June 2).

During the meeting, the heads of the negotiating teams of the JCPOA member states evaluated the latest status of negotiations.

All delegations expressed pleasure with the progress made so far, and once again underlined their determination and seriousness to pursue the negotiations in the coming days with the purpose of finding solutions to a number of issues that have yet to be settled, according to a statement issued by the Iranian Foreign Ministry.

During the meeting of the JCPOA Joint Commission, the participants agreed to continue their contacts and talks at the level of experts. They also agreed that the heads of delegations go back to their capitals for a few days for consultations, and then resume the talks in the coming days.

A few hours before the meeting, Iran's Deputy Foreign Minister Seyed Abbas Araghchi, who leads the Iranian negotiating team in Vienna, told the Iranian TV that the meeting would conclude the fifth round of talks.

"Today we are in a situation where we have to make a new conclusion on the negotiations that have taken place so

far," he said ahead of the meeting.

He added, "All delegations concluded that visits should be made to the capitals for further consultation and further decision-making on disputes. Today we will have a final meeting of the Joint Commission, after which the delegations will return to their capitals."

The top Iranian nuclear negotiator said during the June 2 meeting a return date will likely be set for delegations to return to Vienna.

"All delegations are determined and there is complete seriousness. Disagreements have reached a point where everyone believes that it is not impossible to resolve, but details are important anyway, and our firm positions are important to be respected. God willing, the meeting will conclude when we will start," Araghchi said, noting, "I do not know if it will be too far and we will probably return to Vienna after a consultation period in Tehran, God willing, as in the past."

So far, the negotiating partners in Vienna have held five rounds of talks to discuss the possible U.S. return to the JCPOA. They made progress in terms of determining some of the measures needed to be taken by Iran and the U.S. to resume full compliance with the 2015 nuclear deal, but they are yet to arrive at a final agreement on how to achieve the goal of fully restoring the JCPOA to the pre-Trump era. Iran has called on the U.S. to lift all the sanctions imposed by the Trump administration. The U.S., however, has shown little interest in lifting all the Trump-era sanctions.

SPORTS

Vahid Amiri misses matches against Cambodia, Iraq

S P O R T S **TEHRAN** — Iran national football team iconic midfielder Vahid Amiri will be absent in the matches against Cambodia and Iraq.

Amiri sustained a foot injury in the second half of the match against Bahrain and was forced to leave the field.



Iran national football team have two must-win matches against Cambodia and Iraq in the 2022 FIFA World Cup qualification, scheduled for June 11 and 15.

Dragan Skocic has invited Milad Sarlak and Aref Gholami to the National Team.

Amiri will also miss the Iran's Super Cup against Tractor, slated for June 20 in Tehran.

Iran down Bahrain in 2022 World Cup qualifier

S P O R T S **TEHRAN** — Iran defeated Bahrain 3-0 to move a step closer to booking a place at the 2022 World Cup qualification Third Round.

In the match held at the Bahrain National Stadium in Riffa, Sardar Azmoun opened the scoring for the visiting team in the 51st minute courtesy of Mehdi Taremi's perfectly timed through pass. Azmoun made it 2-0 on the hour mark after receiving a good pass from Taremi.

Taremi scored Iran's third goal in the 79th minute.

Iran moved to second place with 12 points, two points behind leaders Iraq in Group C.

Bahrain are third with 12 points with just one game remaining in the race to advance to the third round.

The 'Persian Leopards', who had defeated Hong Kong 3-1 on Thursday, will meet Cambodia and Iraq on June 11 and 15.

We fully deserved to win: Dragan Skocic

S P O R T S **TEHRAN** — Iran national football team head coach Dragan Skocic felt his team picked up a 'well-deserved win' against Bahrain in the 2022 FIFA World Cup qualifier.

Sardar Azmoun netted a brace and Mehdi Taremi was on target as well.

The 'Persian Leopards' beat Bahrain 3-0 in Group C at the Bahrain National Stadium in Riffa Monday night.

"First of all, I want to congratulate my team for the valuable win against Bahrain. We started the campaign with just six points but earned two important wins against Hong Kong and Bahrain," Skocic said in the post-match news conference.

"I'm happy since we ended our win drought in Bahrain. The win didn't surprise us because we entered the match with the aim of getting three points," the Croat added.

Iran are scheduled to meet Cambodia on Friday.

"Right now, we want to enjoy our win. We will start thinking about Cambodia on Tuesday," Skocic added.

Iran are second with 12 points, two points behind leaders Iraq. Bahrain are third with 12 points.

Pirjahan takes bronze at Josef Odlozil Memorial

S P O R T S **TEHRAN** — Mehdi Pirjahan from Iran claimed a bronze medal at Josef Odlozil Memorial on Monday.

He finished in third place, clocking 49.81 seconds in the men's 400 meters.

Quincy Downing from the U.S. won the gold medal with a time of 49.54 seconds.

The silver medal went to Vit Muller from Czech Republic with 49.77 seconds.

The Josef Odlozil Memorial is an annual track and field meeting which takes place in June at Stadion Juliska in Prague, Czech Republic.

AS Roma eye Sardar Azmoun: report

S P O R T S **TEHRAN** — Italian giants AS Roma have set their sight on signing Iran international forward Sardar Azmoun.

The Zenit St. Petersburg striker was named as the best player of the Russian Premier Liga in the 2020-2021 season.

Now, the Iranian forward has caught the eyes of Roma, Corriere dello Sport reported.

Azmoun had been already linked with a move to Lazio and Dortmund.

He scored two goals against Bahrain Monday night in the 2022 World Cup qualifier.

Iran's Super Cup to be held at Azadi Stadium

S P O R T S **TEHRAN** — Iran's Super Cup between Persepolis and Tractor football teams will be held on June 20 in Tehran's Azadi Stadium.

Persepolis, as champions of the Iran Professional League, will lock horn with Tractor as Hazfi Cup winners, Tasnim reported.

The Super Cup is an Iranian association football trophy awarded to the winner of a match between the Persian Gulf Pro League's season champion and the winner of the Hazfi Cup. It is similar to numerous other Super Cup tournaments held in other countries.

Persepolis is the most successful team in Super Cup with three titles.

Housing price in Tehran city falls 2% in a month

ECONOMY d e s k **TEHRAN** — Housing price in Tehran city dropped two percent in the second month of the current Iranian calendar year (April 21-May 21), from its previous month, according to the deputy transport and urban development minister.

Mahmoud Mahmoudi although said, “Following the analysis of prices in different areas of the capital, we see that in some areas of Tehran, we had a 16-percent reduction in prices last month.”

Mentioning the three-percent fall in the housing price in Tehran city in the first month of the present year, the official stated, “The price analysis in the first month of this year also indicates the increase of prices in five districts of Tehran and the decrease of prices in 17 districts of the capital, which was repeated in the second month.”

He predicted that if the dealers could be pushed out of the housing market while balancing supply and demand in the current executive plans, housing prices would fall and stabilize.

The housing market reacts to the negative and positive movement of rival markets and is not an independent market that can be definitively commented on, the official noted.



He further explained that the implementation of housing policies in recent years, such as mass production of housing through the National Housing Plan and Mehr Housing Plan, as well as registration in the real estate system, besides the identification of vacant homes and the government’s determination to collect taxes from vacant homes have helped reduce keeping of capital in the housing sector, and if the parallel markets do not face a price shock, the direction of the market is towards price reduction and price stability.

The housing market in Tehran was the second-highest returning market in Iran among the country’s four major markets in the previous Iranian calendar year (ended on March 20) with 85 percent annual growth.

The information obtained from Kilid website (which is a major platform for housing trades) indicated that the housing price index in Tehran grew by 85 percent in the previous year compared to its preceding year.

The highest monthly price increase of 12.5 percent occurred in the Iranian calendar month of Mordad (July 22-August 21, 2020), while the biggest monthly price decrease occurred in Azar (November 21-December 20, 2020) with a decline of 8.1 percent.

In late April, the head of Iran’s Property Advisers Union said housing prices in the country should decrease at least 25 percent in order for people to be able to afford to purchase.

Mostafa Gholi Khosravi noted that the closure of real estate agencies due to the coronavirus pandemic has caused some problems in this market, calling for the re-opening of the agencies in compliance with health protocols.

“The affairs of real estate offices are mostly done through phone and social distancing and health protocols are observed when the parties meet for signing contracts. So, these offices which have been constantly closed since the beginning of the current [Iranian calendar] year (March 21) should be re-opened,” Khosravi said.

The official also stressed the need for establishing a market regulation headquarters for housing sector to monitor the activities of dealers and real estate agencies in order to balance the prices.

Housing prices in Iran have been constantly rising over the past year due to various internal and external factors.

Coronavirus has been reported to be a major factor affecting the housing prices in Iran as the pandemic has stoked concerns about losing one’s savings and more people entered the housing market.

“People are turning to the housing market in order to protect their savings in the face of rising inflation. No one sees housing as a short-term consumer commodity. Even real consumers view purchasing a home as a long-term investment,” Mehdi Soltan-Mohammadi, a housing expert, said.

TEDPIX rises 3,600 points on Tuesday

ECONOMY d e s k **TEHRAN** — TEDPIX, the main index of Tehran Stock Exchange (TSE), climbed 3,362 points to 1.16 million on Tuesday.

As reported, over 8.244 billion securities worth 53.363 trillion rials (about \$1.27 billion) were traded at the TSE on Tuesday.



The first market’s index climbed 4,306 points, and the second market’s index went up 477 points.

TEDPIX gained 39,000 points, or 3.5 percent, in the past Iranian calendar week.

The index closed at 1.148 million points on Wednesday, June 2, (the last working day of the week).

During the past week, the indices of Khodro Company, Saipa Company, Zar Macaron Industrial Company, Barkat Pharmaceutical Group, and Opal Kani Pars Company were the most widely followed indices.

The Iranian capital market has been going through some turbulence over the past few months and in this regard, the government and related entities have been taking serious measures for stabilizing the market.

10 major transport projects to be inaugurated by late August

ECONOMY d e s k **TEHRAN** — The Transport and Urban Development Ministry plans to inaugurate 10 major projects including five road and five railway projects across the county by the end of the fifth Iranian calendar month of Mordad (August 21), IRNA reported.

Also, 41,000 affordable housing units are scheduled to be completed and handed over to the owners under the framework of the National Housing Plan and Mehr housing plan by the mentioned date.

The railway projects that are going to go operational in the said period include Yazd-Eqlid, Zahedan-Khash, and Bostan Abad-Tabriz, while the road projects include Arak-Khorram Abad, Sanandaj-Marivan and Tehran-Shomal highway.

Back in May, Iranian Deputy Transport and Urban Development Minister Kheirollah Khademi had announced that 440 kilometers (km) of freeways and 1,200 km of highways are going to be added to the



country’s road network by the end of the current Iranian calendar year (March 2022).

The official noted that the ministry

prioritized the completion of nine major freeway projects which would have the biggest impact on the country’s transportation

and transit operations over the past two years and these projects have had average progress of more than 70 percent so far.

Khademi, who is also the managing director of Iran’s Construction and Development of Transportation Infrastructures Company (CDTIC), stressed that the completion of 221 km of freeways in the previous year was achieved despite the fact that the annual freeway construction in the country has been 80 km.

The development of the railway industry, on the other hand, has also been among the top-priority plans of the governments in recent years.

The country’s Sixth Five-Year National Development Plan (2016-2021) has envisaged that the railway will account for at least 30 percent of cargo transportation and 20 percent of passenger transportation in Iran. Such a target requires at least 850 trillion rials (about \$20.238 billion) of investment.

Dushanbe hosts 14th meeting of Iran-Tajikistan Joint Economic Committee

→ 1 Welcoming the Tajik side’s proposal for the expansion of Iran’s industrial investments in Tajikistan using the country’s work force and resources, Ardakanian said: “Solving banking problems is a prerequisite for the development of Iranian investments [in Tajikistan].”

Further in the event, Juma welcomed the Iranian delegation, saying: “the 14th session of the Joint Committee for Economic Cooperation between the two countries will create a special movement in the promotion and development of economic relations between the two countries.”

Referring to trade relations and trade balance between the two countries in the past few years, he said: “based on the two sides’ import and export data, there is great potential for improving trade relations between the two countries.”

He mentioned the cooperation between the two countries

in the construction of a dam and a hydroelectric power plant as successful examples of cooperation between the two countries, both of which were designed and built by specialized companies and put into operation by the presidents of the two countries.

Juma also referred to the agreement between the two countries for the implementation of a project to complete the facilities of the Tajikistan Esteghlal Tunnel and noted that his country is ready to fulfill its financial obligations in this regard.

Ardakanian arrived in Dushanbe, Tajikistan, on Monday to participate in the 14th Iran-Tajikistan Joint Economic Committee meeting.

He is scheduled to meet with other Tajik officials on promoting economic relations.



Market analyst offers solutions for stock market growth

ECONOMY d e s k **TEHRAN** — Iranian market analyst Hassan Balazadeh has proposed three solutions for improving the trend of the stock market and resolving some of the problems that the market is currently wrestling with.

As IRNA reported, revising the regulations regarding the public float stock, determining ceiling and limitation for the Initial Public Offerings (IPOs) and finally establishing a support fund for certain stocks were the solutions that Balazadeh has proposed.

According to Balazadeh, one of the problems that can be quickly addressed in the current situation is the issue of float stock. Based on the capital market law, companies



in this market must offer at least 10 percent of their shares to public investors. In recent years, the increase in companies’ capital from revaluation has made them bigger, and following this growth most companies need

more liquidity to back them up.

So, the regulations in this regard must change in a way to oblige such companies to offer more of their shares in the market.

Secondly, the analyst offered that for those companies who are going to offer their shares for the first time, a ceiling must be set for the price of the shares and if they exceed the set criteria and the stock falls in the future the owner company should be obliged to refund the shareholders paid money.

Regarding the support fund, Balazadeh said this fund can be set up with a part of the dividend of the companies in the general assembly and with the agreement of the shareholders. This way, shareholders can

agree to allocate a portion of their dividend to the mentioned fund to support the stock when needed.

According to the official, the development of the stock market and inviting people to bring their assets into this market required the preparation of infrastructure. But the government encouraged people to participate in this market before the infrastructure was ready and that caused the current problems.

He said last year the market was not ready to absorb the huge amount of liquidity that was flown into it.

“When a market is to be developed, the base and infrastructure must be developed in the first step,” he stressed.

Govt. approves support package for corona-affected sectors

ECONOMY d e s k **TEHRAN** — The Government’s Economic Coordination Headquarters in its latest gathering approved a comprehensive package for supporting corona-affected sectors in the current Iranian calendar year (started on March 21).

According to Vice President for Economic Affairs Mohammad Nahavandian, the mentioned economic package has been prepared and also approved by the National Headquarters for Coronavirus Control, IRIB reported.

The official noted that the government spent over 770 trillion rials (about \$18.3 billion) for supporting businesses and people negatively affected by the coronavirus pandemic in the previous year and this year to new programs will be implemented in this regard.

The mentioned package includes tax relief provisions, allocating facilities to the affected businesses, postponing the settlement of previous bank loans, postponing the payment of employers’ insurance share, the extension of payment of bank dues and etc., Nahavandian said.

Under the framework of the said package, 14 business-



es groups affected by the pandemic will be waived from paying tax dues until September 22.

The businesses can also receive bank facilities with low interest rates to compensate for their damages. They will be able to apply for the mentioned facilities until September 22 and the banks are obliged to pay the mentioned facilities

Value of trades at IME rises 60% in a week

ECONOMY d e s k **TEHRAN** — The value of trades at Iran Mercantile Exchange (IME) rose 60 percent during the past Iranian calendar week (ended on Friday).

As reported by the IME’s International Affairs and Public Relations Department, 905,197 tons of commodities worth nearly \$567 million were traded at the exchange in the past week.

The report said that the IME traded 468,140 tons of commodities on its mineral and industrial trading floor valued at more than \$367 million.

On this floor, the IME sold 325,270 tons of steel, 11,300 tons of copper, 9,700 tons of aluminum, 160 tons of molybdenum concentrate, 30 tons of precious metals concentrate, 25,000 tons of iron ore pellets and concentrate, 1,080 tons of zinc ingots, 36,600 tons of cement, 19 kg of gold bars, 50,000 tons of fine iron ore and 9,000 tons of sponge iron (DRI).

Furthermore, the IME’s oil and petrochemical trading floor hosted trade of 435,224 tons of commodities worth more

than \$200 million.

Products sold here included 94,300 tons of vacuum bottom, 134,233 tons of bitumen, 79,449 tons of polymeric products, 35,937 tons of chemicals, 49,000 tons of lube cut, 4,745 tons of base oil, 100 tons of argon, 35,000 tons of sulfur and 2,470 tons of PDA TAR.

It’s worth noting that there was also 1,833 tons of commodities traded on the IME’s side market.

As previously reported, the value of trades at Iran Mercantile Exchange rose 16 percent in the past Iranian calendar month (ended on May 21).

As reported by the IME’s Public Relations and International Affairs Department, 2,925 million tons of commodities valued at \$1.828 billion were traded at the exchange in the previous month, indicating also a six-percent rise in terms of weight.

The IME witnessed trades of 1.464 million tons of commodities worth more than \$1.044 billion on its mineral and industrial trading floor.

On this floor the exchange traded 1.189

million tons of steel, 12,780 tons of copper, 480 tons of molybdenum concentrate, 48 tons of precious metals concentrate, 11,690 tons of aluminum, 239,000 tons of iron ore, 1,000 tons of zinc, 400 tons of coke, 10,000 tons of sponge iron and 250 tons of lead.

The other trading floor of the exchange was the oil and petrochemical on both domestic and export rings of which customers purchased more than 1.449 million tons of commodities valued at almost \$770 million.

Commodities traded on this floor were 412,630 tons of bitumen, 238,686 tons of polymeric products, 155,372 tons of chemicals, 12,238 tons of oil, 490,300 tons of vacuum bottom, 4,450 tons of sulfur, 350 tons of argon, 150 tons of insulation and 132,500 tons of lube cut.

Moreover, the IME saw trade of 11,505 tons of commodities on its side market within this month.

The value of trades at Iran Mercantile Exchange in the previous Iranian calendar year (ended on March 20) rose 108 percent compared to the preceding year.



During the past year, about 3.5 quadrillion rials (about \$83.5 billion) worth of commodities were traded at the mentioned market.

In the past year, several new records were achieved in terms of the volume and value of transactions in the mentioned market’s various floors including the industrial, petroleum, and petrochemical floors.

IME is one of the four major stock markets of Iran, the other three markets are Tehran Stock Exchange (TSE), Iran’s over-the-counter (OTC) market known also as Iran Fara Bourse (IFB), and Iran Energy Exchange (IRENEX).

U.S. democracy has been in eclipse after Kennedy assassination

The post-Cold War NATO no longer maintains any pretense of being a defensive alliance

➔1 Biden is a synthesis of devotion to globalism, multinational corporate capitalism, and the Zio-wars of a declining American empire, with a virulent cultural Marxism that has a "Roman Catholic" American president appealing to his largely Jewish political and financial power base.

This brings us then to the Biden Administration's actual war and foreign policy posture in an American "democracy." It is being crafted by three Zionist Jews: Secretary of State Anthony Blinken, Deputy Secretary of State Wendy Sherman, and Undersecretary of State for Political Affairs Victoria Nuland. Ms. Nuland was the chief henchwoman of the Obama/Clinton/Biden sponsorship of the illegal coup d'état in Ukraine in February of 2014 that has made Joe and Hunter Biden rich via the Burisma scandal chronicled by the New York Post last October 14th.

This illegal coup, a part of a larger attempt to encircle Putin's Russia, has resulted now in a series of reckless provocations involving the Donbass and Crimea, the largest American and NATO military deployments and exercises in the Baltics and Eastern Europe ever witnessed, and an ongoing rhetorical demonization of Vladimir Putin virtually identical to the absolute pack of lies about the Russian president being currently sold to the global public by the April 24-30th cover story of The Economist. When one adds the neo-conservative demonization of Iran and China being undertaken by this administration, it is obvious that the same cabal controls American national security and foreign policy regardless of the party affiliation of the particular Presidential incumbent in office at any given point in time. This is mercilessly obvious since the assassination of John Kennedy almost 58 years ago here in Texas.

One obvious proof of who controls Biden and why: Colombia and Israel. In his May 28th essay for Mint Press News entitled, "Birds of a Fascist Feather: Why Israel is Helping Colombia Crackdown on Protestors," Alan Macleod notes the historic role of Biden with Israel in that country: "Plan Colombia — the militarization of the drug war in Latin America — is most associated with the Bush administration. However, the brains of the operation were actually Joe Biden. 'I'm the guy who put together Plan Colombia...straighten[ing] that government out for a long while,' he bragged last year. While in office, Biden plans to expand his policy from Colombia to Central America."

Gun violence
On gun violence in the United States, I would say that the Democratic Party, Joe Biden, and the gun control industry in the United States fundamentally misunderstand the problem of guns and violence in American society.

A striking irony is this one: Democratic Party lionizes the late 35th president of the United States, John F. Kennedy. They conveniently omit the fact that President Kennedy was a Life Member of the National Rifle Association



tion (NRA). In those days, there was greater per capita ownership of firearms than in the United States now, yet mass shootings and today's pervasive criminal use of weaponry was unheard of. Why?

I argue that this is because today's America is no longer shaped by an older traditional European Christianity Protestant, Lutheran, or Roman Catholic. It is now an alcohol and drug besotted post-Christian culture that has presently drifted into neo-paganism. All the signs are there, including rampant involvement in every form of sexual perversion imaginable, and an increasing disregard for the sanctity of innocent human life, including the heinous practice of partial birth abortion and increasing disrespect of the elderly. It is striking that this embrace of evil domestically finds its American Empire counterpart in a foreign policy rooted in militarism and the increasing number of war crimes being committed by the United States military and its Israeli and Saudi allies in the Middle East (West Asia). The post-Cold War NATO no longer maintains any pretense of being a defensive alliance. American presidents, like Biden and Trump, no longer maintain the old doctrine of plausible deniability in their respective crimes, either with Biden and his pals Obama and Clinton in Libya, Syria, Kosovo, and Ukraine, or Trump with the Soleimani assassination.

The official FBI statistics on racial crime in the United States and on police shootings belie the impression created by corporate mainstream media in the United States where these matters are concerned. The June 2nd, 2020 essay of Heather MacDonald for the Wall Street Journal entitled "The Myth of Systemic Police Racism" demonstrates this.

American "democracy" in any legitimate sense of the term ended with the assassination of President Kennedy in Dallas on November 22nd, 1963.

To the extent that urban American police departments have become progressively more militaristic in tactics and weaponry, one needs look no further than the training seminars being conducted routinely for American police departments in Israel. It is not an accident that subsequent police misconduct in the United States looks increasingly like the routine criminal misconduct undertaken by the Israeli police and military in their occupation of Palestine and Gaza. This ultimately will mean that the Israelification of American police departments will fit hand in glove with the 78 fusion centers in this country that blur the distinctions between federal, state, and local law enforcement, even as the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai Brith (ADL) provides political profiling of American citizens who possess "potential terrorist profiles" for these fusion centers and their surveillance data bases.

The most pressing problem in this country with racially motivated violence involves the disproportionate involvement of African Americans in the criminal misuse of firearms and the disproportionate number of murders of blacks by blacks, Hispanics by blacks, and whites by blacks. One would never know this by the distorted coverage of corporate mainstream media.

Why is this so? I argue that the increase in illegitimate births among African Americans from 25% in 1960 to over 75% 60 years later is at the heart of the problem. The African American father has been rendered irrelevant by an economic support system rooted in government subsidies. Drugs and sexual promiscuity and lack of parental discipline and stability have dovetailed with access to illegal weaponry that has turned these com-

munities into war zones. Police serving in these neighborhoods have understandably come to adopt a mentality of survival in the midst of these war zones. Combine these dynamics of moral and community disintegration with a proliferation of illegally obtained weapons and militarized police departments, and one can grasp the gravity of the situation.

Older Americans, especially with European Christian backgrounds and coming from rural areas and small towns, associate firearms with a way of life totally unlike their contemporary urban counterpart. They see the imposition of gun control, especially by un-constitutional executive orders, as a threat to their 2nd Amendment Rights on the part of a hostile federal government whose real agenda is to create a police state controlled by political elite under the spell of globalism. In their view, the same government that forces the children of traditional Christian families to endure LG-BTQ propaganda in the public school courtesy of Biden's friends at the National Education Association (NEA), is the same government under Joe Biden that favors the legalization of transgender surgeries and therapies for minor children, that continues to marginalize them economically by exporting their manufacturing jobs overseas, even as massive illegal immigration continues to consume dwindling national resources at the expense of American citizens. They see also see gun control as the disenfranchisement of the law abiding, by leftist political forces in government and the legal system who have pursued a revolving door "justice" system where multi-convicted violent felons are returned to the streets time and time again and whose rates of recidivism in violent crimes are staggering.

Finally, I would like to address U.S. foreign policy: the American intervention in Afghanistan was designed to create the opportunity to transport oil to the Indian Ocean via Afghanistan and to make a lot of money for defense contractors. The real story on the ultimate perpetrators of 9-11 is Israel. Laurent Guyenot's article for Unz entitled "9-11 Was an Israeli Job: How America Was Neo-Conned into World War IV," or the interview Kourosh Ziabari did with me on Israel and 9-11 should give your readers the inside story on what really happened and why.

I understand that if a university Professor in the U.S. breathed a word to the Tehran Times on anything I have said in this conversation that he would sadly be an ex-professor at the University. It is my hope in this regard that the American system of higher education is liberated from Zionist Lobby preemption of the First Amendment, along with our Mainstream Media, Social Media, and our American government and National Security Establishment. In that event, we could have the free, fair, and civil discussion of these issues not presently possible in any of these venues. Until then, any discussion of American "democracy" is a tragic-comedic sham.

Britain's 'hostile environment' is creating deep trauma among Black Muslim and immigrant communities

By Richard Sudan

The climate of hostility towards migrant, immigrant and Black and Muslim communities in Britain, over the last few years has reached fever pitch.

Firstly, the advent of Brexit unleashed a particularly pernicious form of racism in Britain which, while always present, had to some extent been bubbling under the surface, forced underground for time after years of social struggle and demands for equality and racial justice.

Brexit became a green light for racists to target anyone who they perceived as the 'other'. Police statistics along with data from the UK Home Office shows a spike in racist attacks in the time preceding and following the vote, with expert analysts fearing the real figure to be much higher. Brexit was essentially the UK's make Britain great again, or Trump moment.

But make no mistake, this climate of hostility which had already been growing in Britain has continued and arguably become worse, under the ever more 'hostile environment' created by former Prime Minister Theresa May, and now continued mercilessly by Boris Johnson's government and current Home Secretary Priti Patel.

Boris Johnson, predictably, predicated his entire election campaign on Brexit, and 'getting Brexit done', and played openly to reignited British nationalism.

But Home Secretary Priti Patel has overseen policies at the Home Office, vowing to continue to implement them at any cost, which for migrant communities are frankly terrifying.

The 'go home vans' which trawled through communities several years back, warning those whose status might have been uncertain to leave or face the long arm of the law, were like something from a dystopian Orwellian nightmare.

While on the one hand every nation has a right to manage immigration policy, the drive to intentionally send fear through migrant communities has played into a climate of racism which too many politicians are quick to exploit, and with devastating consequences.

For those on the receiving end it leaves them traumatized, after having already lived through traumatic experiences to get to Britain. Many immigration raids result in those who are detained, being held in what are essentially prisons, often in inhumane conditions and without the legal means to fight their cases. Many lawyers believe that far too many of those detained are wrongly deported, and should have had the right to remain in Britain with access to support,

and should have had a fair hearing.

But, there is also a disconnect with how many in Britain sympathize with migrant and immigrant communities, and how the government ploughs ahead with its policies under the hostile environment.

Compare the two following scenarios. Recently, in Glasgow, Scotland an immigration raid took place by the authorities. But the local community came out in droves and demanded the release of those who were detained and shackled and because of their strength in numbers, those detained were let go.

The other scenario sees Home Secretary Priti Patel actually attend in person a similar immigration raid which again saw those targeted hand-cuffed and detained in a sun rise raid.

Patel drew widespread scorn and condemnation for this stunt, accused of playing politics with the very real trauma that those migrants would have experienced while sensationalizing their misery. In the wake of Glasgow, Patel has doubled down on what she argues is what the British people have voted for, despite many arguing that this assertion is simply not true.

As well as the ongoing controversial policies affecting migrant communities, the Windrush scandal still continues and is a stain on Britain's conscience. Affecting several generations of those who migrated from the Caribbean between the late 40's and early 1970's, while also now affecting their children and grandchildren, Home Office failings, which were promised to be corrected and which have not, have again seen the wrongful detainment and deportation of individuals who had the right to live in Britain. There are countless examples, mostly from the Caribbean community but also from African communities where individuals were wrongfully deported to countries they had not seen since childhood, often for minor crimes for which the penalties had long since been paid. In some cases some deportations led to the breakup of families, destitution, poverty and death.

Every juncture in the process to demand systemic change and also justice and compensation for those who have suffered has been a total failure. So too have the demands for assurances that wrongs which have already taken place will not be repeated.

And now, because of the many examples of injustice facing migrant communities of all stripes, many EU migrants are also in fear of experiencing a similar fate, if through no fault of their own their statuses are also confused by the govern-



ment and they find themselves on the receiving end of the notorious hostile environment. Reports have shown that the impact that these fears have on vulnerable communities is having the most detrimental effects on people's lives.

The mental health of those being forced into the shadows, even if they have a right to live in the UK will take a serious toll.

Experts have also revealed that many who are concerned about the ability to remain in the UK are simply too afraid to even try to access basic health care for fear of being reported to the Home Office, despite the NHS being free at the point of use. Healthcare is of course a fundamental human right and should be free for everybody.

But the fact that there is such palpable fear among some in Britain to access it, and the fact that so many human rights are often disregarded when immigration policies are implemented shows how far behind Britain is, when compared with the image it likes to present of itself.

Pundit after pundit, and study after study, make great effort to argue that Britain is a welcoming and modern country. But many feel that many government rules and policies are more akin to the Victorian era than any truly developed so called liberal democracy.

A society can only be truly measured through the lens of how it treats its most vulnerable. And the way many migrant communities are currently treated in Britain is nothing short of a scandal. And actually although racism and anti-immigrant sentiment is at an all-time high, we are also seeing millions of people fighting against the worst elements of the system, and demanding something much fairer.

(Source: Press TV)

'Motivated by hate': Muslim family run over in Canada

➔1 Eyewitness Paige Martin told reporters a black truck blasted past her and ran a red light, and then she came upon the scene and saw "chaos". First responders were running to help, a police officer was performing chest compressions on one person, and three other people were lying on the ground.

A few dozen people stood on the sidewalk and several drivers got out of their cars to help. "I can't get the sound of the screams out of my head," Martin said.

Ansarullah leader meets Omani delegation as Saudis look for Yemen escape

The leader of the popular Ansarullah movement has met in Sana'a with an official delegation from Oman which is mediating for a face-saving Saudi exit from the Yemen quagmire.

During the meeting in the Yemeni capital Sana'a on Monday evening, Abdul-Malik al-Houthi discussed humanitarian issues and other areas of concern with the Omani delegates, al-Masirah television network reported.

The Ansarullah leader also extended his gratitude to Oman's ruler Sultan Haitham bin Tariq Al Said for his wise positions on Yemen.

Earlier in the day, Mahdi al-Mashat, the president of the Supreme Political Council of Yemen, met with members of the Omani delegation and thanked the Sultanate of Oman for his efforts to alleviate the suffering of the Yemeni people resulting from the Saudi war and siege.

"We are working to advance arrangements on the humanitarian question as well as the peace process," Ansarullah spokesman Mohammed Abdul-Salam said.

According to Press TV, the United Nations has repeatedly warned that millions of men, women and children in Yemen are facing famine, and appealed for more money to prevent it.

Yemen blasts UN silence, inaction over Saudi Arabia's seizure of Yemen-bound oil vessels

The Yemeni Petroleum Company (YPC) has criticized the United Nations for its silence and inaction to step in and pressure the Saudi-led coalition into releasing ships carrying energy derivatives destined for the impoverished and war-ravaged Arab country.

Speaking at a protest rally outside the UN office in Sana'a on Monday, YPC spokesman, Essam al-Mutawakel, called for an immediate end to the brutal siege against Yemen and seizure of oil vessels, which have left the nation in desperate struggle to survive amid a harsh shortage of fuel.

He stated that the United Nations should take a prompt action to lift the blockade on Sana'a International Airport and Ras Isa oil terminal as soon as possible.

Mutawakel went on to say that two ships carrying fuel, oil and diesel had already anchored in Yemeni ports in the past two days, while a ship carrying gasoline was scheduled to arrive within the next few days.

He highlighted that the arbitrary detention of the vessels off the coast of Yemen for different time periods has increased demurrage fees to some 5 billion Yemeni rials.

Palestinians say ready to react if Israel plots against al-Aqsa Mosque

Palestinian resistance groups have urged Israel to avoid any conspiracies against Jerusalem al-Quds and the city's al-Aqsa Mosque compound, saying they stand ready to react at any moment in the face of the occupying regime's acts of aggression and crimes.

In a statement released on Monday, the Joint Room of Palestinian Resistance Factions hailed the nation's "heroic" fight during Operation Quds Sword.

Through unity, rapport and various means of resistance, Palestinians managed to defeat the enemy and foil its sinister schemes in al-Quds meant to impose new realities on the ground by the forced displacement and arrest of the Palestinian people as well as the temporal and spatial division of the al-Aqsa Mosque, it said.

"The Zionist enemy was completely wrong in its calculations as it thought that the conditions were ripe for advancing such ill-considered plans and that it had now a golden opportunity to attack the sanctities and principles of the Palestinian nation. However, it faced a decisive and strong reaction," the statement read.

"The resistance, which had strengthened itself over the past years to defend al-Quds and endured the siege and pressure in this way, did not remain silent and acted as the best supporter for the uprising of the residents of al-Quds and the West Bank. The inhabitants of the 1948 occupied territories and the general public also joined them and shattered the enemy's equations. They made it clear that al-Aqsa has heroes who will defend the mosque and the al-Quds' sanctities under any circumstances. Finally, the enemy was defeated and forced to stop its acts of aggression," it added.

Resistance News

Settlers, police forces continue to defile Aqsa Mosque

INTERNATIONAL **TEHRAN** — Hordes of Jewish settlers on Tuesday morning desecrated the Aqsa Mosque in Occupied Jerusalem under police escort.

According to local sources, dozens of settlers entered the Mosque in different groups and toured its courtyards under police protection.

A delegation from the Israeli government was among the settler groups who defiled the Islamic holy site in the morning.

The Aqsa Mosque is exposed to daily desecration by Jewish settlers and police forces in the morning and the afternoon except on Fridays and Saturdays.

The Israeli police close al-Maghariba Gate, which is used by Jews to enter the Mosque, at 10:30 am after the settlers complete their morning tours at the holy site. Later in the afternoon, the same gate is reopened for evening tours by settlers.

During the presence of settlers inside the Mosque compound, entry restrictions are imposed on Muslim worshippers at the entrances leading to the Mosque and their IDs are seized until they leave the holy place.

Rivi archaeological site being prepared for tourist visits

HERITAGE d e s k TEHRAN — Local authorities have started developing tourist infrastructure and amenities at the archaeological site of Rivi in northwest Iran.

“Considering the importance and tourism potential of this historical site, we are trying to provide the necessary ground for attracting tourists and sustainable employment in the historical site of Rivi,” CHTN quoted Mohammad-Javad Jafari, the director of the historical site, as saying on Monday.



In 2019, a joint mission of Iranian and German archaeologists discovered historical clay stamps in the Rivi region, which are estimated to date from the Achaemenid and Parthian eras. The seals were found alongside clay urns in a large hall and the seals are imprinted in a variety of geometric patterns [depicting] plants, animals, and human figures.

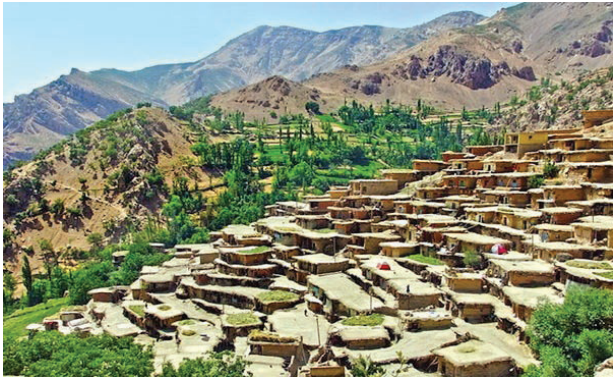
Evidence suggests that residents of this area sealed the urns that were loaded with particular goods then tied them with ropes, according to archaeologists.

The Achaemenid Empire (550–330 BC) was the largest and most durable empire of its time, stretching from Ethiopia, through Egypt, to Greece, to Anatolia (modern Turkey), Central Asia, and to India. The Parthian Empire (247 BC – 224 CE), also known as the Arsacid Empire, was a major Iranian political and cultural power in ancient Iran. The Parthians largely adopted the art, architecture, religious beliefs, and royal insignia of their culturally heterogeneous empire, which encompassed Persian, Hellenistic, and regional cultures. At its height, the Parthian Empire stretched from the northern reaches of the Euphrates, in what is now central-eastern Turkey, to eastern Iran.

Seven tourism projects developing across Chaharmahal-Bakhtiari province

TOURISM d e s k TEHRAN — A total of seven tourism-related projects are currently underway in Chaharmahal-Bakhtiari province, the deputy provincial tourism chief has said.

The projects, which are being implemented in the counties of Shahr-e Kord, Borujen, Farsan, and Kuhrang, are expected to generate 50 job opportunities directly, Farjam Samiei announced on Tuesday.



A budget of 100 billion rials (\$2.3 million at the official exchange rate of 42,000 rials per dollar) has been allocated to the projects by the private sector, the official added.

Chaharmahal-Bakhtiari lies in the southwestern part of the country. Its capital is Shahr-e Kord. The province has various unique traditions and rituals relative to the ‘tribal’ lifestyles. Special forms of music, dance, and clothing are noteworthy. It has considerable potential to become a vibrant tourist attraction because of its changing natural landscape.

The southwestern province is also a hub for making wool felt products, majorly of which exported abroad. It is home to some 500 crafters, in over 250 workshops, making handmade felt products.

Iranian handicrafts: traditional bookbinding

HERITAGE d e s k TEHRAN — Bookbinding, the joining together of several leaves or folios within covers to form a codex or book, is one of the traditional crafts long been practiced across the Iranian Plateau.

For Iranians, books have been of great importance and were highly regarded from ancient times. That is why the nation has used every possible way to beautifully decorate and protect them.

Since ancient times, a beautiful and exquisite cover has represented the high value of the text of the book and encouraged and excited the reader.

The artist binders did limit themselves only to high-quality leather covers, but they elevated their art to decorate these books. There is a book in the British Museum that, according to the specialists of the museum, about half a million hand-drawn separated painting has been drawn on its cover, according to Visit Iran.

During the rule of Shah Rukh of Timurid, the art of making book covers flourished, especially in Herat. Iranian book covers from this era exceeded the European products from Medieval. During the rule of Naser al-Din Shah of Qajar, the oil method or “Laki” (lacquered cover) became a very common method of bookbinding and by his order, the “Majma ol Sanaye” institute was established in Tehran.

According to historians, many covers were found from the private library and have been moved to the royal library later. Among the book covers of the Naser al-Din Shah, there are pieces of leather or fabric, mostly velvet, which have been created using foreign methods.

Iran attractions and going beyond borders on screen

-> 1 “As we all know, films made in this regard are usually great because they exploit the potential of tourism and the seventh art (cinema), which ultimately encompasses other forms of art.”

As the world of media and social networks expands, attention to the making of such films can be one of the most important modes of understanding Iran and its cultural diversity as well as its tourism worldwide, he explained.

“Using indirect advertising through films and documentaries, people all over the world learn about a safe and beautiful Iran and start thinking about their travel plans to the country.”

“As a personal experience, I can say that when the audience sees my works in world film festivals, regardless of the quality of the film, they are fascinated by the beauty and wonder of Iran and yearn to visit the country, this is the effect of this media,” said Zandi, who has received 12 international awards for his documentaries on Iran’s tourism.

Though he has been a producer and director on his own due to the lack of



A scene from “Dance of Life” by Iranian documentarian Peyman Zandi

attention, he believes if the importance of making such movies is properly un-

derstood, the industry will flourish. “In tourism, everything is connected,

Grand Mosque of Sari: one of oldest places of worship in northern Iran

HERITAGE d e s k TEHRAN — Grand Mosque of Sari, which is named after the northern Iranian city, is one of the oldest places of worship in Mazandaran province.

There is evidence that the mosque has been built on the remains of a Zoroastrian fire temple. The main body of the current building of the mosque was rebuilt during the Qajar and Pahlavi eras.

There is nothing left from the old objects of the mosque and now it consists of two entrance doors, one on the west side and the other on the north side.

“After entering the mosque, we encounter a large four-cornered courtyard, where the entire floor of the courtyard is decorated with beautiful brick designs, and walking on the old bricks has a pleasant and attractive feeling, it seems like you take a step back in the past centuries,” according to Iran in Depth.

In the middle of the courtyard, a large platform has been built for worshippers, which provides a suitable place for religious and cultural ceremonies on summer nights.

A large pool is constructed on the north side of the court-

yard. On the south side, there is a large porch with two four-cornered brick minarets with a pottery roof on top of it, and the main altar is located on this porch. Most of the roof tiles are very old and the dust of antiquity and the events of the past can be felt well on them.

Moreover, there are two large naves in the east and west of the mosque, most of the walls of which are covered with bricks.

There are two altars on both sides of the porches connected to the naves. The tiles of the porch entrance are decorated with mosaics and the Kufic inscription is installed on the door. Due to the climate of the region, which is often a mild and rainy season, the roof is completely covered with pottery.

Sari, the capital of modern Mazandaran province, was founded during the Sassanid period (224–651 CE), it became the capital of Tabarestan (7th–9th century) after the Arab conquest of the region.

The city was ravaged by the Mongols in the 13th century and visited by the historian Mostowfi in the 14th century. Agha Mohammad Khan of the Qajar dynasty (reigned



1779–97) ruled from Sari before 1786 when he made Tehran the capital of his empire.

Stretched along the Caspian Sea and Alborz mountain range, Mazandaran is a popular destination for domestic holidaymakers and it is home to more than 3,500 villages and rural areas, hosting millions of domestic night-stays in year.

Iran, safe and desirable destination for foreign tourists, minister says

TOURISM d e s k TEHRAN — Having unique tourism capabilities, Iran is a safe and desirable travel destination for visitors from around the world, Cultural Heritage, Tourism, and Handicrafts Minister Ali-Asghar Mounesan has said.

He made the remarks during a meeting with Russian and Iranian tourism activists in Moscow on Monday.

In recent years, Iran’s tourism sector has flourished because new branches of traveling, such as eco-tourism, health tourism, mining tourism, and agritourism, have all been gaining popularity, the minister said.

Iran offers an impressive range of tourist attractions, including historical, cultural, and natural monuments, handicrafts, dense forests, towering mountains, roaring rivers, and beautiful deserts, while there are also over 700 museums that can be visited in different cities, he explained.

Tourists can find the country to be one of the pocket-friendly destinations in the world, he mentioned.

He also noted that some 400 hotels and over 2,000 eco-lodge units have been established across the country.



Iran’s image in the world is being tarnished by the U.S.’s anti-Iran policy, but traveling to Iran could change this image for foreign tourists, he added.

Mounesan on Monday signed an action plan to implement a bilateral visa-free agreement for tourist groups.

The signing of the agreement, which emphasizes a waiver of visas for tourist groups, was due to the good relations between the two countries as well as the interest of Iranians in visiting Russia and the existing capacity in the country for cultural tourists and history buffs, he noted during the signing ceremony.

He also expressed hope that the signing of the joint action plan, as well as the process of increasing vaccination and overcoming

the corona crisis, would result in a growth of tourism between Iran and Russia.

In 2017, Iranian President Hassan Rouhani inked a visa-free agreement for tourist groups.

A joint technical committee has been developing an action plan for the previously agreed visa-free travel arrangements since then, to put the agreement into effect.

Based on the 2017 agreement tour groups of 5 to 50 people heading to [easternmost parts of] Russia from Iran or vice versa are granted a visa-free stay of up to 15 days.

Earlier this month, Mostafa Sarvari, who presides over the tourism marketing and advertising office of the Iranian Tour Operators Association, announced many Russian tourists are eager to travel to Iran, recounting his Russian counterparts. “Many [potential] Russian travelers are motivated to visit novel and lesser-known destinations such as Iran that could be a safe and attractive destination,” he said.

“According to Russian tourism experts, the feedback from Russian tourists who have traveled to Iran has been very positive, and its reflection, especially on social

media, has caused a great deal of enthusiasm and interest.”

According to Ebrahim Pourfaraj, who heads the Iranian Tour Operators Association, rounds of negotiations have been held between Iranian tour operators, travel marketers, and their Russian counterparts. “We’ve been commenced talks with some Russian travel agents to put Iranian destinations on their itineraries.... And the Iranian Tour Operators Association has also entered negotiations with Russian unions for outbound tours to attract more travelers from Russia.”

Pourfaraj says the majority of potential Russian travelers are unaware of the vast tourist attractions that exist in every corner of Iran. “The fact is that Iran’s political and economic relations with Russia are considered as good, but this has nothing to do with attracting tourists because it is directly connected with the Russian people. It is the Russian people who must choose Iran as their destination.”

Iran is taking proactive measures in line with the long-term goal of 20 million tourists by 2025.

Request for Expression of Interest for Hiring of Consultancy Services

The Embassy of Pakistan, Tehran invites sealed “Expression of Interest” (EOI) for hiring of Architectural and Engineering Consultant/Consultancy Firms registered with tax authorities of Islamic Republic of Iran for services for construction of auditorium and refurbishment of Embassy Building. For selection, Fixed Budget Method will be used.

Interested bidders can obtain the EOI/bidding documents (Request for Proposal RFP) containing detailed terms and conditions from the “Office of Head of Chancery, Embassy of Pakistan Tehran” free of cost. The same can also be obtained through email by sending your request at EOPTehran@gmail.com. Moreover, this advertisement is available for download at Pakistan’s Public Procurement Regulatory Authority’s website (PPRA) (www.ppra.org.pk).

The EOI, prepared in accordance with the instructions in the RFP/Bidding documents, must reach on or before 27th June, 2021 at 1200 hrs at the Office of Head of Chancery, Embassy of Pakistan, Tehran Block No. 1, Koocha-e-Ahmed Etimadzadeh, Khayaban Dr. Hussain Fatemi (Gharbi), Tehran. The bids will be opened on the same day at the Embassy at 1230 hrs.

For further information and survey of the site, please contact
(Mr. Muhammad Naeem, at **0098-9025655758** & **0098-21-66941388**.

(Mian Azmat Farooq)

Head of Chancery

0098-21-66941388

eoptehran@gmail.com

Iran, Denmark discuss enhanced co-op on geoscience

SOCIETY **TEHRAN** – Alireza Shahidi, the head of Geological Survey and Mineral Explorations of Iran (GSI), and Flemming Larsen, the director of Geological Survey of Denmark (GEUS), emphasized the need to enhance cooperation on geoscience, high-tech, and satellite technologies.

In a virtual meeting held on Monday, the two sides discussed the development of bilateral cooperation and stressed the need to strengthen scientific and research relations in the fields of geology and mining exploration.

Today, due to climate change in the world and especially in Iran, we are facing problems such as drinking water supply, drought, floods, landslides, subsidence, sand and dust storms, Shahidi stated.

He expressed his hope that the two countries would cooperate in the use of high-tech and satellite technologies and hold training courses, and that Iran would host the Danish side after the end of the coronavirus epidemic,



IRNA reported.

Shahidi also mentioned the activities of his organization in the country and said that production of small, medium, and large-scale geological maps, identification and monitoring of geological hazards, implementation of national and international projects, producing West Asia geological maps, and holding 39 specialized national and international geoscience conferences in Iran are among the activities.

Danish Ambassador to Tehran Jesper Vahr, for his part, said that his mission is to accelerate international communication and facilitate continued cooperation for GSI and GEUS.

Larsen also stated that GEUS focus is on energy, mineral resources, nature, climate, and water resources, adding that the organization's international programs in Europe, Africa, and the United States are in the areas of water, energy, mineral, and geothermal resources.

Some 800 knowledge-based firms active in biotechnology

→ 1 Today, bioactive coatings are used with the help of bone tissue; For example, bioactive ceramic coatings on the spine or bone fractures will result in greater strength and faster healing.

Earlier in May, the Biotechnology Development Council launched 129 production projects with the aim of saving up to \$1.44 billion of foreign currency; the projects include the production of 27 biological medicine, 12 vaccine development, and 90 pharmaceutical raw materials through knowledge-based companies.

Over 5,000 knowledge-based companies

Currently, over 5,700 knowledge-based companies are active in Iran, manufacturing diverse products to meet the needs of the domestic market while saving large amounts of foreign currency, in addition to export the items.

The fields of aircraft maintenance, steel, pharmaceuticals, and medical equipment, oil, and gas are among the sectors that researchers in technology companies have engaged in,



leading to import reduction.

Iran ranks 12th in biotechnology

Iran is ranked 12th in the world and first in West Asia in terms of biotechnology, as 9.5 percent of the income of

knowledge-based companies and more than 60 percent of their exports are related to biotechnology.

Foreign exchange savings of \$1 billion per year by producing 22 biopharmaceuticals, gaining the first rank in biotechnology products and vaccines in West Asia, and the presence among the top five biotechnology producers in Asia are among the country's achievements, Mostafa Ghanei, secretary of the biotechnology development office of the Vice Presidency for Science and Technology, said in October 2020.

So far, 27 biotechnology medicines, 12 vaccine projects, 90 pharmaceutical raw materials, and 55 projects in agriculture and food security have been implemented in order to gain a 3 percent market share and biotechnology assistance to the development of the economy, he explained.

Some 8 major companies are responsible for managing the country's 117 priority products in the fields of biopharmaceuticals, pharmaceutical raw materials, vaccines, probiotics, equipment, and chemical drugs, he emphasized.

Over 22,000 PCR tests conducted at border points

SOCIETY **TEHRAN** – A total of 22,064 passengers have so far undergone PCR tests based on a plan launched on March 10 to rapidly identify suspected cases of coronavirus and prevent the spread of new variants.

Meanwhile, 350,199 passengers were

screened for COVID-19 by IRCS forces, over 49,000 of whom underwent rapid tests, Mehdi Valipour, head of the Relief and Rescue Organization of the Red Crescent Society, said.

Some 471 members of the IRCS cooperate for carrying out the plan in 16 provinces

across the country, Valipour concluded, Mehr reported on Tuesday.

With the cooperation of ministries of health and transport, a plan is being implemented with the goal of rapidly identifying and testing incoming passengers and keeping them in quarantine facilities, if necessary.

Thirty border checkpoints have been selected, including 18 land borders, nine air borders, and three sea borders, all incoming passengers will be tested and referred to the quarantine facilities in case of necessity.

Around 8,000 individuals enter the country via borders on a daily basis.

Climate change: world's lakes are in hot water – threatening rare wildlife

The Earth's surface is splotted with 117 million lakes. Some are scarcely more than ponds, while others are so big they can be seen from space. At 395 miles long, 49 miles wide and just over 1 mile deep, Lake Baikal in Siberia is one of the world's largest and it's home to 2,500 species, including the Baikal seal – Earth's only species of freshwater seal.

Lakes and rivers occupy just 1% of the Earth's surface but are incredible hotspots for biodiversity, sheltering 10% of all species globally. Particularly in older and deeper lakes, life has had millions of years to evolve and adapt to the peculiarities of that habitat, giving rise to unique forms. But since 1970, numbers of freshwater vertebrates, including birds, fish, amphibians, reptiles and mammals, have declined by a staggering 83% through the extraction of lake water, pollution, invasive species and disease. Now, climate change threatens to drive even deeper losses.

Lake heatwaves – when surface water temperatures rise above their average for longer than five days – are a relatively new phenomenon. But by the end of this century, heatwaves could last between three and 12 times longer and become 0.3°C to 1.7°C hotter. In some places, particularly near the equator, lakes may enter a permanent heatwave state. Smaller lakes may shrink or disappear entirely, along with the wildlife they contain, while deeper lakes will face

less intense but longer heatwaves.

In a new study, researchers examined 393 lakes worldwide between 1981 and 2017 and found their temperatures rose by 0.39°C every decade, while dissolved oxygen fell by 5% at the surface and 19% in the depths. It's in these cooler, deeper parts of lakes where trout, burbot and salmon usually thrive thanks to sufficient oxygen, especially in the summer. Largely due to warming air temperatures, 68% of the lakes in the study had lost this important niche to rising temperatures and falling oxygen levels.

How lake life will change

Most organisms that live in lakes can only thrive in water with just the right temperature and concentration of nutrients and oxygen. Warmer lakes hold less oxygen and lose more water through evaporation, forcing species to live in saltier and less oxygenated habitats.

Things won't be easy for species which live above the water for most of their lives either. Dragonflies are a common sight flitting among the reeds on the lake side. They lay their eggs in the shallows, but as lakes are lowered or dry out during more frequent and severe heatwaves, this protection is lost. Those larvae which survive are likely to emerge early, when food and habitat may be lacking.

Climate change will shift the types of organisms we find



in lakes. Cold water fish, such as trout and salmon, need cooler temperatures and higher oxygen concentrations than warm water species such as largemouth bass and white perch. One cold-loving species, Arctic char, could vanish from 73% of its Swedish range by 2100 just as a result of warming. Meanwhile, rising temperatures could mean parasites that infect fish grow faster and larger. In one study, parasitic worms infecting stickleback fish grew four times faster in water at 20°C compared to 15°C.

ENGLISH IN USE

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A ← → ع

System to be set up for monitoring, forecasting agricultural drought

A system will be launched to monitor, forecast and report the agricultural lands being hit by drought, Amir Qaderi, an official with Disaster Management Organization has announced.

Over a meeting of a special working group for addressing drought and risks threatening agricultural sector, a plan for establishing a system for monitoring and forecasting agricultural drought in the country was approved and submitted to the Disaster Management Organization for review, he explained. “Following the study of other countries’ experiences and existing global methods, the necessity of establishing a domestic system to recognize the lands prone to agricultural drought was emphasized,” he noted.

سامانه پایش و پیش‌بینی خشکسالی کشاورزی ایران ایجاد می‌شود

معاون امور بازسازی و بازتوانی سازمان مدیریت بحران کشور از ایجاد سامانه پایش و پیش‌بینی خشکسالی کشاورزی ایران خبر داد.

به گزارش پایگاه اطلاع رسانی سازمان مدیریت بحران کشور، امیر قادری روز یکشنبه با اعلام این خبر گفت: طرح ایجاد سامانه پایش و پیش‌بینی خشکسالی کشاورزی ایران طی جلسه‌ای با حضور مدیران و کارشناسان سازمان مدیریت بحران و وزارت جهاد کشاورزی بررسی شد.

وی ادامه داد: پس از بررسی تجارب داخلی و روش‌های موجود جهانی، ضرورت استقرار نمونه بومی پایش و پیش‌بینی خشکسالی کشاورزی مورد تأکید قرار گرفت و با مشارکت مراکز پژوهشی سازمان هواشناسی کشور و پژوهشکده حفاظت خاک و آبخیزداری طرح ایجاد سامانه پایش و پیش‌بینی خشکسالی کشاورزی ایران پیشنهاد شد.

COVID-19 UPDATES

The statistics are related to 24 hours started 2:00 p.m. June 7

New cases	8846
New deaths	179
Total cases	2,980,116
Total deaths	81,362
New hospitalized patients	1216
Patients in critical condition	3,620
Total recovered patients	2,578,263
Diagnostic tests conducted	20,938,338
Doses of vaccine injected	4,935,261

World's rarest flower grows in northern Iran

ENVIRONMENT **TEHRAN** – Lilium ledebourii (known as Sousan-e Chehel Cheragh in Iran) is one of the rarest species of the Lilium genus worldwide, which grows in two habitats in Iran, one is Damash in northern Gilan province and the other is in the northwestern Ardebil province.



Lilium ledebourii is a rare Asian species of plant in the Lily family. It was named for German-Estonian botanist Carl Friedrich von Ledebour (1786-1851).

Lilium ledebourii flowers from the early of May until the middle of May. The Damash region is protected by the Department of Environment of Iran.

The flower is a persistent herbaceous plant that grows 50–150 centimeters tall. The yellow bulbs are oval and reach a diameter of 5–7 centimeters. They are highly segmented, and the scales are lance-shaped.

The stem is strong and straight. The leaves stand upright, and have fine hairs on the edge. Their shape is linear to lance-shaped. They are 10–14 centimeters long, and 1–2 centimeters wide.

The basic color of the flower is white, turning green towards the base and purple towards the tepal-tips. The filaments are green, and the pollen bright red.

Lilium ledebourii occurs at altitudes around 2,100 meters. It needs a dry, sunny position in well-drained soil, it is very susceptible to moisture. In June 2012, an Iranian mycologist and researcher found Lilium ledebourii in a forest in Noor (northern Mazandaran province) at altitudes around 1670 meters.

In fact, many people go to Damash area to see this amazing flower, and a number of events going on during this time to introduce and protect this flower to the public.

Plant and animal life in Iran

(Part two)

Fauna

Wildlife includes leopards, bears, hyenas, wild boars, ibex, gazelles, and mouflons, which live in the wooded mountains. Jackals and rabbits are common in the country's interior.

Wild asses live in the kavirs (deserts). Cheetahs and pheasants are found in the Caspian region, and partridges live in most parts of the country.



Aquatic birds such as seagulls, ducks, and geese live on the shores of the Caspian Sea and the Persian Gulf, while buzzards nest in the desert. Deer, hedgehogs, foxes, and 22 species of rodents live in semidesert, high-elevation regions. Palm squirrels and Asiatic black bears are found in Baluchestan. Tigers once inhabited the forests of the Caspian region but are now extinct.

Studies made in Khuzestan province and the Baluchestan region and along the slopes of the Alborz and Zagros mountains have revealed the presence of a remarkably wide variety of amphibians and reptiles. Examples are toads, frogs, tortoises, lizards, salamanders, racers, rat snakes (Ptyas), cat snakes (Tarbophis fallax), and vipers.

Some 200 varieties of fish live in the Persian Gulf, as do shrimps, lobsters, and turtles. Sturgeon, the most important commercial fish, is one of 30 species found in the Caspian Sea. It constitutes a major source of export income for the government, in the production of caviar. Mountain trout abound in small streams at high elevations and in rivers that are not seasonal.

The government has established wildlife sanctuaries such as the Bakhtegan Wildlife Refuge, Turan Protected Area, and Golestan National Park. The hunting of swans, pheasants, deer, and a number of other animals and birds is prohibited.

(Source: britannica.com)

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A wise man first thinks and then speaks and a fool speaks first and then thinks.

Imam Ali (AS)

Jami and Persian art

Part 2

A copy of Baharestan, dated 1595 and made in the imperial atelier at Lahore and now at the Bodleian Library, Oxford, has been cited as one of the finest books produced under the Mughals in India.

Perhaps the most noteworthy and elaborately illustrated among works of Jami is the Haft Owrang manuscript at the Freer



Folio from a manuscript of Jami's Yusuf and Zulaykha

Galley of Art in Washington DC, with its twenty-eight remarkable miniatures executed between 1556 and 1565.

This luxury manuscript was commissioned by the Safavid Ebrahim Mirza (1540-77), who at the age of sixteen was appointed the governor of Mashhad by his uncle Shah Tahmasp in 1554-55. The calligrapher Mohebb-Ali, who was the head of the Ebrahim Mirza Library must have been responsible for delegating different segments of the project to various artists, not all of whom resided in Mashhad.

Other calligraphers known to have participated in this nine-year long project are Rostam-Ali, Malek-al-Daylami, and Ayshi bin Eshrazi. The illuminator Abdollah al-Shirazi's signature also appears on the manuscript. Only two painters have been identified provisionally on stylistic grounds as having illustrated certain of the miniatures, Shaikh Mohammad and Ali-Asghar. Stylistically the illustrations in this manuscript, with large-scale compositions running over into the margins; bright, polished colors; sophisticated landscape or architectural settings; and idealized figures belong to the so-called classical tradition of Persian manuscript painting that by the second half of the fourteenth century had moved beyond merely advancing the narrative it accompanied, evolving through the fifteenth century into a complex art form in its own right.

Especially noteworthy in the Freer Jami paintings is the phenomenon whose origins can be traced back to the last decade of Jami's life in the late fifteenth century and to the workshop of Hosayn Bayqara in Herat, where the familiarity of the artists with Sufi literature has been acknowledged, and where certain depictions in Sufi manuscripts transcended subordination to the signified text.

It might be relevant that this was also a period when composition, in verse form, of moamma (riddle) had become extremely popular. Some of the twenty-eight miniatures in the Freer Jami seem barely to relate to the subject of their scenes, which in every case involves the precise moment narrated in the verses that are incorporated within each painting, and are in every case of selected anecdotes that Jami has used, allegorically, to elaborate or explain his often abstract and didactic theme.

Literary works with Sufi content, such as Jami's Haft Owrang, are rich in metaphorical images and mystical symbols that are open to a wide range of interpretation. In the case of the illustration of the anecdote about the father who advises his son about love from Selselat al-Zahab, it is not exactly clear which two figures among the twenty-three depicted are those of the father and son.

Several figures depicting youths engaged in conversation with other men, though not at all described specifically in Jami's text could be understood as various examples of the types of suitors that are courting the favor of the son and about whom the father's advice is sought; but certain figures, having no apparent link to the meaning of the story could also be understood as Sufi symbols connoting secondary, or more oblique references that are signified by Jami's parable of the father and son.

The figure of the kneeling man on the right, playing the flute, is an example in this case. As the spokesman of his time for the theosophy of Ibn Arabi and his school, Jami uses the pervasive influence of mystical currents, ideas, symbols, and images in his narrative and lyric poems, so that various interpretations for the recurrent depictions found in paintings that illustrate his texts may be possible.

In the case of the illustration from the romance of Leili and Majnun, where Qays, visiting Leili's tribal encampment catches a glimpse of her for the first time, a Sufi allusion should be read into both the figure of the man playing the flute at the top-center of the painting, and the man with his spindle at the right-center, neither of whom are directly mentioned in Jami's text.

Source: Encyclopedia Iranica
Concluded

Comedy drama recounts story of Persian mythical heroine Goshasb Banu's wedding

→1 The play is being performed by a cast composed of Maedeh Ashuri, Zahed Barzegar, Anihita Bozorgmehri, Hadis Tasalli, Parinaz Langerudi, Saba Minui and several other actors.

Director Seyyed Mohammad-Javad Kabudarahangi had previously staged the play at Hamedan's Fajr Hall in August 2018.

Goshasb Banu, (or Banu Goshasb) entitled Savar (knight), is Rustam's daughter and the wife of Giv. She is the heroine of a short epic

of some 900 verses, called Banu Goshasbnameh, by an unknown poet probably from the 11th or 12th century.

There is a manuscript of the poem at the Bibliotheque Nationale in Paris. It was once printed with Faramarznameh.

It describes the exploits of Goshasb Banu alongside her brother Faramarz in Turan and India. Among her heroic episodes is her battle with her father, Rustam.

They fail to recognize each other at first, but disaster is avoided in time when



A poster for the play "Wedding of Banu Goshasb" by director Somayyeh Abadeh.

they realize each other's identity.

Worthy of mention are also her battles with her suitors, most of whom are either taken captive or killed by her.

It is only Giv who passes the tests and ordeals imposed by Rustam on her suitors and comes through victorious.

On the wedding night, however, she overpowers Giv and binds him down

before Rustam comes to his rescue and mediates between the two. Bijan is born of their marriage.

Goshasb Banu's exploits are also described in other epic works, such as Faramarznameh, Borzunameh and Bahmannameh, where her name appears as Banu Goshasb to fit the meter of the epic.

Chantilly Iranian film festival unveils lineup

Tavakkoli, who has made all her previous movies in her hometown Yazd, previously said that "Mehran" presents the people of the central Iranian city as hospitable during the 1980s when many Iranian people took shelter in the city from the Iran-Iraq war.

The story of the film is set in the 1980s and is about a family from Mehran, a small town near the border of Iran and Iraq, which moves to Yazd after the war breaks out. The family also has a son named Mehran.

The lineup also included "Borderless" directed by Amir-Hossein Asgari.

"Borderless" tells the story of a boy who has been fishing for some time in a grounded ship at the zero point borders. He has chosen the place for his seclusion and serenity when the appearance of a stranger takes away his peace and his work.

Director Reza Jamali's "Old Men Never Die" is also among the films.

It is about 100-year-old Aslan, the head of a death squad in his youth, who lives with his other single old fellows in a remote village. Since he came to the village 45 years ago, nobody has ever died there! Now, most of the population consists of old and disabled men. All being done with life, they believe the only way to bring death back to the village is to commit suicide!

The festival will also screen "African Violet" by Mona

Zandi-Haqiqi. The film is about the middle-aged Shokuh who finds out that her elderly ex-husband Fereidun has been placed in a nursing home by their children. With second husband Reza, she decides to remove Fereidun and take care of him in their own home.

"Among the Hills" by Mohammadreza Keivanfar will also compete in the event.

Eager to make a living as a teacher Amir is sent to a remote border area where he has to teach the children of the nomads who are the only people living there.

Hossein Jafari's drama "Yadoo" will go on screen at the festival. It tells the story of a teenage boy named Yadoo living with his family and people under siege in the southwestern Iranian city of Abadan in the early days of the Iran-Iraq war. The family is finally forced to migrate.

The lineup also features "The Sixth Day" by Hojjat Qasemzadeh-Asl. Prisoner Ahmad gets a five-day grace period to figure out several puzzles in order to save his own life, otherwise, he will be killed on the sixth day.

The Municipality of Chantilly, in partnership with several institutes, including Fondation d'Aumale and the Franco-Iranian Center, will organize the festival.

The festival was first scheduled to be held from March 11 to 14, however, it was canceled due to the pandemic restrictions.

Switzerland Bildrausch festival to screen movies from Iran

A R T TEHRAN — Seven feature-length movies will be screened at the first edition of the Iranian Film Festival of Chantilly in France as the organizers have announced the official lineup.

Iranian filmmakers from around the world have been invited to attend the festival, which will take place in the northern French town from November 4 to 7.

"Mehran" directed by Roqieh Tavakkoli is one the films.

cinematic level.

The film starts with a real disaster on August 19, 1978 when hundreds of people died in the flames of an arson attack on the Rex Cinema in Abadan, while screening director Masud Kimiai's 1974 drama "The Deer".

In an exciting initiative, the organizers of the festival have also picked "The Deer" to review in Kaleidoscope, a new sidebar program dedicated to screening classics from the world's cinema.

The film tells the story of a painful reunion. With a gunshot wound and a bag full of stolen money, Qodrat flees to his old schoolmate Seyyed, who is a heavy heroin addict and hardly knows how to help himself. Even the woman he loves only stays with him out of

pity. In their despair, the friends slowly find new comfort in each other and try to save themselves – and if they can't save their lives, then at least they can save their dignity. But there is not much time left, as Qodrat is being chased by the police. A showdown looms.

Shot in black-and-white, "The Wasteland" tells the story of the 40-year-old supervisor at a mud-brick factory in Iran who gets trapped between his boss who wants to shut down the factory, and his colleagues who distrust him more and more.

A jury composed of Austrian filmmaker Barbara Albert, Swedish cinematographer Lisabi Fridell and British critic and filmmaker Neil Young will judge the films at the Bildrausch festival.



A scene from "The Wasteland" directed by Ahmad Bahrami.

Films from Iran to compete in Palm Springs festival

A R T TEHRAN — Iranian movies "Spotted Yellow" and "Daily Massacre in Tehran" will be competing in the Palm Springs International Festival of Short Films.

The festival will take place in Palm Springs, California from June 22 to 28.

"Spotted Yellow" directed by Baran Sarmad is about Roya, a young woman with a yellow spot on her face, who becomes enraptured by fantasies of a giraffe in her daily life, resulting in strange and surreal expressions and behavior.

Directed by Hessam Hamidi, "Daily Massacre in Tehran" tells the story of Fuad, a 12-year-old boy who comes to Tehran

to make money to support his mother. He is willing and ready to take on any paying job, but each job brings with it a set of new challenges.

The films have been selected to be screened in competition for Best Live-Action Short 15 Minutes and Under.

The Festival of Short Films is a spin-off of the Palm Springs International Film Festival (PSIFF), which is organized in January every year.

The PSIFF has come to be known as the first stop on the road to the Academy Awards and the Oscar-qualifying short fest is the largest short film festival and market in North America.

"Consumer Society" published in Persian

CULTURE TEHRAN — French sociologist and cultural theorist Jean Baudrillard's book "The Consumer Society: Myths and Structures" has been published in Persian.

Saless is the publisher of the book translated into Persian by Piruz Izadi.

The book focuses on the definition and process of consumption in modern culture.

Originally published in 1970, the book was one of the first to focus on the processes and meaning of consumption in contemporary culture. At a time when others were fixated with the production process, Baudrillard could be found making the case that consumption is now the axis of culture.

He demonstrates how consumption is related to the goal of economic growth and

he maps out a social theory of consumption. Many of the themes that would later make Baudrillard famous are sketched out here for the first time. In particular, concepts of simulation and the simulacrum receive their earliest systematic treatment.

Written at a time when Baudrillard was moving away from both Marxism and institutional sociology, the book is more systematic than his later works.

He is still pursuing the task of locating consumption in culture and society. So the reader will find here his most organized discussion of mass media culture, the meaning of leisure and anomie in an affluent society. There is also a fascinating chapter on the body that shows yet again Baudrillard's extraordinary prescience in flagging the

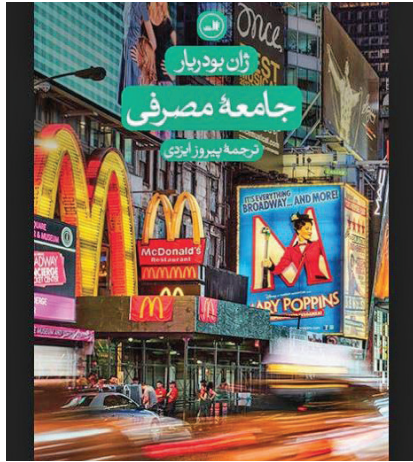
importance of vital subjects in contemporary culture long before his colleagues.

Baudrillard is widely acclaimed as a key thinker in sociology, communication and cultural studies.

An English translation of the book by Chris Turner was published by Sage Publications in 1998.

This book makes one of his most important works available to English-speaking readers. It will be devoured by the steadily expanding circle of Baudrillard scholars, and it will also be required reading for students of the sociology of culture, communication and cultural studies.

Baudrillard's other credits include "Seduction", "Simulacra and Simulation", "America" and "The Gulf War Did Not Take Place".



Front cover of a Persian translation of French sociologist Jean Baudrillard's book "The Consumer Society".