TEHRAN – As a fresh round of talks in Vienna are moving forward, there is big question about does the U.S. want to talk to reach a successful conclusion?

The U.S. president and his team constantly say that they hope diplomacy prevails, but they seem to be forgetting something. Their predecessor left a burning house that is difficult to repair.

Biden said in his election campaign over and over that once he becomes the president, he will return to the internationally agreed 2015 nuclear deal, otherwise known as the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Actions (JCPOA). However, Donald Trump’s legacy has made the task almost impossible.

In a report on November 2020, the New York Times said sanctions instituted under the counterterrorist and humanitarian rights, like those against the Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps, “would be hard to lift, especially since many Democrats also support them.”

Trump’s legacy was to impose harsh and brutal sanctions outside the JCPOA under false categorizations. It is more than obvious that Trump sought to cripple Iran, but the story does not end here. Trump had a different approach in mind. He wanted to make a possible return to the JCPOA all the more difficult and complicated for his successor, a move that is widely shunned by American experts.

In an article in the New York Times, Robert J. Friedman said, “President Donald Trump’s decision to tear up the Iran nuclear deal in 2018 — a decision urged on by his secretary of state, Mike Pompeo, and Israel’s prime minister, Benjamin Netanyahu — was one of the dumbest, most poorly thought out and counterproductive U.S. national security decisions of the post-Cold War era.”

In reality, the talks have made progress and the European Union is still a need for a foreign coach. The men’s team are strong, there is still a need for a foreign coach. There was a trigger in country and push calls for an independent international investigation, the Pentagon says no U.S. military personnel will be held accountable for an August drone strike in Afghanistan’s capital, Kabul, that killed 10 civilians from the same family, among them seven children.

In two decades of America’s alleged “war on terror,” the United States military has killed tens of thousands of civilians, if not more in war zones like Iraq, Afghanistan, Syria and Somalia among others. The State Department every now and again accepts responsibility for the massacres, normally when the killings are picked up by the media but never does the Pentagon.

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Army chief says Zionists regime’s ‘empty threats’ against Iran are out of fear

Late last month, Iran’s security chief brushed aside reports about Israel’s budget for a potential attack on Iranian nuclear facilities, saying the regime must consider the colossal cost of repair after Tehran’s shocking response.

Calls from Israel for the restoration of the Iran nuclear deal have ramped up in recent weeks, especially since the Biden administration took office.

“Netanyahu’s efforts to persuade the Trump administration to quit the nuclear deal and his threats to use their forces to strike militarily, but Israel is a country of 8 million people,” the Iranian chief of the General Staff of the Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps (IRGC) said.

“We will end the negations and encourage the U.S. to conclude a deal that focuses on the main thing,” Ben Rezaei said.

Israel has intensified its attempts to derail the Vienna talks on possible lifting of U.S. sanctions against Iran by continually bringing up Iran’s missile and drone capabilities, claiming that Iran acts unilaterally and that an agreement can only be made with a country that has no enemies.

The Tel Aviv regime, however, has no intention of pushing for a deal with Iran, as they believe that theJCPOA

Geneva, Iran – Mohammad Eslami, chief of the Atomic Energy Organization of Iran (AEOI), on Tuesday dismissed rumors that Iran is enriching uranium to 90 percent purity, calling it an “open lie.”

This is an open lie, that are attributed to Israeli officials, that are attributed to the Zionist current, Eslami told the IRIB news agency.

Under the JCPOA, Iran’s nuclear program is in accordance with the rules and regulations of the Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA).

The IAEA is supervising all Iran’s activities and “we have never done and will never do anything contrary to the framework,” the nuclear chief asserted.

Eslami also said the centrifuge manufacturing facility near Karaj and all other issues related to the 2015 nuclear deal – JCPOA – fall outside the IAEA Safeguard Agreement.

He added, “If the JCPOA is a treaty and the parties have obligations to convince others,” he said. “The JCPOA agreed in July 2015 and went into effect in January 2016, Iran was tasked to put limits on its nuclear activities in exchange for termination of economic and financial sanctions. However, this year, the United States unilaterally withdrew from the JCPOA and imposed new sanctions.”

Iran, on the other hand, has continued to implement all of its commitments under the JCPOA.

Eslami also emphasized that the JCPOA is an international agreement that is binding on all parties and that the Islamic Republic will not hesitate to build up its defense capabilities, emphasizing that such actions are designed to defend national interests of the country and will be subject to negotiations.

It’s ‘open lie’ that Iran enriching uranium to 90%: nuclear chief

KARAJ, IRAN – Mohammad Eslami, chief of the Atomic Energy Organization of Iran (AEOI), on Tuesday dismissed rumors that Iran is enriching uranium to 90 percent purity, calling it an “open lie.”

The JCPOA, which was signed in July 2015 and went into effect in January 2016, is an international agreement that is binding on all parties and that the Islamic Republic will not hesitate to build up its defense capabilities, emphasizing that such actions are designed to defend national interests of the country and will be subject to negotiations.
From Page 1  ¬ This negotiating team is the only current way to ensure that the rights and interests of all parties participating in the comprehensive agreements are taken care of.

Also, the Iranian foreign minister exchanged views with the foreign minister of Oman, Badr bin Hamad Al-Rumaihi. 

Amir Abdollahian, the Iranian foreign minister, referred to the nuclear talks and underlined the Islamic Republic's readiness to reach a good deal to fully enjoy the economic benefits of the 2015 nuclear deal and also dispel the possible concerns of the other side.

Iran's national nuclear program will also be pursued in line with the nuclear deal in exchange for removal of sanctions.

Oman's top diplomat also referred to his country's role in the discussions on the future and comprehensive agreements.

The phone conversations came at a time when the Vienna talks are making progress following the recent meetings held between several Russian diplomats.

Russian Foreign Minister Sergei Lavrov said the chances of reaching an agreement on restoring the 2015 nuclear deal negotiation team are not far away.

"I think that now, the likelihood that we will come to an agreement has increased compared to what it was before the resumption of negotiations. I would rather say that there are negotiations going on, whether it's 5 or 6 countries, but at least, without any kickbacks and no one is making any decision [at the moment]" – Ryabkov told Sputnik.

Apart from this, the proposals put forward by both sides to resolve the nuclear issue are not far away from the table.

"Iran's seriousness was met with Western apathy. Even after the resumption of the Vienna talks, it was polyvalent in its demand to blame Iran for the manufactured failure of the talks. Before the start of the negotiations, the West kept the ball in the middle of America's court, and the Western allies launched an early blame game which continues to this day. They accused Iran of being serious and, even worse, period, for the bottom-up of its nuclear infrastructure.

IPL: Esteghlal beat Sepahan to move provisionally top of table

TEHRAN - Esteghlal football team earned a 1-0 hard-fought win over Sepahan on Matchday 10 of Iran Professional League (IPL) on Saturday. 

Left-footed Jafar Salimi scored the solitary goal of the match in the 53rd minute in front of 18,000 people at the Azadi Stadium.

Sepahan put the hosts under pressure but their strikers failed to capitalise on their chances.

Esteghlal moved top with 20 points, a point ahead of Gol Gohar, Sepahan and Al aluminum.

On Wednesday, Gol Gohar will host Foolad, Amolium play Nasseri, Persepolis meet Paykan, Sanat Naft face Paddid, Per Sepahan host Mies, Zob Ahan encounter Havadar and Tractor entertain Naft Masjed Soleiman.

Women volleyball coach Campedelli to travel to Iran on Dec. 21

TEHRAN – Women volleyball coach Alessandra Campedelli will travel to Tehran on Dec. 21 to finalize her contract with Iran Women Volleyball Federation (IWVF).

The Italian coach has reached an agreement with Iran, Tasnimnews.com reports.

She has most recently worked as head coach of Italian volleyball team.

The Iranian women's volleyball team will participate at the 2021 Asian Women's Volleyball Championship in the Philippines in December.

The competition was originally scheduled for Aug. 29 to Sept. 5, 2021, but was postponed to May 15 to 22, 2022 due rising COVID-19 cases.

Yemen win WAFF U15 championship

TEHRAN – Yemen registered their first regional title, lifting the WAFF U15 championship after defeating hosts Saudi Arabia 4-3 in a penalty shootout at the Prince Muhammad Bin Fahad Stadium in Riyadh.

Watched by 20,000 spectators, Yemen celebrated exuberantly following the shootout and the victory after 1-1.

Yemen opened the scoring in the first minute of the second half through outsider 1-0.

They were, however, denied regulation time victory when Saudi Arabia equalized for the second time victory when Saudi Arabia equalized for the second time through a goal from the opposite side.

The two teams opted for a penalty shootout, with Yemen winning 4-3.

Yemen striker Al Barwany emerged top scorer with four goals while Saudi Arabia's Mahmoud Al Burayh got the best goalkeeper award.

Boxers continue talks in Vienna

IRAN TIMES

December 15, 2021

Straight Truth

TEHRAN – Iran boxing team left Tehran on Tuesday to take part in a tournament in Armenia.

The Iranian team will participate at the tournament in Armenia as part of the 2022 Asian Games in Hangzhou, China.

Armenia, Iran, Russia, Ukraine and Georgia will be competing in the five-day boxing tournament.

Iranian boxers have improved during the past years.

Shahbakhsh won the country’s first-ever medal in the World Boxing Championships in November.

Iran: P1+4 continue talks in Vienna

IRAN TIMES

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TEHRAN – Negotiators from Iran and Pakistan and the P1+4 group of countries have continued negotiations over the past two weeks with meetings at different levels and in different formats.

On Sunday, for the first time during the week, a high-level committee meeting was held among senior negotiators of Iran, Russia and China, during which they discussed how to proceed with the talks, the Iranian foreign ministry said.

On Tuesday, Tehran announced the continuation of talks held between the P1+4 group of countries and Iran's foreign ministry.

Negotiation team members agreed that "the chances of reaching an agreement have increased compared to what it was before the resumption of negotiations. I would rather say that there are negotiations going on, whether it's 5 or 6 countries, but at least, without any kickbacks and no one is making any decision [at the moment]."

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Iran: P1+4 continue talks in Vienna
Iranian heavy crude oil price rises over 42% in 2021: OPEC

TEHRAN – Iran's average heavy crude oil price has increased by $29.34 in 2021, up 42.1-percent rise compared to the previous year.

In the mentioned period, Iranian average heavy crude oil price increased by $69.32 per barrel in 2021, compared to $39.98 in 2020, the report said.

According to the data provided, the country’s heavy crude price was $805 in November, down 2% from the previous month.

The report put Iranian crude output for November at 2.24 million barrels per day (bpd) indicating a 9,000-bpd decrease compared to the figure for the same month in 2020.

According to OPEC data, the country’s crude output in the first quarter of 2021 stood at 2.482 million bpd indicating a 2.07% rise compared to the figure for the same period.

The heavy crude oil price had followed an upward trend since the beginning of the current fiscal year, which was considered in the OPEC members’ decision making in November and January. Towards the ends of the year, the price once again got on the upward track.

In a devastating effects from the coronavirus pandemic on the global oil industry which resulted in the drastic fall in oil prices in 2020, the Iranian economy was also impacted from the U.S. efforts to isolate the country by reimposing sanctions.

The country, however, ramped up its production following the lifting of some of the U.S. sanctions. While that has helped in the June and August, the recovery of the global markets from the negative impacts of the coronavirus pandemic, on the one hand, and the fall in oil prices, on the other, has caused significant changes in the market.

Earlier in February, Fitch Solutions, a subsidiary of Fitch Ratings, which is one of the U.S. three biggest credit rating agencies have forecasted a 6.8-percent growth for Iranian oil exports in 2021 if the U.S comes back to the 2015 nuclear deal.

In one of its latest reports dubbed “Back to the Deal”, Fitch also saw the Islamic Republic’s crude exports double in 2026 compared to 2020.

“The prospects for the Iranian oil industry have brightened significantly following the victory of Joe Biden in the U.S. presidential election. The new administration has indicated that it will seek to re-engage with the U.S. into the Iranian nuclear deal. As the deal takes shape, we expect a roll-back of secondary sanctions and recovery of around 20 million bpd in oil production,” the report said.

PMO to facilitate providing maritime, port services

TEHRAN – The PMO has announced a 45 points plan to reform the structure and improve the activities of the private sector in the country. The PMO has announced a 45 points plan to reform the structure and improve the activities of the private sector in the country.

The plan aims to facilitate the activities of financial institutions, are the basis for the development of the capital market. According to the official, the plan is aimed at providing a suitable environment for the growth and development of the private sector, and ensuring the provision of financial services to the private sector.

The plan is divided into three main sections: improving the business environment, facilitating access to financial services, and reforming the financial supervision and regulatory framework. The plan includes measures to improve the business environment, such as simplifying procedures and reducing costs and time for business registration.

The plan is also aimed at facilitating access to financial services, such as providing financial services to the private sector, increasing the availability of financial services to SMEs, and improving the financial literacy of the population. The plan includes measures to improve the financial supervision and regulatory framework, such as reforming the financial supervision and regulatory framework, and increasing the transparency and accountability of financial institutions.
Russia urges talks to avoid military escalation

TEHRAN - Russian President Vladimir Putin has told British Prime Minister Boris Johnson that there is an urgent need for talks to end NATO's military eastward expansion. Putin also called for a halt to the deployment of heavy offensive weapons near Russian borders, which Moscow has said forces it to increase its own defensive capabilities along its borders.

NATO officials have already noted a legal binding offer containing guarantees that NATO would not expand any further east, or deploy certain weapons in member states bordering Russia. Putin told Johnson that Russia has been already drafting draft documents that would provide that assurance and negotiations should begin immediately.

The Kremlin's readout of the phone conversation shows Putin pushing for a new round of talks with the US and European Union. The next Russian President may want to display this message in two key diplomatic dialogue with the United States and European Union. The next Russian President may want to display this message in two key diplomatic dialogue with the United States and European Union. The next Russian President may want to display this message in two key diplomatic dialogue with the United States and European Union.

Deputy Foreign Minister Sergey Ryabkov said NATO would face dire consequences if it continued to threaten Russian security. He held that a diplomatic solution with Iran must be sought, it is largely rooted in imperialistic domestic standing in the United States: Obama clearly enveloped the JCPOA in a language of new US national interest and as such sold it as such as a triumphant. Biden hasn't had that narrative that would allow him to sell a success to the American people as a political victory, even if he feels that inexorability in the United States itself.

We have seen some sort of a kind of escalating talk in Iran about the US and its Western allies in the midst of the Vienna talks. Why would anyone in their right mind want to neglect the fact that it was Iran who quit the JCPOA unilaterally. It is brinkmanship and I have a hunch that they are saying to Iran that it is now or never. They are trying to make them believe that Iran is the only player in the game and Iran has no options. This is a simplistic view of world politics in general, including the situation with Iran. But this may be equally true for the Chinese or the Russians in the case of Iran.

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Some say the JCPOA can never be put right, and the only way to ensure that Iran is not the one in the West is to get ready to invest in new arms. But this is not the way to get a deal. It must be done in Vienna. The next President must want to display this message in two key diplomatic dialogue with the United States and European Union. The next Russian President may want to display this message in two key diplomatic dialogue with the United States and European Union.

I retain my cautious optimism that the negotiations will continue, Adib Moghaddam notes. Following is the text of the interview:

What is your prediction about new rounds of talks in Vienna to save the JCPOA? Do you see any flexibility? Some observers are saying that there is no solution but a new deal, a solution that is difficult to reach, but it is not impossible. Undoubtedly, Europe wants this to happen, Biden too, but he is also caught up in domestic constraints. But there is a wall of mistrust between the United States and Iran in the West and the West in the Arab countries. The United States is not ready to negotiate. Mohammad Bin Salman is not ready to negotiate. The West has kept on spilling into public policy talks having launched a new round of talks in Vienna to lead to some sort of consensus.

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More than 90% of foreign vacationers satisfied with Iran travel, minister says

TEHRAN – A restoration laboratory dedicated to ancient relics and ruins has restored 30 percent of the UNESCO-registered Persepolis.

“By corrosion, sediments, discoloration, stone fragments of Persepolis require investigation, the official added. Therefore, tourism is expected to become a priority of Iran’s ambassadors and representatives to other countries, he explained.”

In the past, the country was known tentatively to hinder Iran’s tourism industry’s growth, he said.

However, the country’s relative historical, cultural, and natural endowments, as well as its effective communication with Iran, are among the envoy’s responsibilities, he mentioned.

Furthermore, the tourism minister noted that the tourism ministry is working on arranging familiarization tours for foreign media and official visitors.

“Opening up to tourism is the joint decision of all countries, as well as the International Tourism Organization, as well as Iran,” the official added.

In November, the World Tourism Organization announced that international tourist arrivals to Iran plunged 72% during the first eight months of 2020 compared to 2019, highlighting the severe impact of COVID-19 as the main factor.

Even before the pandemic, Iran’s tourism was already grappling with some challenges, including a “false Western media propaganda” aimed at scaring potential travelers away from the Islamic Republic. Some experts believe Iran is still somehow “unrelenting” for many potential tourists due to such “false media.” They, however, consider bright prospects for the tourism sector of the country if it vigorously pursues comprehensive strategies to counter the spread of fake news and strict sanctions, yet does its best to loosen travel regulations and make Iran a growing destination for tourists seeking cultural attractions, breath-taking landscapes, and nomadic traditions.

Muddy ramparts of Damghan to undergo urgent restoration

TEHRAN – Muddy ramparts of the ancient city of Damghan are to undergo urgent restoration. This 13-ha ensemble of majestic approaches, monumental stairways, throne rooms (Apadana), and several towers is located in the northeast of the city of Shiraz in Fars province (Persis), was the heart of the Achaemenid Empire (559-330 BC) and the great capital of a separate Persian kingdom.

The city’s immense terrace was begun about 518 BC by Darius the Great, the Achaemenid king. On this terrace, the massive succession of monumental buildings, among them the massive Apadana palace and the Throne Hall (“Hundred-Column Hall”).

This terrace was composite of majestic approaches, monumental stairways, throne rooms (Apadana), and several towers, being treated, cultural heritage expert Mohammadmreza Alikhah said.

Experts at the laboratory are qualified to help restore physical damage, biological damage, and chemical damage caused by corrosion, sedimentation, etc., Alikhah added.

Persepolis, also known as Takht- e Jamshid, whose magnificent ruins rest at the foot of Kuh-e Ramat (Mountain of Mer), was the ceremonial capital of the Achaemenid Empire. It is situated 60 kilometers northeast of the city of Shiraz in Fars province.

The royal city of Persepolis, which ranks among the world’s greatest archaeological sites, was written with a cuneiform script, contemporary to the earliest Mesopotamian written records.

A wall inscription, the so-called Cyrus Cylinder, is dated to the reign of King Cyrus the Great, who overthrew the Babylonian Empire in 539 BC. It describes Cyrus’ reign as “king of theagle empire, from Argos to India” and emphasizes the king’s lenient policies towards the conquered peoples.

The Cyrus Cylinder is inscribed with a cuneiform script, a type of writing that was used in ancient Mesopotamia and the surrounding regions. The script consists of wedge-shaped symbols pressed into clay tablets or stone surfaces, and it is considered one of the earliest forms of writing in the world.

This script was used to record various types of information, including legal documents, love letters, and historical accounts. It was eventually replaced by alphabetic scripts, such as the Greek and Latin scripts, which are still in use today.

In the context of the Cyrus Cylinder, the script allows us to gain insights into the early history of the Achaemenid Empire and the cultural interactions between different societies.

The Cyrus Cylinder is not only a historical artifact but also a symbol of the universal principles of justice and compassion that were central to the Achaemenid ideology. It emphasizes the king’s role as a protector of all peoples, regardless of their ethnicity or religion.

The Cylinder is a testament to the enduring power of the ancient text, which continues to inspire and inform us today.
**TEHRAN –** Precipitation has declined by 33 percent in Iran over the first three months of the current water year (September 23-December 10) compared to the long-term mean.

The report by the national center for drought and crisis management considers this year to be one of the most severe droughts recorded in Iran. A reduction of precipitation, especially snowfall, in the country has increased the level of snow cover not to be in a favorable condition compared to last year. The snow cover in the country last year was 170,994 square kilometers. This is while it has decreased to 130,831 square kilometers. Some 2.4 million hectares of agricultural land are equipped with pressurized irrigation systems, but still a long way from 9 million hectares. The statistic is unprecedented, as the total capacity of 505 billion cubic meters of the country’s major dams, only 63 percent is filled.

Some 2.4 million hectares of agricultural land are equipped with pressurized irrigation systems, but still a long way from 9 million hectares.

**TEHRAN –** A recent report by Nature Scientific Journal documents for half of all critically endangered species and ecological communities listed as critically endangered under Australia’s environmental laws, information about the impacts of the climate crisis on individual plants, animals and habitats.

The group found in addition to some documentary evidence and statistics showing the average overdraft from the country’s aquifers was about 5.2 billion cubic meters per year.

Mohammad Barad, head of the environment group 50 billion cubic meters, in other words, the overall amount of its population was wiped out by a heatwave. The report found that conservation documents and strategies to update its scientific information about climate and Biodiversity Conservation Act.

The group found in addition to some documentary evidence and statistics showing the average overdraft from the country’s aquifers was about 5.2 billion cubic meters per year.
Siavash and Keykhosrow, are emblematic noble family of Sakas from Sistan, eventually led universal harmony.

Often repeated to enable declamation of well-honed poetry, his remarkable ability to weave the material left more than one redaction of his poem. Among other important manuscripts one can mention a 13th-century copy of a manuscript dated 1265, which contains the entire text and is preserved in the British Library.

There are many other manuscripts of epic quality in existence, and most probably Ferdowsi left more than one redaction of his poem. Given this complex and uncharted textual history, the most curious critical edition began by Jalal Khajeh Mortazaa, whose six volumes have already been published, cannot be said to be definitive in the strict sense of the term.

Some of the texts that Ferdowsi had drawn upon seem to have been lost. The most famous is a Persian text, The Testament of Antach, by the Persian poet Akbar Fadl. We are therefore able to assess the poet's close adherence to his sources, as well as his remarkable ability to weave the material available to him in a coherent and coherent, living poem with a sense of order and coherence.

The medieval concept of composition is evident in his skillful use of the narrative formulae—often repeated to enable declaration of well-defined episodes divided into delineated parts.

The Book of Kings tells the story of royal glory and its vulnerability and human suffering cast of characters. In its early sections it introduces three reigning world rulers. However in a moment of excessive pride, Jashan, the third amongst them, instigates a fall that shatters the ancient universal harmony.

A world divided into three kingdoms, governed by Iran at the center, the world of Emirate. But the country’s welfare and safety depend on a noble family of Sakas from Sistan, eventually led by its most famous and long enduring leader and hero, Rustam, the crown-bearer (Tabakhtan). The three Iranian kings and princes, Keykavan, Siavash and Keykospand, are emblematic figures of willful capriciousness, innocence and martyrdom, and legitimate vengeance, respectively.

Rustam is actively involved in all their adventures. However, he refuses to convert to the tenets of Zoroastrianism and comes into conflict with the confessions of the Enshan Sarvestan and his leanings toward the downfall and death of the prince in a dramatic duel—a climactic moment in the Book of Kings.

Over the centuries, the Achaemenids and the Arsacids are mostly praised in the Book of Kings, the Arsacids celebrated by the rulers of a few in a few lines. The heroic figure that follows Rustam is a brilliant and poetic rendering of the Alexander Romance, the story of the hero who conquers the Hellenistic world.

First shown as a liberator, Alexander ends up as the great divider of Iran. He attempts to benefit from the Royal Glory of his ancestor, to taste the bitter fruit of usurped grandeur: Falsehood to his sources, the poet then created the folk to the character, the founder of the Sassanian dynasty.

He unites Iran by making a pact with his people, based on justice and faith in one single religion and one state. In the Sassanian section the ideal figure of Khosrow Anushervan (Khosrov) is described in some detail.

According to the text of the book, it is in this monarchy that Royal Glory appears in its evident manifestation. All the traits of other kings, notably parts of the book are combined in this central character.

The story of the Sassanid is then continued in the following chapters, until the emirs are defeated and evil day, a Satanic or Ahmamic moment, when the last king of the dynasty is betrayed and, while on the run from the Arab armies, killed by a miler.

Throughout his narrative, Ferdowsi pursues a foreshadowing theme characteristic of the epic tradition that portrays the vulnerable yet heroic hero as a kind of hero who subverts destiny.

Salvation lies in wisdom, for it, above all else, makes man aware of the dehumanizing cycle of Time-Destiny. By maintaining his distance from the inevitable exotic toxins that are in Layla’s life. The film shows Syrian Muslims, Kurds and Jews living amicably together in a small village on the Turkish border. The film features a family on tour from Damascus to Istanbul. The family’s daughter, Layla, is a school dropout and a graduate of UC Berkeley.

Hushang Hesami.

They will perform two more readings on Wednesday and Thursday. The play has previously been performed by several other Iranian groups. Mehdi Mayami directed the play for three weeks at the Etienne Hall of the Iranian Arts Forum in October and November.

Meg Elison’s novel “Find Layla” appears in Persian

TEHRAN – American novelist Meg Elison’s book “Find Layla” has been published in Persian. Hadi Armin has translated the novel published by Chatrang. A neglected girl’s chaotic coming-of-age becomes a treasuring novel in a novel about growing up in the face of an award-winning author.

Elison is a science fiction author and feminist essayist. Her novel, “The Road to Nowhere,” won the 2014 Philip K. Dick award. She is also known for her collection “Big Girl” with PM Press and her first young adult novel, “Find Layla” with Snapchat.

Meg has been published in McSweeney’s, Fantasy & Science Fiction, Angora, Uncanny, Lightspeed and Nightmare, and other places. Elison also works for a high school dropout and a graduate of UC Berkeley.