

Leader: Progress Is Achieved Through Resistance

► Page 2

Report



Yemeni leader slams U.S. hegemony

The leader of Yemen's revolution, Sayyed Abdul-Malik Badr al-Din al-Houthi says the days are gone when the U.S. ambassador had more authority than the country's President.

Sayyed Abdul-Malik al-Houthi made the remarks in a speech on the occasion of the eighth anniversary of the September 21 revolution; that he said saved the nation from being lost.

He says Saudi Arabia's initiative to form a coalition and wage war against Riyadh's southern neighbor was an American decision that was made to look like a Saudi-led idea. The Yemeni leader says the planning was under the direct supervision of the U.S. ambassador at the time.

He stressed that the ten countries that joined the Saudis to attack Yemen were under the guardianship of America and the U.S. ambassador was in charge of the Yemeni President's office.

The Yemeni leader hit out at America for turning its embassy before the revolution into "headquarters to manage all acts of sabotage in the country," pointing out the political components recognized the role played by the U.S. ambassador at the time was a clear violation of the country's independence.

The U.S. ambassador along with all embassy staff left Sana'a by February 2015, when Washington closed down its mission in the Yemeni capital. ► Page 5

Report



Friendly with Uruguay can reunite Iran football players

By Masoud Hossein

TEHRAN – The friendly match with Uruguay slated for Sept. 23 in Austria, can be the first and most important step forward in reuniting the Iranian football players ahead of the 2022 FIFA World Cup.

A month ago, the Iran national football team the squad was split between those who support Dragan Skocic and players who want him out.

Shortly after, the football federation, headed by newly-elected president Mehdi Taj, decided to bring back Carlos Queiroz to Team Melli.

While Skocic successfully guided the Iranians to the 2022 World Cup qualification with an impressive 25-point haul from 10 matches, his two-and-a-half year reign was constantly blighted by reported conflict with key players.

Most notably, Porto striker Mehdi Taremi was dropped from the squad for two qualifiers back in November against Lebanon and Syria, although both parties were said to have buried the hatchet since.

Karim Ansarifard and Ehsan Hajisafi joined Taremi in protest against Skocic, while Sardar Azmoun, Alireza Beiranvand and Vahid Amiri stood with the Croatian coach.

Now, the friendly match against Uruguay is a good opportunity for the national team to reunite once again.

Iran, under guidance of Queiroz, competed at the 2014 and 2018 FIFA World Cups but failed to book a place in the next stage. Now, Queiroz has said they will be fully prepared for the 2022 FIFA World Cup.

Team Melli will also play Senegal on Sept. 27 and these matches with help the Portuguese coach to know his lineup.



Raisi raises photo at UN, demands justice for Gen. Soleimani

TEHRAN – Iranian President Ayatollah Seyed Ebrahim Raisi highlighted the need for guarantees from the United States for the 2015 Iran nuclear deal as well as justice for General Qassem Soleimani who was assassinated by the U.S. nearly two years ago.

In a lengthy speech delivered at the UN

General Assembly, President Raisi addressed issues ranging from the assassination of General Soleimani and Palestine to nuclear talks and world order.

Ayatollah Raisi referred to the harms and dangers of the current and declining world order, and emphasised the intensive and

continuous efforts of the Iranian nation for the formation of a just order in the world, according to the official website of the Iranian presidency.

He described the outstanding and leading role of the Islamic Republic of Iran in standing up to coercive and interventionist policies. ► Page 3

Iran's export to China rises 14% in 8 months on year

TEHRAN- According to the data released by China's customs administration, the value of Iran's non-oil exports to China reached \$4.946 billion in the first eight months of 2022, registering a 14-percent rise year on year.

The Islamic Republic had exported \$4.344 billion

worth of goods to China in January-August 2021.

Based on the mentioned data, Iran and China traded \$11.16 billion worth of commodities in the mentioned eight months to register a 19-percent increase compared to \$9.344 billion in the same period in 2021.

China's exports to Iran in the first eight months of 2022 also grew by 24 percent compared to the previous year to reach \$6.214 billion. The Asian country had exported \$5 billion worth of goods to Iran in the same period of the previous year. ► Page 4

Iran ranks 4th in science production of traditional medicine

TEHRAN – Iran ranks fourth worldwide in the production of science in the field of traditional medicine, and the remarkable achievement will improve in the coming years, Nafiseh Hosseini Yekta, the director of the health ministry's Persian medicine office, has announced.

Over 17,000 books have so far been published about Persian traditional medicine, which has been recognized by the World Health Organization, she noted.

She went on to say that there are twelve departments and eight faculties in the field of Iranian traditional medicine at the universities of medical sciences, where 400 people have so far graduated.

There are 11 climates in the world and 2,300 medicinal species in Iran. ► Page 7

4,000-year-old bas-reliefs in western Iran undergo restoration

TEHRAN—A fresh round of restoration work has commenced on Anubanini bas-relief carvings, which are estimated to date some 4,000 years.

The reliefs that are associated with the Lullubi civilization are due to depicting Lullubian kings as conquerors. They can be found on the northeastern edge of the modern Sarpol-e Zahab in Kermanshah province, about twenty kilometers east of the border between Iraq and Iran.

"Last year, we carried out some landscaping projects to re-organize their surroundings, on the one hand, and we completed documentation of bas-reliefs, on the other hand," ISNA quoted a local tourism official as saying on Wednesday.

Iran is somehow an open-air museum of ancient and prehistoric heritage, which testify to the colorful past of the nation, yet many of them are nearly lost in time. Among those, Anubanini bas-reliefs are widely believed to



Summer paradise: Chalkandi of Dezful

Locals and travelers splash water in a river sandwiched between rocky hills in Chalkandi of Dezful, southwestern Iran, September 21, 2020.

The semi-canyon is situated in an intact zone of the slow-moving Dez River. With its great depth and high walls on both sides, Chalkandi radiates cool air in summer and provides a relaxing and pleasant atmosphere.

From Inside



- Iran rejects meddlesome stances of EU, U.S. **P3**
- Over 600 companies participating in Iran Plast intl. expo **P4**
- Iran exports products worth nearly \$3b to Iraq in 5 months **P4**
- Petchem export from Bushehr province increases 64% **P4**
- Ancient university restoration works begin **P6**
- Iranian province ready to host Iraqi health tourists **P6**
- Desertification control plan on agenda **P7**
- Knowledge-based ecosystem comes to solve environmental issues **P7**
- Alzheimer's screening program to be implemented **P7**
- Iran's "Graveyard" named best short at Religion Today Film Festival **P8**
- Iranian boy Ilia Afsharmand honored with gold prize at Japanese drawing contest **P8**

Report



Raisi activates balanced diplomacy: 4 meetings in one day

By Saeed Azimi

TEHRAN— Iranian President Ebrahim Raisi held 5 important bilateral meetings on the second day of his visit to New York, proving that he is pursuing active, dynamic and balanced diplomacy.

Raisi has shown, during his trip to Samarkand and New York that what he is looking for, is active, dynamic, and balanced diplomacy.

President hopes political dialogue in Iraq would bear fruit

On the second day of his trip to New York, Ebrahim Raisi met Iraqi Prime Minister Mustafa al-Kadhimi at the hotel where the president resides, expressing the sincere gratitude of the Leader of the Islamic Revolution and the government of Iran to the government and people of Iraq for the hosting and magnificent holding of this year's Arbāeen ceremony, saying, "We hope that the political process in Iraq will lead to the formation of a powerful government with understanding and dialogue as soon as possible."

Raisi also referred to the words of the Prime Minister of Iraq about the need to speed up the completion of the Basra to Shalamchek railway project, noting, "Removing the small knot of this project and completing it faster will result in huge results and achievements in the expansion of bilateral interactions and cooperation as well as facilitating the movement of pilgrims to holy places in the two countries."

The president further expressed hope that the political process of the Iraqi parliamentary elections will be concluded as soon as possible with the dialogue and understanding of the Iraqi parties and a strong and powerful government will be formed.

Raisi continued by appreciating the goodwill and efforts of the Iraqi government and al-Kadhimi himself to improve the relations between the countries of the region. ► Page 2

Ali Atshani wins best director award for "Paper Dreams" at South Texas festival

TEHRAN – Iranian director Ali Atshani has won the best director award for his latest drama "Paper Dreams" at the South Texas International Film Festival in the U.S. city of Edinburg.

Amir-Hossein Rezazadeh also received the award for best actor for his role in the film.

The film tells the story of a young man who has been out of the public view because of his being an Albino. A young girl takes advantage of his pure heart and makes him a social media influencer; meanwhile he falls in love with the girl.

A jury comprised of Adrian Vina, Alvaro Rodriguez, Ferenc Moldovanyi and Sandra Avila decided the winners at the festival that took place from September 8 to 10. ► Page 8

From page 1 ► including Iran and Saudi Arabia, stating, “The Islamic Republic of Iran welcomes the improvement of relations with Saudi Arabia, but we insist that this process should proceed based on the agreements and understandings made in the talks between the officials of the two countries in Iraq.”

The president pointed out that Iran has always considered the interests of the Islamic Ummah in its regional relations.

For his part, al-Kadhimi also expressed his gratitude for the satisfaction of the Iranian authorities and people for the hospitality of the Iraqi people to visit Imam Hussein's (AS) tomb and said, “The people of Iraq have only fulfilled their duty towards the pilgrims of Imam Hussein (AS).”

By presenting a report on the latest political situation of his country, the Iraqi premier appreciated the goodwill and efforts of the government of the Islamic Republic of Iran to increase cooperation with Iraq.

President says normalizing ties with Israeli regime won't bring security to region

In a meeting on Tuesday, Raisi had a meeting with the President of the European Council Charles Michel.

Enumerating Iran's solutions and proposals to solve the nuclear issue as well as the issues related to Palestine, Afghanistan, Yemen and Ukraine, adding, “Efforts to normalize the relations of the Zionist regime with some countries cannot bring security for this regime.”

The president described sanctions against countries as inhumane and human rights violations, and added, “Sanctions on Iran are an unjust violation of the rights of 80 million Iranians and are serious examples of human rights violations.”

Referring to the issue of nuclear negotiations and the need to provide confidence-building guarantees by the U.S., Raisi reminded Michel that it was the U.S. that withdrew from the agreement.

“Other European countries did not fulfil their obligations towards Iran, so Iran has the right to demand confidence-building guarantees,” he noted.

The president stated that the resolution of safeguards issues is one of the prerequisites for reaching an agreement on nuclear issues, clarifying, “If the safeguards issues are not resolved, what guarantee will there be that the day after the agreement, the three European countries will again propose and pursue the issuance of a resolution against the Islamic Republic of Iran? Therefore, Iran's



demands to resolve safeguard issues are completely reasonable.”

The president further emphasized, “Sanctions against the Islamic Republic of Iran have not and will not stop us and we will continue the growth and progress of our country with strength.”

Palestine crisis should be solved through referendum

The president then went on to describe the solution to the problems of the Palestinians as the implementation of the Islamic Republic's proposal to hold a referendum with the presence of all Palestinians, adding, “Just as various efforts and agreements such as Sharm el-Sheikh, Camp David and Oslo failed to secure the rights of the Palestinian people, the efforts to normalize relations of the Zionist regime with some countries cannot be a security provider for this regime, and only a fair and logical comprehensive solution can secure the rights of the Palestinians and establish peace.”

Solution to Afghanistan crisis is to form an inclusive government

Elsewhere in the conversation, Raisi discussed the solution to the problem of Afghanistan, noting that the solution to this crisis is to help the formation of an inclusive government with the presence of all ethnic groups and minorities in this country.

Yemen's problems can be solved through breaking the siege

According to the Iranian president, the problems of Yemen can only be solved through stopping the invasion of this country and breaking the siege as a prelude to the start of Yemeni-Yemeni dialogues.

For his part, Michel thanked for the opportunity to personally meet with Ayatollah Raisi, saying, “My telephone conversation with your Excellency inspired the approach of the European Union towards Afghanistan to find a window for dialogue.”

The President of the European Council emphasized that he fully agrees with the opinion of Raisi about not using the issue of human rights as a political tool, adding, “The European Union has made efforts to lay the ground for the restoration of the nuclear deal through bringing opinions closer together, and in this regard, the issue of sanctions against Iran, as one of the serious concerns of the Islamic Republic, has always been

considered.”

He stated that the European Union hopes to benefit from the assistance of the Islamic Republic of Iran in the matter of stopping the conflicts and the establishment of peace in Yemen, forming a new government and establishing stability in Iraq, establishing peace in Palestine, stopping the war in Ukraine and forming a comprehensive government in Afghanistan.

Long-standing cultural affinities underpin ties between Iran, Pakistan: Raisi

In a meeting with the prime minister of Pakistan, Raisi expressed Iran's strong desire to deepen bilateral ties with that country and noted that the two countries had ancient cultural and religious links.

In a meeting with Pakistan's premier Shehbaz Sharif on Tuesday at the Iranian president's residence and during the UN General Assembly, President Raisi stated, “Iran sees no boundaries for expanding cooperation with Pakistan in economic, business, energy, transportation, and cultural spheres.”

Iranian president expressed condolences to the Pakistani people once more over the devastating flood that caused so many fatalities and extensive property damage. He assured the Pakistani prime minister that the Islamic Republic of Iran would do everything in its power to help its fellow Pakistanis who were affected by the flood.

Raisi said, “Increased meetings and talks of the two countries' authorities have beneficial effect on enhancement of comprehensive



mutual cooperation” after visiting his Pakistani counterpart in Samarkand on the sidelines of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO) meeting.

For his part, Sharif stated that meeting President Raisi for the second time in five days is a tremendous honor for him and that it “proves that the Iranians and the Pakistanis are members of the same family.”

He remarked that Pakistan is in favor of expanding ties and collaboration with Iran, particularly in the areas of trade and commerce with the friendly and close neighboring country of Iran.

The Iranian government and people were thanked by the prime

minister of Pakistan for their assistance in helping his country during the recent catastrophic flood.

No discernible shift in U.S. policy toward Iran under Biden: President Raisi

Despite saying that it intends to reverse its predecessor's pressure campaign and rejoin the 2015 nuclear agreement, Raisi believes that the Biden administration has made no tangible steps that would signal a policy shift toward Iran.

Raisi made the statements during a meeting with his Swiss counterpart, Ignazio Cassis, on the sidelines of the 77th United Nations General Assembly session on Tuesday in New York.

Despite the fact that the current U.S. government claims to oppose ex-President Donald Trump's views, “we have yet to notice a



tangible and substantial move that would demonstrate a shift in U.S. conduct and lifting of harsh sanctions against Iran.”

Raisi attributed the impasse in the negotiations for the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action's renewal to Washington's lack of resolve.

“It was America, not Iran, who withdrew from the JCPOA. Despite the fact that Iran has remained steadfast in its commitment to its duties, the Western signatories to the agreement have neglected to uphold theirs, the Iranian president noted.

Raisi emphasized that given Washington's track record, Tehran is perfectly justified in expecting guarantees from the U.S. before the 2015 deal is reinstated.

He said that after 40 years of pressure and sanctions, the Islamic Republic had continued to advance, demonstrating the complete ineffectiveness of coercive tactics.

The Iranian president also praised the cordial ties that exist between Iran and Switzerland and called for more commercial and trade ties, particularly in the banking and financial industries.

Cassis stressed that the stability of Iran and West Asia ensures the security of Europe.

He also applauded the expansion of financial and monetary ties between Bern and Tehran.

“A road plan was created in 2016 to enhance commercial connections between the two nations, and we continue follow it.



In order for collaboration between the two nations to grow, we think that political and geopolitical obstacles should be removed,” according to the Swiss president.

In May 2018, Trump renounced the Iran deal and reinstituted the unilateral sanctions that it had eased.

In April of last year, months after Biden succeeded Trump, the negotiations to save the deal began in Vienna, Austria, with the goal of determining how seriously Washington intended to rejoin the pact and lift sanctions against Iran.

Despite significant advancement, the lengthy negotiations were often interrupted by the U.S.'s indecision and delay.

Raisi tells Macron JCPOA can only be restored once IAEA claims are done

Although Raisi met Emmanuel Macron on his first day of being in New York, the meeting was of utmost significance.

Raisi emphasized that Iran is ready to reach a fair and stable agreement, and called the achievement of this agreement dependent on reassuring guarantees and the closing of Iran's safeguard cases, underscoring, “The level of cooperation and relations between Iran and France can be promoted, while Europe must show in practice that its policies are independent and not subject to the will and policy of the United States.”

In this meeting, the president referred to the withdrawal of the United States from the JCPOA and the violation of its obligations, as well as the failure of the Europeans to fulfil their obligations in order for Iran to enjoy the economic benefits of the agreement, and added, “Despite the unilateral withdrawal of the United States from the agreement and the resulting damages, the desire of the Republic Islamic of Iran to receive reassuring guarantees is a completely reasonable and logical demand.”

Raisi described Iran's open cases in the IAEA as a serious obstacle to reaching an agreement, and said, “The Agency's approach to issues should be technical and away from

the pressures and suggestions of others, and we believe that without the closure of Iran's cases, it is not possible to reach an agreement.”

Criticizing the request for a resolution at the IAEA Board of Governors against Iran by three European countries at the same time as the nuclear negotiations were ongoing, Raisi described these approaches as “unconstructive,” saying these unconstructive approaches cause the issues to become more complicated.

He added, “The International Atomic Energy Agency, with its monitoring and inspections, has officially confirmed 15 times that Iran's activities are based on its commitments and far from deviation.”

The president described the Agency's double standards to the destructive nuclear activities of the Zionist Regime as a sign of politicization.

In another part of his remarks, Raisi called Iran's regional activities as peace-making and a factor in preventing the spread of terrorism to Europe and said, “The fact that you are holding elections peacefully in France today is due to the efforts of the Islamic Republic in destroying terrorism in the region.”

For his part, Macron made suggestions and initiatives for the ongoing negotiations to restore the JCPOA and said, “It is a fact that, while the Agency announced that Iran had fully fulfilled its obligations, the United States withdrew from the JCPOA in 2018, and the European parties failed to fulfil their obligations regarding Iran's use of the economic benefits of the agreement.”

The French president described it necessary to continue the progress in the nuclear agreement and said, “Iran and the IAEA are able to solve the existing cases by working together, and we will not put political pressure on the IAEA in this regard.”

By inviting the President of Iran to visit France, Macron added, “We can increase our cooperation on developing bilateral relations and economic and regional issues.”

Leader: Progress is achieved through resistance



TEHRAN— Leader of the Islamic Revolution Ayatollah Seyyed Ali Khamenei met a number of veterans and commanders from the Sacred Defense who defended

against the invasion of Iran by Saddam's regime on Wednesday.

The Sacred Defense, otherwise known as the imposed war was backed by the U.S. and tens of other arrogant powers.

During this meeting, the Leader noted that there was a time Tehran asserted that all the world powers such as the West, NATO, etc. are fighting against Iran.

“The war on Iran was an international war. This was our assertion those days. Today, they themselves publish the documents and proofs, and you can see their admissions and testimonies,” he opined.

Ayatollah Khamenei then underscored that Saddam didn't fight Iran alone.

“World's arrogant powers were behind

Saddam in his war on Iran, because they were enraged by the Islamic Revolution. The Revolution wasn't merely a temporary political defeat for the imperialism. It was a threat to the domineering system of global imperialism,” the Leader underlined.

According to Ayatollah Khamenei, the West could not tolerate that a nation did not fear the U.S.

“Naturally, they wanted to avenge Iran. They tried striking blows such as attempts at coups, the Tabas aerial strike, and inciting ethnic groups, but they failed. So, they started a military war from a neighboring country, considering it the only way,” he explained.

“The 1980-1988 Sacred Defense proved a principle to the Iranian nation. That principle is that safeguarding the country

and deterring the enemies' tampering is achieved through resistance, not submission,” the Leader highlighted.

Ayatollah Khamenei further noted that the enemy imposed maximum pressure, but they failed.

“The enemy designed a project for a ‘New Middle East’, but they failed. The enemy started transgressing our borders from air and sea, but they failed. All of their failures are due to the Iranian nation's spirit of resistance,” he illuminated.

Today, the military status of the country and the security achieved due to it has reached a level where the country is deterring foreign threats, the Leader said, noting that the administration and the parliament should know that backing the armed forces is somehow mandatory and

of great importance.

In the issue of reporting and narrating the Sacred Defense, the Leader noted that the enemy tries to act opposite to the truth.

“The result of being overcome by the enemy's fake grandeur and splendor in the political realm is fearing the enemy, and in the cultural sphere this brings humiliation and low self-esteem in facing the enemy,” he added, stressing the significance of building “national confidence.”

According to the Leader, it is the national confidence that can down the enemy's drone.

Ayatollah Khamenei concluded his remarks by emphasizing the importance of recounting the truth of Sacred Defense.

Iran president meets religious leaders in New York

TEHRAN – Iranian President Ayatollah Seyed Ebrahim Raisi, who traveled to New York to participate in the UN General Assembly, met with a number of leaders of divine religions.

The meeting took place on Tuesday evening local time. In the meeting, he said the common point of all of us, followers of the divine religions, is worshipping God, adding, “Let’s put attention to God as a common principle of divine religions,” according to a statement put out by the Iranian presidency.

Stating that all believers in divine religions agree on the point that a society without God and belief in the origin and resurrection creates destruction for mankind, not growth and prosperity, he added, “Humanity faces two bloody and catastrophic world wars and 70 years of oppression of the Palestinian people as a part of the examples of excluding God from the field of society administration, so it is necessary to consider the belief in God alongside all decision-making”.

Pointing out that the unity of divine religions does not mean that people give up their religion, Ayatollah Raisi said, “Unity does not mean that the followers of different religions give up their religion, but it means we should emphasise the points of commonality, especially worshipping God, and put aside differences”.

The Iranian president described worshipping God and attention to divine laws as the biggest obstacle in the path of arrogance, self-centeredness and desire to



dominate others, and clarified, “The basis of oppression in the world is due to arrogance and self-aggrandisement, and the way to refrain from it is to pay attention to divine laws”.

Ayatollah Raisi stated that the right to social life does not mean that someone has the right to impose his personal wishes and perceptions on others, and pointed out, “Domination is one of the manifestations of atheism, which deprives other people of the opportunity to think”.

President Raisi described monotheism and justice as two pillars emphasised and accepted

by all divine religions, and said, “It is in the light of justice that man can live a healthy, safe and easy life. According to Imam Muhammad Baqir (PBUH), when a person has correctly adjusted his relationship with himself, with God, with others, with existence and nature, he can be on the path to perfection”.

He stated that today, along with the spread of atheism, the tendency towards religion has also spread a lot, especially among young people, and clarified, “The spread

of spirituality among societies is a responsibility for the leaders of the divine religions, and the leaders of the divine religions should be careful and serious about the occurrence of ani conflict between divine religions”.

Raisi considered the conflict between divine religions as the cause of the erosion of religions and the spread of atheism in societies, and noted, “Instead of conflict and elimination, we should propose and establish an intellectual dialogue between religions, so that the opinions of the followers of different religions can become closer with each other”.

Referring to the scourge of attacking religion under the guise of religiosity throughout history, the President added, “ISIS committed terrible crimes in the name of God and with its flag in the name of God and the Messenger of God (PBUH) that no religious and free person approves of”.

Ayatollah Raisi added, “If we want generations to be inclined towards religion, we must be sensitive to oppression and violation of human rights”.

Referring to the huge and unique Arbacen march, the President said, “This march commemorates the symbol of oppression and standing against oppression, a symbol that showed humanity that if there is silence in the face of oppression, corruption and oppression will cover the whole society”.

At the end of his speech, Ayatollah Raisi announced the readiness of the Islamic Republic to host a meeting of dialogue between divine religions and said, “I also suggest that you continue holding these meetings as an opportunity for mutual thinking and synergy to solve the problems and knots of contemporary human life”.

President Raisi arrived in New York at noon on Monday local time to attend the 77th session of the UN General Assembly.

Speaking to reporters upon his arrival in the United States, Raisi described the visit as an opportunity to voice the views and opinions of the Islamic Republic, emphasizing, “The United Nations should be the organization of the nations, not the organization of powerful administrations”.

He described attending the UNGA as a desired platform for discussing the problems of today’s world and finding collective solutions to solve them.

Raisi then went on to describe the oppressive and coercive sanctions as a tactic of major world powers to put pressure on other nations, noting, “Sanctions are detrimental to nations and are in conflict with peace and security.”

Russia to play Iran in Tehran or Doha: Karpin

TEHRAN – The head coach of the Russian national football team Valery Karpin said that his team will play Iran in a friendly match in Tehran or Doha.

Karpin noted that the friendly match will take place on Nov. 15 or 16 at 99.9%.

The Russian team continue to prepare for the game against Kyrgyzstan as well. The friendly match will be held in Bishkek on Sept. 24.

Carlos Queiroz, last week, said that the match against Russia has not yet confirmed.

Iran will play two friendly matches against Uruguay and Senegal on Sept. 23 and 27 in Austria.

Team Melli prepare for the 2022 FIFA World Cup, where the Persians have been drawn along with England, the U.S. and Wales in Group B.

Iran to face Uruguay behind Closed Doors

TEHRAN – Iran national football team will play Uruguay in a friendly match behind closed doors.

The match has been scheduled for Friday at the at NV Arena in Sankt Pölten, Austria.

Team Melli will wear red shirts in the match against La Celeste.

Carlos Queiroz’s team will prepare for the 2022 FIFA World Cup, where it has been drawn in Group B along with England, the US and Wales.

Uruguay is in Group H along with Portugal, Ghana and South Korea.

Iran to send 10 athletes to 2022 Lifesaving World Championships

TEHRAN – Iran will send 10 male and female competitors to the 2022 Lifesaving World Championships.

The competition will take place in Riccione, Italy in from September 21 to October 2.

Iran’s men’s team consists of Amir Arsalan Zarei, Saman Sefid Dast, Amir Reza Khorasani, Hadi Daryaei Nejhad Mohammad Hosseini and Reza Ghasemi.

Kajan Rostami, Ravis Shahabi, Faezeh Ashoorpour and Elham Kakoli are members of the female team.

These championships were originally due to take place in Riccione in September/October 2020, but were postponed in March 2020 due to the global disruption caused by the COVID-19 pandemic.

Iran volleyball federation to prevent tattooed players from league

TEHRAN – The Iranian Volleyball Federation said the tattooed players are not allowed to participate in the league.

Mohsen Torabi, head of Iran volleyball league organization, has said that the players must cover their tattoos, otherwise they will not be allowed to compete in the league.

The Ethics Committee of Iran’s Football Federation had previously barred the tattooed players but the law was not implemented.

The 2022-23 Iran Volleyball Super League will start next week.

The matches will be held in two rounds of preliminary and playoffs. In the preliminary round the competition will be played in a two-legged system.

The top eight teams will qualify for the playoffs round.

Iran looking for title at 2022 AFC Futsal Asian Cup

TEHRAN – The AFC Futsal Asian Cup returns after a four-year hiatus with 16 teams vying for the title in Kuwait 2022.

As we edge closer to what will surely be a thrilling competition, the-AFC.com take a look back at the previous 15 editions of the tournament, then known as the AFC Futsal Championship.

First held in 1999, Iran took a firm grip on the inaugural edition as they lifted the trophy with a sizzling 9-1 win over Korea Republic in the final in Malaysia.

That was to be the pre-cursor to Iranian domination as the Central Asians went on to win the next six editions of what was then an annual competition.

Iran defeated Kazakhstan 4-1 in the 2000 final and Uzbekistan 9-0 a year later to complete a hat-trick of titles.

The final of the next four editions were all between Iran and Japan, with the Central Asians cruising to victory in all.

The 2006 edition in Tashkent, Uzbekistan saw history made as Japan became only the second team to win the title.

Victory for the East Asians was achieved after defeating hosts Uzbekistan 5-1 in the final but the major part of Japan’s title-winning campaign was dethroning seven-time champions Iran in the semi-finals, with the Central Asian side finishing third after a 5-3 win over Kyrgyz Republic.

Iran rebounded from their 2006 miss by winning the next three editions, which saw them playing the hosts in each of the finals.

Japan were dethroned on home soil in 2007, with Thailand (2008) and Uzbekistan in 2010 (the tournament became a biennial affair) the next to having to settle for runners-up finishes as Iran kept a firm grip on their status as Asia’s eminent futsal nation.

Having not won the title since their 2006 triumph and not making the final since 2007, Japan roared to the top in 2012 as they lifted the trophy for a second time by defeating Thailand in the decider.

The Thais had shocked Iran in the semi-finals but found Japan too hot to handle in the decider, with the East Asian side cruising to a 6-1 win.

Japan underlined their status as the continent’s top futsal nation two years later by defeating Iran in the final, which needed penalties after the tie ended 2-2 after extra time.

Having missed out on the title for two consecutive editions, Iran set foot in Tashkent, Uzbekistan in 2016 determined to regain their status as Asia’s top futsal nation.

They enjoyed serene passage into the final, including a 13-1 semi-final win over a Vietnam side who had ended Japan’s reign at the last eight stage.

Hosts Uzbekistan were more sturdier opponents in the final, but Iran were not to be denied as they regained the title with a 2-1 win.

Back as Asian champions, Iran were peerless in the 2018 edition as they breezed to a final showdown with Japan.

Japan, looking to win the title for a fourth time, simply had no answer as Iran won 4-0 to emerge Asian champions for an amazing 12th time.

With the 2020 edition cancelled due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the 16 teams will be stepping into the unknown in Kuwait 2022.

Will Iran maintain their dominance, can Japan win a fourth title or will there be a new name engraved on the trophy?

Whatever the outcome, fans can expect thrills and spills as the continent’s best futsal players swing into action again.

Iran rejects meddlesome stances of EU, U.S.

TEHRAN – Iran has reacted to the string of Western statements on the death of Mahsa Amini, calling on the West to stop using human rights as a tool.

Iranian Foreign Ministry Spokesman Nasser Kanaani has reacted to the meddling stance of some officials of the US, EU and other countries regarding the death of Mahsa Amini, according to the Iranian foreign ministry.

Kanaani offered condolences to Mahsa Amini’s bereaved parents and family. He however condemned the meddlesome position of foreign countries on this tragic incident and advised them to avoid opportunistic behavior and using the issue of human rights as a tool.

He said countries that are notorious in the world for their long history of war-mongering and violence have no merits to lecture others on human rights. Kanaani added that the US is the biggest violator of the rights of the Iranian people as it has stuck to the failed policy of maximum pressure and to its economic terrorism.

He also said the US is in no position to make unproven claims and adopt deceptive policies to portray itself as the sympathizer and supporter of the Iranian people.

The Foreign Ministry spokesman noted that human rights have a special value and inherent standing for Iran in accordance with its religious and historical beliefs and values. Kanaani also said it’s regrettable that some countries use human rights as a tool and for political leverage and try to use an incident that is under investigation as an opportunity to pursue their political goals and desires against the people and government of Iran.

Kanaani stressed that necessary orders have been issued by the highest executive, judicial and legislative officials of Iran to conduct a thorough and transparent investigation into this tragic incident.

He said the Western countries’ double standards and their turning a blind eye to continued crimes by their allies in different parts of the world including against the oppressed people of Palestine only further expose the hypocrisy of the West regarding the issue of human rights.

Kanaani at the end urged these countries to improve their own dire human rights record and give up efforts to sow sedition in other countries.

Also, Kazem Gharibabadi, an assistant to the judiciary chief in human rights affairs, criticized the statement put out by the EU about Mahsa Amini. In a meeting with the Danish ambassador to Iran, Jesper Vahr, Gharibabadi castigated the EU and some European countries for applying double standards in dealing with human rights.

“Following the unfortunate incident of the death of this Iranian girl, investigation teams were immediately formed to investigate the dimensions of this incident, and the Human Rights Committee is in contact with them,” he said, according to Al Alam.

He stressed that the Islamic Republic of Iran is serious about clarifying the circumstances of this case, adding, “As the country’s senior officials have emphasized, there will be no tolerance in this case, and it will be followed up quickly and accurately, and the rights of this Iranian citizen and her family will not be lost”



Gharibabadi added, “But it is doubtful that if the European Union and some European countries that took a position on this incident are sincere about their human rights policies, why not talk about the Kurdish Iranian citizens who have fallen victim to terrorist groups such as the Kurdistan Workers Party (PKK), PJAK and Komala. They do not utter a word and do not condemn the actions of these terrorist groups. Do these people not have human rights? Why was there no news of a statement issued by the European Union and European countries in this regard?”

Gharibabadi noted told Vahr, “As an ambassador of a European country, I want you to tell your colleagues in the European Union that the evidence and documents show that some members of the PKK, PJAK and Komala cliques killed innocent citizens, especially the Kurds, while they live in Iraqi Kurdistan and European countries, what is their position on this dual dealing?”

Iranian officials have expressed regret over the death of Amini. And the Iranian president, Ayatollah Ebrahim Rais, ordered investigation into the case. He also spoke over the phone with the family of Amini.

Raisi raises photo at UN, demands justice for Gen. Soleimani

From Page 1 ► including curbing American-made terrorism and preventing any change in the map of the countries in the region under the command of the martyred Lieutenant General Soleimani, and emphasised, “We will pursue a fair judicial investigation into the crime of the former American President through a fair court”.

President Raisi underlined the need for justice for General Soleimani. He said, “Some time ago, the former president of the United States announced that ISIS was created by the United States. It doesn’t matter to us that ISIS was created by which of the American governments. The problem is that a government on the other side of

the planet decided to redraw the geography of our region at the cost of shedding the blood of hundreds of thousands of women and children. But the Islamic Republic stopped this project and then pushed it back”.

He added, “The commander and hero of this war against terrorism and the destroyer of ISIS was none other than General Haj Qassem Soleimani. The one who was martyred in the path of the freedom of the nations of the region and the former president of the United States claimed credit for this crime.”

He continued, “The fair follow-up of the crime that the former president of the United States

has confessed to is a service to humanity.”

President Raisi pointed out that Iran will continue to seek justice for General Soleimani through putting to trial those who ordered and committed the assassination of the general.

In the meantime, the president raised a photo of General Soleimani while standing on the podium of the UN General Assembly.

President Raisi referred to Iran’s unique role in the annihilation of Daesh terrorists which only one of its crimes was enslaving Kurdish, Yazidi, and Christian women.

He said that in order to deal with ancient threats and modern global

problems there is no other option than solidarity and cooperation in the framework of multilateralism based on justice, and based on the principles and transcendent human values emanating from the teachings of divine prophets.

“What we want is the rights of the Iranian nation and we do not tolerate a relationship based on oppression. We stand for the rights of our nation. We believe that any oppressive relationship is detrimental to global peace and security, and the most important threat to the global community is the “normalization of oppression,” he underscored, according to IRNA.

Iran's export to China rises 14% in 8 months on year



From page 1 ► Iran-China non-oil trade stood at \$14.8 billion in 2021, according to China's customs administration.

The value of trade between the two countries during the previous year declined by less than one percent in comparison to 2020 in which the figure was reported to be \$14.9 billion.

China's imports from Iran in 2021 grew by more than one percent compared to the previous year and reached \$6.5 billion. China

imported \$6.4 billion worth of goods from Iran in 2020.

However, China's exports to Iran in January-December 2021 fell by about two percent to \$8.3 billion from \$8.5 billion in the previous year.

Iran mainly exports foodstuff and agricultural products to China while importing machinery and industrial raw materials, medical equipment, fabrics, and auto parts.

China is one of Iran's main trade partners that has maintained strong trade ties with the Islamic Republic despite the strict U.S. sanctions.

Iran and China officially signed the document for 25-year comprehensive cooperation in March 2021.

The document was signed between Iran's former Foreign Minister Mohammad Javad Zarif and Chinese Foreign Minister Wang Yi at the Iranian Foreign Ministry.

Petchem export from Bushehr province increases 64%

TEHRAN – The value of petrochemical exports from Bushehr province, in the southwest of Iran, rose 64 percent in the first five months of the current Iranian calendar year (March 21-August 22), as compared to the same period of time in the past year, a provincial official announced.

Ali Soleymani, the director-general of the province's customs department, said that six million tons of petrochemicals has been exported from the province in the five-month period, indicating also 12 percent growth in terms of weight.

Meanwhile, as previously announced by Mehdi Safavi, the director-general of the province's Industry, Mining and Trade Department, the value of export from the ports of Bushehr rose 67 percent in the first five months of the present year, as compared to the same period of time in the past year.

The official said that over 12 million tons of products worth over \$6.3 billion were exported from the ports of Bushehr province in the said five-month period, indicating also 10 percent growth in terms of weight.

He named gas condensate and petrochemical products as the major exported items, and China, the United Arab Emirates (UAE), India, and South Africa as the main export destinations of the products in the five-month period.

The head of the Islamic Republic of Iran Customs Administration (IRICA) has announced that the value of Iran's non-oil exports reached \$20.924 billion in the first five months of the current Iranian calendar year, up 21 percent compared to the last year's same period.

According to Alireza Moghadasi, Iran exported 44 million tons of non-oil commodities in the



mentioned five months which was 3.5 percent less than the figure for the previous year's same period, IRNA reported.

Meanwhile, some 14 million tons of goods valued at \$21.665 billion were imported into the country, indicating a 19-percent rise in terms of value compared to the last year's same time span, he said.

The weight of the imported goods declined by 8.5 percent, year on year, the official added.

In total, the Islamic Republic traded about 58 million tons of non-oil goods worth \$42.589 billion with its trade partners in the first five months of the current Iranian calendar year, up about 23 percent in terms of value.

Iran's top export destinations during this period were China, Iraq, United Arab Emirates (UAE), Turkey, and India, according to Moghadasi.

Liquid propane, methanol, liquefied natural gas, polyethylene, iron, and steel ingots were among the top exported items in the said five months.

The country's top five sources of imports during these five months were the UAE, China, Turkey, India, and Russia.

Over 600 companies participating in Iran Plast intl. expo

TEHRAN – Iran's 16th International Exhibition of Plastic, Rubber, Machinery, and Equipment (IRAN PLAST) kicked off at the Tehran Permanent International Fairground on Wednesday, Shana reported.

The opening ceremony of the four-day exhibition was attended by senior officials, including some MPs, deputy oil ministers, and Head of National Petrochemical Company (NPC) Morteza Shahmirzaei.

As reported, 600 domestic companies as well as 10 foreign exhibitors are participating in the current year's exhibition.

Delegations from 19 different countries including Pakistan, Serbia, Kazakhstan, Syria, Lebanon, Azerbaijan, Turkey, Nakhchivan Republic, Kurdistan Region of Iraq, Tunisia, Qatar, Oman, Afghanistan, Brazil, Georgia, Uzbekistan, Romania, Iraq, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Poland and Spain are also visiting the exhibition.

More than 20 specialized meetings, roundtables and workshops are also scheduled to be held on the sidelines of this event in which experts, managers, and officials active in the petrochemical



NPC Head Morteza Shahmirzaei cuts the ribbon at the opening ceremony of Iran Plast Expo in Tehran on Wednesday.

industry are going to take part.

This edition of the exhibition will cover five major areas including raw materials, machinery and equipment, final and semi-finished products, banks, stock exchange and financial institutions, as well as services.

As the biggest event in the petrochemicals and plastics industry in West Asia, Iran Plast was held for the first time in 2002 on the initiative of Iran's National Petrochemical Company (NPC) in order to boost the domestic plastics industry market, facilitate the global

marketing process and present in global markets.

The exhibition, which is classified among the world's prestigious exhibitions of the plastic industry, seeks to provide a platform for developing the domestic plastics industry market.

A statistical look at the previous editions of the exhibition shows that this event has been following a growing trend despite all the problems and issues created by external factors like the U.S. sections and the pandemic.

Iran exports products worth nearly \$3b to Iraq in 5 months

TEHRAN- Iran exported commodities valued at \$2.961 billion to its neighbor Iraq during the first five months of the current Iranian calendar year (March 21-August 22), a board member of Iran-Iraq Joint Chamber of Commerce announced.

Hamid Hosseini said that the five-month export shows eight percent drop as the figure was \$3.22 billion in the same period of time in the past year.

In terms of weight, the export experienced a 28-percent drop as well, from 12.152 million tons to 8.655 million tons, he added.

The value of Iran's exports to Iraq rose 20 percent during the previous Iranian calendar year 1400 (ended on March 20) as compared to the preceding year.

As reported, Iran exported \$8.916 billion worth of commodities to its neighbor in the mentioned year, making Iraq the Islamic Republic's second-biggest trade partner.

Exports to Iraq accounted for 18.3 percent of the country's total non-oil shipments in the previous year.

As stated by the chairman of the Iran-Iraq Joint Chamber of Commerce, Iran is planning to boost its annual trade with neighboring Iraq to \$20 billion.

Speaking in a business forum between Iran and Iraq's Kirkuk province last December, Yahya Al-e Eshagh said the Iranian and Iraqi governments are determined to develop regional cooperation in all areas.

"Despite all events that are happening in the region, the relationship between the two countries of Iran and Iraq are on the upward trajectory," the official said.

The current administration of Iran under President Raisi has shown great interest in broadening and enhancing trade and economic ties with neighboring states, he emphasized.

Iran and Iraq signed a memorandum of understanding (MOU) on economic



cooperation back in January 2021, at the end of the fourth meeting of the two countries' Joint Economic Committee.

During the committee meeting, technical committees were formed in various business fields to discuss technical and engineering services and other topics of interest. The meeting also proposed and supported the establishment of a joint investment fund between the two countries and hopes to continue its path.

Good agreements were also reached to review establishing a shipping corridor and increasing the number of Iraqi aircrafts passing over Iran.

In recent years, and especially under the sanctions condition, expanding trade with the neighbors and boosting export to these countries has become one of the major economic approaches of Iran.

Neighboring Iraq is attached high significance in this due, as Iran and Iraq are willing to increase bilateral trade to \$20 billion.

Among the approaches that the Islamic Republic has adopted to strengthen its presence in the Iraqi market is taking part in that country's exhibitions and also setting up exclusive exhibitions of its products there.

Meanwhile, the Iranian economic officials have emphasized holding such exhibitions for economic cooperation and business development in the region.

Last week, Farzad Piltan, the acting director-general of Iran's Trade Promotion

About 2,000 National Housing Movement rural units to be inaugurated in Zanjan

TEHRAN- As announced by a provincial official, about 2,000 units of National Housing Movement will be soon inaugurated in the rural areas of Zanjan province.

Reza Khajeie, the director-general of the province's Housing Department, also said that the construction operation of 4,000 units of National Housing Movement has already started in the province.

After National Housing Action Plan (started in 2018), National Housing Movement is the government's second major program to provide affordable housing units for the low-income classes.

The operation for the construction of 209,212 residential units of National Housing Movement began in early February.

The ceremony to begin the mentioned operation and also to launch some development projects in the housing sector was attended by the transport and urban development minister.

National Housing Movement to construct four million housing units in four years is one of the major plans of the current government in the housing sector.

According to the plan, out of these four



million residential units, 3.2 million units will be constructed in cities and 800,000 units in villages, some of these units are currently being constructed after providing lands and preparing the necessary conditions.

Land supply was the first condition for the realization of the national movement plan and housing construction, in this regard, a series of measures were taken by the government and Ministry of Transport and Urban Development. According to the latest statistics, the lands of 2.8 million housing units of National Housing Movement have been provided by the ministry.

Although, studies show that the provision of land and financial resources are two serious obstacles to the construction of this number of residential units.

TEDPIX loses 11,000 points on Wednesday

TEHRAN- TEDPIX, the main index of Tehran Stock Exchange (TSE), dropped 11,830 points to 1.355 million on Wednesday.

Over 5.225 billion securities worth 27.624 trillion rials (about \$98.65 million) were traded at the TSE.

The first market's index dropped 10,027 points, and the second market's index lost 19,714 points.

TSE is one of the four Iranian stock exchanges, the other three ones are Iran Mercantile Exchange (IME), Iran Energy Exchange (IRENEX), and Iran's over-the-counter (OTC) market, known as Iran Fara Bourse (IFB).

Secretary general of Iran Chamber of Commerce, Industries, Mines and Agriculture (ICCIMA)'s Money and Capital Market Committee has said the future of the stock market is expected to be more positive compared to other markets.

"In the future, we will see the improvement of the trading situation



and the reduction of the fluctuations in this market," Mohsen Yeganeh told IRNA on August 17.

"Considering the strong potentials in the capital market and their reliance on the economic potentials of the country, the ingredients for the growth of the stock market are available, but until the risks created

in the country's economy are not resolved, we will still witness some

fluctuations in the capital market," he added.

According to Yeganeh, if the risks incurred in the stock market are removed, the market will improve, and the fluctuations in this market will recede.

Pointing to the recent volatility in the stock market, the official said: "After the abnormal rise of the stock market index in [the Iranian

calendar year] 1399 (March 2020-March 2021) and the growth of stock prices during the previous government administration, we witnessed severe falls in the stock market index, which continued for a long time and caused shareholders heavy losses."

He noted that the mentioned declines resulted in people losing trust in the stock market adding that "trust" is the main pillar for investment in the financial markets and lack of trust and the risks created in the market are hampering the market's growth.

The official pointed to the outcome of the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (JCPOA) talks and its impact on the capital market and continued: "The JCPOA agreement is one of the factors that have been affecting the market and the current fluctuations in the market may continue until the results of the JCPOA talks are clarified."

Yemeni leader slams U.S. hegemony

From page 1 ► The popular revolution emerged victorious on September 21, 2014, after people took control of the capital Sana'a, accusing the government of serving a foreign agenda and widespread corruption that forced millions into poverty.

Sayyed Abdul-Malik says the September 21 revolution was and continues to be a necessity, recalling the vast external interference at the time to contain, control, and exploit what was happening in the country to serve external interests.

The first and foremost party that was trying to hijack the revolution, he says, were "the Americans and their agents".

He explains that the September 21 revolution was a religious, moral, and national duty and served the interest of the people.

Sayyed Abdul-Malik touched on what the situation was like before the revolution, explaining that there was another major foreign attempt to hijack the movement in 2011 and use it to enhance foreign influence over Yemen. He says the U.S. took measures at the time to exploit conflicts and serve their interests.

He says "the Americans sought to confiscate our people's independence and indirectly control our country without war," noting that those who imposed themselves as guardians did not seek the well-being of the people and only worked to secure the interests of their countries.

"The American plan was trying to destroy our country from within by increasing the level of political and regional division in an ascending manner," he says this U.S. policy was paving the way for American control, to facilitate its entire occupation.

The Yemeni leader pointed out the state of insecurity that was about to grip the country at the time, noting the "frequency of assassinations and bombings and the spread of takfiris in most of the provinces before the revolution."

On the economic situation before the revolution, Sayyed Abdul-Malik says the country was heading toward famine under the eyes of the Americans, pointing out there was no justification



for economic collapse as the authorities then were supported by the outside world and owned all oil and customs revenues.

Sayyed Abdul-Malik says "the Americans, under the title of restructuring the army, sought to control it, strip it of its capabilities, and corrupt its combat doctrine," noting that: "The Americans clearly targeted the army's air capabilities and defense, missile and naval forces as part of efforts to hit its capabilities to fight off external aggression."

Sayyed Abdul-Malik pointed out that when the Americans saw possible stability, the U.S. turned to direct aggression, saying the attacks revealed the truth about those who wanted to continue their authority over the country.

In March 2015, Saudi Arabia and some of the Kingdom's allies waged war on Yemen. The daily airstrikes, with American bombs, killed hundreds of thousands of people. Many of them women and children.

The bombing campaign was backed by a brutal land, air, and sea blockade that led Yemen to have, what the UN describes as the worst humanitarian crisis in the world.

The U.S. was on the receiving end of widespread international criticism for backing the war with a flow of weapons supply, logistical support, training for Saudi troops and pilots as well as other support such as intelligence on what sites to bomb.

The United Kingdom, France,

and Canada were among the western states that also got censured by rights groups for playing a major role in supporting the Saudi military in the many war crimes committed in Yemen.

Yemenis have long argued that America was leading the war effort and could have put an end to it whenever Washington liked by simply instructing its Saudi allies to end the bombing and lift the siege.

"Thousands of children and civilians were martyred with American bombs in various provinces and events. The aggression targeted all government facilities and service facilities, which shows the American tendencies to destroy everything in our country, as the coalition of aggression destroyed all infrastructure and even targeted courts, prisons, cemeteries, schools, and elsewhere.

"The U.S. sought to harass people even in their day-to day livelihood through the severe siege and economic conspiracies," Sayyed Abdul-Malik says.

He stressed the failure of the coalition to reach its goals of controlling the country and the people, despite the enormous scale of the war.

Following a series of retaliatory operations by Yemeni forces using indigenously made drones and missiles used to target sensitive Saudi positions, on April 2, an UN-brokered truce went into effect and is set to

expire in early October.

Sayyed Abdul-Malik explained that the country manufactures everything from pistols, Kalashnikovs, and cannons to ballistic missiles and drones of various ranges, noting that "the advancement of military industrialization took place in the shadow of aggression and siege."

He says the future of industrialization in the country, militarily and civilian, is promising, stressing that "today we are doing what many countries are unable to do."

The Yemeni leader used the speech to issue a warning to the coalition against its attacks and siege, stressing that it is the greatest threat to regional and international peace, and warns the damage will not stop at the borders of Yemen.

Sayyed Abdul-Malik also spoke about territorial integrity highlighting how many parties before the revolution were implementing whatever was dedicated to them by the Americans and their aides.

But the revolution changed that. It was "an authentic popular revolution for all free people in our provinces that were not moved by external dictates or influenced by media propaganda," he said.

He also stressed that one of the most important achievements of the revolution is to preserve the people's orientation and their positions on the nation's issues, foremost of which is the Palestinian cause.

He noted the revolution succeeded because of the backing of all sectors of society who contributed to it, saying it was not sectarian, opened the way for partnership, and did not settle scores. As well as popular support, the uprising was self-financed without any external interference.

The leader of Yemen's revolution stressed that continuing to defend the independence of the country and defeating the occupation is a great responsibility, referring to regions in the south that Sana'a says is still under foreign control.

The country has celebrated the anniversary with festivals and million-man marches to mark eight years since Yemen regained its sovereignty and independence.

Senate floor. The act is aimed at designating Taipei a "Major Non-NATO Ally" and to provide "almost \$4.5 billion in security assistance" to the self-ruled territory "over the next four years."

China has denounced the new policy, imposing sanctions against the CEOs of two major U.S. defense contractors for their role in the U.S.-planned arms package for Chinese Taipei.

Earlier this month, the Biden administration notified Congress of its intent to transfer \$11 billion worth of military equipment to Taipei, including 100 air-to-air missiles contracted with Raytheon.

In recent years, U.S. warships, and on occasion those from U.S. allies such as Britain and Canada, have sailed through the Taiwan Strait, drawing the ire of China.

A visit to Taipei by U.S. House of Representatives Speaker Nancy Pelosi in early August also enraged Beijing. China launched military drills near the island in response.

The narrow Taiwan Strait has been a frequent source of military tensions since the defeated Republic of China government fled to Chinese Taipei in 1949 after being ousted in a popular revolution led by the late Chinese leader Mao Zedong, who founded and established the People's Republic of China.

(Source: Press TV)

WORLD HEADLINES

Appeal at UN for world leaders to protect Afghan girls' education



Women urge leaders to unite and demand the Taliban government reopen girls' schools and offer protection of their rights.

After pleading with world leaders at the United Nations to protect the education and rights of women in Afghanistan a year after the Taliban took over, Somaya Faruqi, the former captain of the Afghan girls' robotics team, broke down in tears backstage.

"I was in the classroom last year, but this year girls are not in the classroom. Classrooms are empty, and they are at their homes. So, it was too hard to control me, control my feelings," Faruqi, aged 20, told the Reuters news agency.

Biden renews call for Congress to pass bill aimed at targeting dark money in campaigns

President Joe Biden on Tuesday renewed his push for Congress to approve a bill aimed at targeting dark money in political campaigns, though the legislation is expected to fail this week due to Republican opposition.

"There's much too much money that flows in the shadows to influence our elections. It's called dark money. It's hidden," Biden said in a speech from the Roosevelt Room.

The President referenced a \$1.6 billion donation from a single donor to a group led by the co-chairman of the conservative Federalist Society, who advised former President Donald Trump on his Supreme Court picks and runs a sprawling network of other right-wing nonprofits. The donation, which CNN reported in August, was the largest single contribution to a politically focused nonprofit that's ever been made public.

"The public only found out about this \$1.6 billion transfer because someone tipped off some of you reporters. Otherwise, we still wouldn't know about it," Biden said. "But now we know and there's something we can do about it."

Biden said dark money is an issue in both Republican and Democratic politics but noted congressional Republicans have opposed efforts to increase transparency.

Israeli, Turkish leaders hold first meeting since 2008

The leaders of Israel and Turkey have held face-to-face talks for the first time since 2008, as ties between the two countries continue to warm.

Israeli Prime Minister Yair Lapid and Turkish President Recep Tayyip Erdogan held a meeting on Tuesday on the sidelines of the United Nations General Assembly, according to a statement from Lapid's office.

Israel-Turkey relations, long frosty amid feuding over the Palestinian cause, have warmed in recent months, with energy emerging as a potential key area of cooperation.

China calls for negotiations, cease-fire in Ukraine after Russia's military mobilization announcement

China on Wednesday called for a cease-fire in Ukraine as Russian President Vladimir Putin announced a partial military mobilization seen as an escalation in the war that began in February.

Beijing "calls for a cease-fire through negotiations and solutions that answer all parties' security concerns," said Wang Wenbin, spokesperson of China's Foreign Ministry, according to the state-run Global Times newspaper.

"Every country's reasonable security concerns should be valued, and all efforts conducive to resolving the crisis peacefully should be supported. China calls for dialogue and consultation to resolve the divergences," Wang added.

Earlier on Wednesday, Putin in a televised address to the nation, said: "I consider it necessary to support the proposal of the Defense Ministry and the General Staff to declare partial mobilization in the Russian Federation."

China warns against 'skin-to-skin contact with foreigners' amid first case of monkeypox

In a Weibo post on Saturday, Wu Zunyou, the Chinese Center for Disease Control and Prevention's chief epidemiologist, announced that China now has one case of monkeypox that "slipped through the net" despite tight COVID-19 restrictions.

"It is necessary and important to strengthen the monitoring and prevention of monkeypox," Wu wrote.

He also listed five recommendations in the post, with the first one causing controversy online.

Russia is launching a partial mobilization of its citizens

Russian President Vladimir Putin on Wednesday morning said that Western countries are seeking to destroy Russia.

"The goal of the West is to weaken, divide and ultimately destroy our country," said Putin at the start of a speech to the nation.

"They are already saying directly that they were able to split the Soviet Union in 1991 and now the time has come for Russia to break up into a multitude of regions and areas which are fatally hostile to each other."

Russia is launching a partial mobilization of its citizens, President Vladimir Putin announced.

"In order to protect our homeland, its sovereignty, and territorial integrity, to ensure the security of our people and people in the liberated territories, I consider it necessary to support the proposal of the Ministry of Defense and the General Staff to conduct partial mobilization in the Russian Federation," he said.

Efforts to begin partial mobilization will begin today, on Wednesday, Putin announced. He said that a decree on partial mobilization has already been signed.

"I repeat, we are talking only about partial mobilization. That is, only those citizens who are in the reserve and, above all, those who served in the armed forces, have certain military specialties and relevant experience, will be subject to conscription," the president of Russia announced.

"After the Kyiv regime actually publicly refused a peaceful solution to the Donbas problem today and, moreover, announced its claim to nuclear weapons, it became absolutely clear that a new next large-scale offensive in the Donbas, as it had already happened twice before, was inevitable," said Putin.

U.S., Canadian warships transit through Taiwan Strait, irking China

A U.S. navy warship and a Canadian frigate have carried out a provocative transit through the Taiwan Strait, prompting Chinese condemnation.

The U.S. navy announced the sailing in a statement, saying that the guided-missile destroyer Higgins and the Canadian navy's frigate Vancouver had conducted the transit through a corridor in the strait that it said is beyond the territorial waters of any coastal state.

The naval maneuver marked the second transit through the strait in a month by a U.S. navy warship, and the second joint transit by the United States and Canada in less than a year, the last one having been conducted in October 2021.

China said its military forces had monitored the warships in the latest episode and "warned them."

"Theater forces are always on high alert, resolutely counter all threats and provocations, and resolutely defend national sovereignty and territorial integrity," said the Eastern Theater Command of China's People's Liberation Army in a statement.

Canada's Defense Minister Anita Anand in a statement called the transit "routine."

Taipei's military said the ships had sailed north through the waterway and that its forces had observed the mission but that "the situation was as normal."



The development came a day after Beijing filed "stern representations" with Washington after U.S. President Joe Biden vowed that American forces would defend the self-ruled island of Chinese Taipei in the event of a Chinese invasion.

Under the internationally-approved "one-China" policy, nearly all countries, including the U.S., recognize Beijing's sovereignty over Taipei.

However, in violation of its own stated policy, and in an attempt to unsettle Beijing, Washington continues to court the secessionist island, engaging in diplomatic contact with its anti-China government and supplying it with massive shipments of arms.

The latest American naval operation through the Taiwan Strait also came on the heels of a move by the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee to pass the Taiwan Policy Act of 2022, which now heads to the

Iranian province ready to host Iraqi health tourists



TEHRAN—The western province of Kermanshah is prepared to host Iraqi tourists seeking medical care, the provincial tourism chief has said.

In the field of medical tourism, Kermanshah has excellent capabilities, and the newly established Hakim and Mad Hospitals can serve Iraqi patients, Mohammadreza Soheili explained on Tuesday.

He made the remarks during a visit to Iraq's Consul General in Kermanshah Jafar Satta Al-Khazaeli, CHTN reported.

To discuss medical tourism and develop the passenger transportation services between Kermanshah province and the Iraqi side, a memorandum of understanding (MOU) could be inked between the two sides, the official added.

It will be possible to solve an important part of the current problems of passenger exchange if both sides coordinate their tourism work, he noted.

Providing more coordination in the transportation of passengers from the border points would lead to very positive results, he mentioned.

He also noted that a closer connection between Iraqi tourism companies and Iranian companies is needed for greater monitoring.

The goal is to increase transportation opportunities along the border so that Iraqi passengers and patients could be transported to Kermanshah or other parts of the country at an approved price and with the appropriate facilities, he stated.

Ancient university restoration works begin

TEHRAN - Work to restore Jundi Shapur University, an ancient academy in the southwestern city of Dezful, has begun, ISNA reported on Wednesday.

Jundi Shapur, also spelled as Gundi Shapur, was one of the world's birthplaces of knowledge and wisdom, which is a source of national pride and enthusiasm for Iranians.

Sources say that Dezful was an intellectual center of the Sassanid Empire (224–651), which offered education and training in medicine, philosophy, theology, and science.

The university was home to a teaching hospital and also comprised a library and a center of higher learning. It has been identified with extensive ruins south of Shahabad, a village 14 km southeast of Dezful, to the road for Shush, in the

For his part, Al-Khazaeli said that better coordination of tourism development on both sides of the border can be achieved if Kermanshah province's tourism companies and capacities are introduced to Iraq.

The accommodation sector has become a problem for Iraqi travelers, and joint planning and cooperation would be the best approach for resolving these issues, he added.

If an MOU is signed and reliable companies are introduced to transport passengers, people can travel with more security and confidence to the two countries, he mentioned.

Moreover, increased flights from Kermanshah province to different cities in Iran can boost the number of Iraqi tourists visiting Kermanshah, he noted.

According to available data, Iran hosts an average of one million medical tourists each year. "About one million medical tourists, mainly from the neighboring countries, arrive in Iran annually," Mohammadreza Tarjoman, who presides over the Health Ministry's tourism office, said in April.

"The majority of inbound medical passengers come from the neighboring countries, including Iraq and Afghanistan," the official said. Talking about hospitals and clinics, he said a selection of 200 Iranian medical centers have permission to accept foreign patients.

Experts believe medical tourism in Iran is a win-win opportunity both for the country and foreign patients, as they are offered affordable yet quality treatment services and the country gains considerable foreign currency. Amongst Iran's trump cards are the presence of credible surgeons and physicians, cutting-edge medical technologies, high-tech medicine and diverse specializations, super affordable procedures, and finally its hospitable people.

Iran seeks to exceed its yearly medical travelers to around two million in [calendar year] 1404 (March 2025–March 2026).



present-day Khuzestan province.

The town fell into decline after the Muslim conquest of Persia (633–654), the city surrendering in 638, however, it continued to remain an important center in the Muslim period. Yaqub Layth Saffari, the founder of the Saffarid dynasty, made Jundi Shapur his residence three years before his sudden death. His tomb became one of the most prominent sites in the city.

province and even every city of Iran has its specific delectable dishes. So, one can enjoy a wide range of foods here in Iran and Kermanshah is one of the most popular places among foodies.

The cornerstone of every Persian meal is rice or Polo. Persian cuisine is, above all, about balance — of tastes and flavors, textures and temperatures. In every meal, even on every plate, you'll find both sweet and sour, soft and crunchy, cooked and raw, hot and cold.

No Persian meal is complete without an abundance of herbs. Every table is set with sabzi-khordan, a basket of fresh herbs, radishes, and scallions, which are eaten raw and by the handful, often tucked into a

4,000-year-old bas-reliefs in western Iran undergo restoration

From page 1 ► "Anubanani comprises six reliefs, and at this stage, the restoration of three reliefs is on the agenda. Of course, for the restoration of other ones, we will initially consult with the restoration team."

The carvings are linked with the people known as Lullubi and Simurrums, who lived in the Zagros Mountain range almost 5,000 years ago.

The kingdom of Lullubi, in the valley of the Diyala river, is mentioned several times in the cuneiform texts from ancient Iraq; the first references date to the third millennium BC (Naram-

Sin's famous Victory Stela in the Louvre), while the most recent texts belong to the Neo-Assyrian age, according to Livius.org; a website on ancient history written and maintained since 1996 by the Dutch historian Jona Lendering.

They are estimated to date from c. 2000 BC because one of the reliefs has an inscription that explains that the victorious ruler is called Anubanini, and this man is also known from sources from the Isin-Larsa period. The other three reliefs probably date back to about the same age. All reliefs show the king, facing right and



holding a bow and a battle-ax, standing on a defeated enemy; in the sky, symbols of the celestial deities can be seen.

On the Anubanini relief, the goddess holds two naked captives, which are tied to each other with ropes. Below the king and the deity, six other prisoners of war can be seen. This relief is the most interesting of the quartet: not only because it is well-preserved but also because it was the model of the Achaemenid king Darius' Behistun relief, which is about fifteen centuries younger.

Below the Anubanini relief, a

fifth monument can be discerned: it dates back to the Parthian age and shows a king named Gotarzes, seated on a horse, and a man — perhaps a governor or a satrap — who appears to be saluting him. There were two Parthian kings with this name: Gotarzes. I was a rebel who controlled large parts of the empire from 91 to 87 BC, while Gotarzes II ruled from 39 to 51 CE.

It is worth saying that Kermanshah is a cradle of civilization due to its antiquity and having Neolithic sites that have yielded rich collections of stone tools and fossil bones.

Centuries-old pigeon towers under restoration for tourism

TEHRAN—Teams of cultural heritage restores are busy restoring arrays of abandoned pigeon towers, now deemed as emerging tourist destinations in Falavarjan county of Isfahan province.

On Monday, several local authorities paid a visit to the centuries-old mud-brick towers to personally inspect the restoration process, CHTN reported.

The physical condition of pigeon towers, historical values ??of the site, previous restoration procedures, their ownership status, tourism capacities, and potential investment strategies were among topics that officials of Falavarjan discussed during the visit, the report said.

Moreover, the authorities urged the need to start a survey to determine legal boundaries for 43 pigeon towers, which are situated in five different collections, in a bid to enhance their protection.

The restoration work is estimated to come to an end by the yearned (March 20, 2023), the report said.

Named "pigeon towers", where the droppings could be collected and used as fertilizer, may hold as many as 14,000 pigeons.

It is not clear when such pigeon houses were built first, but according to the comments by ancient travelers, at least they have existed since 800 years ago. For the first time, "Ibn Battuta," the famous Moroccan traveler mentioned pigeon houses.

Moreover, according to historians Tamerlane



after knowing their functions, ordered the construction of such places in his capital, Bukhara. Also, the famous French traveler, Sharden, who visited Iran during the 16th century, again mentioned different pigeon houses in Iran, especially in Isfahan and Yazd. During the invasion of Afghans, most of them were ruined, probably as a result of being used as shelters.

Isfahan, in central Iran, is famed for having a rich heritage of pigeon towers; most of them were built in the 17th century. The architecture of these towers is based on the vernacular architecture of Iran.

It is an efficient use of space inside the towers; the walls were strengthened with interior arches. The ceiling is of the barrel-vaulted kind.

Isfahan is dotted with bizarre but very picturesque pigeon towers. In contrast to a

European dovecot, which often housed pigeons to be used as meat, in Iran, the pigeons were never eaten. Here pigeon towers were used as guano factories to produce fertilizers for the melons that have always been the pride of the region. The guano was also used in the manufacture of gunpowder.

Pigeon towers are of considerable size, often 10.5-12 m high, of sturdy construction and fine proportions. The pigeon houses are usually built of mud-brick. Unbelievably varied, often decorated by ornate cupolas and muqarnas friezes, they are so charming that it is well worth going even great distances to see them.

Although there are never two identical pigeon towers, all conform to a single plan. Each tower consists of an outer drum, buttressed internally to prevent collapse and to support the inner drum that rises perhaps a third as high as the main structure.

Pigeons can get to their nets through some passages which are such narrow that is impossible to other birds such as eagles or falcons to enter. At the bottom, there are some smooth parts of stucco works. These parts can avoid snakes to ascend. In some cases, they put a bowl of milk at the center with limes around it. As snakes like milk, they try to get it but will be stuck in the lime.

Nowadays, due to the wide usage of chemical fertilizers, such pigeon towers just convey memories of the past as significant but strange buildings.

Archaeological survey sheds new light on Sassanid era fortress

TEHRAN—A team of Iranian archaeologists has recently finished an archaeological season on the Sassanid-era (224–651) Oltan Fortress in Ardabil province, ISNA reported on Wednesday.

The new archaeogeophysical studies with magnetometric methods have led to novel discoveries, said Kurosh Mohammdkhani, who presides over the project.

As a result of this method, as well as the aerial photographs taken by a drone from 95 meters above the ground of the castle and its surroundings, digital maps

of the terrain will be prepared, he added.

There can be no doubt that this castle was an important defensive structure in northwest Iran during the Sassanid era, but its studies and excavations have largely been neglected until this day, he mentioned.

The fortress has been inscribed on the national heritage list.

From ancient to modern times, defensive walls have often been necessary for cities to survive in an ever-changing world of invasion and conquest.

Fortresses were designed primarily to defend territories in warfare and were also used to solidify rule in a region during peacetime.

Uruk in ancient Sumer (Mesopotamia) is one of the world's oldest known walled cities. The Ancient Egyptians also built fortresses on the frontiers of the Nile Valley to protect against invaders from neighboring territories.

Many of the fortifications of the ancient world were built with mud brick, often leaving them no more than mounds of dirt for

today's archaeologists.

Sprawling on a high, windswept plateau, Ardabil is well-known for having lush natural beauties, hospitable people, and its silk and carpet trade tradition. It is also home to the UNESCO-registered Sheikh Safi al-Din Khanegah and the Shrine Ensemble.

The province is very cold in winter and mild in summer, attracting thousands every year. The capital city of Ardabil is usually recorded as one of the coldest cities in the country in winter.

Handicraft courses empower inmates in northern Iran

TEHRAN—Training courses in four fields of handicrafts have been offered in prisons of Lahijan, northern Gilan province, the deputy provincial tourism chief has said.

Prisoners were trained in crochet, leatherwork, marquetry, and woodcarving to find employment after they were released, Hamidreza Azarpur explained on Wednesday.

The courses were also designed to promote handicrafts as a source of income and to empower prisoners, the official added.

In October 2020, the Ministry of Cultural Heritage, Tourism, and Handicrafts signed

a memorandum of understanding with the Prisons, Security, and Corrective Measures Organization to create jobs and make income for prisoners.

The MOU also aimed at implementing special educational and promotional programs, identifying talented prisoners, and improving their social status.

With 14 entries, Iran ranks first globally for the number of cities and villages registered by the World Crafts Council, as China with seven entries, Chile with four, and India with three ones come next.

Tehran to host intl. gastronomy fair

TEHRAN—Tehran will be hosting an international gastronomy fair in mid-November, CHTN reported on Wednesday.

The 5th international Trade Show for Food and Beverage will be held in Tehran's Shahr-e-Aftab International Exhibition Center from November 16 to 19.

The exhibit is organized as a part of the Trade Show for Hotel, Restaurants, Coffee Shops, and Confectionary (HRCC), the report added.

The exhibit aims to analyze the trend of changing food tastes and establish direct communication with business professionals involved in the food industry.

Iran is the paradise of foodies. Every

Desertification control plan on agenda

TEHRAN – The desertification control program is on the agenda to maintain the biological security of the country along with food security, Abbas-Ali Nobakht, head of the Forests, Rangelands, and Watershed Management Organization (FRWMO), has said.

Increasing vegetation cover is one of the vital programs, and in this regard, the capacity of the village councils and municipalities will be used, he said.

There are about 32 million hectares of desert areas in the country, 20 percent of which, amounting to 6.3 million hectares, is located in the north of Kerman province, Nobakht noted, IRNA reported on Wednesday.

About 4.5 million hectares of the total deserts of Kerman province are areas sensitive to wind erosion, and the severe lack of vegetation in these areas causes sand and dust storms after mild winds.

The focus of the FRWMO activities in the north of Kerman province is to control the critical centers sensitive to wind erosion; The implementation of a desertification control plan plays an effective and important role in the biological security of the inhabitants of desert areas, and the prevention of migration from desert areas, he explained.

70-year history of dealing with desertification

Iran has a 70-year history of dealing with desertification and dust control, with about 5 million



hectares of planted forests in sand and dust storm hotspots, especially in areas with less than 50 mm of rainfall, Ali Mohammad Tahmasebi, head of the national working group for mitigating SDSSs, has said.

Studies by international organizations show that the Islamic Republic has recorded the highest number of reforested desert areas after China, he added.

Parviz Garshasbi, deputy head of the Forests, Rangelands, and Watershed Management Organization, has said that according to the Sixth National Development Plan, desert greening measures were to be carried out in 1,140,000 hectares of the country's deserts, but so far, the operations have been conducted in only 350,000 hectares of deserts.

An estimated 2 billion tons of soil

is lost due to erosion in Iran annually, it takes an average of 400 years to form a centimeter of soil on the planet, he said, adding, in Iran's climate, this time is between 700 and 1000 years.

Wind erosion brings an annual economic and environmental damage of 30 trillion rials (nearly \$100 million) to the country, according to the latest studies in 2019.

“Over 88 percent of the country can be affected by desertification. According to the 2018 survey, 37 million hectares of the country are exposed to land degradation and 23 percent of the total area is subject to severe degradation in terms of reduction of vegetation and soil fertility.

Also, 22 provinces of the country with an area of 29.5 million hect-

ares in 187 regions are affected by wind erosion and there are 237 crisis centers with an area of 13.9 million hectares due to the influx of annual quicksand to the railway infrastructure, roads, agriculture, and other parts are damaged,” he explained.

Wind erosion brings an annual economic and environmental damage of 30 trillion rials (nearly \$100 million) to the country.

Knowledge-based ecosystem comes to solve environmental issues

TEHRAN – The Department of Environment (DOE) decided to use the capacities of knowledge-based companies with the aim of solving environmental problems, DOE chief Ali Salajequeh has said.

To date, 437 knowledge-based companies active in the field of the environment have been identified, he stated, IRNA reported on Wednesday.

The companies have been divided based on their environmental expertise, such as waste, wildlife, pollution, etc. so that the capacities can be used in all environmental fields, he said, adding, they have entered the operational phase and we are currently using domestic production for environmental monitoring.

Leader of the Islamic Revolution Ayatollah Seyyed Ali Khamenei designated the current Iranian year (March 2022-March 2023) as “The Year of Production: Knowledge-Based and Job-Creating”. Strengthening knowledge-based companies are on the agenda, raising hope for reducing obstacles on the path to development.

Technologies protecting the environment

The use of digital and advanced technologies plays an effective role in protecting the environment, Salajequeh said, noting,



technologies in this field need to be used in areas such as monitoring and tracking, census, and waste management.

Iran Innovation and Technology House, as a place to display Iranian technologies, hosted 30 technological achievements in the field of environment.

Among the most important achievements included removing unpleasant odors from wastewater treatment plants, wastewater treatment, biodegradable polymers, hospital waste disposal, electric and heat-generating microturbines, e-motorcycles, four-wheeled motorcycle, lithium batteries, and wind turbines.

Knowledge-based ecosystem

Over the past year, in order to realize a resilient and knowledge-based economy, the Vice Presidency for Science and Technology has implemented a series of activities to

further develop the ecosystem of innovation and technology in the country.

The Vice Presidency for Science and Technology was founded in 2006 as one of the sub-sets of the government with the slogan of moving from an oil-based economy to a knowledge-based one, aiming at increasing technological capabilities and innovation in order to generate wealth from the knowledge and improve people's quality of life.

So, over 7,000 knowledge-based and 1,600 creative companies have so far been registered and started operations.

The fields of biotechnology, agriculture, food industries, chemical technologies aircraft maintenance, steel, gas, pharmaceuticals, medical equipment and medicine, oil, electronics and telecommunications, information technology, and computer software are among the sectors that researchers in technology companies are working in.

To date, 437 knowledge-based companies active in the field of the environment have been identified.



SOCIETY

SEPTEMBER 22, 2022

Straight Truth
TEHRAN TIMES

7

Alzheimer's screening program to be implemented

TEHRAN – A national screening program will be implemented for 120,000 senior citizens between the ages of 60 and 75 suffering from Alzheimer's, Afrouz Safarifar, an official with the Welfare Organization, has said.

She made the remarks on the occasion of World Alzheimer's Day, celebrated on September 21 each year.

The dementia screening program will be piloted in two provinces of Yazd and Qazvin and then in the whole country, she announced.

She went on to note that the necessity of implementing this program is that due to the increase in the elderly population in the world and in Iran, it is necessary to pay special attention to this community and its issues.

According to the report of the World Health Organization, by 2050, Iran's elderly population will reach 26 million people. It is predicted that Iran's population will become an old society, so it is necessary to take measures for the common diseases of old age.

Considering that we can detect the onset of dementia faster with screening tests; As a result, timely interventions are provided for patients and they can slow down the disease pace.

If the disease is diagnosed a year earlier, by providing timely interventions, the disability and the symptoms will be reduced.

It is planned to screen people aged 60 to 75 in 2 provinces and refer them to relevant specialists for diagnosis after those who are susceptible to dementia are identified, she explained, adding, the patients will be under supervision for 6 months to ensure the treatment process.

Dementia is not a specific disease. It's an overall term that describes a group of symptoms associated with a decline in memory or other thinking skills severe enough to reduce a person's ability to perform everyday activities. Alzheimer's disease accounts for 60 to 80 percent of cases.

A million Iranians are diagnosed with Alzheimer's,

Iran ranks 4th in science production of traditional medicine

From page 1 ► which can be used in the field of health tourism and nature therapy by using the knowledge of traditional Iranian medicine and improving education.

The revenue of health tourism in the world is about \$200 billion, we can be competitive with other countries in this field at the international level, considering the high capacities of medicinal plants and traditional medicine, Diako Abbasi, head of health tourism organization said.

Prioritizing health maintenance

Iranian traditional medicine strongly focuses on prioritizing health maintenance and disease prevention over treatment.

It is one of the most ancient forms of traditional medicine. It is grounded in the concept of four senses of humor: phlegm (Balgham), blood (Dam), yellow bile (Safra'), and black bile (Sauda'). The concept of the four senses of humor is based

which has undoubtedly increased due to the coronavirus pandemic and its complications, Health Minister Bahram Einollahi said in September 2021.

According to global statistics, it is estimated that every 7 minutes one person develops dementia in Iran, and the figure will rise considerably during the next three decades due to Iran's aging population.

Literacy is one of the most important factors in preventing Alzheimer's disease. Also, due to the increase in noise pollution, hearing impairment may occur in old age, and we strongly recommend the use of hearing aids for elderly people so that they can communicate with others and not be isolated.

It is important to prevent head injuries in childhood; and diseases such as high blood pressure, hyperlipidemia, etc. after the age of 40 can be a risk factor for Alzheimer's disease, because leaving these chronic diseases untreated, can even damage the cerebrovascular vessels.

Dementia prevalence worldwide

Every 3 seconds someone in the world is affected by Alzheimer's. Worldwide there are some 55 million people who suffer from dementia, which includes Alzheimer's.

As the proportion of older people in the population is increasing in nearly every country, this number is expected to rise to 78 million in 2030 and 139 million in 2050.

The estimated proportion of the general population aged 60 and over with dementia at a given time is between 5-8 percent.

Dementia results from a variety of diseases and injuries that primarily or secondarily affect the brain, such as Alzheimer's disease or stroke.

Dementia has significant social and economic implications in terms of direct medical and social care costs, and the costs of informal care. In 2019, the estimated total global societal cost of dementia was US\$ 1.3 trillion, and these costs are expected to surpass US\$ 2.8 trillion by 2030 as both the number of people living with dementia and care costs increase.

on the teachings of Rhazes and Avicenna in an elaborate medical system.

So far, about 30,000 plant species have been identified in the world, with Iran's share of about 8,000 species which is more than the whole of species found in Europe.

Currently, about 2,300 species of medicinal plants have been identified in the country, accounting for one-third of the medicines used in human societies, the share of world trade in these products is about \$124 billion and Iran's share is \$570 million, which is only 0.5 percent of the total.

The per capita consumption of medicinal plants in Iran is about one kilogram of dried plants, in other words, 83,000 tons of medicinal plants worth 1.2 trillion rials (around \$4 million) are consumed in the country, while in Europe this amount is 900 grams and in the United States is 2.5 kilograms.

COVID-19 UPDATES ON SEPTEMBER 21

New cases	811
New deaths	14
Total cases	7,545,351
Total deaths	144,358
New hospitalized patients	155
Patients in critical condition	228
Total recovered patients	7,322,383
Diagnostic tests conducted	54,024,427
Doses of vaccine injected	154,706,266

ENGLISH IN USE

LEARN NEWS TRANSLATION

‘Water transfer from Sea of Oman entails no considerable environmental risk’

Transferring water from Sea of Oman to central drought-ridden provinces of the country, provided that the environmental requirements are met, will not poses threats to the environment, Issa Kalantari, the Department of Environment (DOE) chief has announced.

To provide the amount of water needed for the country, agriculture and industries, there is no choice but to use seawater, the incredible and abundant resources, now and in the future, Kalantari stated, IRNA reported on Monday.

He went on to say that Iran located in an arid and semi-arid area, is facing environmental problems including water shortage, sand and dust storms due to low precipitation amounts coupled with climate change.

“Renewable water resources have drastically decreased to less than 80 billion cubic meters from 132 billion cubic meters over the past 50 years, and 50 billion cubic meters water consumption rate have increased to 95 billion cubic meters,” he lamented.

شیرین سازی و انتقال آب دریای عمان مشکل زیست محیطی ندارد

رئیس سازمان حفاظت محیط زیست کشور گفت: شیرین سازی و انتقال آب دریای عمان به استان های مختلف به شرط رعایت الزامات محیط زیستی، جانیایی مناسب در ساخت آب شیرین کن و رهاسازی پساب آن مشکل و مانع زیست محیطی ندارد و از نظر این سازمان بلامانع است. عیسی کلانتری دوشنبه شب در گفت و گو با خبرنگار ایرنا اظهار داشت: برای تامین آب کشاورزی، آشامیدنی و صنایع کشور چاره ای جز استفاده از آب دریا نداریم و باید چه اکنون و چه آینده به این منابع بیکران و بسیار فراوان رجوع کنیم.

وی افزود: ایران کشور پر آبی نیست و سالهای سال با بحران بی آبی، خشکسالی و مسائل زیست محیطی، گرد و غبار و ریزگردها مواجه است. معاون رئیس جمهوری تصریح کرد: ۱۳۰ میلیارد مترمکعب آب تجدید پذیر ایران در ۴۰ تا ۵۰ سال گذشته به کمتر از ۸۰ میلیارد و مصرف آب از ۵۰ میلیارد مترمکعب به بالای ۹۵ میلیارد مترمکعب رسیده است.

