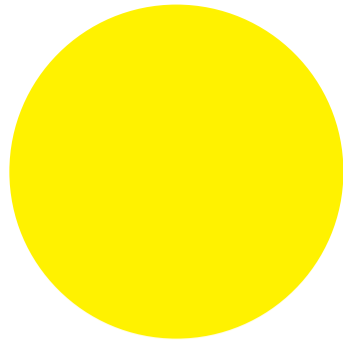


No matter who won US election: **Pezshkian**



7 >



# Iran Daily

Vol. 7693 • Saturday, November 9, 2024 • Aban 19, 1403 • Jumada al-Awwal 7, 1446 • 100,000 rials • 8 pages



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| IranDailyWeb

## Leader: Hezbollah strong, continues to fight Israel

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## Settler Violence in Europe

Amsterdam clashes started by Israeli 'hooligans': **City councilman**

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A supporter waves a Palestinian flag in front of police officers from Mobile Unit (ME) during a pro-Palestinian demonstration on the sidelines of the UEFA Europa League football match between Ajax Amsterdam and Maccabi Tel Aviv, in Amsterdam, the Netherlands, on November 7, 2024. **AFP**

### Shadow of Trump's potential cabinet over Mideast



By Navid Kamali  
Foreign affairs expert

**OPINION EXCLUSIVE**

The surprising yet predictable victory of Donald Trump in the US presidential election has once again drawn global attention to his potential cabinet and their role in shaping global trends, especially in the current context. The process of selecting cabinet members, typically one of the first executive steps for any president, has gained special significance not only for the United States but also for other countries worldwide, particularly in Western and Eastern Asia. According to estimates and available information, it is expected that Trump's new cabinet, primarily composed of individuals with economic, military, and diplomatic backgrounds, will adopt more aggressive policies towards rival countries, which are annually listed in the US National Security Strategy doc-

uments. One of the first and most prominent areas of focus in Trump's cabinet is the economic sector. Figures like Jamie Dimon, CEO of JPMorgan Chase, currently one of the most influential economic figures in the US, are likely to be considered for the position of Secretary of the Treasury. Dimon, a staunch critic of economic regulations, has previously played a significant role in shaping Trump's economic policies. With him at the Treasury, the US government may lean towards reducing governmental oversight and easing economic regulations. This approach, especially as global markets react to financial and economic crises, could lead to significant changes in the US's trade and financial relations with other countries. Increased financial independence and reduced oversight of financial institutions could negatively impact West Asian countries as the US might continue to exert pressure to limit financial exchanges with countries like Iran. **Page 8 >**

How Harris lost election

### Flaws in her presidential campaign

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## Iran, Uzbekistan ready to improve agriculture cooperation



Iran's Minister of Agriculture Gholamreza Nouri-Qezeljeh highlighted the Islamic Republic's capabilities in providing Uzbekistan with engineering services, training, and research in the fields of livestock breeding and drip irrigation. In a meeting with the Ambassador of Uzbekistan in Tehran Fariddin Nasriev on Thursday, the Iranian minister praised the initiative of the presidents of the two countries in developing joint cooperation, IRNA reported.

Nouri-Qezeljeh stated that given the shared cultural, religious, and historical interests between the two countries, the development of economic relations and the increase of trade exchanges are of special importance.

He referred to Iran's agricultural capabilities in technology development and research, adding that the construction of low-cost greenhouses, the establishment of storage and cold storage warehouse for agricultural products, processing and complementary industries, as well as providing technology for disinfecting agricultural products are among the services that the Islamic Republic can offer.

According to the Iranian official, economic exchanges between the two countries do not align with the capacities, histories, and interests of both nations, and the targeted figure of \$2 billion set in the meeting of the Iranian and Uzbek presidents will serve as a prelude to upgrade economic relations between Tehran and Tashkent.

He further described the development of air and railway routes as priorities for cooperation between the two countries. The Uzbek ambassador, for his part, said that his country's minister of agriculture is ready to collaborate closely with Iran in seven agricultural areas.

Nasriev also stated that the cooperation between the two countries would include modern irrigation, planting drought-resistant crops like pistachios, building modern greenhouses, producing agricultural equipment and tools, collaboration in poultry and turkey meat production, animal feed, and conducting scientific research and exchanging experiences in livestock and aquaculture.

# TPOI supports boosting commercial cooperation with China

### Economy Desk

There are many grounds for the development of commercial cooperation with China, said the head of the Trade Promotion Organization of Iran (TPOI). Mohammadali Dehqan Dehnavi, who was in Shanghai to visit the China International Import Expo (CIIE), also noted that the expo is an astonishing innovation of the Chinese government and a sign of a very long-term plan to achieve targeted economic development, IRNA reported. During his visit to the Iranian pavilion at the expo, he added, "In this pavilion, many products of our country such as carpets, saffron, and handicrafts are showcased at the exhibition." The official went on to say, "Our trade relations are rapidly expanding, and China is now our top trading partner." Iran has a significant presence at the CIIE, with two national pavilions covering a total area of 140 square meters and a commercial pavilion covering approximately

1,700 square meters, aiming to develop exports of Iranian-made goods and services.

Invited by the Chinese Minister of Commerce, Dehqan Dehnavi, visited the exhibition being held from November 5-10 to discuss trade and investment opportunities with China.

The CIIE is a trade fair that has annually been held in Shanghai, China, since 2018. The event is the first expo in the world at the national level with the subject of imports.

Various exhibitors from different businesses and countries participate in the expo. The formation of the China International Import Expo was personally proposed, promoted, and directed by the current Chinese President Xi Jinping.

The exhibition is jointly organized by the Ministry of Commerce of China and the Shanghai Municipal People's Government. The partners of the CIIE include the World Trade Organization, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, and



the United Nations Industrial Development Organization. The purpose of the CIIE is to introduce China's domestic market to foreign companies and strengthen domestic consumption.

The exhibition has provided a platform for the cooperation of rich and poor countries as well as small and large economies in the form of win-win cooperation.

People visit the Iran Pavilion during the seventh China International Import Expo (CIIE) in Shanghai, east China, on November 8, 2024. XINHUA

## NIDC to renovate drilling equipment

### \$800m in credit dedicated to Iranian firm

### Economy Desk

The CEO of the National Iranian Oil Company (NIOC) announced that \$800 million in credit has been allocated to the National Iranian Drilling Company (NIDC) for the renovation of drilling equipment.

Speaking at the induction ceremony of the NIDC head on Thursday, NIOC managing Director Hamid Bovard said increasing efficiency and restructuring should be among the NIDC's priorities, Shana reported.

"We are facing an unequal economic war. Entire parts of the country are linked to the NIOC, and in this way, one of the top priorities of the work has been assigned to the NIDC. So, our focus has been on this company for years," the official stated.



He emphasized, "We need to support the NIDC, which is an operational company that should be subject to disciplined procedures." Today, various drilling rigs with different equipment are working in the company, Bovard said, adding that the NIDC can fetch an

enormous amount of forex for the country. Founded in 1979, the NIDC operates as a subsidiary of the NIOC. NIDC engages in the exploration, development, and drilling of oil and gas wells. It owns and operates drilling rigs and equipment for providing drilling services.

## Iran, Armenia, India plan meeting on transportation: Envoy



Iranian, Armenian and Indian officials have agreed to hold a meeting on trilateral cooperation in the transportation sector, Iran's ambassador to Yerevan said on Thursday. Speaking to reporters in Kapan, the capital of Armenia's Syunik province, Mehdi Sobhani said that agreements have been reached to hold a meeting among Tehran, Yerevan and New Delhi on public transportation, reported Tasnim News Agency. Sobhani noted that further arrangements are needed to set a date for the meeting. "Cooperation in the transportation sector will benefit the three countries," said the envoy, highlighting

the "positive viewpoint" on trilateral interaction.

He also reiterated Iran's opposition to any geopolitical change in the region, saying Iran is averse to using the term "Zangezur" for a corridor that is designed to link the Republic of Azerbaijan with Nakhichevan without Armenian checkpoints.

The ambassador said the relations between Iran and Armenia are based on "vivid and fixed principles," adding that the two neighbors enjoy a long history of peaceful ties. "Our relations are based on the sustainable interests of the two nations, and nobody can take a step against the interests of the two states," Sobhani said.

## Iran, Sudan agree to expand economic ties

Iran's Minister of Economic Affairs and Finance Abdolnaser Hemmati and Sudan's Minister of Finance and Economic Planning Gibril Ibrahim Mohamed agreed to increase economic and trade cooperation between the two nations.

According to IRNA's Thursday report, the Sudanese minister visited Tehran at the head of an economic delegation. He held talks with his Iranian counterpart on Wednesday evening.

Both sides expressed their satisfaction with the re-establishment of political relations and hoped that this new phase of relations would lead to the development and flourishing of economic and trade ties. The Sudanese minister highlighted advan-



tages such as the fertile lands in Sudan for agricultural products, including oilseeds, sesame, peanuts, and livestock farming, as well as rich underground resources. He further announced the willingness of the Sudanese government and people to develop economic relations and cooperation with the Islamic Republic.

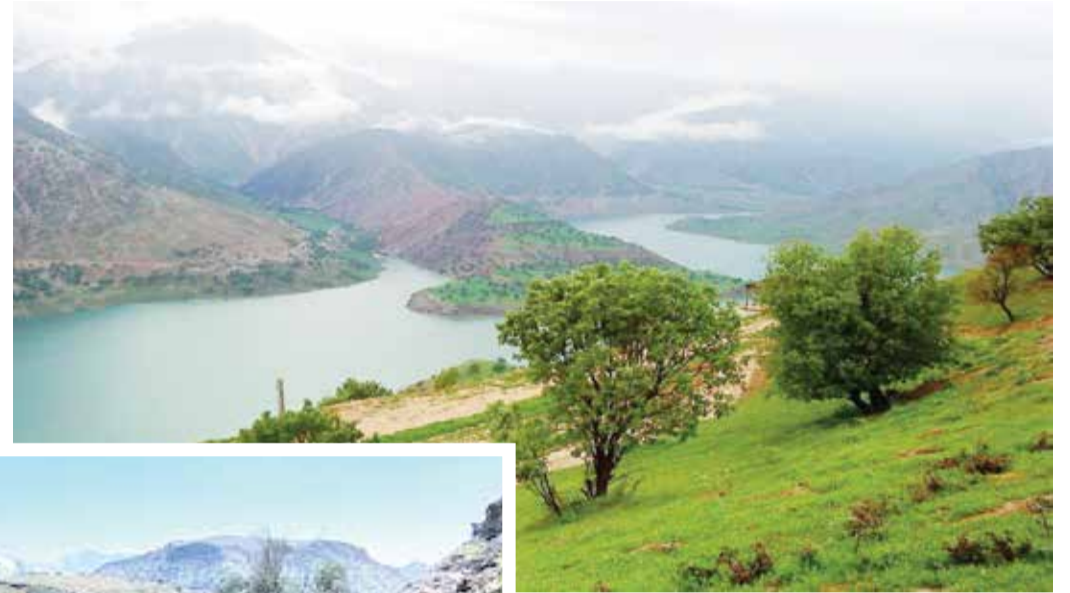
Mohammad Ali Rajabi  
Cartoonist



# Shimbar Plain; a breathtaking destination for nature enthusiasts



● alibaba.ir



● pinorest.com

## Iranica Desk

The nature of Khuzestan Province is often associated with its reed beds and the Karun River; however, this expansive province conceals numerous attractions. One of the most exciting natural sites in Khuzestan Province is the Shimbar Plain, also known as the Shirin Bahar Plain.

This captivating destination for ecotourism and sightseeing is located in Masjed Soleyman at the foothills of Mount Dela. The lush landscape features numerous springs, stunning waterfalls, Shimbar River, and forests rich with oak and almond trees. Visitors can also find an array of wild shrubs, mushrooms, citrus trees, mulberries, pomegranates, and apples, all contributing to the region's unique natural beauty.

Additionally, the towering mountains adorned with diverse flowers and shrubs offer excellent hiking opportunities. The wildlife in the plain further enriches the area's natural charm. Covering over 50,000 hectares, the Shimbar Plain is part of the Chelu district in Andika, making it a remarkable destination for nature enthusiasts, IRNA wrote.

The vegetation of the Shimbar Plain includes oak trees, wild almonds, millet, and maples. The Shimbar forest is also home to wild trees such as mulberries, apples, grapes, and figs. In the past, various species of bears, wolves, hyenas, wild boar herds, and birds of prey like eagles and vultures inhabited the Shimbar Plain, creating an environment where few dared to venture into the heart of the forest. Today, however, the region's ecosystem faces challenges due to illegal hunting.

The people of Shimbar and its surrounding areas are mountain-dwelling Bakhtiari tribes who have engaged in livestock breeding and agriculture for



● pinorest.com

centuries. These nomadic groups produce a variety of handicrafts and livestock products, including *choqa*, kilim weaving, carpets, traditional clothing, local cheese, butter, oil, curd, and honey.

### Tang-e Bota

Tang-e Bota, formerly known as Tang-e Botan, is situated in the heights of Mount Dela in Andika. Investigations conducted by archaeologists over various periods have identified nearly 700 historical and archaeological sites in Andika.

Tang-e Bota features some of the most distinct bas-reliefs in Khuzestan. By examining the clothing and hairstyles depicted in these rock carvings, it can be estimated that they date back to the Parthian era and are associated with the Elymaeans. The Elymaeans were a local power that coexisted with the Parthians, with Andika being part of their territory. In 2010, Tang-e Bota was registered as a national heritage site. This area consists of two sections: one panel features a carving of a single figure, while the other panel includes twelve figures, among them, nine are of the same height, while three are shorter. In the center of the depiction of these twelve individuals, there are an inscription, a mace, and a fire

pit base.

Two of the figures are adorned with crowns, distinguishing them from the others, and they appear to be the queen and the king's consort. The postures of the individuals suggest that they are engaged in a religious ceremony.

### Types of ossuaries

The ancient Iranians believed in the sanctity of the earth, one of the four fundamental elements of creation, and considered it essential to maintain its purity. To prevent the bodies of the deceased from coming into contact with the soil, they would place the corpses outdoors so that their flesh could be consumed by animals and birds. After some time, when only the bones remained, they would place them into ossuaries. These ossuaries were carved into the heart of mountains or into separate stones scattered across various regions. Some feature intricate rock carvings, while others are more simplistic.

### Shimbar Wetland

The Shimbar Wetland is located along the Zagros Mountain range within the protected area of Shimbar. This region falls under the jurisdiction of Mas-

jed Soleyman, situated 80 kilometers northeast of the city, and is home to unique wildlife of the Zagros Mountains, including the Persian squirrel, ibex, leopards, bears, partridges, and pheasants.

Due to its elevation in Khuzestan Province, the Shimbar Wetland experiences a mountainous climate with abundant rainfall, particularly in the autumn and winter months. Many species of birds, including pelicans, swallows, and various waterfowl, inhabit this wetland.

### Best time to visit

The ideal time to visit the Shimbar Plain is in the spring when the landscape is adorned with vibrant greenery and the weather is pleasant, showcasing its most beautiful state. However, autumn also offers a captivating charm with its mesmerizing colors, making it a preferred time for many tourists. Additionally, during the summer, the plain's cool climate attracts numerous travelers and nature enthusiasts.

### Accommodation

If you plan to stay in the Shimbar Plain, you have two options: you can either spend the night in an eco-lodge or other accommodations in the surrounding villages, or if you enjoy camping, you can find a suitable area to set up your tent.

The Shimbar Plain lacks specific amenities, so it's advisable to bring snacks and other necessities with you. If you intend to stay overnight, don't forget to pack the required equipment. Iran is home to diverse ethnic groups and cultures, so when traveling to different regions of the country, it's important to respect the beliefs of the local people. By purchasing local products and staying in rural homes or eco-lodges, you can contribute significantly to the economic development of the region.

## A journey through time in Tadayon House



● visitiran.ir

Tadayon House, also known as Mohammadieh House, is a historic building located in Abbasieh Alley, part of the Nasar district in Semnan, the capital city of Semnan Province. This remarkable structure belonged to the esteemed tradesman Mohammadieh, who was the son-in-law of Mirza Abdollah Tadayon, a famous trader, and it dates back to the Qajar era. The house is situated adjacent to the north-south *rasteh* (a group of shops) of Semnan Bazaar, both of which were constructed around the same time.

Notably, Tadayon House appears in photographs taken by Mirza Abdollah Qajar, the private photographer of Nasereddin Shah, during the king's trip to Mashhad in 1867.

Constructed from cob bricks, clay, and stone, Tadayon House features three main sections: the *biruni* (public area), *andaruni* (private quarters), and maid chambers. The building boasts three entrances, with the main entrance located on Taleqani Street, while the northern entrance was designated for business meetings, family members, staff, and access to the stables.

Upon entering, visitors encounter the *hashti*, a corridor leading to the *miansara*, middle courtyard. The house includes summer and winter rooms characterized by pointed barrel vaults, stucco decoration, *ivans*, and eastern

and western terraces. The *andaruni* section features a *howzkhaneh* (a traditional courtyard used for bathing, aesthetics or both), side rooms, and storage areas to the east and west of the *miansara*. The summer room is equipped with a wind catcher, while the *miansara* also includes a stone pool and a flower garden.

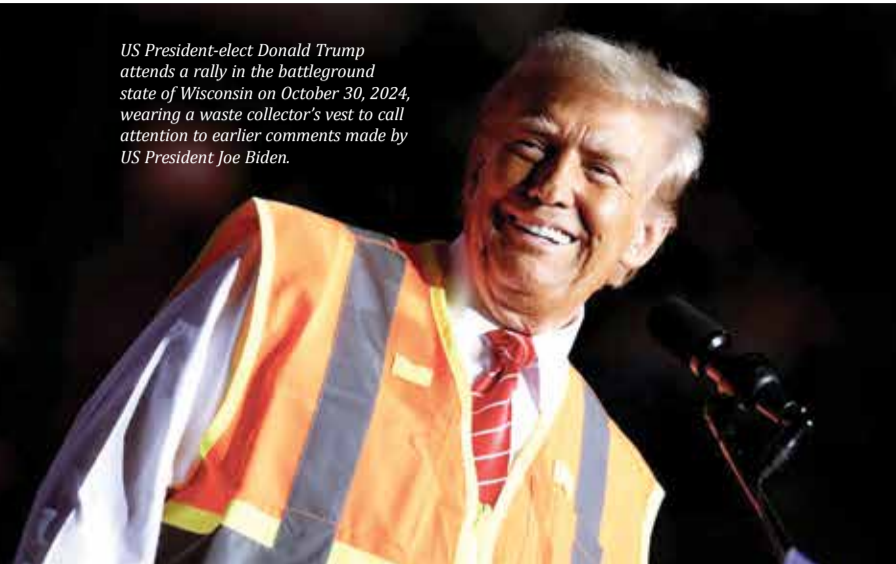
A pathway connects the *miansara* in *andaruni* with the *miansara* in *biruni*, which once housed business offices. This section contains two large halls on the north side, a pathway leading back to the *andaruni*, and underground storage for goods. The building's exterior is adorned with pointed barrel vaults, *ezareh* (decorative arches) made of bricks or stone, and intricate woodwork and brickwork.

The maid chambers encircle the *miansara* in the *biruni* section. Located on the southern side, these chambers consist of several rooms, a kitchen, storage areas, and stables. The *miansara* in the maid chambers is smaller and simpler compared to the rest of the building.

Today, Tadayon House serves as the office for the Cultural Heritage, Handicrafts, and Tourism Organization of Semnan Province. It also features a photography gallery and hosts handicrafts exhibitions, welcoming visitors to explore its rich history.

# How Trump won second term as president in 2024

US President-elect Donald Trump attends a rally in the battleground state of Wisconsin on October 30, 2024, wearing a waste collector's vest to call attention to earlier comments made by US President Joe Biden.



By Franco Ordoñez  
Reporter

PERSPECTIVE

In one of his final rallies, at the iconic Madison Square Garden in New York, former President Donald Trump delivered a ramped-up version of his typical stump speech, promising “the strongest economy, the most secure borders and safest cities”.

He also railed against adversaries he sees as “the enemy from within,” and described his opponent, Vice President Harris, as a bad person with a “low IQ”.

“We’re running against something far bigger than Joe [Biden] or Kamala [Harris] and far more powerful than them, which is a massive, vicious radical-left machine that runs today’s Democrat party,” Trump told the crowd.

In his return to power, Trump defied so many expectations, surviving repeated scandals and multiple indictments. He is the first convicted felon to win the White House.

Trump’s overall closing focus on the economy and immigration ultimately resonated with enough Americans — more than the message delivered by Harris, who called for unity and warned that Trump was a “petty tyrant” who was obsessed with revenge.



Supporters are filled with joy as it is revealed that Donald Trump is elected president of the United States, during a gathering on election night on November 6, 2024.

AFP

Trump doubled down on his hard-line border stance, using increasingly dehumanizing language to describe immigrants, accusing them of poisoning the blood of the country and falsely claiming a Venezuelan street gang was taking over the country.

The election results show that Americans were less concerned about Trump’s rhetoric and instead longed for a change. Polling just before Election Day showed Harris was not able to seize the change mantle as part of the Biden administration.

Many experts cite out-of-control inflation midway through the Biden administration’s term as key to Harris’ downfall. While inflation waned, prices remained higher than when Trump was in office.

Voters like Dale Roberts in Georgia saw Harris as an extension of President Biden.

“Harris has got the same policies that Biden did. There’s no two ways about it,” said the 67-year-old former state trooper. “No matter how she lies or tries to get out of it, she can’t wiggle out of it. She should have changed the policies or tried to change policies while she was vice president.”

As he did in 2016, Trump seemed to galvanize an army of working-class white voters this election cycle, particularly men. Exit polls also indicated that he eroded support with key groups for Democrats, including Latinos and Black men.

In the end, Trump’s victory may have simply come down to an old political cliché: “It’s the economy, stupid.”

“Ultimately, what it says about President Trump’s win is that people are more willing to vote for their pocketbook,” said Republican pollster Jon McHenry. “They say, ‘I think the democracy criticisms are overblown and I’m going to vote for my pocketbook because I know that that’s not overblown.’”

Trump was helped by the rising border crossings early in the Biden administration that drew outcry, not just from Republican, but also Democratic governors and mayors who blasted the Biden administration for its immigration policies along the border.

Some thought divisions within the GOP, including the high-profile defection of major party leaders such as former Rep. Liz Cheney, would prove fatal to Trump. But Harris also struggled to articulate a clear vision for the future of the country, beyond pushing people to vote against Trump.

“Donald Trump has spent a decade trying to keep the American people divided and afraid of each other. That’s who he is,” said Harris, during a high-profile speech in front of the White House. “But America, I am here tonight to say: That’s not who we are.”

But Biden didn’t do her any favors of promoting unity when, in the final days of the race, he appeared to call Trump’s supporters “garbage”. The White House tried to clean up the muddled remark, arguing the president was talking specifically about one comedian, Tony Hinchcliffe, who when speaking at Trump’s New York City rally called Puerto Rico a “floating island of garbage”.

But the damage was done. Trump stoked the outrage of his supporters by donning an orange reflective vest and taking questions from the press while sitting in a Trump-branded garbage truck before his rally in Green Bay, Wis., which he then wore to his rally.

Instead of running away from his scandals, Trump embraced his legal problems and used them to reinforce one of his core messages: that the system is rigged, and against conservatives in particular.

He ramped up his threats to go after political opponents, even suggesting that he could use the military to address “the enemy from within”.

He relished delivering the kind of red-meat speech that his die-hard fans will wait hours in the hot sun to see.

“I like to be nice and careful,” Trump said at a rally in Duluth, Ga. “And then I decide, am I better off being careful or really entertaining people? And I usually decide on the side of entertainment. And then, I have fun.”

The article first appeared on NPR.

## How Harris lost election

# Flaws in her presidential campaign



By Joey Garrison  
Reporter

PERSPECTIVE

When Kamala Harris appeared on ABC’s “The View” last month, it was supposed to be a friendly forum to introduce herself to Americans unfamiliar with her story.

The Democratic presidential nominee instead struggled to explain what she would do differently than President Joe Biden. “Not a thing that comes to mind,” Harris, the incumbent Vice President, told the hosts.

Following President-elect Donald Trump’s lopsided election victory over Harris, that television moment underscored a fatal flaw of Harris’ campaign that doomed her election bid — an inability to separate herself from an unpopular president whose approval ratings have hovered around 40% for most of his four years in the White House.

David Axelrod, former longtime adviser to Barack Obama, called the exchange — which became a Trump ad — “disastrous” for Harris as he recapped the election outcome on CNN early Wednesday morning. “There’s no doubt about it. The question is: What motivated it?” In poll after poll, Americans for months overwhelmingly said they believe the country was headed in the wrong direction. Harris cast herself as a “new generation of leadership” and the forward-looking candidate who would work across the aisle and seek solutions, not political warfare, to address America’s concerns with rising costs and housing affordability. But given Harris’ status as a sitting vice president, she never fit the mold of a traditional “change candidate” and she remained tethered to Biden — staying loyal to him even as Americans made clear they disapproved of his handling of inflation and migration at the southern border.

In the end, the election wasn’t a nail-biter like many expected. It was a resounding victory for Trump and a rejection of Harris and the Democratic Party, with Republicans also gaining control of the US Senate.

Harris underperforms among Black, Latino voters

Trump’s victory became all-but-

certain when the former president was the projected winner of the battleground state of Pennsylvania and its 19 electoral votes. It’s a state that Democrats had only lost once since 1988. That came in 2016 with Trump’s victory over Hillary Clinton.

The Harris campaign devoted significant resources to four Sun Belt battlegrounds — Arizona, Nevada, Georgia, and North Carolina — but she appeared unlike-



US Vice President and Democratic presidential candidate Kamala Harris  
EVELYN HOCKSTEIN/AP

ly to win any of them. And the Democrats' so-called "blue wall" crumbled with Harris trailing Trump in Michigan and losing outright in Pennsylvania and Wisconsin.

Harris and her campaign hoped to win the White House by bringing over moderate Republican and independent voters fed up with nearly a decade of division in the era of Donald Trump.

Yet the Democratic nominee lost the election in large part because she was unable to prevent core Democratic constituencies — Black, Latino, and young voters — from splintering.

Harris underperformed with voters of color — particularly Latino voters — but also Black voters in urban centers such as Philadelphia, Detroit, and Milwaukee. Despite maintaining Democrats' growing strength in college-educated suburbs, it was not enough to overcome Trump's gains in Democratic strongholds.

Harris carried Black voters 86%-12% and Latino voters 53%-45%, according to CNN exit polls. But in the 2020 election, Biden won Black voters by a wider 92%-8% margin over Trump and Latinos 65%-32%. Meanwhile, Harris worked to limit the bleeding in heavily Republican rural counties in states like Pennsylvania, but she ultimately underperformed Biden in 2020 in these places, returning to the levels Clinton got in 2016.



**Did Harris focus too much on Trump?**

From the beginning, Harris tried to make the race a referendum on Trump.

In the final weeks of the campaign, Harris escalated her rhetoric, calling the former president a fascist, warning that he is "unhinged and unstable," and highlighting the assessment of Trump's former White House chief of staff, John Kelly, who alleged Trump made past admiring statements about Adolf Hitler.

She increasingly leaned into

framing the election as a fight for democracy, much like Biden did before he dropped out of the race in 2024.

"Kamala Harris lost this election when she pivoted to focus almost exclusively on attacking Donald Trump," veteran pollster Frank Luntz said on X, formerly Twitter. "Voters already know everything there is about Trump — but they still wanted to know more about Harris' plans for the first hour, first day, first month, and first year of her administration."

"It was a colossal failure for her

campaign to shine the spotlight on Trump more than on Harris' own ideas," Luntz said.

Harris, who campaigned aggressively on restoring abortion access, won female voters by a sizable 54%-44% margin, according to CNN exit polls, but it was a slimmer margin than Biden's 57%-42% performance with women in 2020. Trump won male voters over Harris by the same 54%-44% margin as Harris won women.

The abortion issue ended up not being the galvanizing force it was in 2022 when Democrats

exceeded expectations in the midterms.

Harris' loss marks the second time in three election cycles that Democrats have fielded a female presidential candidate in hopes of making history — only to both times lose to Trump.

**Democrats have plenty to second-guess**

Harris was an unproven political commodity outside of California, ending her 2020 Democratic primary bid before voting got started. She secured the Democratic

Supporters react to election results as they attend an election night event for US Democratic presidential candidate Kamala Harris at Howard University in Washington, DC, on November 5, 2024. ● AFP

nomination this time without receiving a single vote as Democrats quickly rallied around her following Biden's exit. She tried to distance herself from some of the liberal positions she took as a 2020 Democratic primary candidate in an appeal to Republicans and moderates.

At the same time, polling consistently showed Americans held fonder memories today of Trump's four years in office — particularly his leadership of the economy — than they did when he was in the White House. Many Americans were willing to forgive Trump's well-documented baggage: four criminal indictments, two impeachments, and his role in the January 6, 2021, attack on the Capitol.

Most voters, 51%, said they favored Trump over Harris to handle the economy, which 31% of voters cited as their top issue, according to CNN's exit polls.

For Democrats, the second-guessing has now begun: Was Harris the right choice to take on Trump? Should they have looked elsewhere? Or should they have stuck with Biden?

The article first appeared on USA Today.

# Why Kamala Harris lost

By Andrew Prokop  
Reporter  
**PERSPECTIVE**

Four years after Donald Trump tried to steal the 2020 election and left office in disgrace, the American people returned him to power in the 2024 election.

Major news outlets called most of the major swing states — North Carolina, Georgia, Pennsylvania, and Wisconsin — for Trump late Tuesday night and early Wednesday morning, giving him an Electoral College majority. The trend was broader than the swing states; there was a shift toward Trump across the nation, as he significantly improved on his performance in the 2020 election.

Trump's win will come with a new Republican Senate majority, as Democratic incumbents lost in Ohio and Montana. How did this happen?



Supporters of Vice US President Kamala Harris look troubled as election results come in during an event at Howard University in Washington, DC, on November 5, 2024. ● ANGELA WEISS/AFP

The blame game among Democrats will come fast and furious. But though the Harris campaign's strategy is sure to be second-guessed, the extent and nationwide nature of the shift in Trump's favor suggest she had an uphill battle all around — because of the widespread unpopularity of President Joe Biden and public disapproval of his record in office. Harris inherited a tough situation from Biden — and ultimately could not overcome it.

When Harris unexpectedly joined the presidential race in July after Biden stepped aside, she faced three formidable obstacles.

The first was a global trend: In the years since the pandemic, incumbent parties have been struggling in wealthy democracies across the world. The reasons for this are debated, though post-reopening inflation is likely a big one. But to win, Harris would have to defy this trend.

The second was Biden's unpopularity. The president was historically unpopular long before his disastrous debate with Trump, and poll after poll showed voters irate with his handling of the economy and immigration. Foreign policy, particularly the Israel-Gaza war that divided Democrats' coalition, was a problem too. And since Harris had served in his administration as vice president, she had to figure out what to do about that.

Typically, such dynamics would seem to point to a "change" election where the incumbent party is booted. In such elections, the opposition can often put the blame for the current state of affairs on the incumbents, make vague promises that they'll do things differently, and ride to victory.

Yet there was nothing typical about Harris' opponent: Donald Trump. The fact that Trump had recently served as president in his own controversial term, with his own controversial record, seemed to present Harris with an opening. Perhaps she could brand herself the change candidate who would deliver a fresh, new approach, breaking from the failed politics of the past.

That brings us to the third obstacle: Harris' own record. While running for president in 2019, Harris embraced a set of very progressive policy positions that Democrats now view as politically toxic, including banning fracking and decriminalizing unauthorized border crossing. So, she had a choice to make: Should she stand by her old positions and promise bold progressive change, or should she tack to the center?

In the end, Harris took a kind of middle path. She downplayed, disavowed, or simply avoided mention of many of the progressive policies she'd supported back in 2019 — but she didn't deliber-

ately pick fights with the left in search of centrist cred, like Bill Clinton did in his 1992 presidential campaign. Harris wanted to keep the Democratic coalition happy, pleasing as many people as she could, rather than taking sides in any factional fights.

In addressing Biden's record, too, Harris tried to strike a balance. She decided not to criticize Biden, throw him under the bus, or break with him — or the Biden-Harris administration's policies — in any significant way. When pressed about voter anger over inflation and unauthorized immigration, she did not acknowledge error. Rather, she tried to argue that the economy was doing well now and blamed Trump for not supporting a bipartisan immigration bill. And she did not shift on Israel-Gaza. Harris's hope was that she'd done enough to present herself as a new

face, and that the fundamental unfitness of Donald Trump — and his unpopular record on issues like abortion and his attempt to steal the 2020 election — would ultimately prove to be decisive to voters disgruntled with both parties.

That hope was in vain. Ultimately, much of the public was more resentful of inflation under Biden than they were about Trump's attempted election theft. And so, voters turned back to the candidate they kicked out of office just four years ago.



The full article first appeared on Vox.

President Biden was historically unpopular long before his disastrous debate with Trump, and poll after poll showed voters irate with his handling of the economy and immigration. Foreign policy, particularly the Israel-Gaza war that divided Democrats' coalition, was a problem too.

US President Joe Biden (l) and Vice President Kamala Harris, the Democratic presidential nominee, speak during a campaign event at Prince George's Community College in Largo, Md., on August 15, 2024. ● ERIC LEE/NYT

ly to win any of them. And the Democrats' so-called "blue wall" crumbled with Harris trailing Trump in Michigan and losing outright in Pennsylvania and Wisconsin.

Harris and her campaign hoped to win the White House by bringing over moderate Republican and independent voters fed up with nearly a decade of division in the era of Donald Trump.

Yet the Democratic nominee lost the election in large part because she was unable to prevent core Democratic constituencies — Black, Latino, and young voters — from splintering.

Harris underperformed with voters of color — particularly Latino voters — but also Black voters in urban centers such as Philadelphia, Detroit, and Milwaukee. Despite maintaining Democrats' growing strength in college-educated suburbs, it was not enough to overcome Trump's gains in Democratic strongholds.

Harris carried Black voters 86%-12% and Latino voters 53%-45%, according to CNN exit polls. But in the 2020 election, Biden won Black voters by a wider 92%-8% margin over Trump and Latinos 65%-32%. Meanwhile, Harris worked to limit the bleeding in heavily Republican rural counties in states like Pennsylvania, but she ultimately underperformed Biden in 2020 in these places, returning to the levels Clinton got in 2016.



**Did Harris focus too much on Trump?**

From the beginning, Harris tried to make the race a referendum on Trump.

In the final weeks of the campaign, Harris escalated her rhetoric, calling the former president a fascist, warning that he is "unhinged and unstable," and highlighting the assessment of Trump's former White House chief of staff, John Kelly, who alleged Trump made past admiring statements about Adolf Hitler.

She increasingly leaned into

framing the election as a fight for democracy, much like Biden did before he dropped out of the race in 2024.

"Kamala Harris lost this election when she pivoted to focus almost exclusively on attacking Donald Trump," veteran pollster Frank Luntz said on X, formerly Twitter. "Voters already know everything there is about Trump — but they still wanted to know more about Harris' plans for the first hour, first day, first month, and first year of her administration."

"It was a colossal failure for her

campaign to shine the spotlight on Trump more than on Harris' own ideas," Luntz said.

Harris, who campaigned aggressively on restoring abortion access, won female voters by a sizable 54%-44% margin, according to CNN exit polls, but it was a slimmer margin than Biden's 57%-42% performance with women in 2020. Trump won male voters over Harris by the same 54%-44% margin as Harris won women.

The abortion issue ended up not being the galvanizing force it was in 2022 when Democrats

exceeded expectations in the midterms.

Harris' loss marks the second time in three election cycles that Democrats have fielded a female presidential candidate in hopes of making history — only to both times lose to Trump.

**Democrats have plenty to second-guess**

Harris was an unproven political commodity outside of California, ending her 2020 Democratic primary bid before voting got started. She secured the Democratic

Supporters react to election results as they attend an election night event for US Democratic presidential candidate Kamala Harris at Howard University in Washington, DC, on November 5, 2024. ● AFP

nomination this time without receiving a single vote as Democrats quickly rallied around her following Biden's exit. She tried to distance herself from some of the liberal positions she took as a 2020 Democratic primary candidate in an appeal to Republicans and moderates.

At the same time, polling consistently showed Americans held fonder memories today of Trump's four years in office — particularly his leadership of the economy — than they did when he was in the White House. Many Americans were willing to forgive Trump's well-documented baggage: four criminal indictments, two impeachments, and his role in the January 6, 2021, attack on the Capitol.

Most voters, 51%, said they favored Trump over Harris to handle the economy, which 31% of voters cited as their top issue, according to CNN's exit polls.

For Democrats, the second-guessing has now begun: Was Harris the right choice to take on Trump? Should they have looked elsewhere? Or should they have stuck with Biden?

The article first appeared on USA Today.

# Why Kamala Harris lost

By Andrew Prokop  
Reporter  
**PERSPECTIVE**

Four years after Donald Trump tried to steal the 2020 election and left office in disgrace, the American people returned him to power in the 2024 election.

Major news outlets called most of the major swing states — North Carolina, Georgia, Pennsylvania, and Wisconsin — for Trump late Tuesday night and early Wednesday morning, giving him an Electoral College majority. The trend was broader than the swing states; there was a shift toward Trump across the nation, as he significantly improved on his performance in the 2020 election.

Trump's win will come with a new Republican Senate majority, as Democratic incumbents lost in Ohio and Montana. How did this happen?



Supporters of Vice US President Kamala Harris look troubled as election results come in during an event at Howard University in Washington, DC, on November 5, 2024. ● ANGELA WEISS/AFP

The blame game among Democrats will come fast and furious. But though the Harris campaign's strategy is sure to be second-guessed, the extent and nationwide nature of the shift in Trump's favor suggest she had an uphill battle all around — because of the widespread unpopularity of President Joe Biden and public disapproval of his record in office. Harris inherited a tough situation from Biden — and ultimately could not overcome it.

When Harris unexpectedly joined the presidential race in July after Biden stepped aside, she faced three formidable obstacles.

The first was a global trend: In the years since the pandemic, incumbent parties have been struggling in wealthy democracies across the world. The reasons for this are debated, though post-reopening inflation is likely a big one. But to win, Harris would have to defy this trend.

The second was Biden's unpopularity. The president was historically unpopular long before his disastrous debate with Trump, and poll after poll showed voters irate with his handling of the economy and immigration. Foreign policy, particularly the Israel-Gaza war that divided Democrats' coalition, was a problem too. And since Harris had served in his administration as vice president, she had to figure out what to do about that.

Typically, such dynamics would seem to point to a "change" election where the incumbent party is booted. In such elections, the opposition can often put the blame for the current state of affairs on the incumbents, make vague promises that they'll do things differently, and ride to victory.

Yet there was nothing typical about Harris' opponent: Donald Trump. The fact that Trump had recently served as president in his own controversial term, with his own controversial record, seemed to present Harris with an opening. Perhaps she could brand herself the change candidate who would deliver a fresh, new approach, breaking from the failed politics of the past.

That brings us to the third obstacle: Harris' own record. While running for president in 2019, Harris embraced a set of very progressive policy positions that Democrats now view as politically toxic, including banning fracking and decriminalizing unauthorized border crossing. So, she had a choice to make: Should she stand by her old positions and promise bold progressive change, or should she tack to the center?

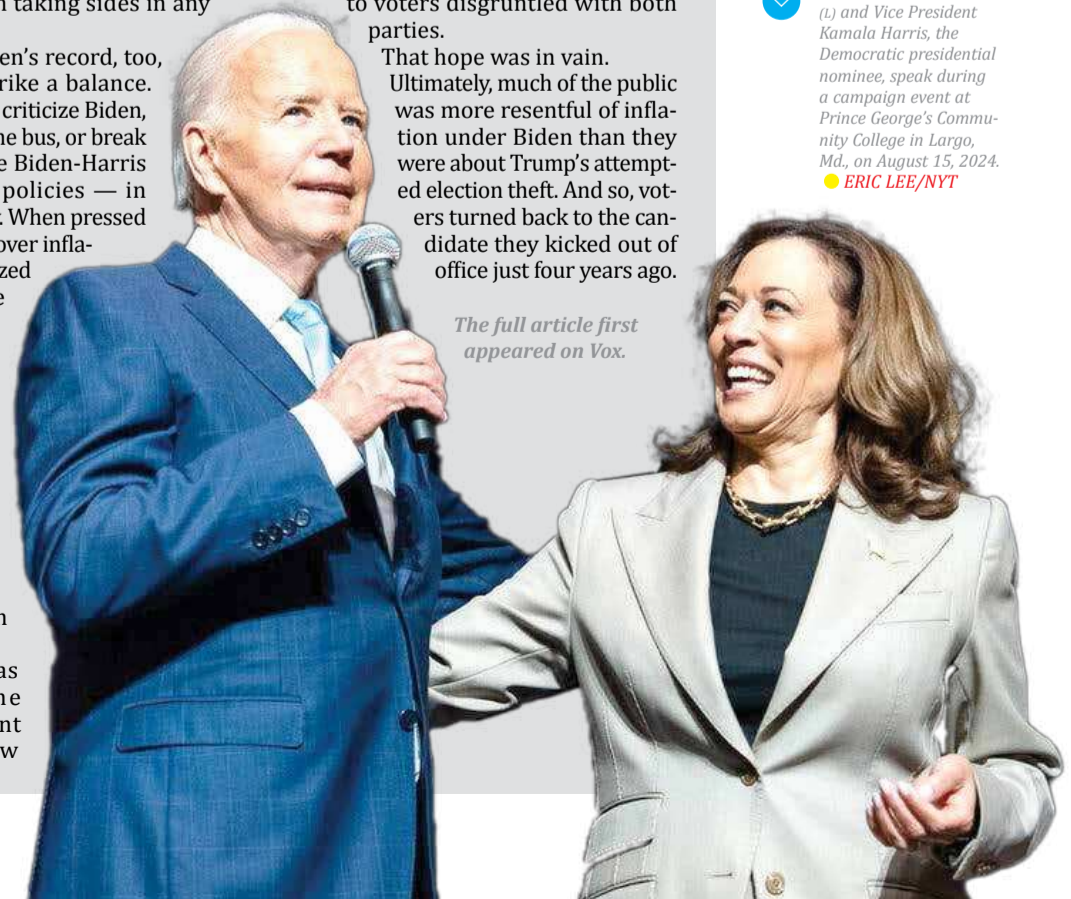
In the end, Harris took a kind of middle path. She downplayed, disavowed, or simply avoided mention of many of the progressive policies she'd supported back in 2019 — but she didn't deliber-

ately pick fights with the left in search of centrist cred, like Bill Clinton did in his 1992 presidential campaign. Harris wanted to keep the Democratic coalition happy, pleasing as many people as she could, rather than taking sides in any factional fights.

In addressing Biden's record, too, Harris tried to strike a balance. She decided not to criticize Biden, throw him under the bus, or break with him — or the Biden-Harris administration's policies — in any significant way. When pressed about voter anger over inflation and unauthorized immigration, she did not acknowledge error. Rather, she tried to argue that the economy was doing well now and blamed Trump for not supporting a bipartisan immigration bill. And she did not shift on Israel-Gaza. Harris's hope was that she'd done enough to present herself as a new

face, and that the fundamental unfitness of Donald Trump — and his unpopular record on issues like abortion and his attempt to steal the 2020 election — would ultimately prove to be decisive to voters disgruntled with both parties.

That hope was in vain. Ultimately, much of the public was more resentful of inflation under Biden than they were about Trump's attempted election theft. And so, voters turned back to the candidate they kicked out of office just four years ago.



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President Biden was historically unpopular long before his disastrous debate with Trump, and poll after poll showed voters irate with his handling of the economy and immigration. Foreign policy, particularly the Israel-Gaza war that divided Democrats' coalition, was a problem too.

US President Joe Biden (l) and Vice President Kamala Harris, the Democratic presidential nominee, speak during a campaign event at Prince George's Community College in Largo, Md., on August 15, 2024. ● ERIC LEE/NYT

# Wrestling wunderkind Hedayati aiming for seniors high

## Sports Desk

Iranian Greco-Roman prodigy Fardin Hedayati has declared his ambitions of building on his domination in age-group wrestling to notch up seniors glory in the coming years.

A former world junior champion, Hedayati, 20, was in a league of his own in October's U23 World Championships in Tirana, outmuscling Russian Dmitri Baboryko 6-0 for the ultimate prize of 130kg contest.

The final victory rounded off an emphatic run for Hedayati, who won three of his five bouts by technical superiority, while Ukrainian Mykhailo Vyshnyvetskyi was the only wrestler to score against the Iranian young gun, though he eventually fell to a 12-4 defeat.

"All of my opponents in Tirana are among the top under-23 wrestlers of the superheavyweight category, but I prepared well for the competitions and, thank God, beat them all emphatically to win the most prestigious medal," Hedayati told ISNA.

"I had two of my teeth broken in a collision with an opponent on the first day of my campaign but still



Iranian wrestler Fardin Hedayati makes his entry for a Greco-Roman 130kg bout at the U23 World Championships in Tirana, Albania, on October 22, 2024. **UWW**

managed to continue with the pain," added the Iranian, who has now set sights on success on the grandest sporting stage of them all. "Every wrestler dreams of success in the Olympics, and I'm no exception. My

ultimate goal is to win the gold medal at the next Olympic Games in 2028 and I will give it my all to that end.

"For now, all I'm focused on is to be part of the national team in the Seniors World

Championships next year and win the gold medal there," Hedayati said.

However, standing between Hedayati and a place in the Iranian squad is the reigning world champion and Olympic

bronze medalist Amin Mirzazadeh.

"Amin and I might be rivals on the mat, but are two good friends off it. I'll work hard to overcome him in the coming months, I just hope the best wrestler

will ultimately represent the country at the World Championships," Hedayati said of his rivalry with his fellow-Iranian.

Hedayati stole all the wrestling headlines when he made his seniors inter-

national breakthrough in June's Ranking Series event in Budapest, outmuscling Turkish great Riza Kayaalp – a winner of 13 world and Olympic medals – before coming out on top against Georgian Iakobi Kajaia, who won the silver at the Tokyo Olympics, in the final showpiece.

The young Iranian, however, regrets never finding the chance to lock horns with legendary Cuban Mijaín López, who brought the curtain down on his illustrious career after winning a fifth successive Olympic gold in August.

"López was a true great with a storied career and numerous medals, who made history in Paris. I always wanted to wrestle him and Riza Kayaalp. That is what I always envisioned since I was a young kid.

"I faced Kayaalp in Budapest a few months ago and got the better of him. I really wanted to take on López for once, but it just wasn't meant to be."



● AFC

## Iran lands Uzbekistan, Yemen, Indonesia in U20 Asian Cup

### Sports Desk

Iran was drawn against defending champion Uzbekistan as well as Yemen and Indonesia in the same group at the 2025 AFC U20 Asian Cup – starting February 12 in China. The draw for the 42nd edition of the continent's flagships under-20 international event took place in the Chinese city of Shenzhen on Thursday, where 16 teams were split into four groups, with four tickets for next year's FIFA U20 World Cup in Chile up for grabs.

Head coach Hossein Abdi, who led Iran to the last 16 in

last year's U17 World Cup in Indonesia, will be hoping his boys will get off to flying start when taking on Indonesia in their Group C opener.

Iran, a four-time champion in the 1970s, will play Yemen in its second outing before facing Uzbekistan on the final day of the group stage.

Two 8-0 routs of host Laos and Mongolia either side of a 1-0 win against India saw Abdi's side ease to the top spot in Group G of the qualifiers in September.

Elsewhere in the finals, China, champion in 1985, will have Australia, Kyrgyz Republic and Qatar as its challengers

in Group A.

Qatar won the title in 2014, while Australia was runners-up in 2010.

Five-time winner Iraq heads the Group B cast with Jordan, Saudi Arabia and North Korea also vying for the two quarter-final spots.

North Korea and Saudi Arabia are three-time champions while Jordan was fourth in 2006.

Leading the Group D challenge will be 2016 champion Japan with 12-time winner South Korea, Syria (1994 winner) and Thailand (champion in 1962, 1969) also hoping to advance to the quarterfinals.

## Home hero Sinner keen to show his best at 'special' ATP Finals

**REUTERS** – World number one Jannik Sinner said the ATP Finals will be more special for him this time around as it gives him the chance to play on home soil in Italy, months after missing this year's Italian Open in Rome due to a hip injury.

The ATP Finals, which feature the world's best eight singles players and doubles teams, are being staged at the Inalpi Arena in Turin from Nov. 10-17.

"Many things make (this tournament) special," Sinner told ATP Media on Thursday.

"First of all, being an Italian and playing in Italy. I haven't played in Italy this year, because I missed Rome. That was a really tough one, but I am even more excited

and happy to be here.

"The atmosphere is just amazing... I'm just happy to be back here and hopefully I can show some good tennis."

Sinner will begin his ATP Finals campaign on Sunday evening, taking on tournament debutant Alex de Minaur, before facing former U.S. Open champion Daniil Medvedev and American Taylor Fritz.

"(De Minaur) is a very solid, very fast mover (with) a great mentality. You have to win every point somehow. He is not going to give it to you, so you have to go for it," said Sinner.

"(Medvedev) is changing his game style a little bit so he's even more dangerous to play. He has been one of my key points

in evolving myself as a player, because I struggled a lot to beat him. Now, every match is quite open, you never know what's going to happen.

"Taylor Fritz, I might know slightly less, because we haven't had so many encounters yet. But he is an amazing server, hitting the ball very strong. He has improved a lot in the last two years, starting with the serve and returning very well."

Sinner could face rival and four-times Grand Slam winner Carlos Alcaraz in the knockout stage of the tournament if both players make it through the group matches.



● REUTERS

# Leader: Hezbollah strong, continues to fight Israel

## International Desk

Leader of Iran's Islamic Revolution Ayatollah Seyyed Ali Khamenei said Lebanon's Hezbollah resistance movement is strong and continues the fight against Israel, dismissing rumors about the group's loss of strength after the assassination of its leaders by the Israeli regime.

"Some people in Lebanon and elsewhere think that Hezbollah has weakened and have begun to criticize its actions. They are mistaken and are under the effect of illusions," Ayatollah Khamenei told members of the Assembly of Experts during a meeting in Tehran on Thursday.

"During these nearly 40 long years, Hezbollah once forced the Zionist regime to retreat from Beirut, once from Saida, once from the city of Tyre, and once from southern Lebanon and entirely from the cities, villages, and highlands of Lebanon, which means its capabili-

ty has increased over time," the Leader noted.

"Hezbollah turned from a small group of fighters into a huge organization with such power that it can force the enemy ... to retreat and defeat it," he maintained.

Ayatollah Khamenei said that Hezbollah's extraordinary evolution is beholden to Sayyed Hassan Nasrallah, who was assassinated in an Israeli strike on the outskirts of Beirut in late September.

"Thanks to the bravery, tact, patience, and faith of Sayyed Nasrallah, Hezbollah underwent an extraordinary evolution, so much so that the enemy, which was equipped with all kinds of material and propaganda weapons, could not and, by God's grace, will not be able to overcome this wonderful phenomenon," he added.

Ayatollah Khamenei also paid tribute to Hezbollah's senior official Hashem Safieddine and Hamas leaders Ismail Haniyeh and Yahya Sinwar, as well as



Leader of Iran's Islamic Revolution Ayatollah Seyyed Ali Khamenei speaks in a meeting with members of the Assembly of Experts in Tehran, Iran, on November 7, 2024.

● khamenei.ir

Iranian military commander Abbas Nilforoushan, who were assassinated by Israel in September and October.

The resistance martyrs, the Leader said, bestowed upon Islam dignity and honor in addition to strength and power. Ayatollah Khamenei also praised Hamas, saying the Palestinian resistance group's continued fight against Israel indicates the regime has been defeated.

"The Zionist regime intended to eliminate Hamas, which it has been unable to achieve even after massacring so many people, showing their ugly face to the whole world and proving their wickedness to everyone." "They think they have martyred Hamas and resistance



leaders and that Hamas is finished, but Hamas is still fighting and resisting. This means the failure of the Zionist re-

gime," the Leader stressed. Despite launching a devastating war on the Gaza Strip last year with US military support,

the Israeli regime has failed to defeat the resistance forces in the Palestinian territory, which has been under siege for years.

## Settler violence in Europe

### Amsterdam clashes started by Israeli 'hooligans': City councilman



## International Desk

Israeli football fans instigated the violence in Amsterdam after arriving in the city and attacking Palestinian supporters before the match between Ajax and Maccabi Tel Aviv, an Amsterdam city council member said.

"They began attacking houses of people in Amsterdam with Palestinian flags, so that's actually where the violence started," Councilman Jazie Veldhuyzen told Al Jazeera. "As a reaction, Amsterdammers mobilized themselves and countered the attacks that started on Wednesday by the Maccabi hooligans."

He said a video emerged of Amsterdam police driving by and "doing nothing" as Israeli fans tore down Palestinian flags at one residence in the city center.

"The mayor says the police did act, but I would say they acted not at the right moments. They acted only to protect the Maccabi hooligans when Amsterdammers stood up to defend their own people and defend their own houses. And this is when the police showed up to protect the Maccabi fans when they ran away after attacking people."

Reports also said the Israeli fans clashed with bystanders, vandalized property, and set a Palestinian flag



A pro-Palestine protester holds a Palestinian flag at Amsterdam's Anton de Komplein square ahead of the UEFA Europa League football match between Ajax and Maccabi Tel Aviv on November 7, 2024.

● dpa

on fire.

Social media videos showed Maccabi fans not only damaging private property but also assaulting a local taxi driver and confronting law enforcement officers. A video also shows Israeli fans chanting anti-Arab slogans in the streets before the game, according to AP.

Dutch authorities said Friday at least five people were wounded in the clashes. Dozens were also arrested. Israel initially ordered two planes be sent to bring fans home, but later the Israeli prime minister's office said it would work to help citizens arrange commercial flights.

Security concerns have shrouded matches with Israeli teams in multiple countries over the past year because of global tensions linked to Israel's genocidal wars on the Gaza Strip and Lebanon since last year. Ahead of Thursday night's Europa League match between Ajax and Maccabi Tel Aviv, Amsterdam authorities had banned a planned pro-Palestinian demonstration near the stadium.

## No matter who won US election: Pezeshkian

## International Desk

Iranian President Masoud Pezeshkian downplayed the significance of Donald Trump's re-election, saying that it does not make a difference to Iran who wins the US presidential election because Iran relies on its inner strength as an honorable and dignified nation.

This marks the first comment by the Iranian president on Trump's election victory in the US.

"We will not be close-minded in developing our relations with other countries. We have made it our priority to develop relations with Islamic and neighboring countries," Pezeshkian said.

"We deeply believe in the promotion of unity and solidarity among Muslim countries," he added.

Iran's government spokesperson Fatemeh Mohajerani had earlier also played down the importance of the US election.

Mohajerani said on Wednesday that it does not matter who becomes the US president because all the necessary plans have been made in advance in Iran.

Mohajerani made the remarks hours before the announcement of Trump's victory. She told reporters that Iran does not see any difference between Trump and his election rival Kamala Harris.

Iran's Vice President for Strategic Affairs Mohammad Javad Zarif also reacted to the result of the US election, saying that US voters, including the majority of Muslims, explicitly expressed their



● president.ir

resentment to Washington's shameful year-long complicity in Israeli atrocities across Gaza and massacres in Lebanon.

"We hope the incoming administration of [Donald] Trump and [JD] Vance will honor their campaign promises about stopping wars, and learn the important lesson given by the US public concerning

ending wars and preventing new ones," Zarif said. He stated that Iran, which has well shown its determination and ability to deal with any kind of aggression, is not wooed by threats but values respect. Trump was re-elected president of the United States on Wednesday after decisively beating his rival Kamala Harris.

## INTERNATIONAL TENDER NOTICE



Since **ESFAHAN MOBARAHEH STEEL COMPANY** intend to purchase **600 tons of Ferro Niobium** with tender no **48610252**, hereby informs whom is interested in that tender documents can be received by sending a request to below contact details (Email or WhatsApp), the sealed and closed envelopes according to what has been mentioned in tender documents must be submitted to **ESFAHAN MOBARAHEH STEEL COMPANY- Raw Materials Purchasing Department (RMP)** until **1:00 PM (According to Tehran time Saturday 07. Dec .2024 (Saturday 17.09.1403))**

### Contact Details:

**Contact Person: Ms. Khorasani**

**Email: n.khorasani@msc.ir**

**Cell Phone/WhatsApp: 00989134083545**

### Note:

**ESFAHAN MOBARAHEH STEEL COMPANY** reserves the right of return or rejection of those tender documents in which haven't observed at least one of items of covering letter.

**ESFAHAN MOBARAHEH STEEL COMPANY PUBLIC RELATONS (1403-38)**

**Public Relations Dept.MOBARAHEH Steel Co.**



# Shiraz to become Iran's tourism hub: Minister

## Arts & Culture Desk

Iran's Minister of Cultural Heritage, Tourism, and Handicrafts, Reza Salehi Amiri, emphasized the significance of Shiraz as a platform for the development of Iran's tourism sector, citing the city's rich cultural heritage and handicraft industry. In a two-day visit to Shiraz, Salehi Amiri participated in the 3rd International Multimedia Festival of Cultural Heritage, which took place from November 5 to 8. The festival featured a diverse range of works from artists in 11 countries, with non-competitive entries from abroad showcased for the first time, IRNA reported. During his visit, the minister highlighted the importance of Fars Province, where Shiraz is located, as a hub for tourism and handicrafts, with over 3,000 historical monuments and 400 handicraft complexes employing over 22,000 people. He also emphasized the need to create jobs in the handicraft sector, with a target of creating 100,000 jobs per year, rising to one million jobs by the end of the five-year development plan. The minister also visited various historical sites in Fars Province, including the Meymand ancient village, where he emphasized the need to facilitate people's access to historical sites while ensuring their protection. He visited the Jaameh Mosque, which dates back to the Qajar era and has been registered as a national monument, as well as the historical bathhouse, and the anthropology museum. He also announced plans to renovate the historical bathhouse and turn it into a museum, with a new layout and design. The minister also visited a glasswork workshop in Meymand and praised the production of rosewater and flowers in the city as a valuable tourist attraction. In addition, Salehi Amiri inaugurated the Shiraz Art Bazaar, which features 35 permanent handicraft stalls and 16 stalls from cities and villages participating in the festival. The bazaar showcases the creativity and artistry of Iranian handicraft artists, and the minister expressed his optimism about the future of the industry. The minister also emphasized the need to provide facilities and job opportunities in the handicraft sector, as well as to promote the industry through marketing and advertising. Furthermore, a 4,000-year-old silver Elamite cup, discovered in Marvdasht 58 years ago, was unveiled at the Persepolis Museum in Marvdasht, Fars Province. The cup dates back to the Elamite era and is a significant cultural artifact.

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Iran's Minister of Cultural Heritage, Tourism and Handicrafts Reza Salehi Amiri holds a turquoise copper dish at the Shiraz Art Bazaar in Fars Province, Iran, on November 7, 2024. ● IRNA



## Iran considers national day for three Persian Gulf islands

The Iranian government is contemplating a proposal to designate as a national day the anniversary of the British withdrawal from the Persian Gulf islands of Abu Musa, Greater Tunb, and Lesser Tunb. Niknam Hosseinipour, head of the Public Relations Department of Iran's Culture Ministry, announced that the Public Culture Council has placed the proposal on its agenda, Press TV reported. He noted that the decision follows a social media campaign advocating for December 1 to be recognized as the national day of the islands. The three islands —

Abu Musa and the Greater and Lesser Tunbs — are located in the Persian Gulf between mainland Iran and the United Arab Emirates (UAE). The islands have historically been part of Iran for many centuries, proof of which can be found and corroborated by countless legal, historical, and geographical documents in Iran and other countries. However, the UAE has questioned Iran's sovereignty over the islands over the past decades. Iran has time and again stressed that the three islands are an "integral part of Iran's territory"

and advised the Arab country not to take positions undermining bilateral friendship. The root of the issue goes back to the early 20th century when, with the weakening of Iran under the Qajar dynasty and the British imperial expansion in the Persian Gulf, the three islands fell under British control — first Abu Musa in 1904, followed by the two Tunbs in 1921. Over the next half-century, London entrusted local administration to the British-appointed Sharjah and Ras al-Khaimah Sheikhs. Iran and the UK intermittently engaged in heated discussions



about the status of the three islands to no avail. On November 30, 1971, a day after British forces left the region and just two days before the UAE was to become an official federation, Iran's sovereignty over the islands was legitimately restored. Sometime later, the

newly established United Arab Emirates began to claim full control over the three Iranian islands, which has continued to this day. These demands have occasionally disrupted Iranian-Emirati relations, as well as the internal relations of the seven emirates of the UAE.

## Fajr Film Festival's Int'l Section to be held separately

### Arts & Culture Desk

The Fajr Film Festival has a new director, Manouchehr Shahsavari, who has been appointed by Raed Faridzadeh, the head of Cinema Organization of Iran. Shahsavari's appointment comes just under three months before the festival is set to take place, ILNA wrote. Faridzadeh has issued a decree naming Shahsavari as the director of the 43rd Fajr Film Festival. The decree highlights Shahsavari's expertise, commitment, and valuable experience in the field of cinema. The festival's international section, which has been separated from the national section, will be held independently at a later date agreed upon with the International Federation of Film Producers Associations. This move is expected

to boost Iran's cultural diplomacy and promote the country's film industry abroad. Shahsavari has a proven track record in the film industry, having produced several notable films and held various executive roles, including vice president of Iran's House of Cinema, board member of the Film Producers and Distributors Guild, and chairman of the Screening Guild Council. The separation of the national and international sections of the festival has been a topic of discussion since 2021. The weak performance of the international section in recent years has been met with criticism, especially compared to previous years when the festival was held independently. Faridzadeh has also thanked Mohammad Khazaei for his efforts in preparing for the 43rd edition of the festival.

## Shadow of Trump's ...

In foreign policy, Trump is expected to consider individuals like Richard Grenell and Robert O'Brien as main candidates for Secretary of State and National Security Advisor. Grenell, who has worked closely with Trump on security and diplomatic issues, could, given his experience in international relations and the strategies adopted during Trump's presidency, pursue more aggressive policies towards Iran and its allied countries. This approach, coupled with support for anti-Iran regional coalitions, particularly in West Asia, could lead to intensified sanctions and increased diplomatic pressure on Iran. Robert O'Brien, who has collaborated with Trump and support-

ed aggressive policies, especially in national security, might play a crucial role in strengthening Trump's administration's policies against Iran, particularly in preventing Iran from acquiring advanced technologies. With his harsh and critical views on Iran's role in shaping regional dynamics, O'Brien might attempt to increase pressure on Iran in international negotiations, especially in the UN Security Council, and challenge any nuclear agreement. Regarding national security, Mike Waltz and Tom Cotton are potential candidates for Secretary of Defense and National Security Advisor. Both figures advocate for stringent and interventionist policies globally. Mike Waltz, particularly sensitive to security threats from China and Russia,

might propose new strategies to counter global threats with an aggressive approach. On the other hand, Tom Cotton, a representative of the interventionist wing of the Republican Party and a staunch supporter of military aid to Ukraine and increased pressure on Iran, is likely to intensify US military and security policies in West Asia if appointed. The presence of these individuals in Trump's cabinet, especially in the Department of Defense, could pose new threats for West Asia's security and result in military actions against Resistance forces. Specifically, these policies could lead to increased US military presence in Middle East countries, particularly in Saudi Arabia

and Iraq, could escalate regional tensions. In domestic security, figures like Thomas Homan and Chad Wolf are considered potential candidates for the Department of Homeland Security. Both individuals, with significant security backgrounds, pursued stringent policies towards immigrant communities and opposition groups, especially during Trump's post-election period. These approaches might ultimately strengthen the anti-Iranian atmosphere within the US, particularly at a time when domestic political tensions in the US have sharply increased. Adopting such strict immigration policies and increasing pressure on Iranian-American communities could negatively impact cultural and

diplomatic relations between the two countries. Given the potential composition of Trump's cabinet and the presence of hardliners in key positions, Iran must adopt a smart approach to diplomacy to handle potential threats and pressures from this cabinet. This diplomacy should not only focus on increasing cooperation with allied countries in West Asia and other parts of the world but also actively engage in international forums to counter US economic and military pressures. This requires greater international coordination with global powers like China, Russia, and even the European Union to prevent the negative consequences of Trump's potential actions while steering the situation towards managing

tensions and negotiating with the "deal-making Trump". In conclusion, it's important to note that the potential presence of hardliners in Trump's cabinet could lead to significant changes in US's domestic and foreign policies. These changes will not only impact the global economy and security but could also initiate a new phase of tension between Iran and the US. Therefore, the Iranian government and establishment must adopt a smart strategy, focusing on strengthening national cohesion to manage both domestic and international arenas in a way that reduces potential threats, whether they be economic or military and security, while maximizing the opportunities arising during Trump's second term.