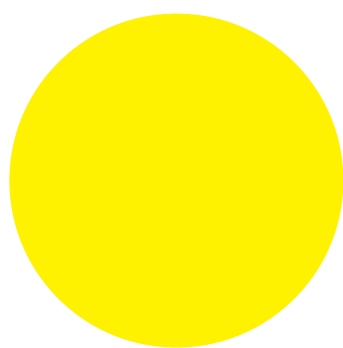


Tourism holds up despite crises, 1.2m foreign visitors in six months



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Iran's President Masoud Pezeshkian (R) shakes hands with Azerbaijani Deputy Prime Minister Shahin Mustafayev during a meeting in Tehran, on September 29, 2026.



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Pezeshkian: Iran's approach toward Strait of Hormuz based on preserving security, interests of regional states



Vessels, seen from Iran's port city of Bandar Abbas, are anchored in the Strait of Hormuz on September 12, 2026.
● ANADOLU

International Desk

President Masoud Pezeshkian highlighted the strategic importance of the Strait of Hormuz to regional and global security, saying that Iran's approach to the strategic waterway is responsible and based on preserving the security, stability and interests of the countries of the region.

In a message marking World Maritime Day on Wednesday, Pezeshkian described the sea as more than a body of water for Iran, calling it a divine blessing and an integral part of the country's history, identity, and way of life, as well as a major source of opportunities for its present and future.

"The Strait of Hormuz, as one of the most important maritime passages, holds a special position in the security and economy of the region and the world," the president said.

"Our approach to this strategic waterway is responsible and based on preserving the security, stability and interests of the countries of the region," he added.

Pezeshkian emphasized that "sustainable security in the Persian Gulf and its waterways depends above all on the cooperation, responsibility and active role of the countries of the region."

He also praised Iran's maritime community for maintaining the country's vital economic lifelines

over the past year.

"The strong presence in maritime areas over the past year was a testament to the great determination of the men who did not allow the pulse of the country's vital arteries to stop for even a moment," Pezeshkian said.

Iran restricted transit through the Strait of Hormuz in response to the illegal US-Israeli aggression that began on February 28.

On June 17, Tehran and Washington signed the Pakistan-brokered Memorandum of Understanding (MoU), whose Article 5 places responsibility for reopening and managing the Strait squarely in Iran's hands.

However, Washington

attempted to undermine Iran's sovereignty over the vital global energy chokepoint by establishing an unsafe corridor near the Omani shores.

The United States also resumed its airstrikes on Iran and imposed a naval blockade in violation of the war-ending deal.

The unlawful US measures prompted Iran to declare the Strait of Hormuz closed to all traffic. Now, shipping traffic through the Strait has reached its lowest level in months, sending oil prices to their highest.

The Islamic Republic says the reopening of the critical waterway depends on US compliance with its obligations under the MoU.

Iran receives US response to its proposal on Hormuz



Fateme Mohajerani
● IRNA

International Desk

Iranian authorities said on Wednesday they received the official US response to their proposal to end the US-Israeli aggression against Iran and reopen the Strait of Hormuz, days after US President Donald Trump rejected the plan.

"At today's cabinet meeting, the American side's proposal was presented to President Masoud Pezeshkian by Foreign Minister Abbas Araghchi," government spokeswoman Fateme Mohajerani told IRNA, without specifying the content of the reply.

Diplomatic efforts are "being pursued diligently" to find solutions to the crisis after more than seven months of war, she added.

After months of conflict, indirect talks between the United States and Iran resumed last week on the sidelines of the UN General Assembly. Iran said it has put forward seven conditions for ending hostilities and reopening the strategic Strait of Hormuz, a vital route for oil and gas exports.

The strait lies at the heart of the conflict between the United States and Iran, which began with US-Israeli strikes on the Islamic Republic in late February.

Tehran imposed a blockade on Hormuz after the war started, prompting Washington to respond with its own blockade on Iranian ports.

While not all conditions have been made public, Iran is notably demanding a ceasefire across the Middle East, including in Lebanon, where Hezbollah movement has been battling Israeli forces.

It is also demanding the unfreezing of Iranian assets abroad, the lifting of sanctions on its oil sector and an end to the US naval blockade.

Trump rejected the proposal when speaking to the press on Saturday,

but Tehran had been awaiting an official response via Qatari mediators. The US has stepped up its economic warfare against Iran, imposing sanctions on Iranian airlines and vowing to take a hard stance against foreign companies that provide them with assistance.

The US and the Israeli regime launched an unprovoked war on Iran on February 28.

During the aggression, the US and the Israeli regime assassinated Iran's Leader of the Islamic Revolution, Ayatollah Seyyed Ali Khamenei, along with senior military commanders, while thousands of civilians, including women and children, were also killed.

Iran responded with a series of retaliatory operations targeting US military assets and bases across the region. Iran also closed the strategic Strait of Hormuz.

The escalation ultimately forced the US and the Israeli regime to agree to a ceasefire on April 8 after Iran's retaliatory operations inflicted significant costs on the aggressors.

The Islamabad MoU was aimed at ending the war, but Washington soon violated the agreement by failing to respect Iran's arrangements concerning the Strait of Hormuz.

Iranian President Masoud Pezeshkian on Wednesday defended the agreement signed with the US, saying that the agreement did not undermine the country's national dignity.

"In the agreement that has been reached, no dignity has been lost; rather, the United States has been obliged to commitments that had to proceed step by step."

He also said Iran had not backed away from its principles in any provision of the Islamabad memorandum and he had sought to uphold the country's standing in line with the principles of wisdom, dignity and expediency.

American forces exit Iraq after two decades

International Desk

A US-led coalition deployed in Iraq more than a decade ago under the pretext of fighting the Daesh terrorist group completed its withdrawal from Iraq on September 30, with the last troops leaving a base in Erbil under an agreement between Baghdad and Washington.

The US invaded Iraq in March 2003 to overthrow Saddam Hussein's regime, which the US falsely accused of possessing weapons of mass destruction. The collusion of the US and its allies withdrew their troops in December 2011, but returned in 2014 after Daesh seized large swathes of territory, committed massacres and forced thousands of women and children into slavery.

The group was defeated in Iraq in 2017 and in Syria in 2019, but coalition forces stayed on to battle the group's remnants.

The United States and Iraq agreed in 2024 to wind down the coalition's mission, and its troops



A member of the Iraqi security forces, flashes the victory sign during a military parade marking the withdrawal of the US-led coalition from Iraq, in Baghdad on September 30, 2026.
● AFP

withdrew gradually from bases across the country, restricting their presence to the autonomous northern Kurdistan region.

On Wednesday, the US announced the mission's formal conclusion. "Today, the United States and our Coalition partners formally concluded Operation Inherent Resolve in Iraq, consistent with the September 2024 US-Iraq joint statement and US national interests," the Pentagon said.

The US Department of Defense however added that it would "continue to provide targeted training and intelligence support to our Iraqi partners".

Iraqi Prime Minister Ali al-Zaidi hailed the end of the mission as the start of a new chapter.

"A new phase has begun, defined by Iraq's sovereignty, the strength of its institutions, the readiness of its forces, unity of decision-making, and balanced partnerships with its friends," Zaidi said at a ceremony on Wednesday.

He had also declared that October 1 would be celebrated as Sovereignty Day. It is "a national occasion that affirms the completion of Iraq's path toward sovereignty and consolidates the presence of the state and its institutions", the heads of Iraq's execu-

tive, legislative and judicial branches said on Monday. They added that "the presence of weapons outside state authority must be addressed... in line with timelines set by the government."

Zaidi, who came to power this year with the US's blessing, has vowed to reinforce the state's monopoly on arms and ensure that armed factions hand over their weapons to the state.

His government initially set September 30 as the deadline for factions to disarm, but later withdrew the time limit as talks continued to "regulate" weapons – an issue that has fueled division and is expected to take much longer to resolve.



Mohammad Ali Rajabi
Cartoonist

CARTOON



President urges expansion of transport links to deepen Iran-Azerbaijan ties



Iranian President Masoud Pezeshkian (r) meets Azerbaijani Deputy Prime Minister Shahin Mustafayev in Tehran on September 29, 2026.
● president.ir

Economy Desk

Iranian President Masoud Pezeshkian on Tuesday called for the expansion of land, air and rail links between Iran and

Azerbaijan, saying stronger connectivity would help deepen ties between the two neighboring countries.

Pezeshkian made the remarks during a meeting in Tehran

with Azerbaijani Deputy Prime Minister Shahin Mustafayev, as the two sides discussed ways to expand bilateral relations, IRNA reported.

"Land, air and rail routes be-

tween the two countries should be developed further, because the more these routes are connected and strengthened, the more opportunities there will be to increase and consolidate ties between the two nations," Pezeshkian said.

Pezeshkian said Azerbaijan held a special place in Iran's neighborhood policy and that the two countries' scientific, cultural, economic, political and security relations were interconnected. "Our relations in the scientific, cultural, economic, political and security fields are intertwined, and we should further deepen and strengthen these ties through joint efforts and commitment," he said.

He also said borders should not become an obstacle to expanding bilateral relations and called

for greater use of the two countries' shared border and geographical position to strengthen interaction and cooperation.

Pezeshkian welcomed understandings reached during Mustafayev's visit and his meetings with Iran's ministers of roads and urban development and energy, calling for their swift implementation.

"We hope that the understandings reached will enter the implementation stage as soon as possible through serious commitment and follow-up by both sides," he said.

"We should, through cooperation and a shared determination, move toward achieving the two countries' agreed goals and serving the mutual interests of the two nations," Pezeshkian added.

Mustafayev, for his part, stressed Azerbaijan's determination to further develop relations with Iran and called for the follow-up and implementation of agreements and understandings between the two countries. He also highlighted the shared

determination of Tehran and Baku to expand transport and connectivity cooperation, stressing the importance of strengthening transport and corridor links and making use of existing capacities.

Separately, after his meeting with Mustafayev on Tuesday, Iranian Oil Minister Mohsen Paknejad said that the two sides had reviewed existing potential for expanding energy cooperation and would follow up on agreed areas through joint working groups.

"The focus of the meeting was mainly on energy cooperation between the two countries," Paknejad said after his third meeting with Mustafayev.

He said the two sides had held detailed discussions on energy trade and other areas of cooperation, taking into account the significant potential in Azerbaijan.

Paknejad said it had been agreed that the issues would be pursued through working groups designated by both sides to achieve results.

First fully domestically developed 2-MW wind turbine connected to national grid

Economy Desk

Iran has connected its first fully domestically developed 2-megawatt wind turbine to the national electricity grid, Energy Minister Abbas Aliabadi said on Wednesday, describing the project as the result of 300,000 person-hours of specialized engineering work.

The turbine was connected to the national grid on Tuesday after the successful completion of mechanical installation and the resolution of technical challenges, Aliabadi said, according to IRNA. He said the project was not based on reverse engineering, adding that the turbine's technical know-how had been developed entirely by Iranian researchers and that it had been developed for production based on the country's climatic conditions. "Currently, supplementary measures are under way to stabilize its performance, and it is expected that in the coming days, the turbine will strengthen the country's electricity generation mix at its full rated capacity," Aliabadi said.

The minister said the project, which began at the Power Research Institute in 2010, was strategic because the turbine had been designed from the ground up using domestic



capabilities.

Aliabadi said more than 450 specialists had worked on the project at different stages, putting in 300,000 person-hours to develop manufacturing documents and technical know-how. He said the project was multidisciplinary and that the technical know-how had been developed based on Iran's climate and weather conditions rather than through reverse engineering.

Iran is experiencing energy shortages, and the government has set a target of installing 30,000 MW of renewable energy capacity within the next two years to help reduce daily power shortages and improve the long-term stability of electricity supplies.

Hamidreza Azimi, deputy head of the Renewable En-

ergy and Energy Efficiency Organization (SATBA), said on Monday that the country's renewable power generation capacity had surpassed 6,000 MW, with more than 5,400 MW coming from solar power plants.

Azimi said the country's solar power capacity had increased more than sevenfold over the past two years.

According to the Energy Ministry, the country's installed power generation capacity has risen from 93,388 MW at the beginning of the government to 102,000 MW, an 8% increase.

The Energy Ministry announced in August that it had added 2,028 MW of new power generation capacity since March 21, achieving 75% of its target for the current Persian calendar year, which began on March 21.

CBI to sell \$2b in cash to ease pressure on foreign exchange market

Economy Desk

Iran's central bank plans to sell up to \$2 billion in foreign currency banknotes to help manage the foreign exchange market, IRNA reported, as the rial has come under renewed pressure and inflation remains elevated.

The sale began on Wednesday, with \$1 billion to be offered in the first stage through selected bank branches and bank-affiliated exchange offices across the country, according to the central bank.

The bank has also doubled the dollar purchase limit. "All citizens over the age of 18 can meet their foreign currency needs up to a limit of \$10,000 by presenting their national ID card," it said.

The move comes after the foreign exchange market rose sharply in recent days. The US dollar crossed 2,500,000 rials on Tuesday and was trading at 2,550,700 rials on Wednesday. Meanwhile, the latest consumer price index report from the Statistical Center of Iran showed annual inflation at 73.6% in the sixth month of the Iranian calendar year. Annual price growth for food, beverages and tobacco reached 108.8%, while monthly and point-to-point inflation stood at 4.2% and 89.9%, respectively.

The report came several days



after Central Bank Governor Abdolnaser Hemmati said the pace of inflation had slowed after 15 months.

The Statistical Center subsequently reported point-to-point inflation at 89.8%, up 0.8 percentage point from the previous month, ISNA reported.

Hemmati had put point-to-point inflation at 83.8%, saying the measure had declined by 0.6 percentage point from the previous month. The central bank and the Statistical Center independently publish inflation figures each month. Since late February, when a US-Israeli coalition launched a 40-day war, Iran has been operating under wartime conditions as well as a maritime blockade from the south.

Iran, already under decades

of Western sanctions over its nuclear programs, has faced a new wave of US sanctions, with Treasury Secretary Scott Bessent saying that Iranian airlines would be shut down from Sept. 23 through secondary sanctions on foreign aviation service providers.

Hemmati said monthly inflation of around 4% remained high, but the central bank's measures to control money supply growth had significantly slowed the acceleration in inflation seen in the early months of the year despite pressures from war, sanctions, a blockade and the inflation expectations resulting from them.

"The central bank's efforts are focused on reducing it further," he said this week.

Iran, Russia agree to facilitate timber imports, expand forestry cooperation

Economy Desk

Iran and Russia have agreed to facilitate timber imports from Russia and expand cooperation on forestry and sustainable forest management, Iran's deputy agriculture minister said on

Wednesday.

Reza Aflatouni made the remarks during a meeting with a Russian delegation on the sidelines of the 28th session of the Food and Agriculture Organization's Committee on Forestry (COFO28), where the two sides

discussed ways to expand cooperation in forestry and sustainable forest management, IRNA reported.

The talks covered forest development and rehabilitation, integrated management of forest fires, and early warning sys-

tems for fire risks.

The two sides also discussed facilitating timber imports from Russia and ways to expand bilateral cooperation in the sector.

Meanwhile, the Russian delegation welcomed a draft mem-

orandum of understanding on cooperation prepared by Iran. Under the agreement reached at the meeting, the two sides will proceed with signing the memorandum as soon as possible after Iran sends the final version of the draft to Russia.

The meeting also emphasized using the two countries' joint capacities to expand specialized cooperation in forest protection, rehabilitation, development and sustainable management, as well as combating forest fires.

US has suffered more casualties since conclusion of 39-day war on Iran



By Nick Turse
Senior reporter

INVESTIGATION

As cease-fire negotiations faltered and US casualties of the Iran war mounted, the Trump administration on July 7 attempted to rebrand the struggling war effort by announcing the conclusion of Operation Epic Fury.

But in the 12 weeks since, more US military personnel have been injured and killed than in the 18 weeks of Epic Fury. Of the 880 US troops left wounded or dead, 444 have occurred since July 7, according to the official Pentagon count. President Donald Trump's war of choice has left nearly 100 US troops wounded or dead this month alone, according to the Pentagon. This includes 29 Navy sailors and eight Marines added last week to the official tally of those injured, following claims by a top Iranian official that an attack with a new "anti-ship missile" had "created hell for the Americans".

The Marines were injured in a cruise missile attack on September 14, according to two US officials who spoke to The Intercept on the condition of anonymity. The Marines were aboard an unidentified vessel in the Strait of Hormuz, they said, and potentially suffered brain trauma among other injuries. The attack was first reported by NBC News.

A cargo ship was hit that same day by a projectile in the Strait of Hormuz, according to the United Kingdom Maritime Trade Operations organization. The officials would not say if Marines have been stationed on commercial vessels transiting the Strait.

The Navy did not answer The Intercept's questions about when and where the sailors were wounded. A Navy official said that casualties had been "fully validated" but would not name the affected "units".

This latest in a series of casualty spikes comes as additional details of the toll of Iranian attacks on US troops become more apparent. Air Force per-



Transfer cases rest in a transport van during a transfer of the remains of US Army service members at Dover Air Force Base on July 22, 2026.

● EVAN VUCCI/REUTERS

sonnel, alone, endured more than 1,200 "alarm reds" — the official code for imminent attack by missiles, aircraft, or ground forces — during just 38 days earlier this year, according to Air Force chief of staff Gen. Ken Wilsbach. He noted that these Iranian strikes also led to more than 420 "long lonely walks" by explosive ordnance disposal technicians. Dealing with such munitions can be lethal: Army Sgt. Michael Emmanuel Swinton, 30, of Fayetteville, North Carolina, was killed and another soldier was wounded "during a controlled detonation" of an Iranian attack drone at Iraq's Erbil Air Base in July.

President Donald Trump recently said the conflict with Iran is "small potatoes," Vice President JD Vance asserted it is not a "war," and Commerce Secretary Howard Lutnick announced: "There haven't been American deaths, it's really just an economic choke-out." At least 19 personnel have died according to the official Penta-

gon count of war dead, including 11 killed by hostile fire. The actual number of troop deaths in the region since the war began is higher. The latest known fatality is Capt. Bianca Wilkerson, 37, of Norfolk, Virginia, who died on September 18 from a "coronary issue," according to her brother. He said she returned from Saudi Arabia on September 10 and was headed back but died on the return flight, according to reporting by the Virginian-Pilot. For almost six months, The Intercept has reported on anomalies in official counts offered on the website of the Defense Casualty Analysis System, or DCAS, which tracks "deceased, wounded, ill or injured" service members for Congress and the White House. On April 21, for example, the number of wounded-in-action troops declined by 15 without public acknowledgment by the War Department. Despite repeated questions for months, the Pentagon has not commented on the disparities.

Prior reporting by The Intercept also found that the Pentagon's official tally of dead and wounded personnel is a gross undercount, stemming from what one US government official called a "casualty cover-up". When the Washington

Post also recently suggested that the Pentagon had suppressed the casualty numbers, self-styled War Secretary Pete Hegseth called the report "DIS-GUSTING and FAKE".

The Pentagon's list of the names of the dead is still, for example, missing Maj. Sorfly Davius, a signals and communication officer with the New York Army National Guard who was assigned to the headquarters of the 42nd Infantry Division and died while on duty in Camp Buehring, Kuwait, on March 6.

The military has claimed that Davius was part of another mission but a recent National Guard news release noted that when "Trump made the decision to attack Iran and launched Operation Epic Fury on Feb. 28, the division headquarters began conducting combat operations." The 42nd served as the primary headquarters leading what became, according to Maj. Gen. Jack James, the division commander, the "largest and first long-range precision fires campaign in the history of the United



The photo shows the undated photo of a plane damaged by Iranian strikes at Prince Sultan AFB, Saudi Arabia.

● CBS NEW

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President Donald Trump's war of choice has left nearly 100 US troops wounded or dead this month alone, according to the Pentagon. This includes 29 Navy sailors and eight Marines added last week to the official tally of those injured, following claims by a top Iranian official that an attack with a new "anti-ship missile" had "created hell for the Americans". The Marines were injured in a cruise missile attack on September 14, according to two US officials who spoke to The Intercept on the condition of anonymity.

States Army". James specifically saluted Davius whom the Guard admitted was "conducting operations" when he died. The eight Marines added to DCAS last week appeared in the tally almost 10 days after the September 14 attack. Historically, there was little lag between a casualty occurring in the field and its inclusion in the DCAS system, according to two people who used to work on the official casualty tally. "We got it very quickly. We could report the number of casualties very fast," Joan Crenshaw, who worked on DCAS during the war on terror, previously told The Intercept, noting that data was refreshed daily. A current US official also previously told The Intercept that the recent reporting lags are a blend of incompetence and deliberate slow-walking of casualty data to manage public fallout. Iran's ability to overwhelm US air defenses in the Middle East using attack drones and advanced ballistic missiles, as previously reported by The Intercept, has left the US military in a precarious situation. Despite months of claims by Trump and Hegseth that Iran's military was annihilated, Iran has attacked more than 15 bases across the Middle East, according to information from US officials and Iranian reports. These strikes damaged or destroyed hundreds of facilities at US bases in Bahrain, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, and the United Arab Emirates, according to Central Command. Air Force personnel alone conducted 48 airfield repairs in a little more than a month, according to Wilsbach. An Iranian missile and drone attack on February 28 destroyed Navy facilities in Manama, Bahrain, the region's most critical US military logistics hub. The Pentagon claimed for months that the strikes did not significantly impact military operations, but acting Navy Secretary Hung Cao recently admitted that Iran "blew the hell out of Bahrain".

The article first appeared on The Intercept.



Stop Mad King Donald's Iran war

An open letter to members of US Congress

By Jeffrey D. Sachs
Advisor to three UN Secretaries-General

OPINION

Dear Members of Congress, In truly deranged remarks to world leaders at the UN, Donald Trump declared that “I have a big decision to make,” whether to negotiate a deal with Iran or instead to “annihilate the Islamic Republic” and drive Iran “into hell with no chance of survival”. He posed it as his personal choice. The fact that the American people are dead set against Trump’s war means nothing. And as for the voters, he added that he gives “absolutely no credence” to the coming mid-term elections in deciding on his actions and on Iran’s fate. Nothing binds this President. He is not bound by law, the Constitution, the UN Charter, or public opinion at home and abroad. When asked at the start of the year whether he has any limits on his power, he said “Yeah, there is one thing. My own morality. My own mind. It’s the only thing that can stop me.” Trump opened his speech with the 250th anniversary of the Declaration of Independence, hailing America’s freedom. The fact is that Trump’s authoritarianism far outdoes that of King George III, against whom the colonies rebelled. Among the founders’ indictments of Mad King George was that “He has affected to render the Military independent of and superior to the Civil power.” Yet our own mad king has decided that the survival of a whole civilization is in his

hands alone. Trump is emboldened in his contempt for Congress because the Republican members of Congress have abdicated their constitutional responsibilities, terrified of their own president, and forsaking their constituents for campaign lucre from AIPAC and the military-industrial complex. The Constitution is unambiguous regarding Congress’s responsibility. Article I, Section 8 assigns Congress, not the President, the sole power to declare war. That is not a choice or an option. The Constitution doesn’t say that Congress can play dead and let the President declare war. The Framers made this choice deliberately because they were explicitly rejecting the power of a king to take the nation to war. In Federalist 69, Hamilton assured the public that the President’s war powers would be far less than the British monarch’s. Madison stated the principle plainly in a letter to Jefferson in 1798: “The constitution supposes, what the History of all Govts demonstrates, that the Ex. is the branch of power most interested in war, & most prone to it. It has accordingly with studied care vested the question of war in the Legislature.” The founders’ careful design has been overturned because of the unconstitutional subservience of the Republican members of Congress to Trump and to the military-industrial-digital complex. And yes, under Democratic presidents, most Democratic members of Congress also looked the other way when those presidents chose to go to war. The war with Iran is Trump’s

folly but Congress’s disgrace for not stopping it. It is a war without a purpose that has created mass suffering in Iran, tens of billions of dollars of direct outlays, and staggering damage to American military bases in eight countries of the Middle East. The closure of the Strait of Hormuz has sent world and American prices soaring for oil, gas, fertilizers, and more. And the world has duly noted that Iran can hold its own against US aggression, albeit at great sacrifice to the people of Iran and the region. America’s much vaunted AI battlefield has been exposed in the most horrifying way. On the first day of the war, an American missile struck the girls’ elementary school there, killing more than 150 people, most of them girls aged seven to 12, and the military’s own inquiry reportedly found that overreliance on artificial intelligence contributed to the targeting. Trump blamed “Iran or somebody else,” and seven months later the administration has offered no findings, no apology and no compensation to the families. The President’s threat to annihilate a member state of the United Nations, delivered from the General Assembly podium, disgraced Trump in front of the world. It also violated Article 2(4) of the UN Charter, which prohibits even the threat of force against another state. Nearly all the world stands aghast. I write to you because you cannot simply walk away from Trump’s recklessness, shaking your heads silently. You have a job to do, so do it. The craven



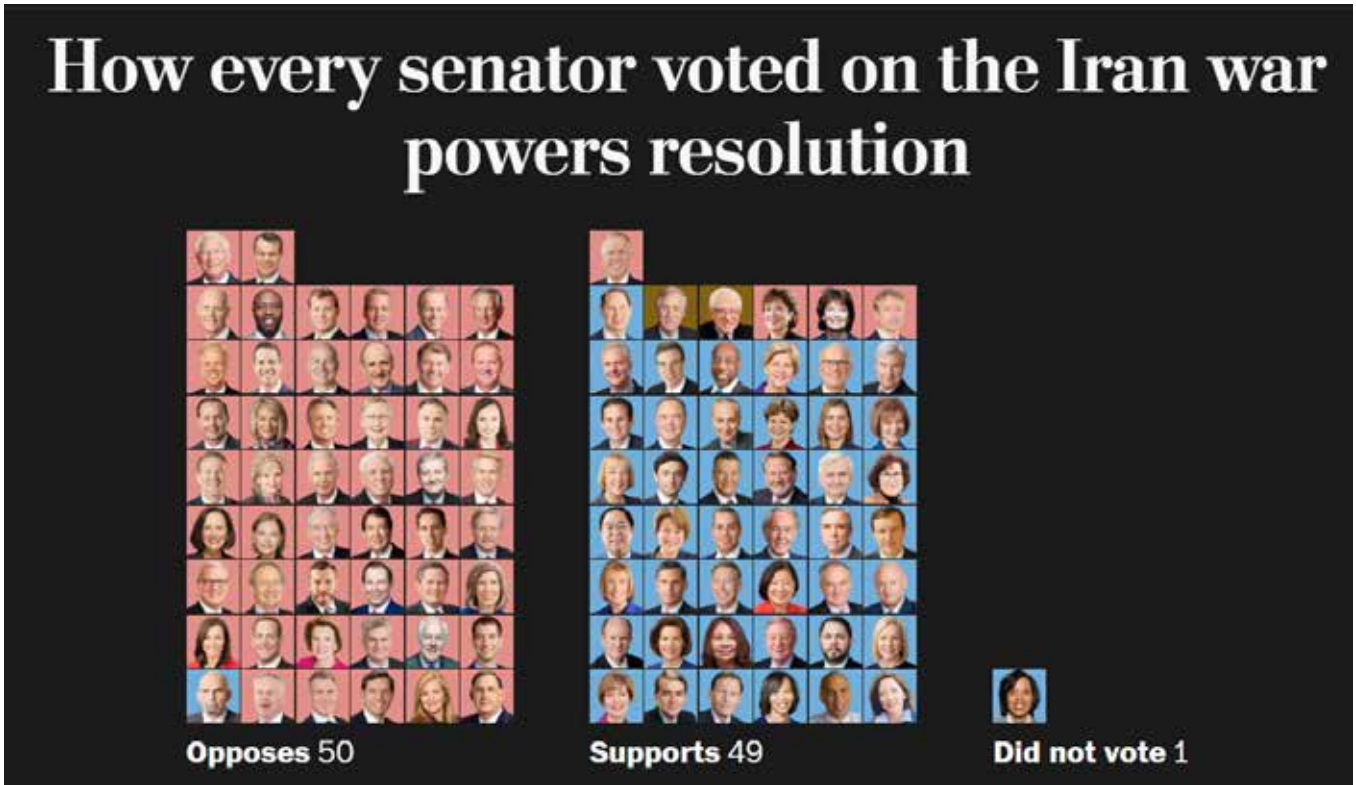
● BEN HICKEY/THE ATLANTIC

Republican Party has to find even a minimal level of guts to tell Trump, “No, you do not have the power to destroy Iran. Any war with Iran depends on us, and we don’t support you and our constituents want this war to stop.” A clear majority of Americans oppose this war, and poll after poll shows that the opposition to the war is growing. A few Republicans have found that courage. Two weeks ago, three more Republicans broke ranks to support ending the war. Their colleagues should follow. Many of you receive campaign contributions from military contractors and technology companies deeply involved in

the war. Many of you take money from AIPAC, which champions the war that Netanyahu did so much to help launch. This has to stop as it is a dereliction of your constitutional duty and a violation of your oath. Congress holds the power of the purse. The fiscal year ends on September 30, and every bill that funds the Pentagon is your opportunity to prohibit funds for unauthorized offensive operations against Iran. The right course for the US is simple. Congress should cut off funding, and the US should stop further attacks and go home. We need no agreement with Iran or anyone else to stop the war that we started. By ending the war, you will immediately restore some sanity and safety to the world energy markets, food supplies, and prices faced by Americans and others around the world. How America has declined from the glorious moment when John F. Kennedy stood at the same podium at the UN on September 20, 1963, after having negotiated the Partial Nuclear Test Ban Treaty with the Soviet Union. He told the assembled leaders that the treaty can be a lever, and Archimedes, in explaining the principles of the lever, was said to have declared to his friends: “Give me a place where I can stand — and I shall move the world.” My fellow inhabitants of this planet: Let us take our stand here in this Assembly of nations. And let us see if we, in our own time, can move the world to a just and lasting peace. Members of Congress, to save our nation’s honor and our Constitution, you must do your duty to stop this war; and stop Trump’s brazen, destructive, and unconstitutional grab for power.



The war with Iran is Trump’s folly but Congress’s disgrace for not stopping it. The right course for the US is simple. Congress should cut off funding, and the US should stop further attacks and go home. We need no agreement with Iran or anyone else to stop the war that we started. By ending the war, you, members of Congress, will immediately restore some sanity and safety to the world energy markets, food supplies, and prices faced by Americans and others around the world.



✓ The illustration shows how each member of the US Senate voted on September 24, 2026, on the latest attempt to block President Donald Trump from ordering further strikes on Iran. ● THE WASHINGTON POST

The article first appeared on Common Dreams.

Aichi-Nagoya 2026 Asian Games:

Davoudi says he weighed up retirement before super-heavyweight glory



Sports Desk

Iranian weightlifter Ali Davoudi, who won the men's super-heavyweight gold at the Aichi-Nagoya 2026 Asian Games in Japan on Tuesday, said he seriously considered retiring months ago due to persistent injury problems. A silver medalist at the previous edition of the Asian Games in Hangzhou, Davoudi tallied 466kg in total to walk away with the top prize in a thrilling, controversy-ridden +110kg event at the Nagoya City Trade and Industry Center. Best known for his clean-and-jerk expertise, Davoudi opened his snatch campaign with a successful 197kg lift and went on to clear 202kg and 206kg with his next attempts, finishing second in the category. However, the Iranian – an Olympic silver medalist at

Tokyo 2020 – still had an uphill task in the clean and jerk after Iraq's Ali Ammar Yusur Rubaiawi topped the snatch standings with a new world record of 219kg. Davoudi comfortably lifted 242kg with his first clean-and-jerk attempt. However, having fallen 13kg behind in the snatch, he needed a high mark in his final two attempts to make up the deficit. Iran head coach Behdad Salimi took a risk with his second selection, calling for 260kg. Meanwhile, Ammar successfully lifted 240kg and 246kg and had selected 252kg for his third attempt. In a bizarre turn of events, he was sitting on a chair in the warm-up area, apparently unaware that it was his turn to lift, before realizing that he had very little time remaining. He rushed onto the platform but ultimately failed with his final

attempt of the day. Davoudi then came onto the platform to attempt 260kg and successfully completed the lift, only to be given two red lights by the officials. A timely appeal by the Iranian coaches, however, saw the decision overturned following a video review, securing a 10th gold medal for the Iranian delegation at the multi-sport event. "It was a great moment, and I was blessed by God. I won the silver medal at the previous edition, but this time I managed to win gold, and I am truly grateful for that," Davoudi said after securing Iran's second weightlifting gold in Nagoya.

"The judges were a bit harsh on me, but after our appeal and a review of the footage, my second clean-and-jerk lift was upheld. "I seriously considered retiring from weightlifting a few months ago because



things had become difficult for me due to a lingering injury problem. However, I continued, and thankfully I was blessed by God and managed to win a medal at these Games," added the 27-year-old, who became

emotional after securing the triumph.

"The gold medal was very important for the Iranian delegation. Thankfully, I was able to win it. I will do everything I can to win the same medal at the Los An-

geles Olympics."

Salimi, meanwhile, was thrilled by Davoudi's success, saying: "The super-heavyweight medal is an important one and has always held a special place for Iranians. Ali reaped the



Iranian weightlifter Ali Davoudi makes a clean & jerk effort during the men's +110kg competition at the Aichi-Nagoya 2026 Asian Games in Japan on September 29, 2026.
● VARZESH3

rewards of his hard work and all the effort he had put in. He has lived a professional life and shown great perseverance, and today he received the reward for all his efforts."

"Today, it really felt as though I had won the medal myself. I feel the same way about all members of the team. I am genuinely happier than I was when I won a medal myself. I dedicate this medal to all the people of Iran," added Salimi, a three-time world champion and London 2012 Olympic gold medalist in the super-heavyweight category.

Qalenoee takes dig at players after successive friendly setbacks



Iranian midfielder Mohammad Qorbani (L) is seen in action during a 2-0 defeat against Russia in a friendly game in Kazan, Russia, on September 29, 2026.

● FFIRI

Sports Desk

Iran head coach Amir Qalenoee said "some of the players" would never get an international call-up again after his team fell to a 2-0 defeat against Russia in a friendly game in Kazan on Tuesday. Monaco winger Aleksandr Golovin put the hosts in front with a composed finish from inside the box midway through the first half and then doubled the advantage 15 minutes later when his well-taken free-kick from 30 yards out found the top corner. The scoreline would have been more overwhelming for Iran, which started the game with a three-man backline – as it did against Belgium and Egypt at the World Cup – had it not been for Persepolis goalkeeper Payam Niazmand, who was introduced at halftime and pulled off a couple of fine saves to deny Golovin and substitute Lechii Sadulaev. This was a second defeat in five days for Iran following a 3-1 loss to Uzbekistan in Fergana

on Thursday – a wake-up call for Qalenoee and his players ahead of January's AFC Asian Cup in Saudi Arabia. "We aim to identify the team's weaknesses through friendlies and work on addressing them ahead of our upcoming games," Qalenoee said after the game. "That is what friendly matches are for. With the game level and both teams pursuing their tactical objectives, we conceded two goals because of two mistakes. Thank God we are making these mistakes in a friendly match," added the Iranian coach, whose team will look to end a 50-year title drought at the Asian Cup. "This match reminded us of the World Cup, as its level was on par with that competition. It was a very useful outing for us. Although I am disappointed with the result, we lost despite conceding few chances, as the two teams had an equal expected-goals figure. "Our game plan was working relatively well, and [Mahdi] Taremi and Sardar Azmoun also had two very good chances.

However, because they were not in ideal physical condition, they were unable to take advantage of those opportunities. The score was goalless at the time," added the Iranian. Despite back-to-back defeats, Qalenoee remained confident of his team delivering at the Asian Cup. "Although we lost our last two matches against Uzbekistan and Russia and conceded a lot of goals, these games will help us in the future to identify our weaknesses." Referring to the use of a number of players in the two friendlies, Qalenoee said: "Some of the players were given a fair share of game time through both games, but they did not make the most of the opportunity. They will certainly not feature in future camps." Qalenoee also blamed "school-boy mistakes" made by some of his senior players, namely veteran fullback Ehsan Hajsafi and goalkeeper Alireza Beiranvand, when Team Melli was beaten by its Central Asian foe last week.

FIBA West Asian Super League Final 8:

Shahrdari off the mark, remains in last-four contention

Sports Desk

Shahrdari Gorgan notched their first win in the FIBA West Asia Super League (WASL) Final 8 2026 by defeating Qatar's Al Arabi SC 85-76 on Tuesday at the Nouhad Nawfal Sports Complex in Zouk Mikael, Lebanon. Navid Rezaeifar and Jordan Stevens took turns sparking the Iranian side's fourth-quarter pullaway as it broke through in Group B and, more importantly, revived its semifinal aspirations. The 2024 bronze medalists improved to 1-1 after losing steam against Sagesse SC in their opener and will try to strengthen their bid when they take on Saudi outfit Al Ula Club on Thursday. Al Ula is also 1-1 after losing to Sagesse later in the day. "My players fight as one," said Shahrdari head coach Mehran Hatami when asked about his team's confidence entering the

crucial game. "As you saw, our team was not dependent on one individual. We played as a team, and we won." Shahrdari did rely on collective effort to enter the win column, with Rezaeifar top-scoring for Hatami's side with 20 points on 8-of-16 shooting from the field, along with seven rebounds. Returning big man Sajjad Pazirofteh was solid as well, posting a strong double-double of 18 points and 14 rebounds. He recorded an efficiency rating of 28 to earn Player of the Game honors. Pazirofteh put Shahrdari ahead for good late in the third quarter, scoring on the break to untie the 48-48 deadlock. Rezaeifar followed with a layup to widen the gap to 52-48. Back-to-back three-pointers by D'Angelo Harrison pushed their lead to a game-high 17 points at 79-62 with 3:21 remaining, which proved enough for Shahrdari to put away what had been a tightly contested

game early on. Stevens finished with 12 points, six rebounds and eight assists, while Harrison also chipped in 12 as Shahrdari's supporting cast stepped up and the team did not need its reinforcements to do the heavy lifting. "In the previous game, we hustled a lot. Unfortunately, we didn't have enough practice together as a team. We were not lucky, especially in the last moments of the game. Now, we're past these two games," Rezaeifar said. "Now, we can think about the next game," continued the Iran national team veteran, stressing the importance of the upcoming clash with Al Ula. "We are thinking about the next game, which is very important for us." Mosti Rashed, meanwhile, had a game-high 24 points on 10-of-19 shooting to lead the Red Devils, who fell to 0-2 and are now in a precarious position in their bid to reach the semifinals.



● FIBA

Chehel Dokhtarun Cave; window into prehistoric life in Jahrom

Iranica Desk

For travelers interested in history — and willing to do a little walking — Chehel Dokhtarun Cave in Jahrom has much to offer, from pristine natural surroundings to thousands of years of prehistoric rock art. Jahrom is about a two-hour drive from Shiraz. From Jahrom, visitors must travel about 25 kilometers along the Jahrom–Hakan road to reach the Chehel Dokhtarun natural heritage site.

The cave lies in the northern highlands of Par Ahu village in Jolgha Rural District, inside Gorm Mountain and in the middle of the scenic Chehel Dokhtarun gorge. Reaching the cave requires a short walk. The entrance is visible on the southern slope of Gorm Mountain, and the route to it is relatively short and easy. The cave extends about 15 meters into the mountain and covers roughly 200 square meters. Its ceiling is about 12 meters high at the entrance, narrowing to around four meters at the far end.

A sloping cave awaits visitors, its walls bearing engravings and paintings created by people who lived in the region in prehistoric times. The surviving rock art has provided historians with valuable clues about the social life of the people who once inhabited the area.

The steep slope at the entrance would have made access to the cave difficult. To overcome this, people in later periods carved footholds into the rocky surface of the slope, leaving behind traces that visitors can still use today.

Reza Norouzi, a cultural heritage expert who has visited Chehel Dokhtarun Cave, said the rocky terrain and steep slope leading to the interior prompted people to carve small steps into the rock, making access to the cave easier.

For visitors interested in an-



cient history, however, the most remarkable feature of Chehel Dokhtarun is its thousands-of-years-old paintings. The images on the walls offer what can be described as an open record of the social life of prehistoric communities in the region.

A series of paintings appears on a relatively smooth section of the cave wall. The images are arranged in separate panels and depict different subjects, rendered in a simple style using ochre pigment.

One of the most significant discoveries made by historians at the site is a collection of prehistoric and ancient images painted with red ochre on the southern wall of the cave. More than 50 individual motifs have been identified. The motifs include abstract, animal, human and plant forms, although abstract geometric designs make up the majority. Many of these geometric figures are repeated across the cave walls.

Although thousands of years of erosion have damaged many of the prehistoric markings, eight motifs share a distinctive design. Each consists of two elongated arms extending in opposite directions, a semicircle — and, more rarely, a quad-



rilateral — at the center, with short lines positioned vertically beneath the arms.

Inside the lower circular section, or immediately below these motifs, numerous dots can be seen. In some cases, one or more animals appear to be depicted as part of a herd. Another notable feature is the placement of these motifs. Such designs have been found in relatively few locations, at least within the broader Fars, and they were painted higher on the wall than many of the other images. In two cases, a sun-like design was also drawn

a short distance below them. With careful observation, visitors can identify around five types of animals depicted on the walls of Chehel Dokhtarun. The most recognizable is the wild goat or ibex, an animal commonly represented in rock art across the Iranian Plateau. In some places, the animals are enclosed within circles of dots, a feature that may have had ritual significance, although historians say further research is needed to establish its meaning. Natural erosion over thousands of years can make the original forms difficult to

interpret. Nevertheless, historians have identified and reconstructed possible images of deer, hornless or single-horned quadrupeds, and herds of animals on the cave walls.

As with some of the earliest known examples of human art, there is speculation that depictions of animal herds may have been connected to hunting practices, perhaps representing hunted animals or symbolic hunting rituals.

The most recent animal-related images also include a human figure riding an animal that may be a horse.

Historians have suggested that depictions of dogs, horses and herds could date to the first millennium BCE and may be associated with the period when humans were domesticating animals. Some of the animals appear symbolically enclosed within circles of dots. Human figures are less common in the cave than the other motifs, with only four identified examples. One depicts a person riding a horse; another shows a human figure leaning with one leg bent; a third depicts figures with their arms and legs spread apart; and the fourth portrays a human figure surrounded by what appears

to be a halo of light, the sun or fire.

Beyond its rock art, the cave also contains several stone basins at its far end, where water from a spring inside the cave is collected. Three small basins were carved one after another into the rock, along with irregular channels that carried water between them, adding to the archaeological and natural value of the site.

The first basin was carved about 1.4 meters from the spring, on the downward slope inside the cave. It has an irregular shape, a circumference of about 335 centimeters and a depth of 18 centimeters.

The second basin is about half a meter from the first. It is approximately 25 centimeters deep and measures about 90 by 90 centimeters. The third basin lies more than 2.5 meters farther away.

Norouzi described his experience inside the historic natural cave, explaining that dripping water from the ceiling had led to the creation of three connected basins in the rocky floor. The basins vary in size and shape: the first is irregular, while the other two were carved in regular, square forms.

The basins represent a combination of human intervention and natural processes. Because the final basin lies on a slope, two of its walls were reinforced with stone and mortar. Water overflowing from each basin was directed through a narrow channel into the next one.

The primary archaeological significance of Chehel Dokhtarun Cave lies in its ancient rock art, which has survived on the cave walls for thousands of years. Natural erosion, however, is among the threats endangering these fragile images, making their preservation and further study increasingly important.

Ancient fortresses preserve Sistan and Baluchestan's historic legacy

Ancient castles and fortified strongholds scattered across the vast province of Sistan and Baluchestan are more than mud-and-brick structures; they are silent guardians of history and enduring witnesses to a civilization with deep roots. Having withstood the passage of centuries, these imposing structures have preserved a tangible link between generations past and future. The architectural remains of the fortresses point to sophisticated knowledge of defensive architecture, resource management and systems of governance, reflecting the historical importance of the region across different periods. Many of these historic sites remain relatively untouched, unexplored and little known. Their structures are believed to hold important clues to

the region's past, awaiting further archaeological and historical research, according to IRNA.

Castles and fortifications are scattered throughout the province, from the mountains of Nikshahr to the Hamun area and the plains around Iranshahr. Among the notable sites are Dezak Castle in Saravan, Seh Kohe Castle in Hamun, Bampur Castle in Bampur and Naseri Castle in Iranshahr.

Other historic fortifications include Qasr-e Qand Castle, Espakeh Castle in Nikshahr, Sardar Mohammad Khan Naroui Castle in the village of Qaleh Now in Sistan, Paskuh Castle in Sib and Suran, and Kuhkan Castle in Hiduj, Iranshahr. The sites are considered important elements of the region's historical and cultural heritage and have the potential to contribute to



Naderi Castle
● visitiran.ir

heritage tourism and the preservation of local cultural traditions. Conservation and restoration efforts are also seen as important to ensuring that the structures remain accessible to future generations. Morad Ghadari, head of the Cultural Heritage, Tourism and Handicrafts Department of Iranshahr,

described Naderi Castle as one of the prominent historical monuments in southeastern Iran. He said the fortress reflects an important part of the history and political developments of Baluchestan during the Qajar period and the years that followed. According to Ghadari, con-

struction of the fortress began in 1848 following a proposal by Farmanfarma and the approval of Naser al-Din Shah Qajar. The project was intended to transfer the center of government in Baluchestan from Bampur to Pahreh, the historical name associated with present-day Iranshahr.

Construction took seven years and was completed in 1855 by Hossein Memar-Bashi Kermani, he said. Ghadari said the castle covers approximately 35,000 square meters and originally included nine watchtowers, a defensive wall more than six meters high and about five meters wide, nearly 150 rooms and four separate courtyards.

He also outlined some of the political developments associated with the fortress. Toward the end of the Qajar period, the castle was captured by local residents of Iranshahr and handed over to Bahram Khan Barakzahi for administration, according to Ghadari. A subsequent period of development took place under Amir Dost Mohammad Khan Barakzahi, Bahram Khan's nephew, when the fortress became a center of government in Baluch-

estan, he added.

Ghadari said the castle was taken from local rulers in 1928, during military campaigns led by Amanollah Jahanbani, a commander under Reza Shah, following a series of clashes.

Ghadari said Naseri Castle was added to Iran's National Heritage List in 1996.

He described the site as an important part of Iranshahr's cultural heritage, saying its surviving walls and structures reflect aspects of the city's history and the cultural development of its people.

Iranshahr covers an area of approximately 16,000 square kilometers and has a population of more than 250,000. The county has 102 villages with more than 20 households, 98 villages with Islamic councils and 83 villages with village administrations.

Tourism holds up despite crises, 1.2m foreign visitors in six months

Arts & Culture Desk

About 1.2mn foreign tourists visited Iran in the first half of the Persian calendar year to September 22, the tourism deputy minister said on Wednesday, as the sector kept operating despite recent crises including the 39-day US-Israeli war that broke out in late February. Anoushirvan Mohseni-Bandpey said domestic and foreign tourism had not stopped, while accommodation occupancy rose to more than 75% to 80% from August, IRNA reported. Mohseni-Bandpey credited the resilience of tourism businesses and support from the private sector and industry associations with keeping the sector running. He said scenarios had been drawn up for different conditions, including war and peace, to help the industry withstand unexpected disruptions. "Iran should focus on keeping foreign tourists in the country for longer to extract greater economic value from their vis-

its," Mohseni-Bandpey said. "Health tourism and Iran's cultural and spiritual attractions could prove more resilient during crises and help keep foreign tourism flowing," he added. More than 1,000 tourism events are being held across Iran during Tourism Week to boost domestic travel and drive demand. "Isfahan has the potential to become an international health tourism destination," Mohseni-Bandpey said at a Tourism Week event in the city. He said the health capacity developed in Isfahan had helped prompt the relocation of the Economic Cooperation Organization (ECO) tourism summit to the city following a proposal by the provincial governor. According to the official, Isfahan's tourism industry has also embraced digital technology and artificial intelligence to redesign tourism. "AI can personalize travel and turn a tourist's stay into a lasting experience," Mohseni-Bandpey said, citing the historic Ab-

basi Hotel as an example of a shift from simply providing accommodation to creating experiences and lasting memories. The government is backing tourism businesses and working to remove legal and administrative barriers. Mohseni-Bandpey said President Masoud Pezeshkian had ordered a mechanism to examine demands over Article 83 and tax exemptions for tourism businesses. He said tourism investment should be supported because it contributes to employment and promotes Iran's cultural and historical attractions as well as generating profits. Isfahan has 120 programs planned for Tourism Week, including the first ceremony honoring the province's tourism figures. The event also recognized tourism industry workers and saw the launch of the "Isfahan Smart Journey" application. World Tourism Day is held annually on Sept. 27, while Iran's Tourism Week began on the same date this year.



● IRNA

China, Iran highlight shared future at National Day reception in Tehran

Social Desk

China and Iran highlighted closer bilateral ties and the idea of a "shared future for humanity" at a reception in Tehran marking the 77th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China. The National Day event, hosted by China's embassy in Tehran on Tuesday, brought together Iranian officials, diplomats and other guests. It opened with Chinese songs performed by students from the University of Tehran's Chinese language group, followed by a recitation of Mao Zedong's 1925 poem "Qinyuanchun: Changsha". Chinese Ambassador Cong Peiwu said China had made major economic and technological advances over more than seven decades and was moving forward with its 15th Five-Year Plan.



Students from the University of Tehran's Chinese language group sing Chinese songs at China's embassy in Tehran during a ceremony to mark the 77th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China on September 29, 2026. ● [persian.cri.cn](#)

He also outlined China's vision of building a "community with a shared future for humanity" and four global initiatives covering security, development, civilization and global governance. He said the initiatives offered Chinese solutions to common challenges facing the world. Cong said this year also marked the 55th anniversary of diplomatic relations between China and Iran and expressed hope that China's diplo-

matic missions in Iran would help "write a new chapter" in bilateral ties. Iranian Economy Minister Ali Madanizadeh praised China's development and its vision of a shared future for humanity, describing it as "wise foresight". He said China's economic transformation and technological advances reflected "collective determination, continuous effort and wise governance". Madanizadeh also thanked China for hu-

manitarian assistance to Iran during the recent war and for its positions in support of Iran's sovereignty and territorial integrity. He said Iran was determined to strengthen comprehensive relations with China under their 25-year Comprehensive Cooperation Program. Cong said the Middle East belonged to the people of the region and that regional security should be safeguarded by regional countries. Sensitive regional issues, he said, should be resolved through dialogue and consultation.

Iran ageing rapidly as demographic window set to close within 15 years

Social Desk

Iran is among the five countries with the fastest-growing elderly populations and its demographic window is expected to close within 15 years, with older people set to outnumber young people and teenagers, the head of the State Welfare Organization said on Wednesday. Javad Hosseini told a press conference, attended by Iran Daily, that about 13% of Iran's population, or nearly 11 million people, are currently elderly. But the impact of ageing extends beyond this group, with about 23.5 million people in the country's active population facing issues related to ageing in various ways. The elderly population is growing at 4.8%, more than four times the overall population growth rate of 1.24%, Hosseini said as his organization marked the International Day of Older Persons. He said estimates showed Iran's demographic window would close between 2041 and 2043, when the number of elderly people would exceed the number of young people and teenagers. By 2051, he said, elderly people were expected to account for 31% to 33% of the population. "Iran has not yet entered the stage of an ageing crisis, but the speed of its movement towards severe ageing is high," Hosseini said, warning that without planning, ageing could become a social crisis. The government is preparing for the economic impact. Hosseini said a com-



Javad Hosseini, head of the State Welfare Organization of Iran, speaks at a press conference in Tehran, Iran on September 30, 2026. ● [IRAN DAILY](#)

prehensive Silver Economy roadmap had been drawn up across 14 areas, while a comprehensive employment plan for older people was being prepared. A Silver Economy exhibition is also due to be held in November. The social pressures are already significant. About 260,000 elderly people have disabilities, accounting for 22% of people with disabilities, while around 77,000 elderly women are heads of households, Hosseini said. About 60% of elderly people do not receive pensions, he added, as declining family support, a growing number of elderly people living alone and rising healthcare and living costs increase the need to redesign social and economic support policies.

Iranian documentary 'Disaster' wins honorary diploma at Russian film festival

Arts & Culture Desk

Iranian documentary Disaster, directed by Saeed Nabi and Maryam Khadivi, received an honorary diploma at the 21st Vladimir Menshov International Film Festival "Won Together" in Russia. The closing ceremony was held in So-

chi as part of the second Global Forum "New World: Values That Unite", bringing together filmmakers and guests from several countries, ILNA reported on Wednesday. Disaster was among 105 films from 40 countries screened at the festival, which featured an international competition,

a student competition, a national documentary competition, the "Memory" and "Reflection" sections, as well as special and non-competitive programs. The Vladimir Menshov International Film Festival "Won Together" is a Russian cinema event showcasing films from different countries that focus on

historical, social, cultural and human themes. Nabi and Khadivi directed Disaster, with Mehran Fardpour serving as cinematographer, Arash Zahedi-Asl as editor, Behrouz Shahamat as sound designer and Habib Mohammadi as sound recordist.

