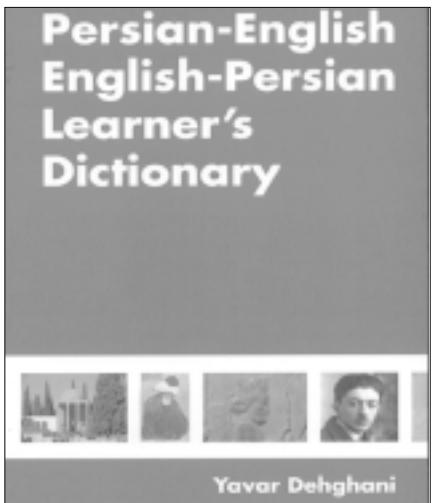




Persian-English/English-Persian Learner's Dictionary

This dictionary was created for the student of Persian (also known as Farsi, Dari or Tajiki) whose first language is English. Al-

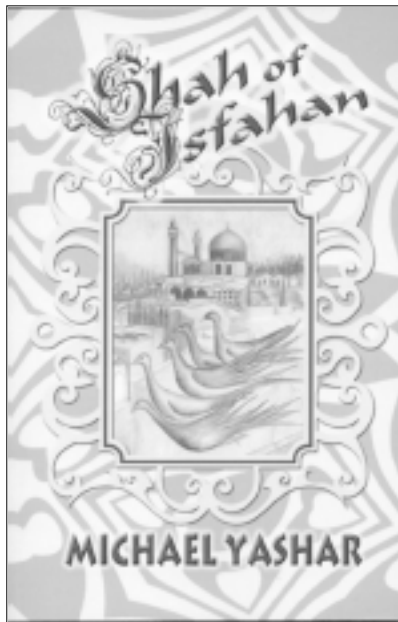


most all other Persian-English dictionaries are written for Persian Speakers learning English. Therefore, their emphasis is on explaining the meaning, pronunciation and grammar of the English word. Written especially for the English speaker learning Persian, the Learner's Dictionary is convenient to use by the students who are not yet familiar with the Persian alphabet. In this bi-directional dictionary, all entries are arranged in English alphabetical order. Persian words are always given in both Persian script and simple English transliteration. To help the student, the Learner's Dictionary also gives the pronunciation, meaning and sense of the Persian word. The more than 18,000 entries cover both everyday and more specialized vocabulary. Dr. Dehghani has taught Persian for over twenty years and is the director of Persian Department at the ADF School of Languages in Canberra, Australia.

Persian_English / English-Persian
Learner's Dictionary, By Yavar Dehghani
ISBN 1-58814-2 SoftCover
318 Pages 5 1/2 x 8 1/2 inches \$25.00
IBEX Publishers
PO BOX 30087, Bethesda, Maryland 20824
(301)718-8188

Shah of Isfahan

Shah of Isfahan is a fascination with a magical period in the history of Persia, referred to by the author as "The Persian Camelot,"



when one individual, a young king, was able to unite a wounded and fragmented nation and raise it to the rank of a super power. He promoted arts and architecture, built one of the most enchanting capitals of the period and established friendly relations and commerce with popes and kings of Europe, as well as other civilized nations. And yet it all crumbled down when he died and, once again, evil forces of isolationism, intolerance and ignorance gained control. Michael Yashar was born in Isfahan, where he spent his childhood. He later moved to Tehran with his parents where he attended high school. At age seventeen, he came to United States to study art and architecture. He has a BS in architecture from California State Polytechnic University in San Luis Obispo, California. Currently, he lives with his wife, Fery, in the San Francisco Bay Area, where he has been painting and practicing architecture most of his life.

Book is available at:
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www.publishamerica.com



1st killer quake in 2 1/2 years leaves 7 dead

IranTimes:A mid-afternoon earthquake struck Qeshm Island, killing seven and injuring 47. It was the first fatal quake in Iran in 2 1/2 years, a very long interval. As the quake struck in the south, rare flash floods hit two other widely-spaced provinces and caused far more havoc, killing 21 people. The quake was measured at an intense 6.1 on the Richter scale at both Tehran's Geophysical Center and the U.S. Geological Service in Boulder, Colorado. Local officials on Qeshm attributed the low toll of deaths and injuries to recent construction that has been up to quake specifications. However, more significant causes are likely to be the thin population of the area and the fact that the quake struck at 3:30 p.m. when many residents were outside their homes or were awake, alert and thus able to get outside within seconds when the shaking began. The last previous fatalities from an earthquake in Iran were recorded in a pre-dawn 6.0 quake March 30, 2006, that struck in Lorestan province and killed 70. Two and a half years is a very long interval for Iran to go without any fatal quakes. One of the flash floods hit farther to the west in Chahar Mahal va Bakhtiari province. State television said the flood waters arose and struck the towns of Kohrang and Ardal and their surrounding villages. More than 50 homes were reported as washed away and hundreds of families were said to be homeless with 19 people reported killed. A total of 1,030 head of cattle were killed and five fishbreeding farms were washed out. Then torrential rains around Piranshahr in the far north-western province of West Azerbaijan killed two people and carried off unreported numbers of



domestic animals plus fishponds and beehives as well as collapsing about 50 rural homes. The governor general of Hormuzgan province, Abdol- Ali Saheb-Mohammadi, said, "The quake hit the same area as another three years ago and with the same magnitude, but because of reconstruction since, there was no serious damage now." The Qeshm governor said only about 100 buildings were damaged. The 2005 quake also struck at mid-day and killed 10 people, which did not seem to support the governor-general's argument that new construction since 2005 had held down the impact this time. People in Bandar Abbas on the mainland and in Dubai across the Persian Gulf reported buildings rattling, chandeliers swaying, and drawers opening, but no damage of note. Qeshm is by far the largest island in the Persian Gulf. It lies just off Iran's coast and has a population of about 120,000, mostly on the eastern end of the island, away from the quake area. It is famed for palm forests and its beaches are a favored destination for both tourists and nesting sea turtles.

Tenn. prof convicted of letting Iran student see Air Force data

A Tennessee science professor has been convicted by a federal jury of allowing students from Iran and China to see sensitive data from a U.S. Air Force contract. Physicist J. Reese Roth theoretically faces as much as 160 years in prison and fines totaling more than \$1.5 million, though no one believes he will be sentenced to anything like those maximums. Only Roth faced trial. Neither the Iranian student, Sirous Nourgostar, nor the Chinese student, Xin Dai, has been charged with any offense. No one said why they were not charged, but presumably they would have been charged if there was any evidence they conveyed the data they saw to Iran or China. Roth became the first person ever prosecuted under the Arms Control Export Act for letting uncleared foreigners get their hands on restricted data. All previous cases have involved the smuggling of actual hardware. Patrick Rowan, the acting assistant attorney general for national security, said the verdict "should serve as a warning to anyone who knowingly discloses restricted U.S. military data to foreign nationals." Many conservatives have long complained that academics in the United States have been very shoddy in the protection they give classified information they have access to as part of government research contracts. Many see that criticism as part of a general disdain by many conserva-

tives for what they see as an ultra-liberal and disloyal academia. Roth, 70, testified that he originally kept the information from his foreign graduate students, but that segregation effort eventually broke down. He said he didn't think he broke the law because the research—on a plasma guidance system for unmanned aircraft—had not produced anything of value. Roth performed the work under Air Force contracts at the University of Tennessee and with a private firm, Atmospheric Glow Technologies (AGT). When Dai graduated, Roth told AGT he wanted to hire Nourgostar as Dai's replacement. AGT turned down the request, pointing to the export control law. Concluding that AGT was discriminating against Nourgostar because of his nationality, Roth then complained to the University of Tennessee, which promptly notified the Air Force that Roth had violated the law. FBI Special Agent Kevin Gounaud testified that Roth told him he was ignorant of the export control law. But handwritten notes introduced in the trial suggested Roth knew of the law and also was well aware the project he was working fell under it. Gounaud testified that in a later interview, Roth complained that the federal government was wrong to view Iran as a "bad guy." Gounaud said, "His opinion was, in essence, perhaps we should not have export controls."

Grocer could be deported by U.S. after 20 years

IranTimes:Iranian natives Hessameddin Norani and wife Sedige Khazravi, who for nearly 20 years have owned a small convenience store in upstate New York, now fear possible deportation if their request for asylum is rejected this month. The owners of Buffalo's City Grocery, whose request for asylum has been passed between courts for years, told The Buffalo News they fear religious persecution if they are deported to Iran. The Immigration Court hearing that will decide their fate is scheduled for October 28. Norani, who is Jewish, and Khazravi, who is Muslim, married years before Iran passed a civil code banning marriage between Muslim women and non-Muslim men. Iranian-born James Arani Norani's attorney—told The Buffalo News, "I feel they will be persecuted upon their return to Iran because of their interreligious marriage, the stance of the government against Jews in general and the apostasy law in Iran, which would subject the so-called sinner to death by stoning," Norani, who speaks little English, said he has never been a burden on the U.S. government and asked only to remain in his adopted county. "I worked hard, paid taxes, opened my business with my own money and never took one penny from the government," Norani said with his son, Hamed, translating. "I want to stay in the country. I like my freedom, and I like being around my kids and grandson. I'm not asking for much. If I leave, I would never come back. My life would be done." Norani, who is 68 and has heart and other health problems, is the lead applicant in the couple's application for asylum; his wife will be subject to whatever decision is rendered. If the couple is deported, it would result in a second separation from Hamed (pronounced Hamed), and his twin brother Hamid (pronounced Ha-meed), who are 38. The brothers initially were sent to the United States on a tourist visa with the blessing of the Iranian government when they were 14, so doctors could examine a sus-

pected cancerous growth Hamid had on his leg. While in the States, their parents decided to have them legally adopted by an uncle to avoid being drafted into the Iranian army, which at the time was at war with Iraq. Their father couldn't leave Tehran until 1988, and it took their mother another five years to receive a U.S. visa.- Hamed, who lives upstairs from his parents with his Iranian wife of two years, is a recent graduate of Cleveland Chiropractic College in Los Angeles. Hamid, who lives in suburban Buffalo, sells pacemakers. "The most important years of our life, we never got to spend with our parents," Hamed told The Buffalo News. "We were going to Williamsville East High School, and while everyone had their mothers and fathers [with them], we never did," he said. Hamed said the family has used up its savings trying to keep his father in the country, spending more than \$200,000 on attorneys to no avail. "After 18 years of going through hell, this has got to come to an end," he said. For years, their case has been sent back and forth between Immigration Court, Border Immigration Appeals and the 2nd Circuit Court of Appeals. One of the issues of the case is whether Norani is, in fact, Jewish; a matter the couple claims will lead to their persecution in Iran. Norani claims his birth certificate identifies his mother was Jewish, and that the Farsi word for Jewish appears on it. The couple also has a letter from an Iranian rabbi, based in Long Island, supporting an affidavit from an Israeli Jew who claims to be related to Norani. Norani attends Saranac Synagogue in North Buffalo, and a congregant, Kallman Sull, has written a letter of support for Norani, urging "a tragedy be averted." Vince Caruso, owner of nearby Caruso Imports, said it would be an injustice for the couple to be deported after all these years. "They are very polite people, good people. A lot of people know them and feel [their deportation] would be an injustice," Caruso said.

Iran to 2nd place for pistachios

IranTimes>Last spring's chilly weather in Iran is expected to slash pistachio production and knock the country from its historical perch as the world's Number One pistachio producer to the Number Two position—behind the United States, which didn't even grow pistachios before the Iranian revolution. "Spring cold damaged about 140,000 hectares of pistachio groves in Kerman province," said Hossain-Mirza Beigi, the deputy governor general for organic improvement and production. He said, "The losses from the cold were much more than those from the drought." Total pistachio production this year in Iran is expected to be down by 65 percent compared to last year. "This September, we will harvest at most 100,000 tons of pistachio nuts,"

Mohammad- Hossain Karimipur, head of the agricultural commission in Iran's chamber of commerce, told Sarmayeh newspaper. He said this year's crop was mostly affected by the spring cold and that farmers should also expect "a bad two years ahead due to water shortages, increased costs and inflation." Iran produced 280,000 tones of pistachios in 2007, followed by the United States with 185,000 tones, he said. Iran's plummeting output will make the United States the Number One producer. Because of massive plantings of pistachio trees in recent years, American output is set to boom in the coming years. The United States was not a significant producer of pistachios until recent decades. In the 1970s, an industry developed overnight as a wide acreage was planted. The first big crop was harvested in 1979, just as the revolution rolled over Iran. Iranian pistachios can legally be imported into the United States, but a punitive tariff of more than 200 percent effectively cuts them out of the market. Pistachios are Iran's third largest foreign currency earner and account for about half of all agricultural exports. Total pistachio exports for the year—which ended in March—were 197,200 tones valued at \$1.235 billion, an agricultural official was quoted as saying last month. Iran's favored nuts are currently sold for export at 59,000 rials (about \$6) per kilo, Karimipur said, adding that prices were unlikely to go down. "China, which is sensitive about prices, will definitely react as our crop is more expensive than the American product," he said, referring to Iran's biggest customer for the nuts.

