

Classroom ... (Continued From Page One)

faced for years: overcrowded classrooms, shortages of teachers and substitute staff, inadequate equipment, deteriorating buildings, long school days and frustration with the university admissions system.

Students have described classrooms lacking enough chairs and classes with around 35 pupils.

The government's response has become increasingly focused on restoring order. Justice Minister Gérard Darmanin said on Friday that around 2,000 people had been arrested since the protests began, with roughly two-thirds placed in police custody.

He said that the movement had moved beyond ordinary student demonstrations after incidents involving buses, fires and attacks on public property. He also called for parents to be held financially responsible for damage caused by their children.

Education Minister Édouard Geffray said the unrest had already injured at least 170 students and 65 education staff, including 40 school principals, while more than 100 high schools had sustained severe damage.

He urged parents to keep their children away from demonstrations, warning that young people themselves were increasingly at risk.

The government's position is that legitimate grievances have been overtaken by violent groups. French officials have accused elements of the radical left of exploiting the movement.

A person close to Prime Minister Sébastien Lecornu said intelligence agencies had told a government crisis meeting on Thursday that the protests had been initiated by politicians linked to La France Insoumise.

The party has rejected the accusation, saying the government is politicizing the unrest and that it has consistently advocated non-violent protest.

The authorities are also facing criticism over the police response. Rights groups have raised concerns about the use of tear gas, batons and other crowd-control measures against demonstrators, many of whom are minors.

Behind the immediate confrontation lies a deeper financial problem. The government's draft 2027 budget proposes a 1.7% increase in education spending, taking the allocation to €65.53 billion excluding teacher pensions.

That increase is below the rate of inflation. At the same time, debt-servicing costs are projected to rise to €74.5 billion, making debt interest larger than education in the proposed budget.

That fiscal squeeze has transformed school conditions into a broader political flashpoint. Teachers' unions have now called for a nationwide strike on Tuesday, adding another layer of pressure to a government already confronting student unrest and opposition to its spending plans.

The government has attempted to open a political exit from the crisis. Geffray was due to meet education unions, student organizations and parent representatives on Friday, while officials have also withdrawn a proposal to impose enrolment fees on some non-scholarship students entering advanced vocational and preparatory programs.

But the damage to France's schools is no longer merely symbolic. Buildings have been damaged, teachers and principals have been injured, students have been arrested, and hundreds of schools have been forced to close or alter normal teaching arrangements.

Flydubai... (Continued From Page One)

The source added that Netanyahu hopes, through the influence he wields over the White House and Trump personally, to once again drag Washington into a full-scale war against the Islamic Republic, using "America's weapons, economy, and declining credibility" to repair his own "dire political situation."

According to the source, all enemy movements by the United States and Israel are being closely monitored in Iran, and preparations are in place for the possibility of another act of folly under the pretext of Netanyahu's "absurd, pre-planned aircraft hijacking scheme."

Iran, the source said, is prepared to deliver "harsh and devastating blows" to Israel and the United States in the event of any hostile action.

The episode began when a Flydubai Boeing 737 carrying 174 passengers, most of them Israeli settlers, made an emergency landing in Saudi Arabia on Wednesday following what was described as a violent confrontation between the pilot and co-pilot in the cockpit.

Netanyahu and his war minister, Israel Katz, immediately characterized the incident as a "terrorist" attack. Netanyahu compared it to the September 11 attacks, claimed the Omani co-pilot had undergone "radical indoctrination," and suggested Iran could have been involved.

Yet no public evidence has established an ideologically motivated attack or an Iranian connection.

Early Israeli media reports offered entirely different explanations, including a personal dispute or an attempted suicide by the co-pilot. Israel's Channel 12 reported on Thursday that the Saudi investigation had found no indication of terrorism at that stage.

The timing carried clear political value for Netanyahu. Israeli media have reported that he is under pressure ahead of the October 27 election, while controversy over the October 7 Hamas operation continues to raise questions about his warnings and preparedness.

Haaretz reported on September 9 that Emirati President Sheikh Mohamed bin Zayed Al Nahyan had spoken to Netanyahu roughly 10 days before the October 7 operation and warned him of a threat from then-Hamas leader Yahya Sinwar. Bin Zayed had also previously alerted Israel's Shin Bet, according to the report.

Israeli media said the purpose of Netanyahu's reported secret visit to Abu Dhabi was to ask bin Zayed to deny reports that he had warned him about the looming Hamas threat.

Against this backdrop, the Flydubai scenario provided Netanyahu an opportunity to shift the political narrative from questions over October 7 failures to a new story about "terrorism," Iranian threats, and renewed confrontation.

Analysts have warned against making such a connection. Dani Citrinowicz, an Iran affairs researcher at Israel's Institute for Security Studies, said there was a difference between preparing for possible scenarios and creating the impression that another war was imminent.

He warned that if Tehran concluded Israel was preparing an attack, it could take pre-emptive action, producing a cycle of escalation.

Citrinowicz described the situation as "playing with fire" and warned that statements by Israeli officials could become a "self-fulfilling prophecy." Other analysts described the attempt to connect the incident to Iran as sounding like "a Hollywood screenplay."

Flydubai itself has urged against premature speculation until the investigation is completed and suspended flights between Dubai and Tel Aviv while the investigation continued.

Netanyahu has said Israel will determine within days whether the co-pilot had links to Iran, adding, "We will get to the bottom of it."

The central question surrounding the episode, therefore, is not what happened inside the cockpit, but the deliberate construction of a security narrative around the flight designed in advance to transform an unexplained aviation incident into a potential pretext for a new war with Iran.

Fuel... (Continued From Page One)

For Americans, the crisis is already painfully tangible. U.S. diesel prices have climbed to around \$6.40 a gallon, with the national price reaching a record \$6.53 in late September.

Diesel is particularly consequential because it powers much of the trucking, agricultural, construction and freight economy. Unlike gasoline, demand for diesel is difficult to reduce quickly without disrupting the movement of goods.

The economic burden is substantial. A Brown University tracker estimated that American consumers had spent an additional \$100 billion on gasoline and diesel between the start of the war on Iran and September 8, with approximately \$45 billion attributable to diesel. Diesel alone reached a record \$5.90 a gallon around Labor Day before climbing further.

That means the fuel crisis is no longer simply a matter of motorists paying more at the pump. Higher diesel

costs raise the price of moving food, agricultural products, manufactured goods and construction materials. The shock therefore travels through supply chains and eventually reaches household budgets.

Europe is confronting the same problem. Britain became the latest country to cross a symbolic threshold on Friday, with average diesel prices reaching £2 a liter, about 40.5% above their level before the Iran war began disrupting energy markets. The RAC said filling an average family car now costs about £110.

The eurozone is also feeling renewed inflationary pressure. The combination of energy costs, disrupted refining capacity and tighter supplies has made diesel one of the most important channels through which the conflict is feeding into the wider economy.

The underlying problem is increasingly refined fuel rather than crude oil alone. Damage to refineries in West Asia and Russia, restrictions affecting Russian diesel exports and disruptions around the Strait of Hormuz have tightened the supply of refined products.

Reuters has reported that global diesel shortages could persist into 2027, while U.S. diesel inventories are at exceptionally low seasonal levels.

That vulnerability has placed Donald Trump under growing domestic pressure. Republican lawmakers have called for restrictions on U.S. diesel exports to prevent additional supplies from leaving the country.

Trump has said he is seriously considering such a measure, while the administration has simultaneously pressured European governments to release their own reserves.

The approach has generated concern within the energy industry and among some analysts because an export ban could offer domestic relief while tightening supplies elsewhere and damaging the United States' reputation as a reliable supplier. It could also deepen the very supply shortages that have pushed prices higher.

The dispute is consequently becoming a test of the U.S.-European relationship. Transatlantic tensions were already elevated by disagreements over tariffs, military spending and the war in Ukraine.

The diesel confrontation adds energy security to an increasingly long list of disputes. European governments are now being asked to sacrifice part of their emergency fuel cushion while Washington keeps open the possibility of restricting American exports.

Friday's G7 agreement temporarily lowers the temperature. The 100-million-barrel release will begin immediately and run over four months, with a substantial amount of diesel released during the first 20 days. The G7 also reaffirmed a commitment to avoid energy-export restrictions between member states.

But the intervention is fundamentally a buffer, not a solution. Strategic reserves can release fuel into the market, but they cannot repair damaged refineries, restore disrupted trade routes or end the war driving the supply shock.

For households, the consequences are increasingly difficult to isolate from everyday life. In the United States, expensive diesel threatens transport and agricultural costs; in Europe, record pump prices are feeding concerns about inflation and household purchasing power.

Businesses face higher logistics bills while governments confront pressure to shield consumers without exhausting emergency reserves.

The result is a crisis that is becoming simultaneously economic, political and diplomatic. The terrorist war on Iran has turned energy security into a source of friction among Western allies, while the cost of keeping economies moving is increasingly being passed to consumers.

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patients awaiting treatment, pilgrims seeking to visit holy sites, and families eager to reunite without obstacles. It added that the sector is vital for tourism, the economy, and social ties.

The prime minister stressed that Iraq's foreign relations are based on the interests of its people and a commitment to balanced, positive ties with other nations, aimed at improving lives and strengthening lasting connections.

The agreement marks a climbdown for Baghdad, which had faced mounting domestic anger after Iranian flights to Baghdad, Najaf, Erbil, and Sulaymaniyah were suspended.

Airport service companies in Iraq, fearing secondary U.S. sanctions, refused to provide services to Iranian aircraft after Washington imposed a new round of sanctions on Iranian airlines.

The Iranian embassy in Baghdad on Thursday called on the Iraqi government to make an "immediate decision" to address the restrictions, saying relations between Tehran and Baghdad are founded on "deep bonds and shared interests."

It stressed that the measures had effectively prevented pilgrims, students, and patients from traveling between the two countries.

"The independent Iraqi government is expected, on 'Sovereignty Day,' to take an immediate decision to safeguard these historic relations against provocative measures and the consequences of U.S. sanctions," the embassy said.

Commercial air travel between Iraq and Iran halted on September 25, as ground-handling firms stopped offering services on these routes due to concerns about possible sanctions from the U.S. Treasury Department, prompting airlines to cancel operations.

On September 8, the Treasury enacted sanctions on 27 Iranian airlines and warned that international airports, fuel suppliers, ground-handling companies, and other service providers working with sanctioned airlines could face secondary sanctions.

In recent weeks, Baghdad undertook efforts to ease tensions, but secured only a limited, one-month exemption from Washington. The U.S. issued a limited authorization allowing only pilgrimage flights operated by Iraqi Airways to depart from Najaf, while Iranian airlines remained barred from Iraqi airspace.

The measure sparked anger among Iraqi political groups, parties, and the public, with calls to break the "U.S. siege." Hundreds staged a sit-in outside Najaf Airport in protest. A senior Iraqi cleric condemned Baghdad's decision to prevent Iranian aircraft from landing as submission to U.S. bullying.

The episode underscores the extent of Washington's meddling in Iraqi affairs, with a temporary waiver and fears of secondary sanctions dictating whether a sovereign neighbor could receive flights carrying pilgrims, patients, and students — until public pressure forced Baghdad to act.

Leader... (Continued From Page One)

essential responsibilities of an Islamic society.

"Prayer is one of the most beautiful great blessings of Almighty God, the highest institution, symbol and pillar of religion, and the connecting thread through which each of us establishes a close and direct relationship with the infinite and everlasting divine source," he said.

The Leader described prayer as an "elixir of prosperity and salvation" and a pillar of a wholesome life.

"This elixir of prosperity and salvation and pillar of a wholesome life is both a firm, continuous support and an inexhaustible reserve for human beings in the struggle against the carnal self and worldly devils," he said.

He added that prayer also provides a source of hope and tranquility. "It is also a flowing spring of love, hope, kindness and peace," Ayatollah Khamenei said, adding that divine blessings and abundance in sustenance are attained and increased through establishing prayer and seeking forgiveness.

He stressed that prayer should not be viewed merely as an individual obligation, citing Qur'anic teachings that establishing prayer was also a defining feature of righteous governance.

He linked the teaching to the struggle faced by Iran today, saying the placement of the verse after the Qur'anic promise of divine support for God's followers and their struggle demonstrates the role of prayer in perseverance and victory.

"The establishment of prayer, as a stronghold of the remembrance of God, hope and trust in Him, has a special role in jihad, victory and triumph in the fields of struggle, particularly the field of struggle that the Iranian nation faces today," he said.

Ayatollah Khamenei said the Iranian people are now more than ever addressed by the repeated divine command to "establish prayer."

He called on families, educators, religious institutions, universities, cultural organizations and public figures to assume greater responsibility for promoting prayer, particularly among young people.

The Leader said making prayer widespread and institutionalized, followed by a collective effort to perform it properly, are key to advancing an Islamic society. He also pointed to the importance of mosques and congregational prayers, saying these are necessary steps toward increasing participation and improving the quality of communal worship.

IRGC... (Continued From Page 2)

to their own interests, they will stop their military attacks against us, unless they want to commit suicide," Naghdi said. "This was the full extent of America's capabilities over the past seven months, and it failed."

He said U.S. aircraft carriers — once symbols of American military might — "have now turned into floating, aimless prisons at sea," noting that no U.S. Navy frigate has docked at the Fifth Fleet base in Bahrain for seven months.

He also said U.S. forces must choose between an honorable withdrawal from West Asia or a humiliating defeat akin to Afghanistan.

Major General Mohsen Rezaei, secretary of Iran's Supreme National Security Council, dismissed U.S. President Donald Trump's repeated victory claims, writing on X that "after one failure after another, the worst president in American history just keeps talking."

He added: "You can win every day in your own imagination. But reality is shaped by Iran — by its people, its soldiers, and its missiles."

Trump told reporters on Thursday that Iran would either sign "a very fair deal" or "won't exist any longer," echoing a threat made at the UN General Assembly last week.

UK... (Continued From Page 2)

offenses under the Explosives Act, but were subsequently released on bail and remain under investigation.

Iranian Foreign Minister Abbas Araghchi rebuked the British government over the accusation.

"The fact that you released the people whom, according to you, were terrorists and working for foreign governments makes everything clear. You are looking for the culprit in the wrong place."

Under the previous British government, RAF Fairford was used by the United States for military aggression in the region. Britain authorized Washington in March to use the base for specific attacks against Iranian missiles.

U.S. bombers and other military aircraft have subsequently been seen operating from the base, which is the only facility on mainland Britain used by the United States for this purpose.

Rediscovering... (Continued From Page 3)

The dating and architectural history of the monument have been discussed differently by scholars, but its distinctive brick structure and persistent association with Shams have made it one of the most significant monuments connected with his memory.

The Khoy tradition does not resolve every uncertainty surrounding the final years of Shams. It does, however, bring together a remarkable body of historical memory, documentary evi-

dence, architectural remains, and modern scholarship.

For the study of Shams and Rumi, Khoy has therefore become more than a place of pilgrimage: it is a landscape in which written history, architecture, and cultural memory converge.

Ahmad... (Continued From Page 3)

He also highlighted the connection in his work between practical experience and theoretical knowledge, spanning research, editing, filmmaking, writing, translation and teaching.

Documentary researcher and filmmaker Muhammad Tahaminejad recalled the position of documentary cinema in Iran during the 1970s, when the form remained largely marginal within Iranian cinema. He emphasized Zabeti Jahromi's role in bringing documentary theory, classification, research, history and aesthetics into specialist education.

Esfandiar Habibnejad, who first met Zabeti Jahromi as a student in 1984, recalled how their relationship developed beyond that of teacher and student. "I did not learn only editing and filmmaking from him; I also learned lessons about ethics and life," he said.

Documentary filmmaker Mehdi Zamanpour Kiasari described Zabeti Jahromi as not only a teacher of cinema but an "architect of living," while filmmaker Ramin Heidari-Farouqi spoke of his enduring "restlessness for knowledge." He compared editing to "playing the music of cinema" and read a text inspired by his years as a student.

A message from Hussein Zare'zadeh, director of the Documentary Network of the Islamic Republic of Iran Broadcasting (IRIB), was also read during the ceremony. Zare'zadeh described Zabeti Jahromi as an outstanding teacher of documentary filmmaking and editing and as an example of ethics and humanity.

Receiving the award, Zabeti Jahromi recalled a saying from his father: "Whatever you become, be of use to people." He told students and younger filmmakers to believe in their abilities but to remain committed to whatever path they choose.

"I am 75 years old and have been pursuing cinema for 55 years," he said, adding that cinema was not an easy field but that conditions should be created in which artists could continue to create.

Zabeti Jahromi also described documentary filmmaking as one of the most effective ways to learn the different aspects of cinema. Addressing students uncertain about which area of cinema to pursue, he said those seeking a broader understanding of cinematic techniques and aesthetics should choose documentary.

"My pride is not the awards and honors I have received, nor the films I have made, nor the books and articles I have written or translated," he said. "My pride is those whom I have taught, trained and prepared for Iranian cinema."

Sanglaj... (Continued From Page 3)

as a conventional museum. Its objects are selected less for their antiquarian or monetary value than for their capacity to trigger memory: children's balls, old television sets and ordinary domestic objects associated with earlier decades. The house thus becomes a reconstruction of lived experience rather than a static collection of antiques.

For Solhi, Sanglaj possesses qualities that travelers often seek in an historic quarter: older architecture, intimate streets and the possibility of encountering a city through its accumulated layers. Unlike Oudlajan, whose proximity to Tehran's Bazaar helped attract investment and tourism, Sanglaj has remained comparatively overlooked.

Its survival, however, cannot depend on individual acts of restoration alone. Without meaningful financial and institutional support, owners may have little economic incentive to preserve aging structures when redevelopment can offer a more immediate return.

Sanglaj does not need to become a museum of itself. Its greater potential lies in remaining inhabited—allowing historic buildings, memories and contemporary urban life to coexist.

In that sense, preserving the neighborhood is not simply about saving old walls. It is about keeping alive the layers of experience that make Tehran recognizable as a city with a past, a present and a future.