

## Tehran is not enemy of Arabs: Saudi envoy

*Tehran Times Political Desk*  
TEHRAN — Saudi Arabian Ambassador to Egypt Hesham Al-Nazer has said Iran is not an enemy of Arab countries, the Kuwait-based Al-ra'y daily reported on Wednesday.

"Iran is not our enemy and this point should be clarified to all," he said.

Al-Nazer made the remarks in his visit to Sinai University, Al-Arish, on Monday.

Iran is an important neighbor state, he said. "We can cooperate with this state in all spheres."

Asked about republication of Danish offensive cartoons of Prophet Muhammad (PBUH), the Arab envoy said, "This is an offense to all Muslims."

The caricatures, which first appeared in the Danish magazine Jyllands-Posten, have caused huge protests in the Islamic world.

## Iranian lawmaker due in Jakarta

*Tehran Times Political Desk*  
TEHRAN — Iranian MP Mehdi Sanaei is leaving Tehran to Jakarta to participate in a meeting on poverty eradication in Asia.

The meeting is held by the Asian Parliamentary Assembly committee for eradication of poverty, from 12-13 June.

Sanaei plans to offer Iran's suggestions and viewpoints on the issue.

## No bomb discovered near Iraqi envoy's residence

*Tehran Times Political Desk*  
TEHRAN — Iranian Foreign Ministry on Wednesday denied rumors that a package containing explosives was found near the residence of Iraqi ambassador to Tehran.

An informed Foreign Ministry official who requested anonymity said "the package contained ordinary objects."

He said an initial report by responsible authorities had mistakenly called the package suspicious.

## Ahmadinejad felicitates Philippines on national day

TEHRAN (IRNA) — President Mahmud Ahmadinejad sent a congratulatory message to Philippines on the occasion of the Asian country's National Day.

According to the presidential information dissemination website, Ahmadinejad felicitated Philippine President Gloria Macapagal-Arroyo, government and nation on the National Day.

The Iranian president further referred to the friendly relations between Iran and Philippines, noting that there is a will for expansion of cooperation.

He also expressed hope that in the wake of efforts being made by both countries' officials, bilateral relations will expand more than ever.

# Larijani, Davudi emphasize Majlis-Government cooperation

TEHRAN (IRNA) — First Vice President Parviz Davudi and Majlis Speaker Ali Larijani here Wednesday underlined the importance of cooperation between the two legislative and executive branches of government.

Davudi declared on behalf of the government and President Mahmud Ahmadinejad that the executive body is completely at service of the Majlis in order to handle the country's affairs through coordination.

After the one and half an hour meeting, the two officials attended a press conference and answered questions posed by reporters.

Davudi noted that he met with Larijani to congratulate him on his election as speaker of the eighth Majlis.

The first vice president also went on to say that the meeting was held in line with the guidelines of the Supreme Leader of the Islamic Revolution Ayatollah Seyyed Ali Khamenei, who underscored the necessity of maintaining the spirit of coordination, cooperation and sincerity among the three branches of the government.

"I said that the ninth government is fully at service of the Majlis to prepare grounds for cooperation in re-



solving different problems including economic, cultural and social issues," Davudi added.

He further noted that the two officials exchanged views on infla-

on and the need to make efforts to harness it, adding that the prices of basic goods needed by Iran have doubled or tripled on international markets.

Larijani vowed that the Majlis will make all-out efforts to reduce the effects of inflation on the country and to amend policies in this respect, he added.

## Iran makes the sciences a part of its revolution

TEHRAN (Washington Post) — As Burton Richter, an American Nobel laureate in physics, entered the main auditorium of Tehran's prestigious Sharif University, hundreds of students rose to give him a loud and lengthy ovation. But Richter, wearing a white suit and leaning on a cane, said he was the one who should be awed.

"The students here are very impressive," Richter said, lauding the high level of education at Sharif. "I expect to hear a lot more from you all in the future." The students, young men and women with laptops and smart briefcases, giggled in their seats. A woman took pictures of the Stanford professor emeritus, whose visit last month was part of a privately funded academic program run by the National Academies of the United States and universities in Iran.

"Mr. Richter is an example for us," explained Ismael Hosseini, a

23-year-old electrical engineering student who had managed to get a seat near the stage. "But soon I will be able to listen to an Iranian scientist who has received a Nobel Prize for his or her work," he said. "We are all studying and researching hard to receive this honor."

Iran's determination to develop what it says is a nuclear energy program is part of a broader effort to promote technological self-sufficiency and to see Iran recognized as one of the world's most advanced nations. The country's leaders, who three decades ago wrested the government away from a ruler they saw as overly dependent on the West, invest heavily in scientific and industrial achievement.

Still, Iranian scientists claim breakthroughs in nanotechnology, biological researchers are pushing the boundaries of stem cell research and the country's car industry produces more cars than anywhere else in the region.

"Iran wants to join the group of countries that want to know about the biggest things, like space," Richter said to the students during his speech at Sharif University, which draws many of the country's best students. Every year, 1.5 million young Iranians take a national university entrance exam, or "concours." Of the 500,000 who pass and are entitled to free higher education, only the top 800 can attend Sharif, considered Iran's MIT.

At Sharif, students work in fields including aerospace and nanotechnology. While some end up advancing Iran's nuclear program or finding work in other technological fields in Iran, many, especially PhD candidates, are lured by employers or universities in Australia, Canada, and the United States.

"Our visitors are flabbergasted when they come to our modern laboratories and see women PhD students. Often they had a comple-

tely different image of Iran, not as an academic country," said Abdolhassan Vafai, a professor at Sharif. "Here, we educate our students to solve problems that affect all humanity, like hunger, global warming, and water shortages."

But in Iran, scientists are also expected to serve ideological goals. Iran's leaders hold up their inventions as proof that the country's 1979 revolution has made it independent and self-sufficient.

When President Mahmud Ahmadinejad opened Iran's first space center in February, he issued a launch order sending a test missile into space and proclaimed that "no power can overcome Iran's will."

Iran hopes to launch its second satellite -- the first was launched commercially by a Russian company -- within weeks, using a locally made rocket. Iran's advances in this field cannot be independently verified.

(Contd. on P. 15)

## Western approach to terrorism based on double standards: Hosseini

The Western approach to terrorism is based on double standards, Foreign Ministry spokesman Mohammad-Ali Hosseini said on Wednesday in a speech delivered at the Institute for International Affairs in Wellington, New Zealand.

"The western approach towards the issue of terrorism is clearly based on double standard policies, racial discrimination, and inequality," Hosseini stated.

Following is an excerpt of the speech:

In the Name of God The Compassionate, the Merciful Ladies and Gentlemen,

I am very pleased to speak to you in this valuable gathering which is attended by scholars and learned people and held in this beautiful and green country. I will do my best to use this opportunity to elaborate on Iranian foreign policy with respect to its foundations and its performance over the past three decades.

Dear friends,

With advent of the Islamic Revolution in February 1979, change of ruling power in Iran represented itself not only as merely a change of power, but a new drive for establishment of an independent demo-



cratic system and introduction of a comprehensive example of religious democracy within a developing country based on Islamic ideology. With respect to the foreign policy, this example provides us with two basic features which include "rejection of domineering approach by others" and "rejection of domineering approach by itself".

Inspired by sublime teachings of Islam and enjoying historical experiences, the Islamic Republic of Iran has given priority to this basic

policy and has included it within its Constitution as one of the Articles; the Article which explicitly defies acceptance of foreign dominance by the Islamic Republic of Iran and in return rejects Iran's dominance over other nations. Establishment of peaceful relations with all countries has been the main principle of the Iranian foreign policy and based on which the Islamic Republic of Iran welcomes establishment of its amicable and friendly relations with other nations on equal and brother-

ly basis. As a matter of fact, Iranian nation is calling for justice, peace, fraternity and equality for all nations in the world. Unfortunately, after World War II and following formation of new power equations in the international relations system, we witnessed emergence of a type of unjust and expansionist hegemony of certain domineering powers against other countries and nations. Especially after collapse of the Soviet Union, some of these powers, under slogan of "all with us or all against us", tried to meet their domineering and unilateral objectives which are not in line with the policies of many independent countries including the Islamic Republic of Iran; those were the freedom loving and non-aligned countries that, being after the policy of multilateralism, practically formed a front against domineering powers.

Over the last three decades domineering powers did their best to employ various means to prevent spread of Iranian nation's justice seeking ideologies and policies. The means included imposition of war and sanctions, making plots, promoting ethnic divisions, and using mass propagation against Iran.

(Contd. on P. 15)

## Iran ready to help settle intl. issues

Iran's envoy to Japan has expressed the Islamic Republic's readiness to help settle a wide range of pressing global concerns.

"Iran's proposed package had an important message for

[world] powers," Iran's Ambassador to Japan, Abbas Araqchi, told Japanese nuclear researchers and experts, in a reference to a package of proposals the Islamic Republic recently presented to the United Nations.

"It said that, as a large power, the Islamic Republic of Iran is ready to participate in the settlement of issues and concerns of the international community including terrorism, poverty, narcotics and the environment, as well as the crises in Iraq, Afghanistan and Lebanon," Araqchi added.

Iran's package to the United Nations, which was also sent to numerous international organizations and other nations, included measures aimed at providing an opportunity for the world community to make 'collective decisions' on the most pressing regional and international developments in policy, economy, security and nuclear cooperation.

Iran's envoy to Japan also said Tehran would never suspend its uranium enrichment activities and added that, as a committed and responsible member of the international community, the Islamic Republic was ready to hold negotiations on its peaceful nuclear program but without any preconditions.

Araqchi said Tehran has already given its responses to all IAEA questions over its nuclear program, in keeping with the Action Plan agreement between Iran and the International Atomic Energy Agency, and he stressed that the agency adopt a fair and rational attitude toward Iran's nuclear case.

Iran has repeatedly said that all its nuclear activities are peaceful and carried out under IAEA surveillance but the U.S. and its Western allies claim Iran's nuclear program has military purposes, despite positive reports by IAEA Director-General Mohamed ElBaradei.

Araqchi said a recent report by ElBaradei confirmed that Iran's nuclear activities had no diversion from their peaceful aims. He suggested that "the nuclear case has been turned into a political issue which is backed by the U.S."

(Source: Press TV)

## Iran, S. Korea to enhance judicial ties

Iranian Prosecutor General Qorban-Ali Dorri Najafabadi says Iran and South Korea are determined to promote judicial cooperation.

"Iran and South Korea are two strong countries in West and East Asia," Dorri Najafabadi said at a meeting with his South Korean counterpart, Lim Chai-jin in Seoul on Wednesday. "They can take major steps toward strategic cooperation in various legal and judicial fields."

Dorri Najafabadi, in Seoul to head an Iranian delegation at a five-day international meeting of prosecutor generals of Asian-Pacific nations, also called on South Korean officials to provide more legal facilities to Iranian nationals residing in Seoul.

For his part, Lim expressed South Korea's readiness to transfer its experience and dispatch experts to Iran to combat the illicit drug trade.

Lim also accepted an invitation by his Iranian counterpart to visit the Islamic Republic and hoped the trip would take place in the near future.

(Source: Press TV)