

Monthly

Shahed Times



**LANGUAGE SCIENTIFIC
SOCIETY OF SHAHED U.**

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In the name of God, the Life-Giver. The wise
one, who endowed speech with eloquence.

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ
بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ



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سخن سردبیر نشریه

سلام به تمامی مخاطبان نشریه شاهد تایمز!



Chief Editor's note

Greetings to all readers of Shahed Times!

Before diving into the content, I encourage you to briefly turn to the back cover—particularly the section titled “How Our Magazine Works?” There, you’ll discover that Shahed Times stands apart from other publications at Shahed University in significant ways.

Due to the absence of a dedicated English language program at the university, a unique opportunity emerged for the English Language Scientific Association—and especially its publication division—to explore a broad and dynamic editorial landscape. What you now hold in your hands is the very first outcome of Shahed Times’ efforts.

Our mission is to harness the full potential of our members through tireless dedication and a commitment to neutrality—both political and academic. We aim to deliver content that is not only engaging and relevant, but also contributes meaningfully to the advancement of English proficiency among Persian speakers.

Shahed Times now serves as an educational English-language magazine tailored for Persian-speaking audiences, offering both scholarly content and select current affairs. Who knows—perhaps one day, the native language of our readers will be English. And when that day comes, it will be because this publication has climbed the ladder of progress, issue by issue. With heartfelt thanks to all those who came together to bring this issue to fruition.

Mohammad Sadra Rashidi



قبل از هر چیزی، بهتر است خدمتتان بگویم که این مجله را بندید و جلد پستی و به خصوص بخش «How our magazine works?» را نگاه مختصری بیندازید. متوجه خواهید شد که این نشریه با باقی نشریات دانشگاه شاهد تفاوت بسیار بیشتری دارد. به علت نبود رشته تخصصی زبان انگلیسی در دانشگاه، این زمینه مهیا شد تا انجمن زبان انگلیسی دانشگاه شاهد و به خصوص بخش نشریه آن، زمین بازی بسیار پهناور و جامعی داشته باشد. شما اکنون اولین ماحصل تلاش نشریه شاهد تایمز را در دستانتان دارید. شاهد تایمز میکوشد با استفاده از تمامی پتانسیل اعضای خود و تلاش بیوقفه و دوری از هرگونه سوگیری سیاسی و علمی، مطالبی را به مخاطبانانش برساند که نه تنها محتوای جالب توجه و مناسبتی داشته، بلکه به افزایش سطح زبان انگلیسی تمامی فارسی زبانان نیز کمک کند. شاهد تایمز اکنون نشریه ای آموزنده زبان انگلیسی برای فارسی زبانان است که محتوای علمی و برخی اخبار روز را نیز به مخاطب خود میرساند. کسی چه میداند شاید روزی زبان مادری خوانندگان شاهد تایمز، انگلیسی باشد و آن روز وقتی است که این نشریه پله های ترقی را با هر جلد میپیماید. با تشکر از تمامی افرادی که گرد هم آمدند تا این جلد به نتیجه برسد. محمصدرا رشیدی

پیامی از انجمن علمی زبان انگلیسی دانشگاه شاهد

سلام به همه همراهان خوب!

از ابتدای درخواستها برای تشکیل این انجمن، مدت زیادی نمیگذرد؛ خواه ستهای که به واقعیت تبدیل شد و یکی از تازهترین و بینرشتهایترین انجمنهای دانشگاه شاهد متولد شد. زبان انگلیسی، به نوعی با همه رشتهها گره خورده و همین باعث شده در جمع ما دانشجوهای از رشتههای مختلف کنار هم قرار بگیرند و تجربههای تازه از همکاری و یادگیری رقم بزنند. همه ما منتظریم تا شما هم به جمعمان بپیوندید، چون باور داریم هر صدای تازه، ایده جدیدی با خودش دارد.

اینجا سعی می‌کنیم یادگیری زبان را ساده‌تر، کاربردی‌تر و جذاب‌تر کنیم. از اول هم ما فقط به برگزاری برنامه‌ها یا جلسات کلیشه‌ای فکر نمی‌کردیم؛ بیشتر به این فکر بودیم که چطور می‌توانیم با هم یک فضای زنده، دوستانه و الهام‌بخش بسازیم؛ جایی که زبان فقط در کتاب‌ها نباشد، بلکه در گفت‌وگو، همکاری و تجربه‌های واقعی جریان پیدا کند. راستش این انجمن فقط یک عنوان رسمی نیست، یک فرصت یادگیری است؛ فرصتی برای آشنا شدن با آدم‌هایی که عاشق زبان، فرهنگ و ارتباطاتند.

Keep learning, keep creating, keep shining.

علی صادق طبقی دبیرکل انجمن علمی زبان انگلیسی دانشگاه شاهد

Karl Pearson's 1903 Skull Study: From Scientific Tool to Historical Document

A comment on a historical data gathering research!

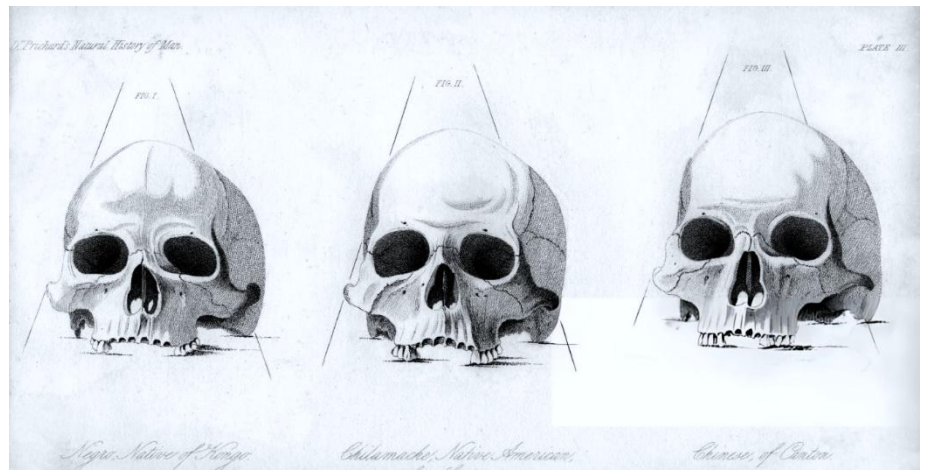
Written by M. Sadra Rashidi- M.D.
Candidate at Shahed University



In this commentary, we examine a 1903 article that has transitioned from a primary scientific resource to a pivotal historical-scientific document. While "V. Data for the problem of evolution in man. —VI. A first study of the correlation of the human skull" by Karl Pearson and Alice Lee is no longer a standard reference in modern research, its value has shifted[1]. Our focus is not on its scientific conclusions, but on what it reveals about the diligence and context of a scientific paradigm in the making. The paper offers a window into the moment when modern statistics was wrested from pure mathematics and applied to the complex realm of human biology, capturing the nascent—and often fraught—relationship between quantitative rigor and ideological ambition in the early 20th century.

Although Pearson's correlation coefficient (r) has become a universal and indispensable tool across the sciences, the specific conclusions about the human skull in this paper have been largely superseded by a century of advancements in genetics, evolutionary biology, and a more critical

understanding of human variation. We no longer consult it for answers about human evolution, but for insights into the history of science itself. What can



this document teaches us about the motivations, methods, and blind spots of a pioneering figure like Karl Pearson?

The article's primary historical value lies in its role as a methodological manifesto. It embodies the core project of the "Biometric School," which sought to ground Darwin's theory of gradual evolution in measurable, continuous variation. Pearson and Lee's meticulous, almost obsessive, data collection on cranial measurements was an attempt to build a new science of heredity from the ground up—one based on statistics rather than anecdote. In this, we see the blueprint for modern biostatistics and epidemiology. The very act of reducing human physical form to a dataset of correlated variables was a revolutionary step.

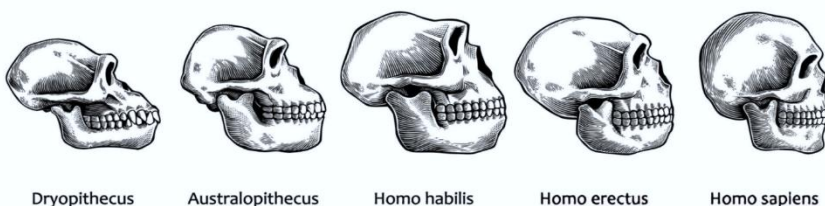
Furthermore, the paper is a historical testament to the pre-computational ethos of scientific diligence. The calculation of numerous correlation coefficients was a Herculean task

performed by human "computers"—a role often filled by women like Alice Lee herself, whose contributions are an essential part of this history. The sheer

labor involved underscores a commitment to empirical proof that defined the era, even when the underlying assumptions were flawed.

However, this historical significance is deeply shadowed by its ideological context. This work was not conducted in a vacuum; it was funded by the Francis Galton Eugenics Laboratory. The drive to quantify human correlation was inextricably linked to the eugenic goal of identifying and promoting what was deemed "desirable" heredity. Thus, the paper stands as a permanent cautionary tale in the history of science: a masterpiece of methodology can be harnessed in the service of a deeply problematic and morally bankrupt social agenda. It forces us to reflect on the responsibility of the scientist and the power of quantitative data to be weaponized.

Reading Pearson and Lee's 1903 article today is to witness the birth of a powerful tool. Its specific scientific content on the skull is a relic, but its existence as a historical document is profoundly instructive. It marks a pivotal moment where science began to see the world through the lens of correlation, for better and for worse, shaping the course of the 20th century and leaving a complex legacy that we continue to navigate.



Energy Literacy and the Citizenship Imperative

Leveraging Cognitive, Affective, and Behavioral Dimensions for Governance in Iran

Translated by Elham Mahmoudi -
Master's student in Electrical
Engineering-
Telecommunicationsat Shahed
University



An energy-literate citizen is a critical agent in leveraging social and technological innovations in the governance of the electricity industry to address conflicts and alter consumption patterns[2]. In this article, we have assessed the cognitive (awareness), emotional (decision making based on value criteria), and behavioral (savings) dimensions of energy literacy and elucidated its evolution at the national level. The data was collected using the survey method and questionnaire technique, and the data was analyzed using descriptive statistics and multivariate regression. The results indicate that the average level of awareness among citizens in the field of electricity on the spectrum (0-10) is 5.41. The significance of value criteria in the decision to consume electricity is 6.74, and save behaviors are 7.59. The quantity of each variable varies depending on the background variables, but there is a significant relationship between the dimensions. In this manner, the significance of value criteria in consumption has increased as a result of the rise in awareness, and the combination of these two factors has been effective in promoting thrifty behaviors. The cognitive energy literacy level is low, while the affective and behavioral literacy levels are high. An essential discovery in the development of policy and the planning of its enhancement is the alteration in energy literacy levels as a result of background variables and the interaction of dimensions. The research proposal in promoting energy literacy is to underscore the importance of its



comprehensive dimensions and their interrelationships in relation to

background variables. It is imperative to promote general education and socialization through education in schools and families.

Iran's per capita final energy consumption is 1.8 times the world's average per capita consumption. Looking at different sectors, the numbers for agriculture, household, commercial and public, transportation, and industry are 1.6 and 1.7, 2.1, 3.4 times the global average, respectively. The country's final energy intensity is very high. It's 3.30 times the world average based on the official exchange rate, and using purchasing power parity, it's 1.9 times the global average. This energy intensity is not just higher than many other oil-rich countries, but is also more than some other Middle Eastern regions (from the Ministry of Energy's 2021 Energy Balance report). In the electricity sector, even though the per capita consumption is below the global average (due to the variety of energy sources available), the number of subscribers has gone up from 37.6 million to more than 38.6 million, which is a 2.7 percent growth from the year before. The household sector, with 98.5 million subscribers, makes up 10 percent of all subscribers (and had the biggest increase in subscribers compared to the last year, adding 714.9

thousand new subscribers). Household electricity consumption, which was 98.5 terawatt-hours (with a per capita use of

3,188.1 kWh and a 4.2 percent rise from the previous year), is mainly for lighting, home appliances, and cooling equipment. Other sectors also had higher consumption compared to the year before. Since 1390, extensive planning for demand-side management has been done. These plans were especially in place during the period from early June to early September (the peak load season for the national grid) According to the 1400 Energy Balance report, electricity use in different sectors has increased every year since 1392. Although the maximum power generation capacity has also been added in these years, in recent years the relationship between consumption and generation capacity has led to an imbalance in supplying the required energy (Figure 1). The maximum power generation capacity at peak load in the year 1402 was 61,020 Megawatts, and the maximum electricity demand at peak load was 73,663 Megawatts. This indicates a power balance at peak load of -12,444 Megawatts.

According to statistics from the proposed program of the Minister of Energy (14th government, 1403): "From the year 1369 until 1398, the ratio of the imbalance to the maximum supplied capacity was always less than

10 percent. The electricity imbalance in the year 1402 has seen a big jump compared to last year (1401), reaching 12,443 megawatts. And then in the month of Tir this year (1403), it hit 50 percent of the maximum supply capacity. It looks like just adding more power plant capacity in a straight line—over 18,000 megawatts, which is like 30 percent—hasn't been enough to keep up with how crazy fast electricity use has grown over the last five years. This same report says the electricity shortage has basically become a public crisis. Overcoming the general crisis of increasing electricity imbalance requires increasing production in proportion to demand to promote social welfare and economic development. This is while utilizing energy efficiency, modifying consumption patterns, saving institutions and behaviors, and citizen participation in energy production based on development methods parallel to decentralized policies are also necessary for centralized production. The Ministry of Energy report (1397) states that inappropriate structures, infrastructures, attitudes, and behaviors have been formed in Iran regarding energy consumption, and that governance has not been very successful in preventing society from misusing it. Therefore, it can be said that citizens will be the center of gravity for influencing optimal consumption, participating, and demanding a favorable energy transition, and confronting electricity imbalances. Accordingly, it can be said that citizens will be the center of gravity for influencing optimal consumption, participation and demand for a favorable energy transition and confronting electricity imbalance. In fact, the idea of citizenship, although it includes civil, social, and especially social and participatory rights (social and active citizenship), on the other hand, it includes commitments, responsibilities and duties in various dimensions (Shiani and Zare, 1397: 101) therefore, responsible and committed citizens will make a significant contribution to the transition from imbalance and the prevention and correction of social and cultural issues of consumption, especially from the

perspective of its optimal management. This requires citizens to be aware of the processes and methods of production and load management, as well as decision-making based on social responsibility in consumption and adopting a lifestyle with thrifty behaviors. These citizenship characteristics are referred to in the energy social literature as energy literacy. The U.S. Department of Energy defines energy literacy, a common term in energy conservation, as an understanding of the nature and role of energy in the world and in daily life, along with the ability to apply this understanding to answer questions and solve problems. (Richard, 2017) according to Omin (2015), improving energy literacy and energy citizenship are critical components for a more sustainable energy future, given the important role that citizens can play in determining the success or failure of new energy development, the transition to renewable energy, and the adoption of energy conservation measures at all levels. In their view, citizenship includes public participation in energy issues, with insights into citizens willingness to be more involved in everything from public policy debates to home energy conservation initiatives. As we head towards a future with limited fossil fuels and a worse environment (Dewaters & Powers, 2012), communities are facing choices about new paths based on what energy sources they pick and how they use energy. They believe that successfully moving to a stable future doesn't just depend on technical and scientific experts; it also depends on the ability of everyday citizens to make smart choices about energy. This covers a whole range of things, like how they travel, what they buy, and even how they vote.

People who are more aware and "energy literate" get more involved in decision-making and are better equipped to make thoughtful, responsible choices and actions about energy. In other words, how much awareness do citizens have regarding the consumption of electrical energy, to what extent do citizens make decisions about electricity consumption based on value criteria or social

responsibility criteria, and to what extent do they adopt a thrifty lifestyle in their consumption behaviors? Among domestic research, one can refer to Naderi and colleagues (1396), Hamidi Rezi and colleagues (1398), Mavala and colleagues (2018), Shakibaei and Mousavi (1393), and Ahmadi and colleagues (1393). Among foreign research, one can refer to omin and colleagues (2015), shon and colleagues (2017), Richard and colleagues (2017), Burunun and colleagues (2013), Marou and colleagues (2014), DeWaters and Powers (2012), San and colleagues (2013), and Glougbu and colleagues (2013). Within the country, a shortage of research that represents a cumulative understanding of citizens capacities based on the description and explanation of their awareness, effective attitudes, and frugal behaviors which represent citizens energy literacy is felt. Empowering citizens in this regard will double the capabilities of social innovation in confronting the energy issue; therefore, further research in this area is necessary. This subject in other countries, in addition to conducting case study research, has also extended to implementing national-scale energy literacy surveys. In this regard, no such experience has taken place in Iran so far. Implementing a national energy literacy survey is a fundamental step in deeply understanding the capacities of citizens energy literacy and adapting its dimensions with research results from other countries in order to formulate strategies and operational solutions for resolving and preventing issues that can be expected from responsible citizens. Alongside these applicable results, the formation of epistemological fields in this area will also be strengthened, which is still in its early stages.



North Khorasan's Music in the Digital Age

How Social Networks Are Forging Sustainable Careers and Altering Musical Essence

Translated by Zahra Lotfi - Master's student in Biomedical Engineering at Shahed University



The music of North Khorasan from the 1380s (2000s in the Gregorian calendar) to the present has been influenced by social networks. These influences relate to career sustainability, publish, marketing, audience engagement, and so on, to the extent that these networks have brought it closer to popular music[3].

The main question of the present article is: What impact have social networks had on the existence of North Khorasan's music? The research method is qualitative and based on content analysis. The method of data collection is derived from interviews, examining the activities of local musicians on social networks, and related cultural aspects.

The goal of this research is to understand how this process has been formed. Undoubtedly, the changes resulting from media developments differ in each city or region. In this research, the musician, the music, and the audience are considered the three main pillars.

Overall, social networks have played a role in the following aspects:

- Broader interaction with the audience
- Sustainable careers in the fields of publishing and marketing
- Lower costs for musicians
- Star-making of North Khorasan's musicians

Activities such as studio recordings and producing music videos, the ability to upload live performances, and audiences sharing their favorite artists have been facilitated.

This process has led to the musical performance practices of local musicians moving closer to popular music. This is evident in the selection of prevalent songs that people tend to prefer more, and the audiences' inclinations towards the audio and visual aspects of this field.

Therefore, alongside positive outcomes, social networks have also had negative impacts. The most important of these effects are:

- The commercialization of music
- The transformation of the essence of folk music into popular music.



What is Liberalism?

The Enduring Ideology of Freedom and Progress

Written and gathered by Mohammad Hossein Yahyaei Political Science Student at Shahed University



Liberalism stands as one of the most influential political ideologies in modern history, shaping political thought, governance, and individual rights across the globe[4]. At its core, liberalism emphasizes individual freedom, equality before the law, and limited government. Its philosophical foundations were established during the Enlightenment period of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries—a time when thinkers began to challenge absolute monarchy, divine authority, and rigid social hierarchies. The Enlightenment’s focus on reason, human autonomy, and progress laid the intellectual groundwork for the liberal ideals that would later transform Western politics.

The birth of liberalism is closely tied to the works of John Locke, often referred to as the “Father of Liberalism.” Locke’s *Two Treatises of Government* (1689) introduced the revolutionary idea that governments derive their legitimacy from the consent of the governed, and that individuals possess natural rights to life, liberty, and property. This notion directly opposed the divine right of kings and became the foundation for democratic governance.

The core principles of liberalism can be summarized as follows:

Individual Freedom: The belief that each person has inherent autonomy and moral worth, and that society must protect personal liberty from coercion.

Equality Before the Law: All individuals should have equal legal rights and opportunities, regardless of birth or status.

Limited Government: Political authority should be constrained by law and constitutional checks to prevent tyranny.

Free Market Economy: Economic freedom and private property are essential for innovation, efficiency, and personal independence.

Democracy and Rule of Law: Government legitimacy depends on popular consent, elections, and institutions that uphold justice and accountability.

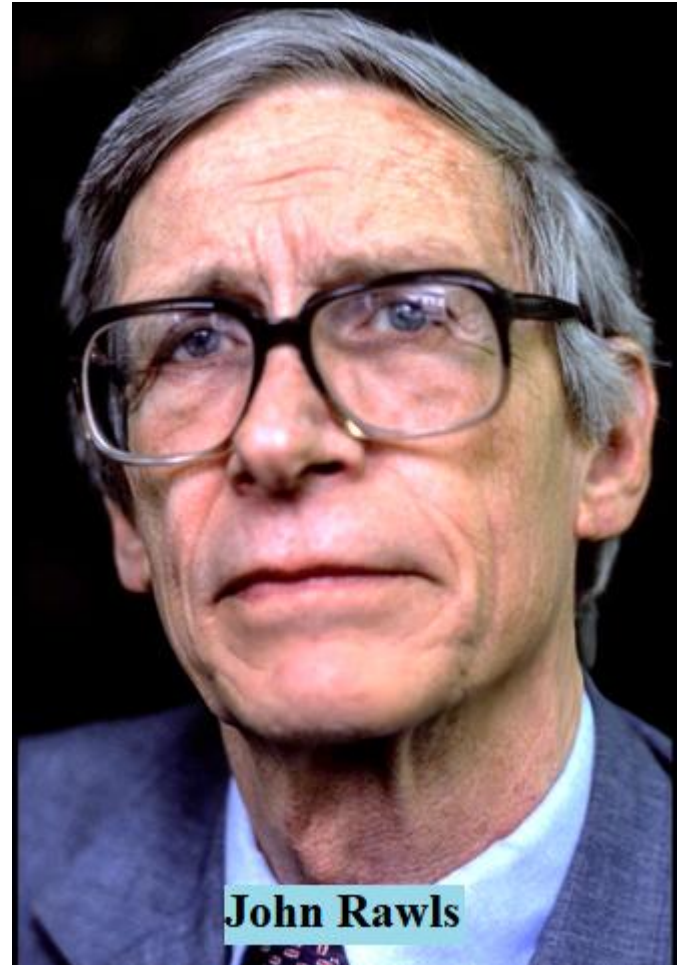
These principles collectively fostered the liberal vision of a society based on freedom, rationality, and progress, inspiring constitutional movements across Europe and the Americas.

Over time, liberalism evolved in response to industrialization, social inequality, and economic crises. Classical liberalism, championed by thinkers like Adam Smith and John Stuart Mill, prioritized minimal state intervention. Smith’s *The Wealth of Nations* (1776) defended free markets as the most efficient way to allocate resources, while Mill’s *On Liberty* (1859) argued that individual freedom must be protected from both government oppression and social conformity.

However, the laissez-faire model of classical liberalism faced criticism during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The rise of economic monopolies, labor exploitation, and social inequality revealed the limitations of pure market freedom. This led to the emergence of modern (or social) liberalism, which sought to balance individual liberty with social justice.

Key modern liberal thinkers such as John Maynard Keynes and John Rawls

redefined liberalism for a new age. Keynes, through his *General Theory of Employment, Interest and Money* (1936), advocated for government intervention to stabilize markets and promote employment—laying the foundation for the welfare state. Rawls, in *A Theory of Justice* (1971), introduced the idea of fairness and equality of opportunity as central to a just society, marking a moral and philosophical renewal of liberal thought.



Liberalism has profoundly influenced the structure of global politics. The liberal emphasis on individual rights and international cooperation contributed to the establishment of institutions such as the United Nations, World Bank, and International Monetary Fund.

In international relations, liberal theory argues that states can achieve peace and prosperity through cooperation, trade, and adherence to international law.

Thinkers like Immanuel Kant in *Perpetual Peace* envisioned a world where republics and free trade would reduce the likelihood of war—a vision

partly realized in the post-World War II liberal order.

However, liberalism has not been without its criticisms. The rise of neoliberalism in the late twentieth century, characterized by privatization, deregulation, and globalization, generated economic growth but also deepened inequality. Critics argue that neoliberal policies prioritized market efficiency over social welfare, leading to the marginalization of vulnerable populations. Additionally, cultural relativists and postcolonial scholars accuse liberalism of promoting Western values as universal norms, often disregarding local traditions and identities.

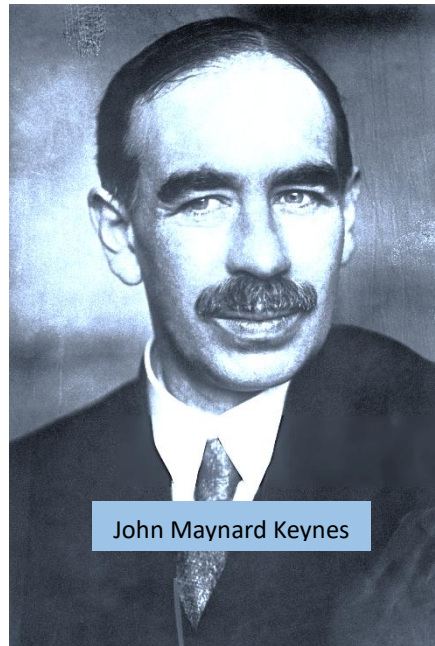
In the contemporary world, liberalism

reconcile freedom with community, and rights with responsibilities.

Contrasted with conservatism, which emphasizes tradition and order, and socialism, which prioritizes collective welfare, liberalism occupies a middle ground that values both personal autonomy and social reform. Its central message—that individuals should be free to pursue their own happiness within a framework of justice and equality—remains profoundly relevant in addressing issues such as digital privacy, environmental protection, and global migration.

Liberalism's enduring appeal lies in its vision of human dignity, rational progress, and political freedom. From Locke's social contract to Rawls's

polarization, liberalism still offers a hopeful reminder that freedom and reason are the guiding lights of a just society.



John Maynard Keynes



John Locke

faces significant challenges. The rise of populism, authoritarian nationalism, and identity politics has called into question the liberal commitment to pluralism and open debate. Yet, despite these tensions, liberalism remains a resilient ideology precisely because of its adaptability. It continues to evolve in dialogue with its critics, striving to

theory of justice, liberalism has continually redefined the relationship between the individual and the state. While it has faced criticism for its economic and cultural shortcomings, its fundamental principles continue to shape democratic institutions and inspire reform movements worldwide. In an age of uncertainty and

AI and the Promotion of Religious Belief

A Translation on a Study of Artificial Intelligence's Role in Shaping Religious Discourse in New Media

Translated by Zahra Lotfi - Master's student in Biomedical Engineering at Shahed University



This article investigates the role of artificial intelligence in new media and its impact on the promotion of religious belief. The main goal of this research is to analyze the opportunities and challenges associated with using AI for publishing religious content and to examine potential threats, such as algorithmic censorship[5].

The research was conducted using a descriptive-analytical method, using both domestic and international scientific sources. Relevant and up-to-date data and information on the topic were collected and examined based on analytical approaches.

The results indicate that artificial intelligence can play an effective role in the production and distribution of

religious content. Through the analysis of user behavior on social media, AI can facilitate the creation of creative and interactive religious content. However, risks such as algorithmic censorship and the distortion of religious information exist, which could pose a threat to religious and expressive freedom in the online space.

Discussion and Conclusion: The use of artificial intelligence in modern media can help spread religious belief, but this requires careful oversight and ethical frameworks to prevent potential threats. In conclusion, as a modern tool, artificial intelligence simultaneously presents new opportunities for religious propagation alongside challenges that must be comprehensively managed.

The growing importance of artificial intelligence and the advancement of digital technologies have led to extensive discussions surrounding their

implications. One of the most significant debates linked to the development of AI concerns its use in social and religious domains.

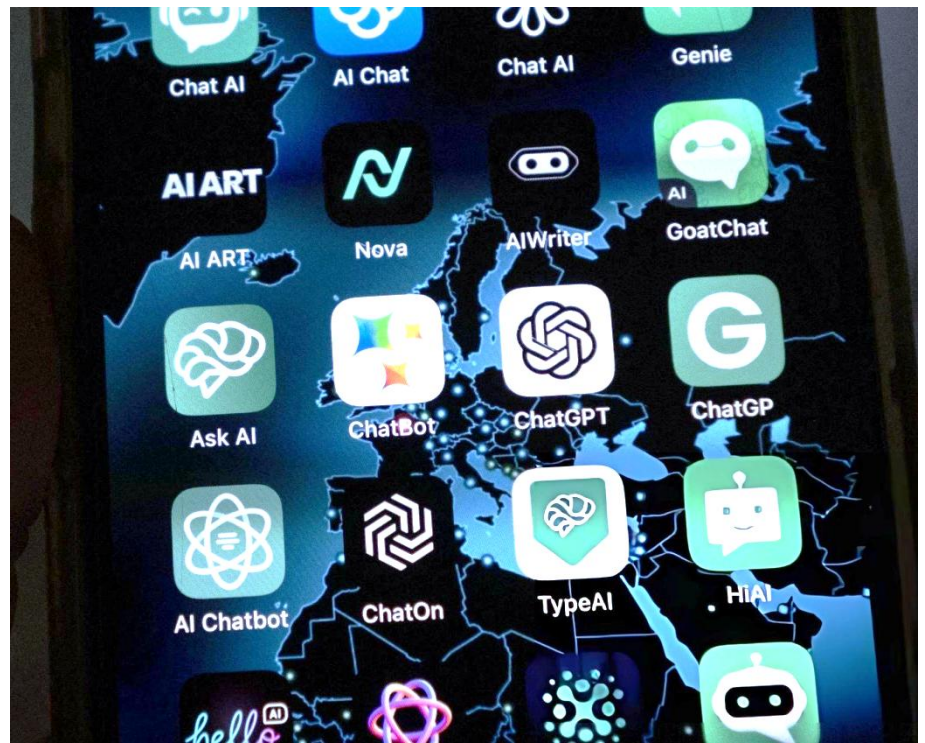
Researchers such as David Morgan (2008) and Stewart Hoover (2008) have explored the impact of new media on religious belief. Given that media play an effective role in promoting and disseminating religious teachings, the use of artificial intelligence in modern media could present an opportunity to strengthen religious belief. However, simultaneous threats such as algorithmic censorship and content manipulation exist, which could harm religious and ideological freedom.

This article aims to investigate the influence of artificial intelligence on the promotion of religious belief and to analyze the opportunities and

Subsequently, this article then describes the freedom of religion or belief in the field of worship, education, worship and practice.

After addressing freedom of religion both online and offline, the discussion will shift towards online threats—namely algorithmic censorship and its constituent elements in content display and content moderation. Finally, the article will conclude with policy recommendations for governments and technology companies.

Furthermore, David Morgan (2008) highlights the importance of redefining the role of media in religious societies, positing that with the emergence of digital media, religion and media have become more intertwined than ever before.

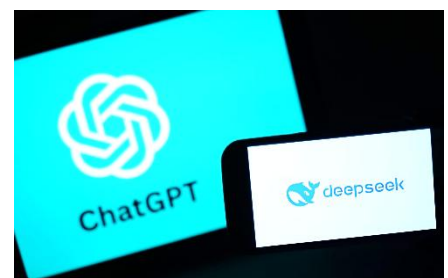


challenges that this technology brings to religious communities.

A key goal of this article is to expand the academic discourse on artificial intelligence and religious belief, focusing on AI's impact on the freedom of religion or belief online.

The article will first define artificial intelligence and provide a brief overview of freedom of religion or belief. It will then discuss the intersection of freedom of religion or belief and freedom of expression.

This theoretical framework helps us analyze the impact of artificial intelligence on religious propagation within the context of modern social media.



Domestic Sports Short News

Gathered and Written by Narges Zeynali



Football

- Week 7 of the Premier League: The seventh week of the Premier League kicked off with teams like Persepolis, Esteghlal, and Sepahan, who were held back in the previous week, seeking victories against their rivals.



- The match between Tractor and Malavan was postponed due to Tractor's participation in Asian competitions.
- Esteghlal, after weeks of setbacks, managed to overcome Mes Rafsanjan in a tough and intense game, paving the way for their upcoming Asian match against Al-Wahdat.
- Sepahan, which was held to a draw in the previous week's Isfahan derby, secured a win against Esteghlal Khuzestan.
- Persepolis, on the other hand, had no choice but to win against their opponent. The match was a matter of life and death for Persepolis' CEO and head coach. However, Persepolis suffered a defeat against a highly motivated Kheybar Khorramabad, sparking the dismissal of the club's CEO. A wave of news reports emerged, speculating about the potential replacement or sacking of Persepolis' head coach, with all rumors pointing to Osmar and Branko as possible candidates.



Volleyball

On Saturday morning, shocking news broke:

- The headlines of all news agencies read, "Saber Kazemi, Iran's volleyball player, fell unconscious in an unfortunate incident and was transferred to the intensive care unit."



- A wave of interviews from volleyball veterans began, with everyone expressing concern for the beloved Iranian volleyball player. All interviews ended with the same plea: "Pray for him!"
- The Iranian Volleyball Federation expressed its sympathy and issued a statement announcing plans to expedite Kazemi's transfer back to Iran for treatment under Iranian doctors. However, according to the federation's president, this process would take "two to four days."
- Iran's U18 women's volleyball team, competing in the Asian Games, defeated Qatar 3-0 and replicated the same result against Bahrain, dominating both matches. Qatar and Bahrain were so weak in scoring that they couldn't even reach double digits in points.

The Iranian U18 women's volleyball team topped their group and advanced to the next stage.

Wrestling

- Iran's national U23 freestyle wrestling team, which traveled to Serbia, was crowned world champion one day before the tournament's conclusion.
- A notable highlight of the event was Gholamreza Farokhi, Iran's wrestling star, who had won the world championship in the senior

category a month earlier and once again claimed the world title in this competition.



- As always, wrestlers from Khuzestan had a strong presence and secured a variety of colorful medals. [6] [7] [8] [9]

Foreign Sports News

Gathered and written by M.Sadra Rashidi



Europe Football



The past week in European football will be remembered for a single, staggering night of continental competition. Matchday 3 of the 2025/26 UEFA Champions League group stage shattered all records, etching its name in the history books as the highest-scoring matchday the tournament has ever witnessed.

Across the 16 matches played, a breathtaking 71 goals were scored, surpassing the previous record set just a matchday prior. This offensive explosion underscores the increasingly attacking and risk-taking philosophy permeating the top tiers of European club football. Six of the fixtures featured five or more goals, providing fans with a spectacle of relentless action and dramatic turns.

Resurgent Giants and Statement Wins:

- FC Barcelona 6 - 1 Olympiacos: In a devastating display of firepower just days before El Clásico, Barcelona dismantled the Greek champions. The story of the night was the triumphant return of Fermín López, who marked his comeback from a long-term injury with a stunning hat-trick. Marcus Rashford, continuing his revitalization under coach Hansi Flick, added a brace and won a

penalty, signaling a stark warning to their arch-rivals, Real Madrid.

- Paris Saint-Germain 7 - 2 Bayer Leverkusen: The defending champions, now reinforced with the return of key players from injury, put on a terrifying show of force. Despite playing a portion of the match with ten men, PSG ran riot, demolishing a hapless Leverkusen side. This result served as a powerful statement of intent from the Parisians, reasserting their dominance in this year's competition.
- Eintracht Frankfurt 1 - 5 Liverpool: After a period of inconsistent and shaky results, Liverpool delivered a potent and morale-boosting away victory. This commanding performance, filled with attacking verve, appears to be a crucial turning point, steadying their campaign both in Europe and domestically.
- Chelsea 5 - 1 Ajax: Mirroring Liverpool's resurgence, Chelsea produced a dominant display at Stamford Bridge to overpower a ten-man Ajax. The comprehensive nature of this victory will serve to restore confidence within the squad and silence a growing chorus of critics.

While the primary on-pitch action has captivated audiences, the strategic groundwork for these performances was laid during the recent summer transfer window. Several blockbuster moves have reshaped the landscape of European football for the season ahead.

The summer market was characterized by significant strategic shifts. Real Madrid secured the services of right-back Trent Alexander-Arnold on a free transfer, a major coup, while the legendary Luka Modrić departed the club, marking the end of an era. Barcelona's headline acquisition was English forward Marcus Rashford, who has already begun to repay the faith shown in him. Manchester City underwent a

minor revolution in midfield, bringing in talents like Tijani Reijnders while parting ways with established figures like Jack Grealish.

Bayern Munich refreshed their attacking line with Luis Díaz and Nicolas Jackson, simultaneously bidding an emotional farewell to club icon Thomas Müller. Chelsea brought experience and youth into their frontline with Raheem Sterling and Alejandro Garnacho. Perhaps one of the most active clubs was Liverpool, who signed dynamic wing-back Jeremie Frimpong and creative German talent Florian Wirtz, funded by the high-profile sales of Darwin Núñez and their own long-serving defender, Trent Alexander-Arnold. [10] [11] [12] [13]

NBA Basketball

Early Season Standings: Following the first games, the standings show a clean split in both conferences, with seven teams at 1-0 and seven at 0-1 in each. The Oklahoma City Thunder made a particularly strong statement with a 125-92 victory, leading to a dominant +33-point differential.



Knicks Edge Cavaliers in Season Opener: On Wednesday, October 22, 2025, the New York Knicks defeated the Cleveland Cavaliers 119-111 in their first game under new coach Mike Brown. OG Anunoby led the Knicks with 24 points and 14 rebounds, while Donovan Mitchell sparked a third-quarter comeback for the Cavs, finishing with 31 points. The Cavaliers were short-handed, missing key players Darius Garland, Max Strus, and De'Andre Hunter due to injuries. [14] [15]

Formula 1

The 2025 FIA Formula One World Championship is the 76th season of the premier motorsport competition, featuring a 24-race calendar that began in March and concludes in December. This season is particularly significant as it marks the final year for the current generation of cars and power units before a major regulatory change in 2026.

- The narrative of the season has been defined by the fierce competition for the Drivers' Championship. McLaren started with a dominant car, allowing their drivers, Lando Norris and Oscar Piastri, to build a substantial lead. However, a mid-season resurgence from Red Bull Racing and Max Verstappen has dramatically closed the gap, setting up a tense finale over the last five races.
- The table below summarizes the race results and the evolution of the championship battle up to the most recent Grand Prix.
- Tightening Championship Fight: After the United States Grand Prix on October 19th, Max Verstappen has significantly cut down Oscar Piastri's lead in the Drivers' Championship. Reports indicate that Verstappen took 64 points out of Piastri's lead over just four race weekends, reducing a once 104-point advantage to just 40 points with five races remaining. This has led to the title race being described as "on a knife edge".
- Team Dynamics at McLaren: McLaren's position of having two drivers fighting at the front has raised questions about whether the team will prioritize one driver over the other to maximize their chances against Verstappen. While the team has been questioned on this, they have so far refused to rule out favoring a driver but are reportedly "a long way" from making that decision. Some analysts suggest that while Lando Norris seems confident, Oscar Piastri might be feeling the pressure, with former champion Jenson Button noting

that "confidence is with Lando Norris, negativity is more with Oscar Piastri".

- The 2025 season is historically significant as it is the last year for the current generation of cars and power units. The regulations introduced in 2022, along with the Drag Reduction System (DRS) that debuted in 2011, will be phased out. 2026 will see the introduction of cars with active aerodynamics and a new power unit formula without the Motor Generator Unit-Heat (MGU-H).



End of an Era for Renault: 2025 also marks Renault's final season as an active engine supplier for its works team, Alpine. The manufacturer plans to discontinue its F1 engine production after this season. [16] [17] [18] [19]



One Dollar Box!

Translate this paragraph to English and send it to us and check how much good is your knowledge of translation!

زبان انگلیسی در زندگی امروز ما ایرانیان نقشی دوگانه و پرتنش یافته است؛ از یک سو نماد پیشرفت، پنجره‌ای به دنیای علم و فرصت‌های اقتصادی است و از سوی دیگر، گاهی به عنوان تهدیدی برای هویت فرهنگی قلمداد می‌شود. این زبان، در عمل، به کلیدی حیاتی برای دسترسی به دانش روز بدل شده است. دانشجویان و پژوهشگران برای مطالعه مقالات، درک منابع اصلی و ارتباط با جامعه علمی جهانی چاره‌ای جز تسلط بر آن ندارند. در فضای اقتصاد فرومانده و محدود ایران، تسلط بر انگلیسی نیز گاهی به یک دارایی استراتژیک تبدیل شده است؛ مسیری برای یافتن شغل در شرکت‌های بین‌المللی، دورکاری برای بازارهای جهانی یا مهاجرت تحصیلی و شغلی که برای بسیاری به آرزویی دست‌نیافتنی بدل گشته است. در سطحی گسترده‌تر، این زبان از طریق فیلم‌ها، سریال‌ها، موسیقی و شبکه‌های اجتماعی، بی‌سروصدا در حال شکل‌دهی به گفتار، سلیقه و حتی سبک زندگی نسل جوان است. با این حال، این نفوذ عمیق، همواره با واکنش‌های دفاعی از سوی بخشی از جامعه و نهادهای فرهنگی روبرو بوده است. نگرانی از «تهاجم فرهنگی» و کمرنگ شدن ارزش‌های بومی، گاهی باعث بدبینی به یادگیری این زبان می‌شود. در نهایت، می‌توان گفت انگلیسی برای ایرانی امروز، نه یک انتخاب، که یک ضرورت گریزناپذیر و همزمان یک عرصه تعارض است. این زبان در حال حاضر حلقه اتصال یک ایران درون‌گرا به یک جهان برون‌گراست، پدیده‌ای پیچیده که هم ابزار رهایی است و هم محملی برای دغدغه‌های هویتی.

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