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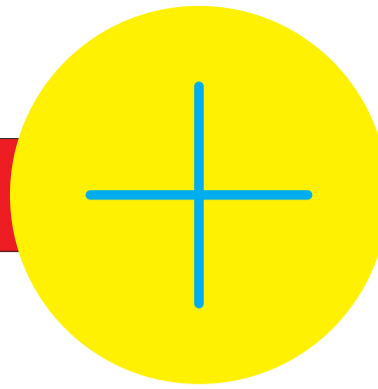
Undocumented workers from Paris 2024 sites speak out



AFP – Gaye Sarambounou is used to toiling long days for a pittance. He's a Malian living in France with no working papers, but it's a situation that occurs around the world.

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Mulla Sadra historical house in Qom

● ealiya.com

Mulla Sadra House in Qom Province is a historical building, where Sadr-ol-Din Mohammad Shirazi, given the title of Sadr-ol-Mote'allehin, and known as Mulla Sadra, lived. Born in Shiraz to a notable family of court officials in 1571 or 1572, Mulla Sadra moved first to Qazvin in 1591, and then to Isfahan in 1597, to pursue a traditional and institu-

tional education in philosophy, theology, hadith, and hermeneutics. Each city was a successive capital of the Safavid Dynasty. He eventually decided to move to Kahak near the city of Qom, surfiran.com wrote. A keen thinker who wrote works in philosophy, theology, mysticism, and scriptural exegesis, he attempted a wide-ranging synthesis of approaches

to Islamic thought and argued for the necessity of the method of understanding reality through a mixture of logical reasoning, spiritual inspiration, and a deep meditation upon the key scriptural sources of the Shia tradition. He trained a number of significant philosophers in Qom, the most important of whom were Mohsen Fayz Kashani (1598-1680 CE).

The plan of Mulla Sadra House is in the form of a cross. The four takhtgahs (main halls) surrounding the structure have rooms built in two stories. There are eight rooms, only two of which are remaining. Over the dome of this house stained glasses have been implanted to pass the sunlight into the rooms, creating a spectacular view. The materials used in Mul-

la Sadra House are raw cob brick and mortar. The bricks are 20 by 20 centimeters. The walls have been covered with a layer of black clay and decorations in the form of stucco can be seen. In the eastern side of the house, a rich qanat exists that supplied water for the trees in the garden. Today, Mulla Sadra House is located in the farthest part east of Kahak in Chall

Hamam alley. Registered on Iran's National Heritage List, the monument was restored in 2008. The house is positioned in a rural region in southern Qom. Kahak is a land of mountains, gardens and water springs; it has moderate weather and fertile fields. Today, Kahak is thirty kilometers from Qom and is the second biggest city of this province.

Part of Isaac Newton's manuscripts were written in Greek



GREEK REPORTER – Many of Isaac Newton's precious notebooks in which he worked out his many influential, ground-breaking theories about the world

around him, were written entirely in perfect Greek. Newton's ability to effortlessly scribble his theories, thoughts, and discoveries about some of the most complicated elements of science proves not just the genius of the scientist himself but also the prevalence of Greek as a scientific language in seventeenth-century England. At the time, all educated people in England knew Ancient Greek and Latin,

and many of them were well-studied in ancient Greek history, art, culture, literature, and drama as well. While the titles and subjects – as well as brief explanations on margins of the pages – he was working on are presented in Latin, the subject analysis itself is given in a brief, well-written Greek text in lowercase letters with the necessary diacritical marks.



Western climate subsidies to hit emerging markets: IMF

The head of the IMF warned Friday that Western subsidies to combat climate change and encourage the transition to clean energy sources risked hitting the economies of the developing world. "My biggest concern is that something that in principle is very good to accelerate the transition to the green economy by using public money to step up private investment... may not serve well the emerging markets and the developing world," Kristalina

Georgieva said at the World Economic Forum in Davos, AFP reported. The United States under President Joe Biden has passed the Inflation Reduction Act (IRA) which contains sweeping subsidies and tax cuts worth around \$370b for reducing greenhouse gas emissions, making it the largest-ever US programme to combat climate change. The European Union is considering responding in kind amid fears that

the IRA will encourage businesses to move factories and production to the United States at a time when it is trying to strengthen its industrial base. Georgieva warned that the subsidies could lead to technology and production transfers from poorer emerging countries to the rich world. "If we are to strive to get the industrialised world clean and we don't think about the emerging markets, we are all cooked," she said.



Tarik Dare ski resort reopened in Iran's western province of Hamedan, on January 20, 2023. ● POURIA PAKZAD/ISNA