

The following is a translation of the VOA Persian program "Late Edition," which was broadcasted via satellite on June 9, 2007.

TRANSLATION BEGINS HERE

[Female Announcer]

Shabahang [Late Edition]... Elham Sataki's conversation with Manouchehr Mohammadi commemorating the eighth anniversary of the student movement in Iran.

[Manouchehr Mohammadi]

...if I used the word overthrow, I would be executed a hundred times over...

[Host Luna Shad]

New strict restrictions from the British government on cigarette addicts.

[British official on second-hand smoke]

The second-hand smoke exposing people who do not smoke to the cancer causing effects and health....

[Host Luna Shad]

And a closer look at the professional life of Grace Kelly, American actress and Princess of Monaco.

[Music]

[Host Luna Shad]

Good evening. The 18th Tir of 1386, Monday, June 9, 2007. Welcome to the Shabahang [Late Edition] program. We will start our program with today's news.

[Music]

A report from the Advar News Agency states that police and plain clothes security forces stormed the graduate office of Iranian Universities yesterday morning. Breaking down the doors of this office, they arrested members of the Tahkim Vahdat, the "Office to Consolidate Unity," and other individuals who used the Polytechnic University as a sanctuary and were in the office. These people were then transferred to an unidentified location. This News Agency also reports clashes between students and police resulting in two

shots being fired. No reports have been published to follow up on the detainees.

Today, the United Nations nuclear watchdog is scheduled to hold a special meeting of its 35-nation board of governors to authorize the dispatch of monitors to North Korea to verify the shutdown of its atomic bomb. The IAEA is still expecting an official invitation from North Korea to send atomic inspectors to that country. Mohamed ElBaradei, the head of the agency, expressed that within the next few days he is anticipating an invitation. North Korea, on the other hand, is waiting to receive 5,000 tons of burning fuel from South Korea before sending the invitation letters. South Korea says that 6,200 tons of fuel will be delivered by next Thursday and the residual will also be transferred next month.

Pervez Musharraf, the president of Pakistan, has declared his readiness to discuss ways to terminate the clash with militants in the Red Mosque with his advisors. Today's meeting took place where scattered shots still were heard from the Red Mosque. In the mosque some of the Islamic militants refused submission to the government forces. The Pakistani officials say that the extremist militants, hoping to preclude attacks by government officials, have held hundreds of women hostage. These women are students of a school in the mosque's building. During five days of fighting between government forces and militants, 20 people have lost their lives. Abdol Rashid Ghazi, the radical mullah, said that all of his followers preferred death to submission.

Pakistani opposition group leaders in London have again asked General Pervez Musharraf, military leader of Pakistan, to step down from his position. Members of all opposition parties against the Musharraf government declare that he has to resign because it is clear that he is incapable of organizing a fair and just election. Nazaz Sharif, the former Prime Minister of Pakistan overthrown by a coup d'etat led by Musharraf, read a statement on Sunday requesting Musharraf to resign. He said that approximately all of the participating opposition groups in the London Conference have promised that if Musharraf is re-elected as president, members of parliament from those parties will resign.

Romano Prodi, Italian Prime Minister, started his tour yesterday to visit Israeli and Palestinian officials. These visits are meant to follow up with the

Middle East peace process. We will hear more details with my colleague Ladan Yazdian.

[Ladan Yazdian]

Romano Prodi, the Prime Minister of Italy who had previously met with Ehud Olmert, Israeli Prime Minister, talked with Benjamin Netanyahu, leader of the Conservative Likud Party. Benjamin Netanyahu, 58, served as the ninth prime minister of Israel from June 1996 to July 1999. It has been planned for today that Prodi, after his meeting with Israeli Foreign Minister Tzipi Livni, will visit the Holocaust memorial building, called Yad Vashem in Israel, and the city of Sderot, close to the Gaza Strip, which was one of the targets of Palestinian rocket attacks.

In other Middle Eastern news, according to a speech made by an Israeli military representative, late yesterday night Israeli soldiers and an armed man were killed in an armed fight around the city of Jenin. The organization of Islamic Jihad declared that this 24-year-old individual was Mohammad Nazal and was the leader of this organization. In the Gaza Strip dozens of protesters also rallied in front of the offices of the Red Cross organization to request the release of Palestinian prisoners from Israeli prisons. The cabinet of the Israeli government ratified the release of 250 of these prisoners. This was to help Mahmoud Abbas, the moderate leader of Palestine, in a political-military clash with the extremist Hamas. Still, there are no exact words on the release of these prisoners, which by itself illustrates the conflict of Ehud Olmert with the security officials of that country.

Where Ehud Olmert, in order to strengthen Mahmoud Abbas's position, has requested the release of some of the well-known Palestinians, Israeli security officials have requested the release of those prisoners who are approaching the end of their jail time.

[Host Luna Shad]

To celebrate the eighth anniversary of the student movement in the "alley of Tehran University," our reporter in Los Angeles, and my colleague, Afshin Gorgin, has provided a report for you of yesterday's demonstration by Iranian students in this city, which we will watch together. Afterward, we will go to the interview of my colleague Elham Sataki with Mr. Manouchehr Mohammadi.

[Afshin Gorgin]

Right after the Islamic Revolution of 1979 and following the mass migration of Iranians to Los Angeles, this building called the Westwood Federal Building is where various political demonstrations from different groups during these years have taken place. And today, in order to commemorate the 18th of Tir demonstrations in Iran, a protest will take place in this location.

The 18th of Tir is the anniversary of a peaceful protest held by students of Tehran University in 1378 and is the beginning of a movement that during the past eight years has been called the student movement. This demonstration, which was originally a protest against the closure of the "Salaam" newspaper, spread to other streets of Tehran. "University Alley" was dragged into violence by the police forces and ended with the death of at least one and the wounding of other students. Meanwhile, other groups were arrested and sent to jail.

Yesterday, Sunday, with the invitation of a group which calls itself the Independent Student Committee to Commemorate the 18th of Tir Student Movement, a demonstration took place in front of the Westwood Federal Building in which a few hundred people participated. The speaker at this protest condemned the Islamic Republic's policies and reactions to demands of the students.

[Male Protester]

The regime that is governing our country is not a stable regime. It is a regime which uses weapons, cannons and force to plunder our country.

[Afshin Gorgin]

After eight years, some of the students arrested on the 18th of Tir are still in jail. We asked Kourosh Sehati, one of the former detainees of the 18th of Tir student movement, about the circumstances and the destiny of these students.

[Kourosh Sehati]

Well, since the 18th of Tir about three of our friends are still in jail; however, they have other students who have joined them during these recent years. The fact is that these repressions bears no [good] result for this regime, and most certainly, day by day the student movement will succeed. This generation's progress which we are witnessing will insure the freedom of

Iran, and the relationships which have connected our movement to other social movements we have seen, such as the labor movement and women's movement, will have a bright future.

[Afshin Gorgin]

Another one of the students involved in the 18th of Tir student movements [in 1999], Dr. Mehrdad Majedi, says in this regard:

[Dr. Majedi]

Unfortunately, perhaps we can say that because there have not been any alliances here, even the ones which exist are not like the past alliances; they do not bring unity. What we did today was just a piece of paper, a statement and nothing else. The regime can easily manipulate these statements and attribute them to the *Monafeghin* [Mujahedin e-Khalq, or MLK] to legitimize itself in repressing these sorts of movements. On the other hand, even here there are some people who try to reverse this movement and try to take the credit.

[Afshin Gorgin]

The demonstration of the eight-year anniversary of the 18th of Tir in Los Angeles took place with the presence of hundreds of Iranians with various political beliefs and ideologies.

[Female protester]

We want to say to our dear arrested students not to be under the impression that we here have joyful lives on this side of the world. We have suffered with their sorrow and rejoiced with their happiness.

[Male protester]

God has not created us to be killed by some mullahs.

[Female protester]

I want freedom and democracy for Iran and for our youth to be able to live in a free society and live their lives the way they want to.

[Female protester]

I take the side of Iranians who love Iran. What I mean is that, whoever likes Iran, is not a separatist, and has Iranian nationalism, I will take their side.

[Male protester]

I am very happy today. I feel Akbar Mohammadi was re-born. I feel our martyrs were re-born. I feel my Iran is on its way to freedom.

[Male protester]

I am very happy to be here. I think next year we will go to Iran.

[Male protester]

“This year like any year...” As our late Hayedeh sang, every year is getting worse than the other one...this year is going to be worse than last year. While the quantity has decreased, the quality should not decrease; and it is not. I hope that more people come and that they do not forget this day.

[Afshin Gorgin]

Yesterday's protest in Los Angeles for the eighth anniversary of the 18th of Tir, named by the participants, “Violent Suppression of the Student Movement,” was concluded by reading a letter from the political detainees from Section 209 of Evin prison which requested that the Islamic Republic free the political activists and the students who are in jail.

Afshin Gorgin, VOA, Los Angeles.

[Music]

[Host Luna Shad]

Well, it seems the report by our colleague Elham is not yet ready, so we are going to have a medical timeout and perhaps take a nap

[Laughter]....Dear Vahid, you want to talk about sleep and what the difference is between chronic and acute insomnia.

I think ours is chronic. It has become chronic.

[Crosstalk]

[Dr. Vahid Behravan]

Yes it is chronic.

I think all of us have faced insomnia at one point in our lives, perhaps for a party or staying up late to study for an exam or, for example—this is a case which occurs for some families—where they have to stay awake to nurse their sick child. I think most of us are aware of how our body reacts to

insomnia by sleeping more the night after or even the next day and by sleeping more deeply. This has been recognized both since the old days and by recent scientific research.

But they have always questioned the effects of more chronic insomnia on the body with the “24/7,” as they say, lifestyle that we have in the US. This situation is so common. Statistics show that Americans, compared to 40 years ago, sleep at least one hour less per day. Obviously, these hours add up, and for some it is like two or three hours less than the seven to eight hours of recommended normal sleep.

In order to investigate the problem of chronic insomnia, they started their research on animals first. In five consecutive days, they were kept awake for 20 hours; they were not allowed to sleep. Then for the next five days, they were allowed to sleep for a maximum of four hours.

[Host Luna Shad]

Of course, we were showing a video of humans... [Laughter]

[Dr. Behravan]

Yes, now we are just talking about mice...

And then, they gave them three days to see the reaction. The first night after they kept the mice awake for 20 hours, their sleep was much much deeper; the animals' sleep was much much deeper. This was exactly as scientists expected. But afterwards in the next few days, they realized that these animals not only did not have a deeper sleep, but also that in the three days following the experiment, in which they were free to sleep as much as they wanted and the depth of their sleep was no longer controlled by the scientists, they neither slept more nor deeper. This was astonishing to the scientists. Then they saw that the mice's bodies were demonstrating an unexpected reaction. The first night they made up their insomnia with a deeper sleep, if they would have given them more time. After that, the body loses control and cannot keep up with this insomnia and cannot recognize how to compensate for this lack of sleep.

Insomnia is related to various diseases, such as heart disease, depression, obesity and others. This is why it is so important [to learn] that our body has no control or ability to distinguish insomnia after a short period of time. So, we must be more aware of our sleep and make up for sleep deprivation as

a conscious self-made decision in order to return our sleep pattern to its natural rhythm. Another important factor here is that insomnia is compensable.

[Host Luna Shad]
Well, how?

[Dr. Behravan]
Well, in other research, regarding women, it has been said that more than 60 percent of them do not receive the fully recommended seven to nine hours of sleep. This research was based on a test of [people] between the ages of 21 and 38, and was, by the way, tested on both men and women.

Upon examining their lack of sleep, scientists found that, for example, losing 10 hours of sleep impairs memory, reaction time and alertness. Perhaps the symptoms of this kind of sleep deprivation occurring within a week can be made up in a few hours or days, after which the symptoms should go away and the brain functions (i.e., memory, alertness, and reaction time) return to normal.

However, chronic insomnia which occurs over years will need much more time to be compensated. Even when they filled out the questionnaires discussing their sleep deprivation, despite the fact the scientists were witnessing that their mental capacity did not function well, that their memory was not good, that their reaction time was not good—none of them claimed they were sleepy. Therefore, we go back to the first experiment in which the person gave up his mental alertness, is not sleepy, but he clearly has lost his mental functioning.

[Host Luna Shad]
It seems that even the brain makes lots of mistakes with sleep deprivation. There is other research which states that the brain learns lessons from its mistakes. What is that all about?

[Dr. Behravan]
Coincidentally, there is that cliché that you learn from your mistakes. Although no scientific research has been done on this topic thus far, everyone is under the impression that you do actually learn from your mistakes, even though it may take a really long time.

But you know, this was an absolutely interesting experiment. What they did was ask several volunteers to put some electrodes on their brains to evaluate their brains' activities. Then, they gave them some information, and later on they had to fill out some electronic questionnaires. At the same time, they exchanged information with the person who had the most mistakes.

Based on this new information, they realized that after each mistake the brain sharply corrected itself and changed its path to learn. This happened much faster than they had expected before. It was happening so fast, maybe less than one tenth of a second—not even close to a half-second.

They realized that the brain learns very fast and wants to make up its mistakes. It was astonishing for the brain itself. It seemed to be surprised that it is making the same mistakes, and this shock forced the brain to learn new paths. Perhaps we can call this the way the brain resists against making the same mistakes and how it learns not to make the same mistakes again.

[Host Luna Shad]

So, now if this stimulation of the brain is repeated in older people, and that apparently is another [area of] research in and of itself, [this] could be good in the fight against Alzheimer's's disease.

[Dr. Behravan]

That's right. Alzheimer's disease, as we have talked about before, is a neurodegenerative disease which causes cognitive deterioration and memory loss in addition to dementia. A study was conducted over a five-year period on more than 700 people with an average age of 80 years old. At the conclusion of this study, more than 90 people had contracted Alzheimer's disease. They saw that individuals who keep their brains active and also had social activities engaging their brain—or example, individuals who went to the library, studied books, read newspapers, played chess, or at least some sort of sport and games which engaged their brains—had about 2.6 percent less chance of developing Alzheimer's or pre-Alzheimer's conditions (some memory loss without actually contracting the disease, which occurs between the natural aging and the Alzheimer's stage of this disease.) They even put aside factors such as age, gender, previous jobs, and even their mental history and the socio-economic class of these individuals, and it showed that their mental activities caused loss of

memory and degeneration of the brain's capacities. Yet there is still no proven cure for Alzheimer's disease.

[Host Luna Shad, Interposing]

I think it is a good recommendation for people who have not yet reached this stage, because I think it can happen to anybody, and a lot of people do not even know why this even happens in the first place.

[Crosstalk]

It is very important to repeatedly stimulate the brain in order to fight Alzheimer's.

Now, let us pick on smokers again according to your traditional talks in this program. We want to ask this for our youth who are willing to quit smoking, but are not sure of the proven ways of doing so... well.

[Dr. Behravan, Interposing]

That's right. Regarding the youth, I should say the study has counted individuals between 18-24 as youth and has designated another group for those older than 25. All of these groups were smokers, and by the way, the amount of cigarette use in the first group was 24 percent and for the other group was 20 percent, which means younger people smoke more. Also, out of those who want to quit smoking—about 70 percent of these smokers wanted to quit, which is a high number—but unfortunately, less than one to five percent have said that they use a specific way to quit. Now imagine that 70 percent are willing to quit, and only four or five percent use a specific method, which means the remaining 60 to 65 percent were not using any method for quitting.

Specific methods for quitting are mostly like counseling groups [of individuals] who want to quit smoking and some internet programs. Regarding cures with medicine, such as nicotine gum or patches or some special drugs, 17 percent of the youth and 32 percent of adults use these methods. Therefore, a small number of youths also actually use these methods.

There are two ideas that might play a role in this problem. One is health insurance and second is doctors. They [the youth] were under this impression since they check up with their doctors less or do not have

insurance, which is wrong. In addition, there is much misunderstanding about quitting cigarettes in that the youth think that nicotine gums or patches are cancerous, or nicotine by itself is cancerous; and as a result, they do not want to use them. Although nicotine is addictive, it is not cancerous by itself. There are other additives in cigarettes which cause cancer. Some other studies are making progress in how to fight this problem and [are] finding out how to encourage youth to quit smoking.

[Host Luna Shad]

Perhaps one of the best ways is force. Isn't it? ... Because we have a report on how the British government has decided to fight smokers in public places. Perhaps it is best for the government to get involved.

[Crosstalk]

[Dr. Behravan]

That is right.... encouragement from the government and support from friends and family were two primary ways the youth suggested.

[Host Luna Shad]

Okay... We will watch this report together and will continue our discussion later.

[Dr. Behravan]

Most certainly.

[Host Luna Shad]

Thanks...

[Female reporter]

According to new law, smoking in public places will be forbidden in Britain and people are not allowed to smoke in restaurants, bars, or other public places.

[Liam Donaldson]

We already introduced a wide range of ...

[Female reporter]

Mr. Liam Donaldson, an official of the British Health Department, states that the new law will save the lives of thousands of people from the harm of

cigarettes. He expresses that we intend to avoid the cancerous effects of cigarettes on people.

As a result, business owners also have forbidden their employees to smoke in the work place. People who ignore this law will be forced to pay a fine of \$5,000. This new law should please individuals who do not smoke, but have had to put up with smoke.

[Male British pub owner speaking to the camera]

[Female reporter translates]

This individual who worked in the local bar and does not smoke himself says that he is happy that his clothes do not smell like cigarettes.

For smokers, the new laws can be an excuse to quit smoking.

[Male individual]

I have been smoking about 10-12 years now. For me it's...

[Female reporter translates]

Even some heavy smokers are thinking about quitting. Meanwhile, the public organization to defend smokers and non-smokers has criticized the new hardships and expressed [that] with the new air conditioning systems in public places there is no reason for these new laws.

The British Health Department has announced that about 600,000 people will quit smoking because of these new laws. Chris Ogden from the Tobacco Manufacturers' Association [TMA] in Britain says:

[Chris Ogden]

There will be an initial dip in sales, For example, in Scotland when the ban came in...

[Female reporter translates]

Although there will be an initial dip in the sales of cigarettes, this reduction will be temporary. The anti-smokers have joyfully welcomed the new strict laws and the cleanliness of the environment which will soon result..

[Host Luna Shad]

Dear Elham, we had a medical time-out until you were ready with your report...

We had announced earlier to our dear audience that we will have an interview with Manouchehr Mohammadi, the political activist and brother of Akbar Mohammadi who died last year in an Islamic Republic prison.

In the past, Elham, there have been many interviews with Manouchehr Mohammadi, even with VOA. Yesterday he was a guest in “Roundtable with You” with Mr. Farhoudi. What distinguishes your interview from others? What did he have to say that he had not mentioned before, perhaps?

[Elham Sataki]

Dear Luna, as you know we received a program from the Islamic Republic’s television which was about one hour and 45 minutes [long,] and basically what I prepared to ask in this interview was based on that...

[Host Luna Shad, Interposing]

What was that interview? Would you please give us some details?

[Elham Sataki]

Yes, there were reports and interviews from eight years ago when the 18th of Tir took place that were broadcast from the Islamic Republic television. It was regarding the incidents that happened on that particular day and ...

[Host Luna Shad, Interposing]

Did they have interrogations?

[Elham Sataki]

No, it did not have direct interrogations. It was just a report asking students and others what had happened that day and an interview with Manouchehr Mohammadi—what Manouchehr Mohammadi has done and what was his relationship with the West, etc. This was about one hour and 45 minutes. When I was watching this, well, some questions crossed my mind. Based on that, I decided to do the interview with Manouchehr to ask him about all the accusations and what really happened that day and...

[Host Luna Shad Interposing]

And probably under coercion has answered in a way [that ended by] accusing himself...

[Elham Sataki]

Yes, exactly...in that program, they broadcast Manouchehr's confessions and how he confessed and all that was a motivation for this interview...

[Host Luna Shad]

Very good, so let us watch it together...

[Female Announcer in Islamic Republic TV]

Manouchehr Mohammadi and his accomplices, enjoying an atmosphere of free expression in the country, easily started to spread their insulting slogans and provocations against the foundation of the Islamic Republic....

[Excerpt in TV clip]

...we should not forget that according to the extensive investigations, he is one of the primary recipients of 20 million dollars aid from America for dismantling the Islamic Republic of Iran.

[Music]

[Elham Sataki]

The incident of Tehran University Alley on the 18th of Tir 1378—what really happened that day? How did it begin? The Islamic Republic had been trying to make this incident seem like it was planned and guided by Western countries. What do you have to say in this regard?

[Manouchehr Mohammadi]

When students propounded their opposition peacefully for the Salaam newspaper, it did not please the Islamic Republic. The government warned the students to abandon their “non-peaceful” measures. But the students were not willing to submit, and stated that this is their right. They said that coming into our dormitories from the outside to threaten us is an illegal act, and they [the students] must have a minimum right to express our requests in our own territory, in the alley of Tehran University. If they were not able to speak out there, then where could they?

However, this was not very appealing to the government. After they recognized the students one by one, they stormed into the dormitory and

invaded the rooms. Whoever was opposing them would be thrown out of the window. Whenever they threw somebody out they would cry out, “Ya Hussein!” and, “Ya Zeinab! Accept our sacrifice! Ya Zeynab! Accept our sacrifice! Ya Hussein! Accept our sacrifice!”

[Elham Sataki]

The officials of the Islamic Republic after the incident of the 18th of Tir condemned you and your brother to capital punishment, which was later reduced to 15 years in jail. But they did not punish the individuals who attacked the dormitory with violence against the students.

[Manouchehr Mohammadi]

In the Islamic Republic no one has the right to demonstrate, even peacefully. Whoever demonstrates any movement against the regime, against the revolution or Islam will be recognized as “seditious on earth” and becomes a combatant against God, which in Islamic criminal law is an executable offense.

The ones who invade, arrest, shut down, beat up, and kill are considered as the “guardians” of Islam, the Quran and the revolution. As a result, they receive praise and rewards and are respected individuals in the Islamic Republic, and must be given financial and moral support when someone criticizes them. In other words, they are allowed to use any means of suppression to continue the policies of the Islamic Republic. It has been like this forever in the Islamic Republic. Every voice of opposition has been silenced. And whoever criticizes it is named an anti-revolutionary and anti-Islamic. Whoever is anti-regime is consequently anti-Quran.

[Elham Sataki]

In one of your speeches in Germany, you said that the constitution has to be reversed entirely and a secular democratic constitution needs to be created. Please explain what you meant.

[Manouchehr Mohammadi]

Well, see, when we say we want structural changes, we mean that we do not believe in reformist movements. It means this constitution needs fundamental changes. This Ayatollah Khomeini comes and says that our fathers have chosen the previous systems and they did not have the right to elect that system for their children which is not what they want because they have different tastes.

Mr. Ayatollah Khomeini, how do you give this right to yourself? At one point, people trusted you, and you pretended that your words were the same as the rest of the nation. But now the nation has changed its mind and has come back to you with your own words, saying that now a new generation is born.

They ask you, "Mr. Khomeini, if this system has been around until now and our fathers have chosen this, we, as the new generation, cannot accept your system. The same way that you [had] said, 'we do not accept our father's decisions and we have the right to choose a new system,' we now say the same. We do not believe in your system and request an innovative system. You should not suppress us because of this request. You should not in retaliation execute them or put us in jail."

[Elham Sataki]

But they have your confession that you had received money from the US Government for the student movement to create chaos in Iran, and Western countries were behind this...

[Manouchehr Mohammadi]

God knows that this was not the case. Yes, they accused me of that in their media, their television and newspapers, but everybody knows that in addition to more than ten speeches that I had given in the US about nine years ago and five speeches in Germany, there people designated boxes for donations and helped champion the movement. They were also paying for the cost of giving those speeches. How much do you think we received in total? It was not more than two or three thousand dollars. You do the math; can we overthrow a regime with two or three thousand dollars? By the way, if I used the words overthrow I would be executed a hundred times already.

[Elham Sataki]

You pointed to what had happened to you. Today, as we are sitting here and considering the years you were in jail and the fact that you have paid a high bail, your brother's life, how do you feel about that? If you go back eight or ten years, would you have started this again? Or would you have done something differently? How do you feel about it?

Considering how much you have had to pay for this...

[Crosstalk]

[Manouchehr Mohammadi]

Everybody is obviously better off not paying a price, or being physically ostracized (Note: not sure what “omitted” is trying to say - Ed.) for their beliefs. Not only my family, but also a lot of families have lost one, two or three of their children. They have been physically eliminated, in addition to jail time and executions, or have been killed tragically. Well, it is obvious they were not happy to be physically eliminated, but some of them left us intentionally and some unintentionally. My brother intentionally left us.

I want to say the prophetic mission that we have chosen comes with knowledge. He who chooses to fulfill his desire is not merely talking; this is based on knowledge and intention to fulfill a prophetic mission.

[Music]

[Host Luna Shad]

We will continue our program with some cultural and artistic reports. We will visit one of the US national parks in Florida which is famous for different phenomena of nature, especially for fostering alligators.

[Female Reporter]

Everglades National Park in south Florida is a big lagoon which is famous for having various species, especially alligators.

[Male Tour Guide]

I'm going to get you nice and close here. So, get your cameras ready.

[Female Reporter]

This tourist farm which belongs to the private sector fosters the most prominent alligators of the state. Visitors can pass through the waterways of this farm and feed the floating alligators. One of them says:

[Male visitor speaking English with Persian translator voiceover]

I think it's a good way to [see] some endangered species, because in a normal situation you cannot see such things.

[Female Reporter]

In order to avoid extinction of alligators, in 1985 the officials of this farm started to raise these species commercially. They have different shows for the amusement of the visitors. Desiree Darr is one the officials of this park who plays a role with alligators.

[Desiree Darr in English with Persian translator voiceover]

I was nervous, nervous, but it wasn't fear. I just wanted to do this and did not know how is going to turn out... You know it's the kind of thing that you either do it right the first time, or you will lose one of your fingers forever.

[Female Reporter]

This farm consists of 2000 alligators which are trained in special domestic reproduction. Each year each alligator can grow up to one meter.

Although touching the large alligators is extremely dangerous, visitors in this park can touch the baby alligators and take photos with them—a souvenir that almost all of the visitors go home with.

[Music]

[Host Luna Shad]

We will continue with a glimpse of prominent actors in America. We will start with Drew Barrymore. As the grandchild of John Barrymore and the stepchild of Steven Spielberg, she has been guaranteed success since her childhood in the world of cinema.

[Female Reporter]

Drew Barrymore is the result of generations of actors. Her biggest transformation was turning from an innocent child to an uncontrollable kid, and [later] to a respected star in Hollywood. Today she is one of the strongest actresses in Hollywood. The child actress, who prevailed over the difficulties of her childhood and adolescence, commands attention from the public and has become a popular actress in America.

Drew Barrymore's fame started in 1982 as Gertie in the movie ET, a film from Steven Spielberg. In this sudden beginning of fame, shame and disgrace surrounded her. Drinking at 9, smoking marijuana at 10, and snorting coke at 12, this young Hollywood actress experienced a lot at an early age. The media chased her not as an actress, but as a distressed kid. She knows that ET opened the hall of fame for her...

[Drew Barrymore in English, with Persian translator voiceover]

ET was absolutely real to me. I knew that technicians moved him, and someone wore his clothes and that a woman moved his hands to become alive, but I used to think he was an angel and very real.

[Female Reporter]

Although she overcame her drug troubles, she carried the image of a bad girl until her adulthood. She continued her role as a sex symbol. However, not only did her efforts and endeavors leave her disgrace behind, but viewers also forgot her unusual childhood.

[Movie montage]

In her company, Flower Films Productions, Drew, with Cameron Diaz and Lucy Liu, transformed the successful series of the 70s, "Charlie's Angels," into a movie. The skyrocketing sales of this movie resulted in the production of her second movie. While Drew can play the role of a violent, fighter girl, her romantic-comedy movies have always been one of the best sellers. She co-starred with Adam Sandler in the "Wedding Singer" and then "50 First Dates." Drew Barrymore is calm, nice and lovable in her comedy-romantic movies and does not have the unapproachability of [many other] cinema stars.

[Video clip of "50 First Dates"]

Not only is she an actress, but even behind the scenes her film production company has also produced numbers of successful movies, such as "Fever Pitch" in 2005.

[Video Clip of "Fever Pitch"]

In some countries, they call her movies flawless. In her company, Flower Films, Drew usually plays the main role in movies about everyday life. Her film production company has grossed more than 450 million dollars around the world.

In "Curious George," an animated movie, her voice was used.

[Video clip of "Curious George"]

[Female Reporter]

As an actress who has spent all her life in the public eye, she grew up in front of the camera. Her life story—transforming from a child actress, to a party girl, and finally to a popular actress—demonstrates her talent, motivation, and her inspired soul.

[Host Luna Shad]

Now, we will have a glimpse into the professional life of an American actress with a different life story, Grace Kelly, the Princess of Monaco.

[Old video clip about Grace Kelly]

[Female Reporter]

From the moment that Grace Kelly entered Monaco the people of this small island placed her in their hearts as their queen. A beautiful queen in a microscopic island on the world map, this dream queen was one of the most famous actresses in America who caught the attention of the world along with her husband the Prince of Monaco. Grace Kelly was the daughter of a millionaire from Philadelphia who—before abandoning acting to marry Prince Rainier on April 18th, 1956, one year after meeting him at the Cannes Festival—had starred in 11 movies.

She won an Academy Award for her movies “High Noon,” “Dial M for Murder,” and “Country Girl,” in 1966. Bitt Rice works for a tourism office in Monaco and says that their office has designed a tour throughout the island in memory of Grace Kelly.

[Ms. Bitt Rice in French, with Persian translator voiceover]

We have chosen 25 stages for the 25th year after her death in this tour. We still keep her memory alive and have a lot to say about her.

[Female reporter in French, with Persian translator voiceover]

Mr. Jean Claude is also the treasurer of Grace Kelly Foundation.

[Jean Claude]

Her calm and easy attitude set a new atmosphere for a lot of people of this region. It was so easy to get close to her, which was very different for a member of the Royal Family. The children used to go to our kid's school and she used to shop at stores where the rest of us shop.

But the tragic event of September 14, 1982, when her brakes failed and she crashed downhill, caused thousands of people to mourn for her throughout the world. This road, as the locals say, is dangerous for cars without brakes. Her car lost control and was led to a tiny road falling into a 120-foot deep valley. Grace Kelly, who was with one of her daughters, Stephanie, landed in a vegetable farm. She died 36 hours after the accident.

Doctors said that at the time of accident she had a small brain stroke and after that she had a major stroke which cost her life. She was buried at the same Church where she was married, and her Prince husband was buried beside her in 2005. Twenty-five years after the death of Grace Kelly an exhibition will take place in memory of her life in Monaco.

[Host Luna Shad]

To be famous as an actor or singer is a success, but Mr. Jared Leto, the rock singer of the group 30 Seconds to Mars is famous for both. Recently, this group's album called *A Beautiful Lie* has obtained tremendous success such as the MTV award.

You will hear the translation by my colleague Behnam Nateghi of 30 Seconds to Mars in their recent concert with Larry London in Washington.

[Music]

[Behnam Nateghi]

Mr. Jared Leto, the singer of the group 30 Seconds to Mars, says that concerts in foreign countries, like the one they had in China, inspire new songs.

[Speaking in background, Jared Leto]

[Translation by Behnam Nateghi]

Mr. Jared Leto says when you take your life from a place of comfort and go somewhere else which is strange to you, you learn things about the world. For us as a rock group, we learn about ourselves both personally and professionally. And those are the things, I think, that are the most amazing, with which you can fill your life.

The trip to Africa, especially, was very influential for the band. The song "Was It a Dream?" is one of the songs that he wrote in Africa.

[Jared Leto singing]

[Behnam Nateghi with Jared Leto in background]

Four of the songs were actually written in Africa. The interesting thing is that Africa is, really as we noticed, a world of beauty and nature.

Mr. Jared Leto has a tour throughout the world. This summer he will have a concert in Japan. Here is a solo from his new album called "The Kill".

[Jared Leto singing]

[Behnam Nateghi]

Mr. Jared Leto started as an actor in "My So-Called Life." He later played in some other movies such as "Girl Interrupted" and "Fight Club." Mr. Jared Leto describes the different dimensions of his profession.

[Behnam Nateghi, with Jared Leto in background]

He says since he was a kid with his brother Shannon, they played music; and he continued that later on. He says he went to California, and incidentally he got a few jobs in movies which were very successful for him. He is very happy about it, but his soul is with music. Although Leto says that he does not want to make movies about music, he has more experience than other musicians in movie production.

[Music video clip]

He says one of his goals is to produce a video clip for all of the songs in his new album.

[Music video clip]

The Who, Pink Floyd, Led Zeppelin and The Beatles all used video in their music, and he hopes to do the same. Although Jared Leto these days is busy with his band 30 Seconds to Mars, he says he is looking for an acting opportunity in the future. Leto says like most bands, he too will get tired and will take a break. However, he would not use this break and would like to play in another movie. He says that he is neither a hidden musician nor a hidden actor, and is pursuing both professions seriously.

[Host Luna Shad]

We'll continue with pictures of around the globe...

[Various pictures and photos from movies and documentaries:]

- Parts of the Harry Potter movie and interview with the main actor;
- The popularity of "pole dancing";
- Mexico and the world's tallest man;
- Mexico, the anniversary of the 100th birthday of the Mexican painter "Frida Kahlo";
- Australia and new methods of rehabilitation of Canadian detainees in their jail system;
- An Italian fashion show, the first show of "Valentino" haute couture in Rome after 17 years.

[Host Luna Shad]

"Quoi que je suis," or "Whatever I am," is our tonight's song by Holden....

[Plays a video music clip in French]

[Host Luna Shad]

With thanks to my colleague, Mr. Babak Bordbar, and my other colleagues behind the scenes who prepared this broadcast, and to you watching it in the city of Kazeroun, we will continue with Mr. Chaharlengi and interpretation... Mr. Chaharlengi, Today I ...didn't bring it...[laughter]...do not know what I am saying...

[Jamshid Chaharlengi]

Well, perhaps you have had a lot of work, are busy producing... You mentioned the city of Kazeroun, I know a gentleman called Kazerouni whose father migrated to Egypt after the constitutional government and he was a collector of old Persian rugs and when you go to his office....

TRANSLATION ENDS HERE