

This Day in History

October 26

Today is Wednesday; 5th of the Iranian month of Aban 1395 solar hijri; corresponding to 24th of the Islamic month of Muharram 1438 lunar hijri; and October 26, 2016, of the Christian Gregorian Calendar.

1240 lunar years ago, on this day in 198 AH, the 6th self-styled caliph of the usurper Abbasid regime, Mohammad al-Amin, was defeated, caught while fleeing, and executed by Taher Ibn Hussain, the commander of the army sent by his stepbrother Abdullah al-Mamoun from Khorasan to attack Baghdad and seize the caliphate. Amin, who ruled for four years following the death of his father, the tyrant Haroun ar-Rasheed, was an impetuous, rash, incompetent, and immoral person, immersed in the un-Islamic practice of sodomy.

1091 solar years ago, on this day in 925 AD, the famous Iranian Islamic physician and chemist, Mohammad ibn Zakariyya Razi, passed away at the age of 60. Born in the city of Rayy, he initially followed his father’s profession of goldsmith before turning to chemistry, in addition to honing his skills in other sciences, such as medicine, geometry, logic, and philosophy. He has compiled almost 250 works in different scientific courses, including “al-Hawi” al-Kabir, on ways of leading a sound and healthy life. This monumental medical encyclopedia in nine volumes is also known as “Jame” al-Kabir”. Razi also wrote “al-Mansouri”, and “Sayrat al-Falsafiyah” on philosophy. He also wrote a home medical (remedial) novel for the general public titled “Man La Yahzuruhu at-Tabeeb”, (He Who has no Physician to Attend Him).

350 solar years ago, on this day in 1666 AD, the Safavid Emperor of Iran, Shah Abbas II, died in Khosru-Abad near Damghan at the age of 34 after a reign of 24 years. His rule was relatively peaceful and was free of any Ottoman attack. In 1648 he managed to retake Qandahar in what is now Afghanistan, and hold it against attacks by Mughal India. The early death of this capable ruler was a great blow to Iran. He was succeeded by his inefficient and superstitious son, Shah Sulayman

327 solar years ago, on this day in 1689 AD, General Aeneas Silvius Piccolomini of Austria, while leading an army against the Ottoman Empire in the Balkans, burned down the city of Skopje – presently the capital of the Republic of Macedonia – on the pretext of stopping the spread of cholera, but this did not prevent his own death soon from cholera affliction. The fire lasted for two days, burning much of the city; only stone-built structures, such as the fortress and some churches and mosques, were relatively undamaged. The fire had disastrous effect and the city’s population fell from around 60,000 to around 10,000, and it also lost its importance as a trade centre.

203 solar years ago, on this day in 1813 AD, Canadians and the native Mohawks joined together to defeat the Americans in the Battle of Chateaugay, when the US tried to invade and occupy Canada. The plan of US Secretary of War, John Armstrong, was to capture Montreal, which would have led to the conquest of all Upper Canada. But the resistance by the Canadians and Amerindian natives, coupled with British counterattacks defeated the Americans and forced them to abandon their expansionist designs, although they did succeed in sabotaging the prospect of an independent Amerindian state in the Midwest, called the First Nation in Canada. The war lasted from 1812 to 1815 during which the Americans conducted genocide of the Amerindian tribes, while the British captured and burned Washington, D.C. in addition to seizing New York, before defeat and withdrawal that led to the formal recognition of the USA by London.

166 lunar years ago, on this day in 1272 AH, the prominent religious scholar, Mullah Mohammad Taqi Astarabadi, passed away while on a visit to Tehran. Son of the noted religious scholar, Mullah Mohammad Ismail, he was a student of Mohammad Taqi bin Mohammad Rahim od-Din Tehrani-Isfahani, the author of “Hidayat al-Mustarshedin”, and attained the status of Ijtihad. He spent fourteen years in Iraq attending the classes of the famous scholars of the holy cities of Najaf and Karbala.

143 solar years ago, on this day in 1873 AD, the noted statesman of the Subcontinent, Abu'l-Qassem Fazl ul-Haq, known as Sher-e-Bangla (Tiger of Bengal), was born in what is now Bangladesh. He was a senior figure of the Congress Party, but as Muslim in the 1920s, he organised the Muslim League which was later led by Mohammad Ali Jinnah. He played a crucial role in drafting and presenting the Lahore Resolution and had active public position in British India advocating for the Pakistan Movement in the 1940s. After establishment of Pakistan, he was appointed as Chief Minister of East Pakistan in 1952, and in 1955 became the Interior Minister of Pakistan. In 1956, he was appointed Governor-General of East Pakistan and led the United Front and presided over the provisional state until 1958. Sher-e-Bangla founded several educational and technical institutions for Bengali Muslims, including Islamia College in Calcutta and Sher-e-Bangla Agricultural University (SAU) in Dhaka. Today throughout Bangladesh, educational institutions (e.g., Barisal Sher-e Bangla Medical College), roads, neighborhoods (Sher-e Bangla Nagar), and stadiums (Sher-e Bangla Mirpur Stadium) have been named after him. In Islamabad, Pakistan, the Fazl ul-Haq Road is named after him. He passed away at the age of 89 in Dhaka.

104 solar years ago, on this day in 1912 AD, during the First Balkan War, the Turkish Muslim city of Selanik was surrendered to the Greek invaders by its Ottoman governor Tahsin Pasha, as assistance failed to arrive from Istanbul in the face of a twin aggression by the breakaway Turkish provinces of Yunanistan (Greece) and Bulgharistan (Bulgaria), which both wanted to seize more Muslim territories including this thriving port city. On the same day, troops of another breakaway Ottoman province, Servistan (Serbia), captured Skopje – currently the capital of the Republic of Macedonia. During almost five centuries of Ottoman rule, Selanik was a thriving Muslim city with flourishing bazaars, mosques, public baths, libraries, and other facilities. After the Second Balkan War (1913), Selanik and southeastern Macedonia were officially annexed to Greece, and the city was renamed Thessaloniki, while Bulgaria occupied northern Macedonia, and Serbia northwestern Macedonia. Muslims which were in majority throughout Macedonia soon became a minority in their divided homeland because of mass deportations by Greece and Bulgaria. Today, Muslims make up only 40 percent of the population of the Republic of Macedonia, while in the Greece-ruled Macedonia they number not more than 200,000.

84 lunar years ago, on this day in 1354 AH, the Urdu poet and playwright, Agha Mohammad Shah, known as “Hashr Kashmiri”, passed away in India at the age of 60. He was born in the city of Benares, and in addition to being a memorizer of the Holy Qur’an was an accomplished scholar in Arabic, Persian, and Urdu languages. He composed poems and wrote a total number of 36 plays. His writings were in simple, fluent language, in which he depicted the problems of daily life in an impressive manner.

79 solar years ago, on this day in 1947 AD, following the independence of the subcontinent from British colonial rule and its partition into India and Pakistan, the strategic Muslim land of Jammu and Kashmir was annexed by India against the wishes of the Kashmiri people, on the pretext that the British-installed Hindu minority ruler prefers to accede to India. This prompted Pakistan to send troops into Jammu and Kashmir and in the resulting war that ended through UN intervention calling for plebiscite, the land was split between the two neighbours, with two-thirds under Indian occupation, and the rest under Pakistan. Because of the refusal of New Delhi to honour its commitment to hold plebiscite under UN auspices, the Kashmir question has dragged on with disastrous results for the Kashmiri Muslim people, the overwhelming majority of whom prefer independence. India and Pakistan fought two more inconclusive wars over Kashmir in 1965 and 1971.

43 solar years ago, on this day in 1973 AD, Ayatollah Seyyed Ahmad Hussaini Zanjani passed away at the age of 83 and was laid to rest in Qom in the holy mausoleum of Hazrat Ma’souma (peace upon her). After initial Islamic studies in his hometown Zanjaan, he moved to Qom on the revival of the Seminary of that holy city by Ayatollah Shaikh Abdul-Karim Ha’eri and mastered jurisprudence, theology, history, and literature. He was well aware of contemporary issues. His works include “Khayr al-Omour”, “Afwah ar-Rejaal”, “Forouq al-Ahkam” and twenty other books.

(Courtesy: IRIB English Radio – <http://parstoday.com/en>)

‘Abji’ Awarded at Herat Intl. Women’s Film Festival



TEHRAN (MNA) – Iranian Ashrafizadeh, won the Best Film Women Film Festival. The movie was selected as the Best film ‘Abji’, directed by Marjan Award at 4th Afghanistan International

Iranian Kids Display Brilliant Paintings in Belarus

MOSCOW (IRNA) – A group of Iranian kids displayed their paintings in an international competition in Minsk, capital of Belarus, on Monday.

At the 5th round of painting competition dubbed as ‘ Kids

in our planet are friends’ works from tens of countries including Germany, the United Arab Emirates, Indonesia, Ukraine, Armenia, Uzbekistan, Estonia, Azerbaijan Republic, Slovakia, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Turkey, China and

Iran were displayed at Children, Youth National Art Center in Minsk.

Iranian Embassy cultural attaché office in Belarus announced that 20 works have been displayed by kids from Isfahan city of Iran and one from Iranian school in Minsk.

The Jury will select 63 best works.

The competition sponsored by Belarus Art Public Academy and Belarus Artists Union in order to develop understanding and cooperation among children and the youth of the world.

1st International Congress of Neurovascular Surgery Opens in Iran

TEHRAN (ISNA) – The 1st International Congress of Neurovascular surgery and 24th Interim meeting of Neurosurgical

Appetite, Calorie Intake Not Linked

LONDON (Dispatches) - A new study has revealed there is no link between how hungry we feel and the amount of calories we consume.

The research, conducted by scientists from the University of Sheffield, shows no link between appetite and calorie consumption and that food marketed as having appetite-modifying properties does not alter our calorie intake.

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Researchers from the University’s Department of Oncology and Metabolism analyzed 462 scientific studies and found appetite ratings failed to correspond with energy intake -- the number of calories consumed -- in the majority of studies.

Dr Bernard Corfe, from the Molecular Gastroenterology Research Group, who led the study said: “The food industry is littered with products which are marketed on the basis of their appetite-modifying properties. Whilst these claims may be true, they shouldn’t be extended to imply that energy intake will be reduced as a result.

“This will be important to understand how obesity occurs, how to prevent it, and how we need to work in partnership with the food industry to develop improved tests for foods that are genuinely and effectively able to satisfy appetite,” said Dr Corfe.

Society of Iran 2016 (NSIIM 2016) opened this morning at Pars Hotel, Mashhad, Iran and it is slated to run until Thursday.

The scientific program of this congress which is organized by Neurosurgical Society of Iran and Mashhad University of Medical Sciences (MUMS) will cover all aspects of neurosurgery with an emphasis on neurovascular, spine and skull base fields, Chair-Scientific Committee of NSIIM told in an exclusive interview with ISNA.

Dr. Samira Zabihiyan said that Researchers from several countries including USA, Italy, Austria, Ireland Germany and France would attend the Congress, Stating that about 300 attendees from all over Iran and abroad are participating in

the conference

She said that NSIIM provides an opportunity to share our knowledge with our colleagues and world-renowned neurosurgeons.

“Dr. Robert Spetzler, the director of Barrow Neurological Institute at St. Joseph’s and one of the world’s most renowned neurosurgeons is among the keynote speakers of this congress. Barrow Neurological Institute is one of the top 10 neuroscience institute in North America.” She noted.

“Some of the other speakers are from neighborhood countries such as turkey, Saudi Arabia, Afghanistan”.

She continued, Mashhad, has one the biggest neurovascular department in the world. We provide both neurovascular surgery

and endovascular surgery in our department so we decided to hold this congress in the city.

Mashhad is an ideal venue for holding congress in Iran with many hotels, garden restaurants and sightseeing attractions.

“All abstracts will be printed in supplement of Iranian journal of NS, the official journal of neurosurgical society of Iran (NSI)” she added.

Furthermore, we have four pre and post congress workshops about neurovascular surgery endoscopic disc surgery and neuroimaging.

The deadline for submission of Abstracts was Jul, 31th, 2016. We have accepted 150 abstracts which 40 of them has been accepted for oral presentation and the rest of them has appointed for poster presentation.

Picture of the Day



The photo shows the pomegranate picking in Anbuh rural area in Roudbar region in northern Iranian province of Gilan .

Credit: IRNA