

This Day in History

(May 21)

Today is Sunday; 31st of the Iranian month of Ordibehesht 1396 solar hijri; corresponding to 24th of the Islamic month of Sha’ban 1438 lunar hijri; and May 21, 2017, of the Christian Gregorian Calendar.

2444 solar years ago, on this day in 427 BC, the prominent Greek philosopher, Plato, was born in Athens. His works include the “Republic”, “Laws”, and the dialogues “Critias” and “Timaeus”. He was the student of the famous philsofer Socrates and was influenced by Pythagoras as well.

1139 solar years ago, on this day in 878 AD, the ancient city of Syracuse, on the island of Sicily, off the southern coast of Italy, was captured by the Muslim sultan of Sicily. The first Muslims to land in Sicily were forces of the Aghlabid dynasty of Ifriqiyya or what is now western Libya, Tunis and Algeria, in 827 AD, when the island was part of Byzantine or the Eastern Roman Empire.

614 solar years ago, on this day in 1403 AD, Henry III of the region of Castile in Spain, as part of the Christian policy to split the ranks of Muslims, who were advancing into southwestern Europe and still controlled southern Spain, sent Ruy Gonzalez de Clavijo as ambassador to Samarqand to the court of Amir Timur to discuss the possibility of an alliance against the Ottoman Empire.

520 solar years ago, on this day in 1497 AD, the Sunni Muslim jurist, Mohammad ibn Mohammad at-Tarabulsi al-Hattab ar-Ru’yani, was born in Mecca in a family of scholars of the Maliki school of jurisprudents from Tripoli, present day Libya, which was of Andalusian or Spanish Muslim origin.

378 solar years ago, on this day in 1639 AD, Italian philosopher, theologian, astrologer, and poet, Tommaso Campanella died at the age of 71.

329 solar years ago, on this day in 1688 AD, English poet, Alexander Pope, was born in London. He is best known for his satirical verse and for his translation of the works of the ancient Greek scholar Homer. He is the second-most frequently quoted writer in The Oxford Dictionary of Quotations after William Shakespeare. His “Essay on Criticism” contains the line: “A little learning is a dangerous thing...”

217 lunar years ago, on this day in 1221 AH, the Ottoman state issued a decree confirming the Albanian general, Mohammed Ali Pasha, as governor of Egypt, a few years after his successful ending of the political and administrative crisis in the Land of the Nile.

153 solar years ago, on this day 1864 AD, Russia declared an end to its Circassian War in the Caucasus by forcing into exile almost the entire population of the Muslim Cherkes. The day is designated as the Circassian Day of Mourning. More than 1.5 million Circassian Muslims were expelled — 90% of the total population at the time.

146 solar years ago, on this day in 1871 AD, French troops invaded the Paris Commune and engaged its residents in street fighting. By the close of what is known as “Bloody Week” in the history of France, some 20,000 communards were killed and 38,000 arrested.

126 lunar years ago, on this day in 1312 AH, the Source of Emulation, Grand Ayatollah Mirza Mohammad Hassan Shirazi, passed away at the age of 82 in Samarra, Iraq.

96 solar years ago, on this day in 1921 AD, the prominent Russian physicist and nuclear scientist, Andrei Sakharov, was born. He played a major role in the development of hydrogen bomb by the Soviet Union.

35 solar years ago, on this day in 1982 AD, the US imposed economic sanctions on Iran, as part of its futile efforts to ruin the Islamic Republic’s economy, and if possible overthrow the Islamic system of government, following the failure at the warfronts of American stooge Saddam of the repressive Ba’th minority regime of Baghdad. The Father of the Islamic Revolution, Imam Khomeini (God bless him), brushed aside the US sanctions and called it a blessing in disguise for Iran to become independent of big powers in various economic and industrial fields.

26 solar years ago, on this day in 1991 AD, former Indian prime minister, Rajiv Gandhi was assassinated by a female suicide bomber near Madras. The son of late Indian prime minister Indira Gandhi and maternal grandson of India’s first premier, Jawaharlal Nehru, he was a pilot by profession before entering politics, and being propelled to the country’s top executive post on the assassination of his mother by Sikh extremists, believed to be backed by the US. Rajiv, who was again the top contender for the prime minister’s post, was killed on the eve of the general elections by a Tamil terrorist from Sri Lanka, believed to be backed by the US.

23 solar years ago, on this day in 1994 AD, Zionist commandos infiltrated Lebanon’s eastern mountains and kidnapped Mustafa Dirani, the local Shi’a Muslim leader of the “Believer’s Resistance”. In 2000 Dirani sued Israel with charges of torture and immoral acts, Dirani was released in Jan 2004, as part of a complex prisoner exchange between the illegal Zionist entity and Lebanon’s legendary anti-terrorism movement, the Hezbollah.

19 solar years ago, on this day in 1998 AD, General Mohammad Suharto, after ruling Indonesia with an iron fist for 33 years, was forced to resign.

15 solar years ago, on this day since 2002, UNESCO has been marking the Universal Declaration on Cultural Diversity for Dialogue and Development. The day provides an opportunity to deepen understanding of the values of cultural diversity and to learn to live together better.

11 solar years ago, on this day in 2006 AD, following a referendum, Montenegro declared its independence from Serbia.

8 solar years ago, on this day in 2009 AD, the Islamic Republic of Iran test-fired a new advanced solid-fuel Sejil-2 surface-to-surface missile with a range of around 2,000 kilometers, as part of its legitimate efforts to upgrade its defensive capabilities against any would-be aggressors.

7 solar years ago, on this day in 2010 AD, takfiri terrorists backed by Saudi Arabia and the US blew up a car bomb at an open-air market in Khalis, a Shi’a Muslim town northeast of Baghdad, leaving over 30 people martyred.

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

Tehran to Hold 6th INOTEX



EHRAN (MNA) – The 6th International Innovation and Technology Exhibition (INOTEX2017) will kick off

in Tehran on Tuesday with participation of Iranian startups and over 40 foreign technology firms.

INOTEX is the premier regional event for professionals engaged in technology and Innovation, hosted by Pardis Technology

Park and co-organized by the Vice presidency for Science and Technology (ISTI) and the Presidential Center for Innovation and Technology Cooperation (CITC).

The 6th edition of the event will take place on 23-26 May 2017, at Tehran international fairground. Participation of technological enterprises from more than 20 countries, including the U.S, Austria, Germany and Australia, is planned for INOTEX2017.

NOTEX2015 attracted over 48 technology enterprises from 15 countries including Russia, India, South Korea, Germany, UK, China, France, Italy, Kazakhstan, Pakistan, Sweden, Japan, Greece, Azerbaijan and Iran.

On the sideline of the exhibition, an International Innovation Networking Forum, technology presentations, and workshops are slated to be held. The exhibition aims at introducing domestic companies to foreign firms, therefore a number of MoUs are expected to be signed between the sides.

Iran to Host Int’l Stem Cell Conference

KARAJ (IRNA) – The Secretary General of the stem cell festival Dr. Amir Ali Hamidiyeh said that preparations were made for holding the international stem cells conference in Tehran (13-15 July,

2017).

Saying about 1,500 people have registered to take part in the 2nd National Festival and International Congress on Stem Cell and Regenerative Medicine.

Noting that 300 articles have so far been sent to the conference secretariat, Hamidiyeh said the articles are being refereed.

The registrations were from Iraq, India, Pakistan, Jordan, Russia,

Germany, China, England, and South Korea, he said.

The Secretary General of the festival said that 30 speeches have been planned to be delivered in the 3-day festival.

Burning Bone Fat a Key to Better Bone Health

WASHINGTON (Dispatches)- Researchers say that exercising burns the fat found within bone marrow and offers evidence that this process improves bone quality and the amount of bone in a matter of weeks.

For the first time, in a research by the University of North Carolina Health Care, it is suggested that obese individuals -- who often have worse bone quality -- may derive even greater bone health benefits from exercising than their lean counterparts.

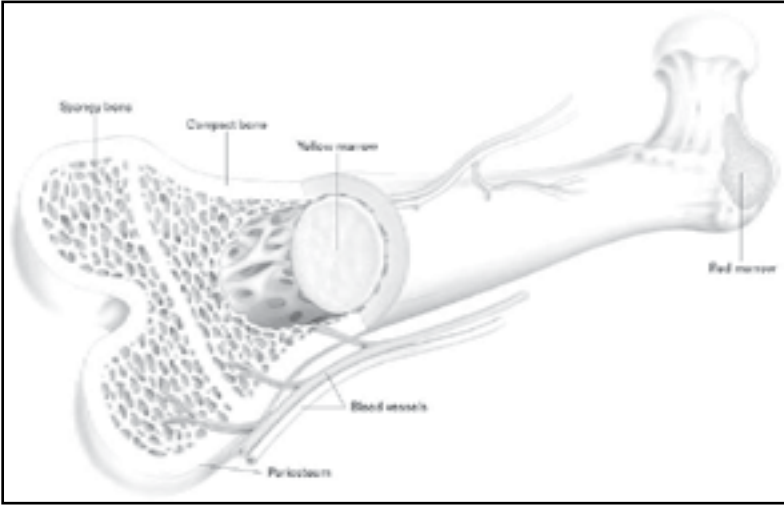
“One of the main clinical implications of this research is that exercise is not just good, but amazing for bone health,” said lead author Maya Styner, MD, a physician and assistant professor of endocrinology and metabolism at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. “In just a very short period of time, we saw that running was building bone significantly in mice.”

Although research in mice is not directly translatable to the human condition, the kinds of stem cells that produce bone and fat in mice are the same kind that produce bone and fat in humans.

In addition to its implications for obesity and bone health, Styner said the research also could help illuminate some of the factors behind bone degradation associated with conditions like diabetes, arthritis, anorexia, and the use of steroid medications.

In her patients, Styner is all too familiar with the chronic toll of osteoporosis and fractures. This new evidence shows it’s possible to use exercise to reverse some of the effects on bones.

“I see a lot of patients with poor bone health, and I always talk to them about what a dramatic effect exercise can have on bones, regardless of what the cause of their bone condition is,” said Styner. “With obesity, it seems that you get even more bone formation from exercise. Our studies of bone biomechanics show that the quality and the strength of the bone is significantly increased with exercise and even more so in the obese exercisers”



Picture of the Day



The Tous Museum is located 29 kilometers northwest of the holy city of Mashhad, northeast of Iran, on Mashhad-Ghochan Road. It features the historic mausoleum of Iranian great poet, Ferdowsi.

Credit: Tasnim News Agency