

This Day in History

(March 14)

Today is Thursday; 23rd of the Iranian month of Esfand 1397 solar hijri; corresponding to 7th of the Islamic month of Rajab 1440 lunar hijri; and March 14, 2019, of the Christian Gregorian Calendar.

1135 lunar years ago, on this day in 305 AH, the Muslim scholar and literary figure, Ibn Tarara, was born in Iraq. Among his works mention could be made of the voluminous book titled *"al-Jalees as-Saleh al-Kafi wa'l-Anees an-Naseh ash-Shafi"*. He passed away in 390 AH.

508 lunar years ago, on this day in 932 AH, the Timurid ruler of Kabul, Zaeher od-Din Babar, defeated Sultan Ibrahim Lodhi of Hindustan or Northern Subcontinent, at the Battle of Panipat. He then took control of Delhi and Agra, thereby laying foundations of the Mughal Empire that would reach its zenith during the rule of the 6th and last "Great Mughal" Aurangzeb, encompassing what are now India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, and eastern Afghanistan.

454 lunar years ago, on this day in 986 AH, the Battle of Jildir was fought in northeast Anatolia as the initial armed encounter of the 12-year war between the Ottomans and the Safavids for control of the Caucasus, thus ending the 23-year Peace of Amasya, two years after the death of Shah Tahmasb I of Iran and four years after the death of the Turkish sultan, Sulaiman – the two signatories to the peace treaty.

238 solar years ago, on this day in 1781 AD, after only two years as ruler of Iran, Sadeq Khan Zand was killed by Ali Murad Khan Zand – who was to be killed himself four years later by his victim's son, Ja'far Khan Zand. The fratricide amongst the Zands brought about the collapse of the 44-year dynasty founded by Nader Shah's general, Karim Khan, who reigned for 29 years by placing Ismail III Safavi as a figurehead. In 1794, Agha Mohammad Khan Qajar established the Qajarid dynasty by eliminating the Zands.

229 solar years ago, on this day in 1790 AD, Ludwig Emil Grimm, German painter and engraver, and the youngest of the three talented Grimm Brothers, was born in Hanau. Upon completion of his studies, he published his first work; a sketchbook of engravings based on his Italian journey. In 1819 AD, he also contributed the frontispiece for the second edition of *"Kinder- und Hausmärchen"*, popularly known as *"Grimm's Fairy Tales"*.

190 lunar years ago, on this day in 1250 AH, Mohammad Shah succeeded his grandfather, Fath Ali Shah, to the Peacock Throne of Iran as the third Qajarid King. Son of Crown Prince Abbas Mirza, who predeceased Fath Ali Shah by less than a year, he immediately sidelined his prudent premier, Mirza Abu'l-Qasem Qa'em Maqaam Farahani, and replaced him with Mirza Aqasi, who was a pawn of the British and the Russians. During Mohammad Shah's reign, the parts of northwestern Iran in the Caucasus were occupied by Russia.

167 lunar years ago, on this day in 1273 AH, the Treaty of Paris ended the Anglo-Persian War, which the British had imposed on Iran by attacking and occupying Bushehr on the Persian Gulf as well as Khorramshahr, in order to pressure Nasser od-Din Shah Qajar to surrender the city of Herat and its surroundings in Khorasan to their Afghan ally. Herat, the then capital of Khorasan, had been part of Iran from time immemorial till the war broke in 1272 AH when its rebellious governor declared independence and placed the area under British protection.

140 solar years ago, on this day in 1879 AD, prominent physicist-mathematician, Albert Einstein, was born in Germany. He died in 1955, and it is said that in his closing years he was no longer an atheist but his viewpoints had moved closer to the concept of God and spiritual values in Islam, especially in accordance with the school of the Ahl al-Bayt of Prophet Mohammad (SAWA).

136 solar years ago, on this day in 1883 AD, the German philosopher and founder of Marxism, Karl Marx, died at the age of 65. He initially studied law and later history and philosophy. For a while, he was the editor-in-chief of a publication, and in cooperation with his compatriot, Friedrich Engels, published his beliefs in the book *"The Communist Manifesto"*. Two years later, Marx was banished from Germany due to political activities and took up residence in England for the rest of his life. His other important book is *"Das Capital"*. The core philosophy of Marxism is materialism.

62 solar years ago, on this day in 1957 AD, with the help of the notorious US spy ring CIA and the illegal Zionist entity, the British-installed and American-backed Pahlavi potentate, Mohammad Reza, set up the dreaded SAVAK, which is abbreviation of the Persian term *Sazeman-e Ettela'at va Amniyat-e Keshvar*, meaning Organization of Intelligence and National Security. It was dissolved on the eve of the triumph of the Islamic Revolution in 1979. SAVAK has been described as Iran's "most hated and feared institution", because of its practice of torturing and executing opponents of the Pahlavi regime.

65 solar years ago, on this day in 1954 AD, the Battle of Dien Bien Phu, which determined the fate of French colonial forces in Indochina, started. In this battle, the Viet Minh forces, fighting for Vietnam's independence, clashed with French colonial troops, who had sheltered in the Dien Bien Phu Castle. Finally, on May 7, following the submission of French commander, Colonel Christian de Castries, and the triumph of Viet Minh forces, the battle ended and with it French colonial rule over Vietnam.

57 solar years ago, on this day in 1962 AD, the courageous religious leader and well-known political figure of Iran's contemporary history, Ayatollah Seyyed Abu'l-Qasem Kashani, passed away.

41 solar years ago, on this day in 1978 AD, the Zionist army invaded and occupied southern Lebanon, in what it called Operation Litani, on the pretext of stopping attacks by Palestinian combatants. The invasion, resulting in the massacre of Lebanese and Palestinian civilians, brought the region south of River Litani under complete control of the usurper state of Israel, which deprived the Lebanese of river waters.

24 solar years ago, on this day in 1995 AD, Sheikh Abdul Ali Mazari, Secretary-General of Afghanistan's Hizb-e Wahdat, was tortured and martyred at the age of 49 by the Taliban terrorists in midair during a helicopter flight and his body thrown out.

13 solar years ago, on this day in 2006 AD, Iraqi police over the past 24 hours found the bodies of at least 87 people martyred by execution-style shootings of the Saudi-funded Takfiri terrorists. Of these, 29 of the bodies, dressed only in underwear, were dug out of a single grave in a Shiite neighborhood of Baghdad.

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

Jury Prize Goes to Iranian Actress at Dublin Film Festival



A still from "Cold Sweat".

TEHRAN (IFILM) – "The Third Day" star, Baran Kosari has won an award at the 2019 edition of the Dublin Film Festival in Ireland, the UK.

The young talented Iranian actress has taken home the Jury Prize of the Irish film event for her performance in Soheil Beiraiqi's "Cold Sweat" (AKA

'Permission').

However, this is not the first award and nomination for Kosari. Her role in "Binam Alley" (2014), for example, won her a Crystal Simorgh for Best Actress from the Fajr International Film Festival.

In 2006, also, she won a nom at the Asia Pacific Screen Awards Festival in Australia for Best Actress in a Leading Role for her performance in "Mainline".

Baran was born to an artistic couple. Her father is film producer Jahangir Kosari and her mother is the internationally known director and a member of Oscars Academy, Rakhshan Bani-Etemad.

"Cold Sweat" focuses on women's rights. Iranian women's

futsal team is on the verge of playing its most important game of all times when the captain of the team finds out she has been travel-banned by her husband. She has to deal with the challenge at the airport and later at home.

The film bagged several nominations and awards at the 36th Fajr Film Festival, including a Crystal Simorgh for the Best Actor in a Leading Role which went to Amir Jadidi and another Crystal Simorgh for the Best Actress in a Supporting Role that was presented to Sahar Dolatshahi.

It has also attended a number of international film events, including the 2018 Cinema and Human Rights Festival in France.

Iran Uses Homemade Plasma for Drug Production

TEHRAN (MNA) – Chief Executive of Iranian Blood Transfusion Organization (IBTO) Ali Akbar Pourfat'hollah Iranian has said that domestically-produced plasma will be used for the production of drugs.

Quality and health of blood donated by Iranian people is ranked first among regional countries, he added.

He emphasized on the necessity of donating blood by people in the final days of the current year (to end March 20, 2019) and added, "it is for years that IBTO has made its utmost effort to provide healthy blood for those patients suffering from blood insufficiency."

As a co-operative center of



the World Health Organization (WHO), IBTO is now proud to transfer its scientific and research achievements in the field of blood transfusion medicine to the regional

countries (Eastern Mediterranean) and manages transnational research projects in this field, he added.

Elsewhere in his remarks, he pointed to the inauguration of four

comprehensive blood transfusion centers across Tehran province and added, "these centers became operational in line with increasing quality of environment and standardizing services presented to the blood donors."

Pourfat'hollah pointed to the expansion of plasma industry with the aim of producing drug from homemade plasma and added, "drug production with Iranian plasma decreases the risk of diseases caused by the climatic change and also the drugs produced with foreign-made plasma."

Currently, Iranian Blood Transfusion Organization focuses on streamlining quality and optimizing consumption of blood, he added.

Some Children Can 'Recover' From Autism

NEW YORK (Dispatches) -- Research in the past several years has shown that children can outgrow a diagnosis of autism spectrum disorder (ASD), once considered a lifelong condition. In a new study, researchers have found that the vast majority of such children still have difficulties that require therapeutic and educational support.

In the study, lead author Lisa Shulman, M.D., professor of pediatrics at Einstein and her colleagues reviewed clinical records of 569 patients who were diagnosed with ASD between 2003 and 2013 at CERC, a university-affiliated early intervention program in the Bronx for children with developmental disabilities. Their mean age was 2½ years at initial diagnosis and 6½ years at follow up. The vast majority had received early intervention services, a mix of speech and occupational therapies, special instruction, and applied behavioral analysis (the main evidence-based treatment for ASD).

At follow-up, 38 children (seven percent of the original 569 patients) no longer met the diagnostic criteria for ASD. Of these 38 children, 68 percent were diagnosed with language or learning disabilities; 49 percent with externalizing behavior problems (attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder, oppositional defiant disorder, or disruptive behavior disorder); 24 percent with internalizing behavior problems (mood disorder, anxiety

disorder, obsessive compulsive disorder, or selective mutism); and 5 percent with a significant mental health diagnosis (psychotic disorder not otherwise specified).

Only three (8 percent) of the 38 children recovered from ASD and had no other problems. Follow-up cognitive testing (available in 33 of the 38 participants) showed that none of the children was intellectually disabled.



Picture of the Day



The historic Grand Bazaar of Tabriz, northwestern Iran, is now busy with people shopping and preparing for the Iranian New Year, Nowruz, on March 20. Tabriz Grand Bazaar is one of the greatest indoor markets in Iran and Asia. The Bazaar covers an area of one square kilometer, thus deserving the title of the world's greatest indoor market.

Courtesy: Mehr News Agency