

This Day in History

(June 14)

Today is Thursday; 24th of the Iranian month of Khordad 1397 solar hijri; corresponding to 29th of the Islamic month of Ramadhan 1439 lunar hijri; and June 14, 2018, of the Christian Gregorian Calendar.

1251 solar years ago, on this day in 767 AD, the Iranian Sunni Muslim Jurisprudent, Noman ibn Sabet ibn Zuta ibn Marzuban, known as Abu Hanifa, passed away in Baghdad at the age of 68 in the prison of the 2nd self-styled Abbasid caliph, Mansour Dawaniqi. Born in Kufa in a family of Zoroastrian origin from Kabul, he learned the holy Qur'an and hadith, and after only two years of incomplete study under Imam Ja'far Sadeq (AS), the 6th Infallible Heir of Prophet Mohammad (SAWA), he founded a jurisprudential school of his own, known as Hanafi. In contrary to the clear definition of Ijtihad, based on the holy Qur'an and the genuine hadith of the Prophet, Abu Hanifa resorted to "qiyas" (analogy) regarding legal issues, despite warnings from Imam Sadeq (AS) that the first one to indulge in "qiyas" was Iblis the Satan.

791 lunar years ago, on the eve of this day in 648 AH, the celebrated scholar, Hassan Ibn Yusuf Ibn Ali Ibn Mohammad Ibn Mutahhar, was born in Hillah, Iraq. Renowned as "Allamah Hilli", he was a child prodigy, and after initial education under his qualified father, and acquiring of fiqh from his famous maternal uncle "Muhaqqiq Hilli". Among the noteworthy works are "Ma'arej al-Fahm", "Qawa'ed al-Ahkaam", "Tadkhirat ul-Fuqaha" and "Tabsirat ul-Mutallimeen", the last being studied by seminary students till this day. He also wrote on proofs from the holy Qur'an, the hadith, and the intellect, on the right to caliphate of Imam Ali (AS) after the passing away of Prophet Mohammad (SAWA). This famous book is titled "Nahj al-Haq wa Kashf as-Sidq". Allamah Hilli was succeeded by his worthy son, Mohammad, who is acclaimed as "Fakhr al-Muhaqqiqeen" (Pride of Researchers).

632 lunar years ago, on this day in 807 AH, the Egyptian Hanafi historian, Ibn al-Furat, passed away in his hometown Cairo at the age of 72. His history "Tarikh ad-Duwal wa'l-Muluk" focuses largely on the Crusades. The work remained unfinished and survives in fragments of the original autograph manuscript, mostly preserved in Vienna. Ibn al-Furat's work is of particular importance for modern scholars due to its high level of detail and the mostly verbatim use of a wide variety of sources, including Christian and Shi'a authors. Some of these works survive only through Ibn al-Furat's reuse of them.

341 lunar years ago, on this day in 1098 AH, the prominent jurisprudent, Mohammad bin Hassan Shirwani, passed away in Isfahan at the age of 65, and his body was taken to Mashhad, Khorasan for burial in the mausoleum of Imam Reza (AS), the 8th Infallible Heir of Prophet Mohammad (SAWA). Shirwani groomed many prominent scholars and wrote several books.

282 solar years ago, on this day in 1736 AD, French physicist, Charles-Augustin de Coulomb, was born. He wrote mainly on the electric and magnetism fields. In addition to teaching, he conducted research and drafted laws in physics which were subsequently named after him. He died at the age of 70.

243 solar years ago, on this day in 1775 AD, American rebels of the 13 New England colonies set up what they called the Continental Army to fight the British, marking the birth of the United States Army.

207 solar years ago, on this day in 1811 AD, American author and activist, Harriet Beecher Stowe, was born in Litchfield, Connecticut in a religious family. She is best known for her novel "Uncle Tom's Cabin" written in 1852 depicting the harsh life of black Africans enslaved in the US.

198 solar years ago, on this day in 1820 AD, Egyptian troops attacked Sudan and occupied its northern regions, while the British invaded Sudan from the south.

188 solar years ago, on this day in 1830 AD, the French forces landed at Sidi Freij, 27 km west of Algiers, marking the start of military operations for seizure of Algeria, at a time when the rapidly declining Ottoman Empire had lost control of North Africa.

177 lunar years ago, on this day in 1272 AH, the virtuous scholar Seyyed Hassan Sadr Ibn Seyyed Hadi as-Sadr was born in the holy city of Kazemain, near Baghdad in Iraq. He groomed many students and wrote several books such as the "Role of Shi'ite Scholars in Development of Islamic Sciences", The Shi'ite Muslims and Promotion of Islamic Arts", and a refutation of the absurd viewpoints of the pseudo scholar Ibn Taimiyya.

162 solar years ago, on this day in 1856 AD, the reformer Ahmad Reza Khan was born to the scholar Naqi Ali Khan in Bareilly, India, in what is now Uttar Pradesh State in a Pashtun family originally from Qandahar, Afghanistan. Today, large number of Sunni Muslims in India, Pakistan, and Bangladesh, adhere to the Bareilvi School.

153 solar years ago, on this day in 1864 AD German psychiatrist, Alois Alzheimer, who recognized the disease that was subsequently named after him, was born in Marktbreit, Bavaria.

135 solar years ago, on this day in 1883 AD, English author and poet, Edward Fitzgerald, died at the age of 74. He specialized in eastern languages, especially Persian, and translated into English the quatrains of the renowned Iranian scientist-poet, Khayyam Naishapuri, and the poems of Abdur-Rahman Jami.

109 solar years ago, on this day in 1909 AD, the Constitutionlists marched upon Tehran from two different directions of the country to take control of the capital, forcing Mohammad Ali Shah Qajar to flee the palace and seek refuge in the Russian embassy, thus ending a turbulent two-and-a-half year rule of terror.

94 solar years ago, on this day in 1924 AD, French geologist, archeologist, and orientalist, Jean-Jacques de Morgan, who carried out extensive excavation works in Egypt, Iran and other lands, died at the age of 67.

90 solar years ago, on this day in 1928 AD, Argentinian physician, author, military theorist and prominent Latin American guerrilla leader, Ernesto Che Guevara, was born of mixed Basque and Irish descent in a well-to-do household.

37 solar years ago, on this day in 1981 AD, a total of 120 members of parliament tabled a two-star bill in the Majlis calling for impeachment of the then Iranian president, Abu'l-Hassan Bani Sadr, for his incompetence in managing executive affairs, drifting away from the ideals of the Islamic Revolution, and growing closeness to the MKO hypocrites, which all posed dangers to the Islamic Republic at a time the Iraqi invasion was raging at the frontiers. Earlier on June 10, the Father of the Islamic Revolution, Imam Khomeini (RA) had relieved him of the post of Commander-in-Chief of the armed forces because of his failure to check the advance of the Ba'thist forces. On June 20, the Majlis found him guilty of political incompetence by 177 affirmative votes, 12 abstentions, and 1 negative vote. The following day Imam Khomeini dismissed him from the president's post, as the nation hailed the move. Upon Bani Sadr's deposal, his friends, the MKO terrorists, stepped up subversive activities, including the terrorist explosions of 27 June that led to the martyrdom of Chief Justice Ayatollah Seyyed Mohammad Hussaini Beheshti and 72 officials. On July 29, Bani Sadr, with his mustache shaved off and disguised as a chador-wearing woman, fled the country for France, along with MKO terrorist ringleader, Masoud Rajavi, aboard an aircraft piloted by an anti-revolutionary.

32 solar years ago, on this day in 1986 AD, the prominent Latin American author, Jorge Luis Borges, died at the age of 87. Born in Argentina, on completion of his studies, he started writing and gradually turned into one of the famous Latin American satirists. Due to blindness, he failed to complete his novels and the majority of works remaining from him are poems.

5 solar years ago, on this day in 2013 AD, the Syrian government dismissed US charges that it used chemical weapons as "full of lies," charging President Barak Obama with resorting to fabrications to justify his decision to arm terrorists.

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

Iran to Win Bigger Share in World Film Market



TEHRAN (IFILM) - Attempting to gain a larger share in the world film market, the Cinema Organization of Iran (COI) has

revealed a comprehensive plan.

The COI Comprehensive Plan for International Affairs was introduced during a press release

on Tuesday.

The plan that is composed of 22 articles has been created by the COI High International Council.

A number of the articles stress the need for turning Iran into a regional hub where Iranian and foreign distributors and film studios can easily buy and sell their latest offerings.

Some others point to numerous short-term and mid-term international academic courses that shall be organized, and international distributors of Iranian films that shall be provided with support from Iran.

According to the plan, Iran also intends to expand relations with domestic and international film unions and guilds.

Iranian cinema industry has seen a huge qualitative and quantitative boost during the past one or two decades. A large number of Iranian productions take part at several international film events across the globe annually and grab a relatively great portion of the offered awards and prizes here and there.

‘The Last Fiction’ Invited to 12th Asia Pacific Screen Awards

TEHRAN (MNA) – Ashkan Rahgozar's debut feature "The Last Fiction", an animated interpretation of a popular Persian folklore, has been invited to vie at the 12th Asia Pacific Screen Awards in Australia.

The animated movie "The Last Fiction", directed by Ashkan Rahgozar and produced by Ehsan Rasulof at Hoorakhsh Studios, has been invited by Eddy Garcia-Grant, the director of the 12th Asia Pacific Screen Awards, to compete with 20 other titles at the Australian event.

"The Last Fiction" has been lauded by Screen International as Iran's



first entirely locally made animated feature, made with all Iranian artists, as well as the first fully Iranian feature

to premiere at Annecy (June 12-15), the world's top animation film festival in France.

New Vaccine Based on Spider Silk Developed

GENEVA (Dispatches) - In order to strengthen the efficacy of vaccines on the immune system -- and in particular on T lymphocytes, specialized in the detection of cancer cells -- researchers from the universities of Geneva (UNIGE), Freiburg (UNIFR), Munich, and Bayreuth, in collaboration with the German company AMSilk, have developed spider silk microcapsules capable of delivering the vaccine directly to the heart of immune cells.

To fight cancer, researchers increasingly use vaccines that stimulate the immune system to identify and destroy tumor cells. However, the desired immune response is not always guaranteed.

This process could also be applied to preventive vaccines to protect against infectious diseases, and constitutes an important step towards vaccines that are stable, easy to use, and resistant to the most extreme storage conditions.

Scientists used synthetic spider silk biopolymers -- a lightweight, biocompatible, non-toxic material that is highly resistant to degradation from light and heat. "We recreated this special silk in the lab to insert a peptide with vaccine properties," explains Thomas Scheibel, a world specialist of spider silk from the University of Bayreuth who participated in the study. "The resulting protein chains are then salted out to form injectable microparticles."

Silk microparticles form a transport capsule that protects the vaccine peptide from rapid degradation in the body, and delivers the peptide to the center of the lymph node cells, thereby considerably increasing T lymphocyte immune responses. "Our study has proved the validity of our technique," reveals

Carole Bourquin. "We have demonstrated the effectiveness of a new vaccination strategy that is extremely stable, easy to manufacture and easily customizable."

"More and more, scientists are trying to imitate nature in what it does best," adds Scheibel. "This approach even has a name:

bioinspiration, which is exactly what we have done here." The properties of spider silk make it a particularly interesting product: biocompatible, solid, thin, biodegradable, resistant to extreme conditions and even antibacterial, one can imagine multiple applications, including wound dressings or sutures.

Picture of the Day



Dehdashti Mansion is an early Qajar era (1785–1925) home built by an oil merchant named Haj Gholam-Hossein Dehdashti in Iran's southern city of Bushehr.

Courtesy: Tasnim News Agency