

This Day in History

(August 4)

Today is Saturday; 13th of the Iranian month of Mordad 1397 solar hijri; corresponding to 21st of the Islamic month of Zil-Qa'dah 1439 lunar hijri; and August 4, 2018, of the Christian Gregorian Calendar.

752 lunar years ago, on this day in 687 AH, physician and Shafei jurisprudent, Ala od-Din Abu'l-Hassan Ali ibn Abi-Hazm al-Qarshi ad-Dimashqi, popular as Ibn an-Nafees, passed away at the age of 77 in Egypt. His book on ophthalmology is also an original work. Another of his famous books is "Kitab al-Mukhtar fi'l-Aghziya" on the effects of diet on health. His commentaries include one on the ancient Greek physician, Hippocrates' book, and several volumes on the Iranian Islamic genius Abu Ali Ibn Sina's "al-Qanoun fi't-Tibb" (The Canon of Medicine). He also wrote a commentary on Hunayn Ibn Ishaq's book.

440 solar years ago, on this day in 1578 AD at the Battle of al-Qasr al-Kabir, the Moroccans, supported by the Ottomans, defeated the Portuguese invaders and saved the country from Christian occupation. King Sebastian of Portugal was killed in the battle, along with 8,000 of his troops, while 15,000 Portuguese troops were captured. Only 100 Portuguese survivors managed to escape to the coast, while almost the whole nobility was killed. The body of the 24-year old King Sebastian was never found. The ailing Sultan of Morocco, Abdul-Malik also died during the battle, but from natural causes since the effort of riding was too much for him, but the news of his death was announced only after total victory in the 4-hour battle. He was succeeded by his brother, Ahmad al-Mansur.

298 solar years ago, on this day in 1720 AD, Qamar od-Din Khan Asef Jah I Nizam ul-Mulk, while on his way to the Deccan or southern India to assert independence from the Moghal Empire, defeated Alam Ali Khan at Balapur, following his victory earlier on June 22 near Burhanpur over Dilawar Ali Khan. At this, Seyyed Hussain Ali Khan of Barha – younger of the two 'kingmaker' Seyyed Brothers at the Moghal court – started from Delhi to confront him but was assassinated by Haider Khan in October 1720. The elder, Seyyed Hassan Ali Khan, set out to avenge his brother's murder, but was defeated at Hassanpur near Palwal (in today's Haryana) on November 15-16 in the same year, and later poisoned to death on 12 October 1722. The Seyyed Brothers, who changed four Moghal emperors, had reduced the high status enjoyed at the court by the Turkic and the Iranian noblemen. These nobles rallied around Nizam ul-Mulk, as a result of which the Seyyed Brothers removed him from Delhi by appointing him Subedar or governor-general of Malwa in 1719. Nizam ul-Mulk, who earlier from 1713 to 1717 had been Subedar of the Deccan, sensed danger to his life, and took the initiative by marching unannounced from Bhopal towards the south, capturing the forts of Asirgarh and Burhanpur on his way. After defeating Mubarez Khan at the Battle of Shakarkheda in Berar, in 1724 he chose Aurangabad and later Hyderabad as the capital of his independent Persianized state that was to last for 224 years till 1948 when it was forcibly merged in the Indian Union through military action. Born in Agra in 1671 to Ghazi od-Din Khan Feroze Jung, son of the migrant scholar and general Khwaja Abed titled Qilich Khan of Samarqand, Nizam ul-Mulk traced his ancestry to the Iranian mystic, Shahab od-Din Suhrawardi – a descendent of Mohammad ibn Abu Bakr, the loyal disciple of Prophet Mohammad's (SAWA) 1st Infallible Heir, Imam Ali (AS). An able general, an efficient administrator, and an accomplished poet in Persian with two Diwans to his credit, he ruled for 24 years till his death in 1748, returning briefly to Delhi in 1739 during the invasion by the Iranian Emperor Nader Shah, who following the Mughal defeat in the Battle of Karnal offered him the empire of India in place of Mohammad Shah – an offer he declined. The Asef Jahi state, though reduced in size by British seizure of lands for over two centuries, was the size of France when taken over by India.

227 solar years ago, on this day in 1791 AD, the Treaty of Sistova was signed, ending the 4-year Austro-Turkish War (1787-91) between the Hapsburg and Ottoman Empires.

226 solar years ago, on this day in 1792 AD, British poet Percy Bysshe Shelley was born. He was influenced by the French revolution, but thereafter indulged in sedition by inciting the Greeks to rebel against the Ottoman Empire. The result was a wide scale killing of Muslims as well as ethnic cleansing and conversion of mosques into churches. Being homeless for a while he died in 1822 30 after his boat sank in the Mediterranean. Among his famous poems, mention can be made of "The Spirit of Solitude".

213 solar years ago, on this day in 1805 AD, Irish physicist and astronomer, William Rowan Hamilton, was born in Dublin. He made important contributions to mechanics, optics, and algebra, discovering new mathematical concepts and techniques. His best known contribution to mathematical physics is reformulation of "Newtonian Mechanics", now called "Hamiltonian Mechanics".

194 solar years ago, on this day in 1824 AD, the Ottoman army routed the Greek rebels in the Battle of Kos – an island only four km off the Turkey's coast, but was deceitfully given to Greece by its British occupiers after the end of the Second World War.

175 lunar years ago, on this day in 1264 AH, a year after his ascension to the Peacock Throne, the 16-year old Naser od-Din Shah Qajar appointed his chief tutor Vazir-e Nizam (army commander) Mirza Mohammad Taqi Khan as Prime Minister (Shakhs-e Awwal-e Iran), with the supplementary titles of Amir-e Kabir and Atabak. "Amir-e Kabir" came to be known as his common designation, while "Atabak" was used for the first time since the Seljuq period in view of the tutorial relationship between the minister and his young master.

143 solar years ago, on this day in 1875 AD, Danish fairy tale author, and poet, Hans Christian Andersen, who is noted for his children's stories, died at the age of 70. He is considered as one of the best authors of fairy tales in the world and he has penned famous stories such as "The Ugly Duckling", "The Steadfast Tin Soldier" and "The Red Shoes". In all, he wrote 150 stories for children. The birthday of this Danish author on April 2 is marked as the Global Day of Children's Books.

88 solar years ago, on this day in 1930 AD, Grand Ayatollah Seyyed Ali Sistani was born in the holy city of Mashhad, Khorasan, northeastern Iran, in a family of religious scholars. During the Safavid period, his ancestor Seyyed Mohammad was appointed by Shah Sultan Hussain to the office of Sheikh ol-Islam in Sistan province, where he settled, and hence became known as "Sistani". Grand Ayatollah Sistani began his religious education as a child, first in Mashhad and later in Qom. In 1951, Sistani traveled to Iraq to study in the famous seminary of the holy city of Najaf, and in 1960, at the young age of 30 years, attained Ijtihad. In 1992, following the deaths in quick succession of Grand Ayatollah Abu'l-Qasem Khoei and Grand Ayatollah Sabzevari, he became the leading authority of Iraq. During the years of Saddam's repressive rule, he survived the violent Ba'thist repression and persecution that resulted in the martyrdom of several ulema. Since the overthrow of the Ba'th Party, Grand Ayatollah Sistani has played an increasingly prominent role in regional religious and political affairs and he has been called the "most influential" figure in today's Iraq. He has a large worldwide following.

31 solar years ago, on this day in 1987 AD, prominent scholar and poet, Ayatollah Seyyed Ali Akbar Borq'a'ie, passed away at the age of 88 in his hometown holy Qom. He authored several books such as "Manifestation of Truth" on the Commander of the Faithful, Imam Ali (AS), "Dawn of Brightness" on the reasons of Imam Hasan's (AS) Treaty, "Focal Point of Sensibilities" on the movement of Imam Husain (AS), the Martyr of Karbala, and the 3-volume "Guide of the Intellectuals".

30 solar years ago, on this day in 1988 AD, prominent Pakistani Islamic scholar, Allamah Seyyed Arif Hussain al-Hussaini, was martyred at Peshawar in Northern Pakistan by sectarian terrorists.

12 solar years ago, on this day in 2006 AD, hundreds of thousands of Iraqi Muslims chanting "Death to Israel" and "Death to the US" marched through the streets of Baghdad's biggest Shi'a district in a massive show of support for Lebanon's legendary anti-terrorist movement, the Hezbollah, in its resistance against the aggression of the illegal Zionist entity. This alarmed the US and it moved some 3,700 of its occupation soldiers of the 172nd Stryker Brigade into Baghdad from the northern city of Mosul.

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

Iran Develops Powerful Antileishmanial Drug



TEHRAN (IFP)-A strong drug Iranian knowledge-based company for leishmaniasis developed by an will be put on display at this year's

edition of Tehran Nanotechnology Exhibition.

The drug, whose brand name is Sina Ampholeish, has been developed by Exir Nano Sina company.

Studies by Iran's Centre for Research and Training on Skin Diseases and Leprosy have shown Sina Ampholeish is the most effective drug for fungal and protozoan infections such as leishmaniasis.

Sina Ampholeish can also be used for treating recurrent and chronic topical fungal infections including dermatophytes.

The firm has so far produced two other drugs using nanotechnology, including Sina Doxosome, which is used for treating a wide range of cancers including haematological malignancies, and Sina Curcumin,

an anti-inflammatory and anti-microbial drug made of turmeric.

The company exports its products to several countries, including Turkey, Oman, Brazil and Senegal.

The 11th edition of Tehran Nanotechnology Exhibition will be held from October 13 to 16 in Tehran, putting on display the latest nanotechnology achievements of firms from Iran and a number of other countries.

The exhibition brings together nanotechnology companies from across the world, creating a market for those commercializing nanotechnology.

In previous editions, companies from Japan, Russia, South Korea, China, Malaysia, and Oman, among others, had participated in the exhibition.

Weight Loss Produces Remission of Type 2 Diabetes

WASHINGTON(Dispatches)-A clinical trial recently showed that nearly half of individuals with type 2 diabetes achieved remission to a non-diabetic state after a weight-loss intervention delivered within six years of diagnosis. Now a new study reveals that this successful response to weight loss is associated with the early and sustained improvement in the functioning of pancreatic beta cells.

A clinical trial recently showed that nearly half of individuals with type 2 diabetes achieved remission to a non-diabetic state after a weight-loss intervention delivered within 6 years of diagnosis. Now a study published August 2nd in the

journal Cell Metabolism reveals that this successful response to weight loss is associated with the early and sustained improvement in the functioning of pancreatic beta cells. This finding challenges the previous paradigm that beta-cell function is irreversibly lost in patients with type 2 diabetes.

"This observation carries potentially important implications for the initial clinical approach to management," says senior study author Roy Taylor of Newcastle University. "At present, the early

management of type 2 diabetes tends to involve a period of adjusting to the diagnosis plus pharmacotherapy with lifestyle changes, which in practice are modest. Our data suggest that substantial weight loss at the time of diagnosis is appropriate to rescue the beta cells."

According to the World Health Organization, diabetes affects approximately 422 million people worldwide. Approximately 90% of cases are type 2 diabetes, a condition in which the body does not produce enough or respond properly to



insulin. This hormone, produced by beta cells in the pancreas, helps a sugar called glucose in the blood enter cells in muscle, fat, and liver to be used for energy. Type 2 diabetes has long been considered a lifelong condition that worsens over time.

'Bystander' Competes at Tunisia's Festival

TEHRAN (MNA) – Iranian short animation "Bystander" directed by Sheyda Kashi has been accepted into the 33rd edition of Festival International du Film Amateur de Kélibia (FIFAK) in Tunisia.

Co-produced by VEST PRODUKTION, Ioghan Ghasemi and Mohsen Bagheri Dastgerdi, "Bystander" depicts a society which does not accept diversities and seeks its annihilation.

It narrates the story of an old man who is living behind a window from where he sees a dark world and remembers his past when he had participated in a revolution.

The 8-minute animation had previously received three awards for the best animated short films at the 3rd Cinemaway Film Festival in Ukraine, London Monthly Film Festival?, and Sobytie Film Festival in Russia.

It also grabbed the Best Short Animation award in the 2018 Picture this...film festival in Canada, as well as the second prize in the animation or experimental film section of the 21st edition of the Faludi International Youth Film Festival and Photo Competition in Hungary.

The cast includes Mahsa Dehghan Ghaifarrokhi, Sahar Ghanepoor, Milad Gholami, and Somaye Mohamadiyan.

FIFAK, organized by Tunisian Federation of Amateur Filmmakers, has selected 'Bystander' out of 2730 films submitted to the festival. This year, about 50 films have been selected to be featured at the event, which will be run from Aug. 12 to 18, 2018 in Kelibia, Tunisia.

Tehran University Among Top in Middle East



Main Entrance of Tehran University of Iran.

TEHRAN (Dispatches)-Tehran the country and the fifth in the University ranked the first in Middle East region, according to

the latest assessment made by the Ranking Web of Universities, 2018 (Webometrics).

Tehran University is now standing at 59 in Asia and 5 in the Middle East region, the report said.

The Webometrics Ranking of World Universities, also known as Ranking Web of Universities, is a ranking system for the world's universities based on a composite indicator that takes into account both the volume of the Web contents (number of web pages and files) and the visibility and impact of these web publications.

Picture of the Day



A new conceptual dress show is still ongoing at Tehran's Mostaghel Art Gallery. The show will wrap up on 8 August.

Courtesy: Honaronline