

This Day in History

(October 15)

Today is Monday; 23rd of the Iranian month of Mehr 1397 solar hijri; corresponding to 5th of the Islamic month of Safar 1440 lunar hijri; and October 15, 2018, of the Christian Gregorian Calendar.

1379 lunar years ago, on this day in 61 AH, Hazrat Ruqayya (SA), the 4-year old daughter of the Martyr of Karbala, Imam Husain (AS), succumbed to her torture and sufferings and attained martyrdom in Damascus. The youngest child of the grandson of Prophet Mohammad (blessings of God upon him and his progeny), she was very much attached to her father, whose heartrending martyrdom and the mounting of his severed head on a lance, the thirsty little girl watched with horror. Her wailing knew no bounds and the orphan, despite her tender age, was bound by the Omayyad hordes with rope along with her elder sisters, Hazrat Fatema and Hazrat Sakina, as well as her aunts, Hazrat Zainab and Hazrat Omm Kulthum (peace upon them), and dragged to the court of the tyrannical governor of Kufa, Obaidollah ibn Ziyad, who taunted the noble captives and poured salt on their wounds by playing with the severed head of the Imam. On the way to the Syrian capital, Ruqayyah (SA) suffered the pains of the arduous journey on foot, often through hot desert terrain, during which she was subjected to scolding and whipping by the Omayyad ruffians. In Damascus, she was mocked in front of the whole court by the Godless Yazid as he blasphemously hit with his cane the head of her father that was placed in a tray. The Prophet's family was confined to the ruins of a dilapidated edifice, where her wailing in the night disturbed the tyrant's sleep and forced him to send the head of Imam Husain (AS) in a bid to calm her down. At the sight of her father's head, little Ruqayya (SA) rushed and took it in her lap, and placing her own head upon it, recounted the pains, sufferings, and tortures she had endured for the past 25 days since the fateful day of Ashura (Moharram 10). She suddenly became motionless as her soul flew to the ethereal heavens. Her brother, Imam Zain al-Abidin (AS) laid her to rest in the ruins, which today is a magnificent mausoleum visited by pilgrims from all over the world.

1126 solar years ago, on this day in 892 AD, Ahmad ibn Ja'far Mo'tamed-Billah, the 15th self-styled caliph of the usurper Abbasid regime died at the age of about 50 as a result of a surfeit of drink and food, after a reign of 22 years during which he earned lasting damnation by martyring through poison Imam Hasan al-Askari (AS), the 11th Infallible Heir of Prophet Muhammad (SAWA), in a vain bid to prevent the birth of the Promised Mahdi (AS). Son of Fityan, a concubine of the tyrant Mutawakkel, he had been installed as caliph by the powerful Turkic guard which ousted his cousin al-Muhtadi.

1106 solar years ago, on this day in 912 AD, Abdullah ibn Mohammad, the 7th emir of Muslim Spain died in his capital Cordoba at the age of 68, after a reign of 22 years and was succeeded by his grandson, Abdur-Rahman.

1093 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 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).

1057 solar years ago, on this day in 961 AD, Abdur-Rahman III, the 1st self-styled Omayyad caliph of Córdoba in Muslim Spain, died at the age of 72 after half-a-century of reign during which he expanded his power and territory by subjugating both the Christian and Muslim principalities.

753 solar years ago, on this day in 1265 AD, Temür Oljeytu Khan, or Emperor Chengzong of the Yuan Mongol Dynasty of China was born to Zhenjin the son and crown prince of Kublai Khan. At the age of 21 he succeeded his grandfather as the 6th Great Khan and ruled for 13 years from 1294 to February 10, 1307. Many high posts of his empire were filled with people of different origin, including Muslims. Mongol statesmen were assisted by Chinese administrators and Muslim financiers. The most prominent Muslim statesman was Bayan, a great-grandson of the migrant Iranian scholar and statesman, Seyyed Ajal Shams od-Din, who was in charge of the Finance Ministry. He banned sales and distillation of alcohol in 1297.

554 lunar years ago, on this day in 886 AH, Mahmoud Gawan, the able Grand Vizier of the Bahmani kingdom of Iranian origin of the Deccan in south India, was unjustly executed at the age of 73 by Mohammad Shah II, after being falsely accused of treason by his rivals at the court.

489 solar years ago, on this day in 1529 AD, the Siege of Vienna ended as Suleiman, the 10th Ottoman Sultan and 2nd self-styled Turkish caliph, ordered retreat of his forces to the safety of Belgrade in the face of harsh weather and harassment by the Christian defenders that had gathered from various parts of Christendom and who viewed it as a key battle of world history, fearing a Christian defeat would lead to Muslim domination of the rest of Europe.

254 solar years ago, on this day in 1764 AD, British scholar and member of parliament, Edward Gibbon, observed a group of Christian priests shamelessly singing in the ruined Temple of Jupiter in Rome, which made him to write his monumental work "The History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire" - noted for its prose, use of primary sources, and open criticism of Judaism and Christianity. He traced the spread of Islam and the Mongol invasion from the height of the Roman Empire to the fall of Byzantium.

235 solar years ago, on this day in 1783 AD, Frenchman Jean-Francois Pilatre de Rozier, made a tethered balloon ascent, in the gardens of La Muette. The Montgolfier-made balloon, Aerostat Reveillon, carrying Pilatre - the first man in air - rose to the end of its 250-ft tether. It stayed aloft for 15 minutes, then landed safely nearby. On 15 Jun 1785, Pilâtre attempted the first east-to-west crossing of the English Channel with a hybrid balloon combining lift from both hydrogen and hot air. Within minutes, the craft exploded, and plunged to the rocks on the coast of Wimereux. Neither Pilâtre nor his co-pilot, Romain, survived the crash.

212 solar years ago, on this day in 1806 AD, French and the German Prussian troops fought each other, following the victory of Napoleon Bonaparte in the six-day war. The French forces entered the Prussian Capital, Berlin, in triumph.

188 solar years ago, on this day in 1830 AD, Helen Maria Hunt Jackson, writer and poet, was born in Amherst, Massachusetts. In 1881 four years before her death she wrote the highly researched book "A Century of Dishonor", that drew attention to the worsening plight of Native Americans - the victims of the genocide unleashed by the White Europeans.

174 solar years ago, on this day in 1844 AD, German philosopher, Friedrich Wilhelm Nietzsche, was born.

138 solar years ago, on this day in 1880 AD, Mexican soldiers killed Victorio, one of the greatest Apache military strategists.

126 solar years ago, on this day in 1892 AD, the US regime forced the Crow Amerindians to give up 1.8 million acres of their reservation (in the mountainous area of western Montana) for only 50 cents per acre in order to open this land to white settlers, as part of the repressive policies of Washington against the natives.

89 solar years ago, on this day in 1929 AD, Nader Khan seized the throne of Afghanistan after a 3-way power struggle and styled himself Nader Shah.

68 lunar years ago, on this day in 1372 AH, the religious scholar, Ayatollah Mohammad Ali Ma'soumi, passed away in the city of Behbahan, in southern Iran at the age of 84. He was a product of the famous Islamic seminary of the holy city of Najaf in Iraq, where he reached the status of ijtehad. His works strongly defend the tenets of Islam and the interests of Muslims. He authored several books, including "Sharh-e Lum'a", and "Nejat al-Ebaad".

36 solar years ago, on this day in 1982 AD, the representative of the Father of the Islamic Revolution, Imam Khomeini (RA), and the Friday Prayer Leader of the western city of Kermanshah, Ayatollah Ataollah Ashrafi Isfahani, was martyred by MKO terrorists while leading the Friday Prayer. Ayatollah Ashrafi Isfahani had led the people of Kermanshah in their struggle against Shah's despotic regime and was detained and incarcerated on several occasions. Imam Khomeini paid glowing tributes to him, recalling the long period of acquaintance, and his calm, peaceful, and assuring spirit, as well as vast knowledge.

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

Nanotechnology Exhibition Opens in Tehran



TEHRAN (IFP)-The 11th edition of the Nanotechnology Exhibition, also known as Iran Nano 2018, has kicked off in the Iranian capital of Tehran with the participation of 160 institutions.

Hamed Afshari, the secretary of the 11th edition of the exhibition, says 28 technologies that can attract investments have been featured in this year's exhibition. Speaking on the sidelines of the

exhibition, Afshari announced that 114 booths have been created and 75 companies are offering their products here. He further touched upon the commercialisation of

nanotechnology-based products and stressed that 33 nano-industrial designs that were introduced into the industry have been showcased at this edition.

Referring to the Nano Match section, Afshari said in this section, 47 companies are offering 28 products, all of which have a business plan with the capability of attracting investment.

The official noted that 40 special guests will also visit this exhibition in eight groups from South Korea, Oman, Indonesia and Malaysia.

He also expressed hope that a suitable ground would be provided for attracting foreign investment.

Iran-Afghan Feature Awarded at Busan Film Festival

TEHRAN (IFILM)-Iran-Afghan film "Rona, Azim's Mother" has succeeded to win Kim Jiseok Award at 23rd Busan International Film Festival.

Kim Jiseok Award was presented to Iran-Afghanistan joint production "Rona, Azim's Mother" by Jamshid Mahmoudi.

Mahmoudi's heartfelt family drama is about uneasy odyssey of an Afghan refugee family living in Iran.

Selected by the Afghan Film Organization, the 89-minute flick is Afghanistan's foreign-language



A still from the movie "Rona, Azim's Mother".

Oscar submission.

Mojtaba Pirzadeh, Fatemeh Hosseini, Fereshteh Hosseini, Fatemeh Mirzaei, Alireza Ostadi, Saeed Changizian and Mohsen Tanabandeh star in the movie.

The Busan International Film Festival (BIFF) is one of the most significant film festivals in Asia introducing new films and first-time directors, especially those from Asian countries.

The event which opened October 4, wrapped up on October 13, 2018 in the South Korean city of Busan.

Treatment Following Failed Back Surgery Shows Promise

WASHINGTON (Dispatches)- Preliminary studies using a simple

'Sentenced to Death' Competes at Leipzig Festival

TEHRAN (MNA) - Iranian documentary "Sentenced to Death" directed by Ahmad Jalili Jahromi has made it into the screening program of the 61st edition of DOK Leipzig in Germany.

Directed by Ahmad Jalili Jahromi, "Sentenced to Death" is a group portrait of female offenders on the death row, charged with drug dealing, armed robbery, kidnapping, and murder. The documentary gives a glimpse into their lives before the execution, such as forming a theater group that was allowed to perform outside the prison. The work bound the women together, but it did not cause any delays in the execution of verdicts.

The festival's critic hails director Ahmad Jalili Jahromi's successful attempt at meeting his protagonists on equal terms, and voices astonishment at "how the filmmaker manages to steer his narrative around the stereotypes of tragic victim or charismatic gangster moll" and "how little effort is made in this film to court reflexive affection or compassion."

The 61st International Leipzig Festival for Documentary and Animated Film, also DOK Leipzig for short, will take place from 29 October to 4 November 2018 in Germany.

procedure to remove scar tissue or adhesions suggest a new treatment could help those with post-surgical, chronic low back pain.

Failed back surgery (continued low back and leg pain after surgery) is relatively common. With each reoperation, success, as defined by pain reduction, becomes less likely and most patients do not improve.

The Simplified Epiduralysis After Laminectomy/fusion (or SEAL) was performed on 30 patients who continued to experience low back and leg pain after back surgery. Short-to moderate-term pain relief was reported in 74 percent of

these patients. Nearly 40 percent reported greater than 50 percent pain relief. After three years of follow-up, only one patient went on to repeat lumbar spine surgery.

The SEAL procedure uses a low-cost standard obstetric epidural kit to place the epidural (via catheter) near the post-surgical site. The goal is to break up scar tissue or adhesions that are pushing up against the nerves. There are more complex procedures and implantable devices that help failed back surgery, but SEAL is less invasive and done in one outpatient visit.



"SEAL could be an efficacious intervention for failed back surgery with a simplified procedure, lower costs, shorter procedure times and minimal adverse events," explained author Michael Perloff, MD, assistant professor of neurology at Boston University School of Medicine.

Picture of the Day



The concert of Iranian ancient songs was held in Milad Tower in west of Tehran.

Courtesy: IRNA