

This Day in History

(October 18)

Today is Thursday; 26th of the Iranian month of Mehr 1397 solar hijri; corresponding to 8th of the Islamic month of Safar 1440 lunar hijri; and October 18, 2018, of the Christian Gregorian Calendar.

1698 solar years ago, on this day in 320 AD, Greek philosopher Pappus of Alexandria, observed an eclipse of the Sun in Egypt and wrote a commentary on “Almagest” or The Great Astronomer, a treatise on the apparent motions of the stars and planetary paths, written by the Greek-Egyptian scientist Claudius Ptolemy.

1405 lunar years ago, on this day in 35 AH, the loyal Iranian disciple of Prophet Mohammad (SAWA), Salman Farsi, or the Persian, passed away in Mada’en in Iraq, where his mausoleum still stands today, with the Prophet’s famous hadith inscribed in bold letters on its walls, reading “Salman minna Ahl al-Bayt” (Salman is from us the People of the Blessed Household), an honour that was not bestowed on any Arab companion of the Prophet. Salman, whose name was Rouzbeh, fed up with the weird rites of the Zoroastrians, left his hometown Shiraz in search of the true religion after becoming acquainted with Nestorian Christians. He travelled widely and learned the tenets of monotheism from several hermits in Syria, who had retreated into isolated desert monasteries in order to preserve the monotheist teachings of Prophet Jesus (PBUH), after Paul the Hellenized Jew had distorted the Gospels to coin the absurd belief of trinity. When death approached the last such hermit, he advised Salman to travel to Arabia and await the advent of the Last and Greatest of Prophets. On arrival in Arabia, he was kidnapped by Jews and sold into slavery. For long years he toiled in cultivating date-palms, until one day he encountered enlightened visages speaking of monotheism and divine justice. A spark lit Salman’s heart, and in order to test the visitors, he offered them some dates as “sadaqa” (charity), since he had read in the scriptures that alms and charity are forbidden for the Last Prophet and his progeny. The Prophet gave the charity dates to his companions to eat, while he himself, along with his cousin and son-in-law, Imam Ali (AS), politely declined the offer. Salman beamed with joy at finding the ultimate goal of his quest, and this time took some dates and offered the Prophet and the Imam as gifts, which they accepted. Salman immediately recited the two-fold testimony of faith: “ash-hado an la ilaha il-Allah; wa ash-hado anna Muhammadan Rasoul-Allah” (I testify there is no god but Allah; and I testify Muhammad is the Messenger of Allah), thus becoming a Muslim. The Prophet paid a big amount of money and met other conditions of the miserly Jew to procure the release of Salman, who thereafter loyally served the cause of Islam. It was on the advice of this faithful Iranian Sahabi that the Muslims dug the “khandaq” (trench) around the most vulnerable part of Medina, when a 10,000 plus force of pagan Arabs and Israelites tried to attack the Prophet and obliterate Islam. After the Prophet’s passing away, Salman was among the few Muslims who were loyal and steadfast to Islam and the divinely-decreed right of Imam Ali (AS). In his last days he served as governor of Mada’en (Ctesiphon, the former Sassanid capital).

898 solar years ago, on this day in 1130 AD, Zhu Xi, Chinese philosopher, politician, and writer of the Song dynasty, was born.

622 solar years ago, on this day in 1356 AD, the town of Basel, Switzerland, was destroyed in a devastating earthquake in the range of 6 to 7.1 degrees on the Richter scale, resulting in the death of thousands of people. It is the most significant seismological event to have occurred in Central Europe in recorded history.

513 solar years ago, on this day in 505 AD, the Egyptian Sunni scholar Abdur-Rahman Jalal od-Din as-Suyuti, passed away in Cairo at the age of 60. His books are still taught today in Islamic seminaries. In his exegesis titled “ad-Dur al-Manthour” (Scattered Pearls), he has pointed to the ayahs revealed by God Almighty on the outstanding merits of the Ahl al-Bayt of Prophet Mohammad (SAWA), i.e. Hazrat Fatema Zahra (SA), Imam Ali (AS), Imam Hasan (AS) and Imam Husain (AS).

478 solar years ago, on this day in 1540 AD, Spanish invasion forces led by Hernando de Soto destroyed the fortified Amerindian town of Mabila in present-day Alabama, killing Chief Tuskaloosa, massacring men and children, and kidnapping and raping women. The Spaniards, carrying the cross in one hand and the sword in the other, destroyed the centuries-old native civilizations of Central and South America.

453 solar years ago, on this day in 1565 AD, Philippines was occupied by Spain, following the landing of Portuguese sailor, Ferdinand Magellan in 1521 AD. The Spanish forcibly converted the people to Christianity at a time when Islam was enlightening the people of the Philippines.

346 solar years ago, on this day in 1672 AD, Poland and Turkey signed the Peace of Buczacz to end hostilities between the two powers in south-central Europe.

158 solar years ago, on this day in 1860 AD, Xianfeng Emperor, the 7th ruler of the Manchu Dynasty of China was forced to sign the unequal Treaty of Tientsin at the Convention of Peking, thereby formally ending the Second Opium War imposed on China by Britain, France, the US and Russia.

151 solar years ago, on this day in 1867 AD, the US took formal possession of Alaska after purchasing it from Russia for \$7.2 million on June 30 of the same year.

147 solar years ago, on this day in 1871 AD, Charles Babbage, English mathematician and inventor of a calculating machine, died at the age of 79. Considered a “father of the computer”, he is credited with inventing the first mechanical computer that eventually led to more complex designs.

106 solar years ago, on this day in 1912 AD, Italy forced the tottering Ottoman Empire to sign a treaty by which it occupied Libya. A year earlier the Italian troops had invaded Libya. The people of Libya resisted against the Italian occupiers for years, and in 1951 won independence, five years following Italy’s defeat in World War 2 and occupation of the country by a joint British-French force.

96 solar years ago, on this day in 1922 AD, the BBC Radio Station was founded in England. Initially it was a private radio station but it came under the supervision of British government and became a state-run English radio in 1927. BBC Network started to air its TV programs as of 1936. The budget of BBC radio station, which broadcasts programs in different languages across the world, is allocated by the British regime.

87 solar years ago, on this day in 1931 AD, Thomas Alva Edison, the American inventor who held a world record 1,093 patents (including those held jointly) and created the world’s first industrial research laboratory, died at the age of 88.

79 solar years ago, on this day in 1939 AD, Iranian poet, journalist and patriotic politician, Mirza Mohammad Farrokhi Yazdi, was martyred under torture in prison at the age of 50 by the British-installed Pahlavi regime.

31 solar years ago, on this day in 1987 AD, in a blatant act of state terrorism, the US, using 6 warships and 3 aircraft attacked and destroyed the two Iranian oil platforms of “Reshadat” and “Risalat” off Rostum Island in the Persian Gulf, to show its support for Saddam of Iraq’s repressive Ba’th minority regime whose forces were suffering defeats on the battlefronts of the 8-year imposed war.

27 lunar years ago, on this day in 1413 AH, the Source of Emulation, Grand Ayatollah Seyyed Abul-Qasem Musavi Khoyi, passed away at the age of 96 in Kufa, a year and some five months after the brutally crushed popular uprising of the Iraqi people against the repressive Ba’th minority regime, during which he was forcibly taken to Baghdad and made to appear on TV with the bloodthirsty dictator, Saddam. It is believed the regime martyred him through poisoning. Among his valuable books, mention can be made of “Lectures in the Principles of Jurisprudence”, in 10 volumes, “Islamic Law” in 18 volumes, and “Mu’jam Rijal al-Hadith” in 24 volumes. The last named is an authoritative work on evaluation of narrators of hadith.

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

Resistance Festival Hosts 70 Countries



TEHRAN(IFILM)-Over 70 countries are to participate at the Resistance International Film Festival (RIFF) in Iran.

Films from Syria, U.S., Spain, France, Canada,

Sweden, Norway, Thailand, Singapore, Germany, Netherlands, Turkey, Italy, England, Finland, Belgium, Greece, Russia, Australia, India, Denmark, Poland, Qatar, China, Switzerland,

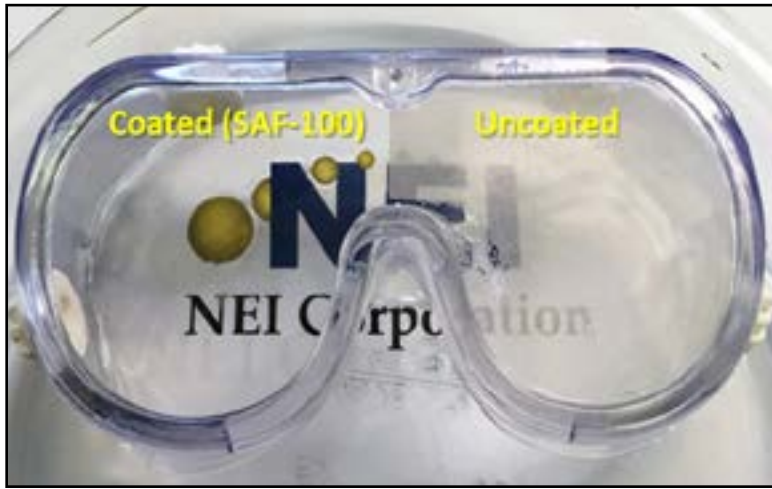
Iran Produces Anti-Fog Coating by Nanotech

TEHRAN (MNA) – Iranian researchers produced an anti-fog glass-coating product via nanotechnology.

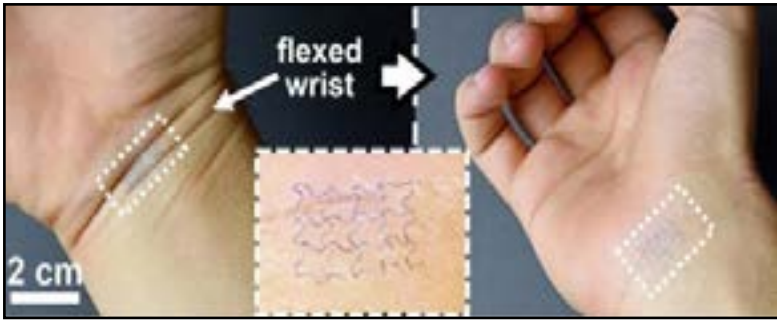
When fogging occurs, thousands of tiny water droplets condense on glass and other surfaces. The droplets scatter

light in random patterns, causing the surfaces to become translucent or foggy. This often occurs when a cold surface suddenly comes into contact with warm, moist air.

Iranian researchers produced a new coating via nanotechnology



Wearable Electronic Stickers May Save Lives



Wearable electronic devices can easily attach to the skin. They can be used to monitor physical activity and alert a wearer about possible health risks in real time.

NEW YORK (Dispatches)- Researchers have created wearable medical electronic devices that someone can easily attach to their skin. The devices are made out of paper to lower the cost of personalized medicine.

Purdue University researchers have advanced a sticker solution moving it several steps closer to reality.

The “smart stickers” are made of cellulose, which is both biocompatible and breathable. They can be used to monitor physical activity and alert a wearer about possible health risks in real time.

Health professionals could use the Purdue stickers as implantable sensors to monitor the sleep of patients because they conform to internal organs without causing any adverse reactions. Athletes could also use the technology to monitor their health while exercising and swimming.

These stickers are patterned in serpentine shapes to make the devices as thin and stretchable as skin, making them imperceptible for the wearer.

Since paper degrades fast when it gets wet and human skin is prone to be covered in sweat, these stickers were coated with molecules that repel water, oil, dust and bacteria.

Each sticker costs about a nickel to produce and can be made using printing and manufacturing technologies similar to those used to print books at high speed.

which prevents this process from occurring.

Fogged-up eyeglasses, helmet visors, camera lenses, skiing goggles, bathroom mirrors, shower screens, windshields will soon be a thing of the past; a new Iranian product will ensure better visibility in glassy things.

Fogged eyewear is a real pain and can be dangerous. Steaming on glasses in different places is one of the problems most people face.

Iranian researchers have used nanotechnology to produce anti-

fogging coatings which prevent glassy surfaces from fogging or steaming up.

This product has a high shelf-life of up to 9 times of fogging up and has a self-cleansing nature.

The coating prevents fogging by attracting the water droplets and reducing their contact angles with the surface. As a result, the droplets merge into a uniform, transparent sheet rather than forming countless individual light-scattering spheres.

Picture of the Day



Directed by Mohammad Shayan Tahmasbpour, new play “A Time in Firewood Market” is on stage at the Azadi Tower until November 14th.

Courtesy : Honaronline