

This Day in History

(June 17)

Today is Monday; 27th of the Iranian month of Khordad 1398 solar hijri; corresponding to 13th of the Islamic month of Shawwal 1440 lunar hijri; and June 17, 2019, of the Christian Gregorian Calendar.

1246 lunar years ago, on this day in 194 AH, the famous Iranian Sunni Muslim compiler of hadith, Mohammad Ibn Ismail Ibn Ibrahim Ibn Bardizbah ibn Bazzabeh Bukhari, was born in the ancient Iranian city of Bukhara in what is now the Republic of Uzbekistan, in a family which before conversion to Islam was either Zoroastrian or Jewish. He started collecting hadith from anyone who could relate. In his late teens, along with his brother and mother, he travelled to Mecca for pilgrimage. After visiting the centres of learning, exchanging information on hadith from over 1,000 persons, and recording more than 600,000 narrations, he returned to his hometown after a 16-year absence. Here he compiled his *“al-Jame’ as-Sahih”*, which is revered as *“Sahih Bukhari”* by Sunni Muslims, and contains 7,275 hadith selected as per his inclination. Although he has acknowledged some of the unparalleled merits of the Ahl al-Bayt, he did not visit the rightful heirs of Prophet Mohammad (SAWA) or met their disciples for precise information on authentic hadith. It is claimed that it was fear of the wrath of the Abbasid regime that made him omit any hadith related from such an outstanding authority as the Prophet’s 6th Infallible Heir, Imam Ja’far Sadeq (AS), but he felt no inhibitions to include in his so-called *“Sahih”* narrations from dubious persons – even avowed enemies of the Prophet’s Household. In 250 AH he settled in Naishapur in Khorasan, following his expulsion from Bukhara for issuing a weird fatwa against the letter and spirit of the shari’ah that persons drinking the milk of the same cow, goat or donkey, are foster siblings and hence ineligible for marriage with each other. Here he met another Iranian with Sunni inclinations, named Muslim Ibn Hajjaj, who became his student, and eventually collector of a separate book on hadith, known as *“Sahih Muslim”*. Bukhari died at the age of 62 while on a visit to Khartank, a village near Samarqand.

775 solar years ago, on this day in 1244 AD, following the June 12 Disputation of Paris between Christian priests and Jewish rabbis, in which the followers of Judaism were found guilty of slandering the Immaculate personalities of Prophet Jesus and his mother, the Virgin Mary (peace upon them), twenty-four carriage loads of Jewish religious manuscripts were burnt in Paris.

557 solar years ago, on this day in 1462 AD, Vlad the Impaler, the murderous ruler of Wallachia in Romania, attempted to assassinate the Ottoman Sultan Mohammad II, the Conqueror of Constantinople. Also known as “Dracula” which means Son of Dragon, his sadistic cruelties later inspired stories of the bloodsucking Vampire. He is said to have impaled nearly 100,000 Turkish Muslims, although despite claiming to be a defender of Christianity, he impaled and burned tens of thousands of Christians as well during his 19-year reign of terror that ended with his defeat by his consanguineous brother, Radu, who had embraced Islam and was appointed Pasha of Wallachia by the Ottoman Sultan.

529 lunar years ago, on this day in 911 AH, the famous jurisprudent Shaikh Zayn od-Din al-Juba’i al-Ameli, known as “Shaheed Thani” (Second Martyr), was born in Jabal Amel in Lebanon. He is the author of several books, but his greatest work is the commentary he wrote on the jurisprudential manual *“Lum’at-ad-Dimashqiyya”* (The Damascene Glitter) of the First Martyr, Mohammad Jamal od-Din al-Makki al-Ameli, titled *“ar-Rawdhat-al-Bahiyah fi Sharh al-Lum’at-ad- Dimashqiyya”* (The Beautiful Garden in Interpreting the Damascene Glitter).

443 solar years ago, on this day in 1576 AD, the leader of the uprising of the Dutch against Spanish rule, William Silent, declared Holland’s independence. The uprising had started in 1568, but despite the declaration of independence, the Spanish continued to suppress the Dutch until 1609, when a peace treaty was concluded recognizing Holland’s independence from Spain. Following independence, Holland started occupying other lands, including Muslim Indonesia, and became a major colonial power, before declining in the late 17th century.

388 solar years ago, on this day 1631 AD, Empress Momtaz Mahal of Hindustan (northern Subcontinent), died during childbirth in Burhanpur in the northern Deccan. Her husband, Moghal Emperor Shah Jahan, who deeply loved her, was to spend the next 17 years building over her tomb a magnificent mausoleum of white marble, the famous Taj Mahal in Agra, which is one of the 7 Wonders of the World. Born into a family of Iranian nobility and named Arjmand Banu Begum, she was a daughter of Abu’l-Hassan Asef Khan the son of Mirza Ghiyas Beg Tehrani entitled E’temad od-Dowla. She was thus a niece of Empress Noor Jahan, the wife of previous Emperor, Jahangir. Momtaz Mahal, who was a Shi’ite Muslim, gave birth to fourteen children including Mohammad Aurangzeb the next Emperor and last of the Great Mughals.

222 solar years ago, on this day in 1797 AD, Agha Mohammad Khan, the Founder of the Qajarid Dynasty of Iran, was assassinated at the age of 56, three years after crowning himself the Shah. Son of the tribal leader, Mohammad Hassan Khan, he was castrated at the age of 6 on the orders of Adil Shah Afshar to prevent him from becoming a political rival, but this loss did not hinder his career, although it made him cruel and merciless.

143 solar years ago, on this day in 1876 AD, the Battle of the Rosebud in Montana resulted in the victory of 1,500 Sioux and Cheyenne tribesmen led by Crazy Horse over US General George Crook’s forces during the genocidal wars launched by the white American administration against the Native Amerindians.

142 solar years, on this day in 1877 AD, the Nez Perce Amerindian tribe defeated the US Cavalry at White Bird Canyon in the Idaho Territory during the genocidal wars launched by the white American administration to exterminate the natives.

117 lunar years ago, on this day in 1323 AH, the prominent Islamic scholar, Ayatollah Shaikh Mohammad Taha, passed away at the age of 83. Born in holy Najaf in Iraq, he acquired knowledge under the prominent Islamic scholar, Sheikh Morteza Ansari Dezfuli. He was a polymath in the theology, jurisprudence, hadith, and exegesis of the Holy Qur’an. He has left behind several books, including an annotation on *“Ma’a’alem al-Osoul”*.

102 lunar years ago, on this day in 1338 AH, Ayatollah Mirza Mohammad Taqi Shirazi issued the fatwa for jihad against the British invaders of Iraq, following the occupation of Basra and Baghdad during World War I. Known as the “Revolution of the 1920s”.

94 solar years ago, on this day in 1925 AD, a treaty prohibiting the first use of chemical and biological weapons, called the “Geneva Protocol”, was signed in Geneva. One of the main reasons behind it was the wide scale usage of chemical weapons by Germany during World War I. Nonetheless, this treaty has up to now been breached by many states, including the US during the Vietnam War, and the Ba’th minority regime of Saddam, which with western help killed or maimed several thousand Iranians and Iraqi Muslims.

75 solar years ago, on this day in 1944 AD, Iceland gained independence from Denmark, and in 1949 joined the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO). Iceland is an island state covering an area of more than 102,000 sq km.

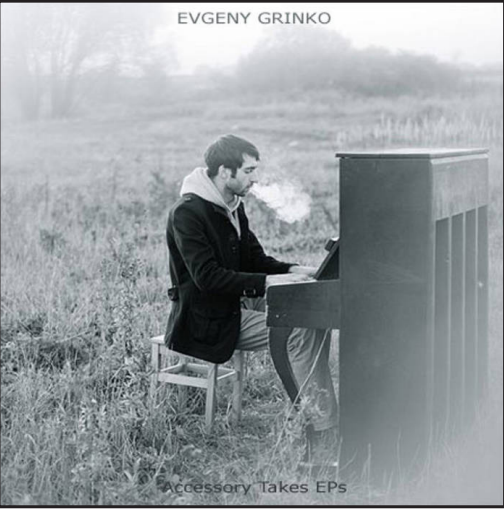
60 lunar years ago, on this day in 1380 AH, the famous Source of Emulation (Marja’), Grand Ayatollah Seyyed Hussain Borujerdi, passed away in the holy city of Qom at the age of 88 and was laid to rest in the mausoleum of Hazrat Fatema Ma’soumah (SA).

40 solar years ago, on this day in 1979 AD, the Father of Islamic Revolution, Imam Khomeini (RA) ordered setting up of the Construction Jihad Organization for self-sufficiency of Iran and for eradication of poverty and deprivation. People of various strata of society, especially pupils, students, and committed and educated youths, responded to the Imam’s call and thus started the nationwide mobilization for revival and reconstruction of disadvantaged regions. In 1983, Construction Jihad Organization turned into a Ministry, and in 2000 was merged with the Ministry of Agriculture.

37 solar years ago, on this day in 1982 AD, the Azad (Open) University was established in the Islamic Republic of Iran with nationwide branches in order to help the growing number of those seeking academic qualifications to pursue higher education.

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

Russian Maestro Performs in Tehran for First Time



Russian pianist and composer Evgeny Grinko.

TEHRAN (MNA) – **Highly-talented Russian pianist and composer Evgeny Grinko, whose ‘Valse’ is quite famous with the Iranian lovers of soulful piano music, will perform for the very first time in Tehran in mid-July.**

‘RooBeRoo’ Mansion in Tehran, in cooperation with Phoenix cultural institute, will organize the concert at the Ministry of Interior Hall on 18th July 2019.

Evgeny Grinko made his first composition in a punk band with his friends at the age of 16 and only began playing the piano at the age of 24. His famous piano piece ‘Valse’ (Waltz) was composed in 2010 during a break from noisy rock concerts, and was

later included in his third album “Ice For Aureliano Buendia” in 2014.

‘RooBeRoo’ Mansion has enough successfully organized shows in Tehran on its record – including shows by Italian composer Federico Albanese, Icelandic musician Ólafur Arnalds, and the latest one Argentinean musician Sebastian Plano – to make this one yet another memorable performance, too.

For fans of soulful, minimalist, at times melancholic, music with rich, unforgettable melodies, tickets for Evgeny Grinko’s concert in Tehran will go on sale at 14:00 on 17th June, on www.iranconcert.com.

‘Son of the Sea’ Wins France Animated Festival

TEHRAN (IFILM) -- **Iran’s ‘Son of the Sea’ has grabbed an award at the 2019 edition of the Annecy International Animated Film Festival in France.**

‘Son of the Sea’, directed by Abbas Jalali-Yekta, won the City of Annecy Award at the gala.

“A man lives in a house with his wife and the illusion of their son on the wall! This hallucination gradually creates complications in their



life,” a synopsis for the film reads.

‘Son of the Sea’ was screened at the “Perspectives Short Films in Competition” section of the French festival.

Iranian films ‘Am I a Wolf?’, ‘Trailer’, and ‘Starvation’ also competed at the event.

The Annecy International Animated Film Festival was held in France’s southeastern city of Annecy on June 10-15, 2019.

Iran’s ‘Slaughter’ Competes at Ischia Film Festival

TEHRAN (IFILM) -- **Iran’s short ‘Slaughter’, co-directed by Saman Hosseinpour and Ako Zand-Karimi, has been set to vie at the 2019 Ischia Film Festival in Italy.**

‘Slaughter’ will compete at the 17th edition of the event along with 13 other films.

‘Slaughter’ narrates the story of a family that has to sell its only cow to live through a tough winter. The family’s son, however, is not happy with the deal, so he lets the cow escape.

The film has so far attended a number of global events, including the 2018 Early Bird International Student Film Festival in Bulgaria, the 17th Third Eye Asian Film Festival in India, the 12th Kustendorf Film and Music Festival in Serbia, the 12th International Glasgow Short Film Festival in Scotland, and the 9th FOKUS film festival in Denmark.

‘Slaughter’ was announced as the Best Film from the Audience’s View at the 2nd Fredonia Film Festival in the U.S.

The short film was also named Best Fiction Film at “The Unprecedented Cinema” of the International Festival of Short Film in Estonia. It also received Best Cinematography award at the Asian Cinematography Awards in the Philippines.

The film brought Fereydoun Hamid Best Actor award at the 3rd International University Festival Cine-Literature of Agadir in Morocco.

The Ischia Film Festival is an international competition devoted to film location.

The 17th edition of the event will kick off in Ischia on June 29 and last until July 6.

Cardiovascular Deaths Linked With Lack of Fruits, Vegetables

WASHINGTON (Dispatches) -- **Preliminary findings from a new study reveal that inadequate fruit and vegetable consumption may account for millions of deaths from heart disease and strokes each year.**

Low fruit intake resulted in nearly 1.8 million cardiovascular deaths in 2010, while low vegetable intake resulted in 1 million deaths, according to researchers. Overall, the toll of suboptimal fruit intake was almost double that of vegetables. The impacts were most acute in countries with the lowest average intakes of fruits and vegetables.

“Fruits and vegetables are



a modifiable component of diet that can impact preventable deaths globally,” said lead study author Victoria Miller, a postdoctoral researcher at the Friedman School of Nutrition

Science and Policy at Tufts University. “Our findings indicate the need for population-based efforts to increase fruit and vegetable consumption throughout the world.”

Picture of the Day



Nomads of Kurdistan province, west of Iran move from their winter resort locations to summer grazing lands with their animals and move back to their winter resort locations again when it gets cold in annual or seasonal migration. Courtesy: Mehr News Agency