

This Day in History

This Day in History (June 2)

Today is Tuesday; 13th of the Iranian month of Khordad 1399 solar hijri; corresponding to 10th of the Islamic month of Shawwal 1441 lunar hijri; and June 2, 2020, of the Christian Gregorian Calendar.

1565 solar years ago, on this day in 455 AD, the Vandals led by King Genserich entered Rome and for two weeks plundered the capital of the Western Roman Empire following the killing of Emperor Valentinian III and the forced marriage of his daughter Eudocia to Palladius, son of the new Emperor Petronius Maximus in violation of the treaty between the two sides.

1111 lunar years ago, on this day in 328 AH, the famous calligrapher, Abu Ali Mohammad Ibn Ali Ibn Muqlah Shirazi, was tortuously executed by the usurper Abbasid regime in his hometown Baghdad at the age of 59 years. Among his valuable books, mention can be made of "*Risalah fi Ilm al-Khat wa'l-Qalam*".

1010 solar years ago, on this day in 1010 AD, the Battle of Aqbat al-Bakr took place around Espiel in Islamic Spain in the context of the "*Fitna*" (sedition), resulting in a defeat for the Caliphate of Cordoba by a joint army of Muslims and Christian mercenaries assembled from different parts of Spain.

922 solar years ago, on this day in 1098 AD, the 8-month siege of the Syrian Muslim city of Antioch (currently in Turkey) ended as the Crusaders from Europe occupied the city, but failed to take the citadel. In brief, the Crusader invaders marched south along the coast, occupying several cities, and in 1099 seized the holy city of Bayt al-Moqaddas from the Ismaili Shi'a Muslim Fatimid Dynasty of Egypt-Syria-North Africa, massacring 70,000 Muslim men, women and children, besides local Christians and Jews.

792 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**", he proceeded to study from other masters of his era. Among the noteworthy works are "*Ma'arej al-Fahm*", "*Qawa'ed al-Ahkaam*", "*Tadhkirat ul-Fuqaha*" and "*Tabssirat 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).

633 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.

342 lunar years ago, on this day in 1098 AH, the prominent jurist, 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.

257 solar years ago, on this day in 1763 AD, the uprising of the Amerindian natives against the British occupiers started in what is now Mackinaw City, Michigan. Known as Pontiac's Rebellion, after the most prominent Amerindian Chief, who campaigned to drive out the Anglo-Saxon invaders from the Great Lake regions of what is now the US and Canada, it lasted for two years. The British resorted to brutal tactics, deception, massacres, and genocide, including spreading of epidemics, such as the smallpox virus, in order to decimate the native population. The 2-year war demonstrated the possibilities of pan-tribal co-operation in resisting European expansion despite the conspiracies of the colonialists to divide Amerindian tribes. It was the first war between Europeans and Native North Americans that did not end in complete defeat of the Amerindians.

227 solar years ago, on this day in 1793 AD, Maximilian Robespierre, a member of France's Committee on Public Safety, initiated the "*Reign of Terror*", a purge of those suspected of treason against the French Republic. Months of the Great Terror, followed the Revolution in France as thousands died beneath the guillotine.

180 solar years ago, on this day in 1840 AD, Thomas Hardy, English novelist and poet, was born in Higher Bockhampton and almost given up for dead until an observant midwife noticed he was breathing. His work included "*Tess of D'Urbervilles*" and "*Jude the Obscure*".

178 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.

156 solar years ago, on this day in 1864 AD, the series of battles and wars in the northwestern Caucasus, starting with the Russian encroachment on the Persian Empire, and known as the Russian-Circassian War, ended after approximately 101 years with the signing of loyalty oaths to the rule of the Tsars by the subdued Circassian Muslim leaders.

138 solar years ago, on this day in 1882 AD, Italian adventurer, Giuseppe Garibaldi, who unified Italy as one single kingdom under King Emmanuel II of Sardinia, died at the age of 75.

96 solar years ago, on this day in 1924 AD, after centuries of oppression, displacement, torture and genocide by the white Anglo-Saxon occupiers from Europe, the original native people of what is called the United States of America were granted citizenship in their own occupied ancestral lands, with the signing of the so-called Indian Citizenship Act by President Calvin Coolidge. The Amerindians are still discriminated in the US and Canada.

74 solar years ago, on this day in 1946 AD, following a referendum, Italy became a republic - a day celebrated since as Republic Day in that country. This was also the first time that Italian women were entitled to vote. Victor Emmanuel III's son, Umberto II, was forced to abdicate and exiled.

57 solar years ago, on this day in 1963 AD, the Father of the Islamic Revolution, Imam Khomeini (RA), while commemorating in holy Qom the anniversary of Ashura or 10th Moharram, marking the tragic martyrdom of Imam Husain (AS) in Karbala, castigated the British-installed and US-backed Shah for his anti-Islamic policies. In his address to a large gathering of people, students and religious scholars, he exposed the treason of the Pahlavi regime.

50 solar years ago, on this day in 1970 AD, Source of Emulation, Grand Ayatollah Seyyed Mohsen al-Hakeem Tabatabaie passed away in the holy city of Najaf at the age of 84. The leader of Iraq's al-Hikma Party, Hojjat al-Islam Seyyed Ammar al-Hakeem, is the grandson of the Late Grand Ayatollah al-Hakeem.

47 lunar years ago, on this day in 1393 AH, Ayatollah Seyyed Ahmad Hussaini Zanjani passed away at the age of 85 and was laid to rest in the mausoleum of Hazrat Ma'souma (peace upon her). After initial Islamic studies in his hometown Zanjan, he moved to Qom on the revival of the Seminary of that holy city by Ayatollah Shaikh Abdul-Karim Ha'eri and mastered jurisprudence, theology, history, and literature. He was well aware of contemporary issues. Among his books is "*Khayr al-Omour*".

24 solar years ago, on this day in 1996 AD, a list of countries that are considered the most corrupt by international business people had the following top ten: Nigeria, Pakistan, Kenya, Bangladesh, China, Cameroon, Venezuela, Russia, India and Indonesia.

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

Iran's Top-Notch Title Competes in Hiroshima Festival

TEHRAN (IFILM) -- Amir-Houshang Moeen's multiple award-winning short title 'Am I a Wolf?' is set to attend the biennial Hiroshima International Animation Festival in Japan.

The 8-min flick, which is a 2018 short produced by Institute for the Intellectual Development of Children and Young Adults, will be attending the main competition program of the 18th edition of the Japanese film event.

'Am I a Wolf?' is about a group of pupils performing "The Wolf and the Seven Little Goats". But the child acting as the wolf feels lonely and irritated.

This Iranian short flick is a recipient of various accolades from various global film festivals, including Best Short film Award from the 10th Int'l Animation Film Festival Golden Koker - Sofia in

Bulgaria, Child Dreams Prize at the 7th Insomnia Int'l Animation Film Festival in Russia, New Face Award at the 22nd Media Arts Festival in Japan and Best Animated Film at the 6th edition of the Tripoli Film Festival in Lebanon.

The long list of awards also include the Grand Prix of the 12th Paris Int'l Animation Film Festival, the Grand Prize of the 15th Indie-AniFest - Korea Independent Animation Film Festival in South Korea, the Golden Dove for best animated film at the 62nd Int'l Leipzig Festival for Documentary and Animated Film and 1st Animation Marathon Award of the 5th edition of the Animation Marathon in Greece.

Qualified as an Academy Award Short Film Festival, the Hiroshima International Animation Festival is "a biennial manifestation



dedicating to the advancement of visual media art culture in general, by promoting international cross-cultural exchanges through the development of animation art."

Due to the outbreak of the coronavirus, the event will be held

on August 20-24, 2020 without the presence of the audience but Japanese jury members only.

The list of the winners will be announced on August 24, coinciding with the last day of the festival.

Researchers Studying COVID-19 Vaccine



TEHRAN (IFP) -- A number of Iranian companies have stepped into the domain of developing vaccines for the COVID-19 virus.

At the moment, five firms are working in that field, according to an Iranian official

"These days, a lot of news is heard from the four corners of the world about achievements gained in the domain of coronavirus vaccine production," said Mostafa Qanei, the secretary of the Biotechnology Development Committee of the Science and Technology Department of the Presidential Office.

"This news is mostly released by modern and developed countries around the world," he said.

"But Iran, too, is moving in tandem with these countries by releasing news about the great scientific potential of its knowledge-based companies," he added.

The official underlined that Iran is in the lead when it comes to research and other measures about the COVID-19 virus.

He said Iranian scientists are also producing equipment needed to tackle the disease despite all sanctions and economic problems.

Antibody Can Recognize Pathogens of Alzheimer's

LONDON (Dispatches) -- Researchers have found a way to design an antibody that can identify the toxic particles that destroy healthy brain cells -- a potential advance in the fight against Alzheimer's disease.

Their method is able to recognise these toxic particles, known as amyloid-beta oligomers, which are the hallmark of the disease, leading to hope that new diagnostic methods can be developed for Alzheimer's disease and other forms of dementia.

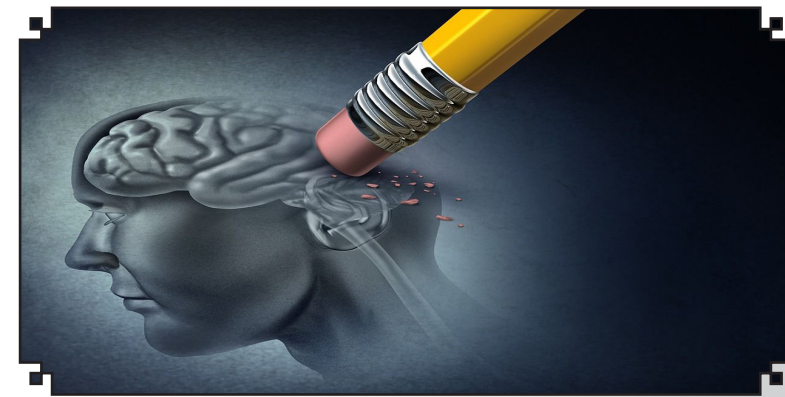
The team, from the University of Cambridge, University College London and Lund University, designed an antibody which is highly accurate at detecting toxic oligomers and quantifying their numbers.

Abnormal clumps of proteins called oligomers have been identified by scientists as the most likely cause of dementia. Although proteins are normally responsible for important cell processes, according to the amyloid hypothesis, when people have Alzheimer's disease these proteins - including specifically amyloid-beta proteins -- become rogue and kill healthy nerve cells.

"Oligomers are difficult to detect, isolate, and study," said Dr Francesco Aprile, the study's first author. "Our method allows the generation of antibody molecules able to target oligomers despite

their heterogeneity, and we hope it could be a significant step towards new diagnostic approaches."

The antibody has been patented by Cambridge Enterprise, the University's commercialisation arm.



Picture of the Day



Mostowfi house belonging to the Qajar dynasty reign, is a complex containing mosque, public bath and a bridge. The other places in the complex are museum, restaurant, gallery of handicrafts and photography studio. Mostowfi house is confirmed as the official center of UNESCO in Khuzestan Province.

Courtesy of Tasnim News Agency