

## Tehran Auction of Iranian Art to be Held Friday



**Sohrab Sepehri, Untitled from Tree Trunk collection, 1970; watercolor on paper, 41 x 51 cm**

140 to 160 billion rials, together with a work by Hussein Zendehtroudi titled "Who is looking?" has been ranked as the second most expensive works of the 19th edition.

A work by Aydin Aghdashlu is the third among the most expensive paintings up for action, estimated at 100-120 billion rials.

The 18th Tehran auction for contemporary Iranian art, held online for the first time, grossed about 620 billion rial (over \$1.235 million) last month.

Of the 114 artworks by 113 contemporary veteran and young artists specializing in painting, sculpture, and photography, all but two works were sold.

A Bijar rug with LED neons created by veteran painter and sculptor Parviz Tanavoli titled "Farangi Woman on Persian Carpet II" in 2019 was sold for 55 billion rials (\$110,000) to become the most expensive work of this edition.

Works by painters Aghdashloo and Massoud Arabshahi fetched the next highest price, going under the hammer at 46.2 billion rials (\$92,400) both.

Aghdashloo's work was a gouache-on-cardboard painting titled "Enigma 92" dating back to 2012 and Arabshahi's untitled artwork was mixed media on canvas painted in 1986.

TEHRAN -- The 19th Tehran auction of classical and modern Iranian art will be held on Friday. The works will be on public view on Wednesday and Thursday from 11:00 hours to 21:00 hours at Parsian Azadi Hotel in Tehran.

The auction will be held on Friday at 17:00 hours.

Ninety are going to be auctioned in the 19th edition of Iran's classical and modern art auction. The most expensive work offered in this auction is one of Sohrab Sepehri's works.

Two other works of by Sepehri will also go under the hammer. One of the works, estimated at

# Cartoon Exhibition of Gaza Hospitals Opens in Tehran

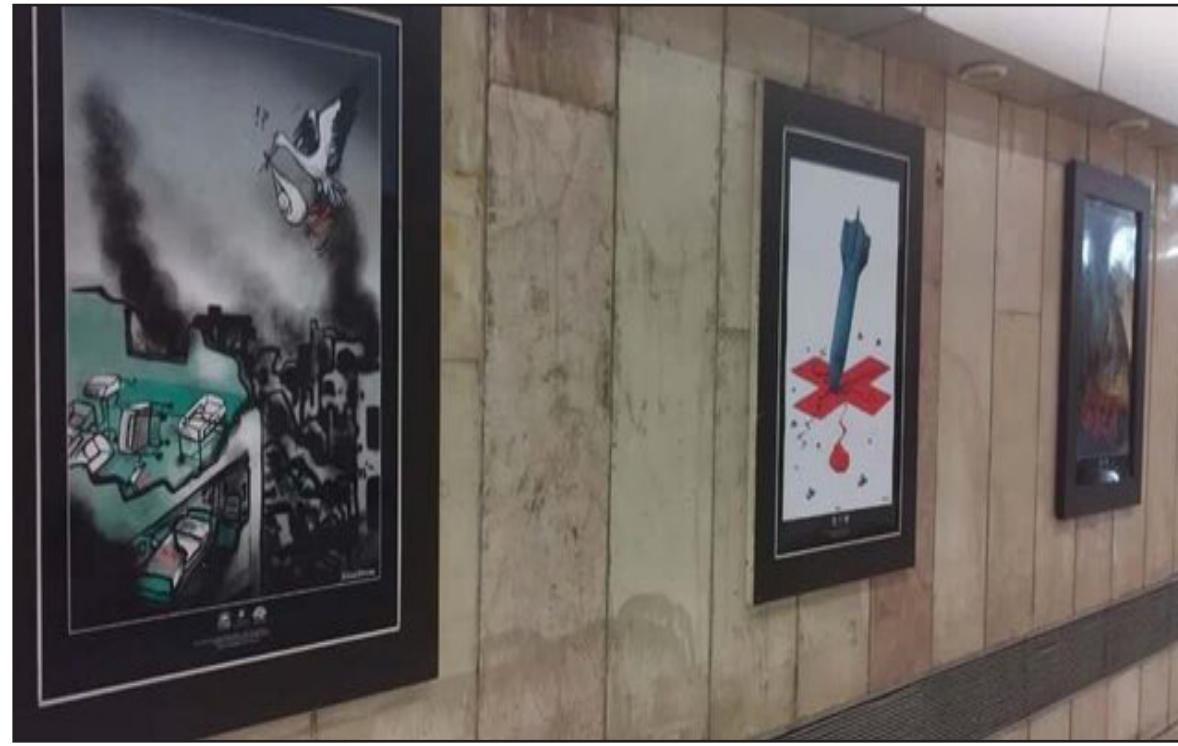
TEHRAN -- The cartoon exhibition titled "Hospital is not a war zone" showcasing the works of artists from 24 countries opened at Tehran Art Field on Monday.

Addressing the inauguration, director of the Visual Arts Center Muhammad Zaroui Nasrabad touched on the ongoing genocidal war by the occupying regime of Israel in Gaza.

"The war we are witnessing is unequal in all aspects and the role of the media is dominant in it. The artistic dimension should also be visible in it," he said.

"If we compare the cultural front with the ongoing military war, visual artists were one of the pioneers and had effective responses in the shortest time."

Iranian artists, he said, have created many works related to



the Gaza war.

"Artists should come to the arena through the language of art. The distinguishing feature of this exhibition is that only the works of foreign artists have been displayed, to say that the souls of all the world's

artists have been wounded, prompting them to created their works."

Zaroui Nasrabad said: "Our duty is to support artists and we are always eager to embrace artists. The Visual Arts Center even supports Iranian

artists abroad."

Officials of the exhibition said 51 works by 35 artists from 24 countries had been sent to the exhibition, expressing hope that it would be held in different parts of the country.

## Village Boy From Hamadan Who Developed Artificial Heart

TEHRAN -- Prof. Tofy Mussivand, an Iranian scientist and medical engineer, best known for his pioneering role in developing an artificial heart, passed away recently at the age of 81 in Canada.

Mussivand, the Chair and Director of the Cardiovascular Devices Program at the University of Ottawa Heart Institute for more than three decades, was a force behind major discoveries and breakthroughs, including the world's firsts and leading technologies in the field of medicine, Press TV wrote.

"Professor Mussivand was an internationally acclaimed and renowned scientist, problem solver, educator, humanitarian and inventor," the University of Ottawa Heart Institute said in a statement after the acclaimed scientist passed away.

The statement lauded Mussivand as an "inspiring leader" who through sustained creative innovations, hard work and perseverance became one of the world's most respected scientists.

"Prof. Mussivand's scientific excellence has led to significant and meaningful contributions to the accumulation, transfer and dissemination of scientific knowledge, technologies and products for utilization. These contributions have shaped the present and future of medical devices and provided major impacts on health care globally," the University of Ottawa Heart Institute said.

Mussivand was born into a small family in Varkaneh village in the northwestern province of Hamedan in 1942 and had to struggle to earn a name and fame for himself.

In media interviews, he often narrated his humble story as a shepherd in the highlands of his native hometown, learning to read and write by the light of a kerosene lamp.

"At night we used to go on the roof of the house in the summer and stare at the stars. I asked, 'Why is that, why am I here, what's my purpose, how is the world created,'" he said in an interview with the Islamic Republic of Iran Broadcasting (IRIB) when he visited Iran after 37 years.

"I was bothering my father with these questions, but he could not answer. Eventually, he got tired of me asking ...

He put me in a school."

He finished fourth grade at a primary school in Varkaneh, but the absence of a secondary school in his small village forced him to embark on a daily journey to the nearby city.

Within six months after attending the fifth grade, the village boy who was bullied at school for wearing shabby clothes achieved the highest marks among his peers and became the top student.

"Living in the village, the pastoral life, farming and gardening, the beautiful night sky, and the hard work had all affected me, that's why throughout these years I worked tirelessly and despite several defeats, I have never given up," he was quoted as saying.

Mussivand pursued an undergraduate course in engineering from the University of Tehran and a graduate program in the same field at the University of Alberta in Canada on scholarship in 1964.

He knew only two words of English—"yes" and "no"—and got a job as a dishwasher to scratch a living.

Later, following successful years in the fields of engineering and management and serving in senior positions in government, crown corporations and the private sector, at the age of 37, he developed a great fondness for medicine.

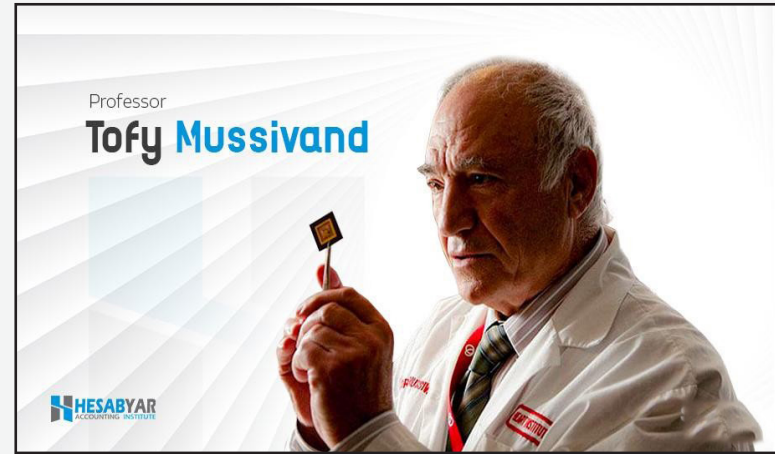
The young man from Hamadan received his doctorate in Medical Engineering and Medical Sciences from the University of Akron and Northeastern Ohio University College of Medicine.

Thereafter, he joined the internationally acclaimed Cleveland Clinic Hospital and Research Foundation, where he gained invaluable knowledge and experience in the development of medical devices, artificial hearts and cardiac care.

In 1989, he was invited to return to Canada to continue his pioneering work in the field of medical devices.

"Dr. Mussivand has achieved national and global recognition. His breakthroughs have resulted in prominently situating Canada in the fields of medical devices, artificial hearts, remote power transfer, and in situ sterilization," the University of Ottawa Heart Institute wrote.

According to the University of Ottawa, Mussivand's leadership resulted in the



creation of over 1,000 man-years in the Canadian workforce and has been the catalyst for an influx of more than \$600 million, primarily from outside Canada, during the past 10 years.

Thanks to his multidisciplinary background, he pioneered 36 major discoveries which included 12 world's firsts and leading technologies.

Mussivand has been hailed as a world leader in artificial hearts and enabling technologies that are intended as a bridge to transplantation.

He pioneered the development of the first pulsatile ventricular assist device that is implantable (in the chest) and takes over the heart's pumping action until a donor heart is available for transplantation.

The device can be remotely powered, monitored, and controlled; therefore, after patients recover from surgery, they do not have to remain hospitalized.

A 2020 research showed that a left ventricular assist device, an artificial heart taking over the function of the native heart when the left ventricle fails, can keep people alive for up to six years.

It shows that around 80-85 percent of patients are alive 12 months after having an artificial heart implanted; whilst up to three quarter survive for two years.

This timeframe may just be what is needed for them to wait for a heart transplant.

Mussivand also pioneered a novel method to optimize the design of blood-conducting devices, like artificial hearts, to prevent blood clots in patients. It is now a standardized procedure adopted worldwide.

utes.

Mussivand also conceived a novel approach and device to reduce or eliminate medical device infections, a significant breakthrough that could dramatically reduce human suffering and the cost of infections with implantable medical devices and resolve a major challenge it poses to the healthcare systems.

A selected number of his inventions have been exhibited in various museums around the world including the Canada Science and Technology Museum, the London Science Museum in England, Juno Beach Centre in France, and the International Centre for Medical Technologies in Texas, USA.

He served in senior roles in several top scientific journals in his field such as the Journal of Heart and Lung Transplantation, The Annals of Thoracic Surgery, and others.

By establishing an advanced patient

simulation center, Mussivand trained over 600 students and directed advanced training of 6,000 healthcare professionals.

He published over 500 books, papers, technical reports, and editorials and received numerous national and international awards and honors for his achievements as a great innovator.

Mussivand who pioneered procedures, guidelines and devices that saved countless lives passed away on January 7 following a long battle with several serious illnesses.

In an interview following a visit to his hometown, Varkaneh village, he said he would never forget how his life journey began.

"Recalling my childhood calms me, my childhood memories, shepherding, and the moonlit nights help me relax in the modern, complex world, they draw me closer to God."

## Picture of the Day



Abpakhsh in Bushehr is one of the tourist hubs of the province, which attracts a large number of visitors from across the country in winter. One of the city's tourist attractions is its palm grove and irrigation system built by German experts 82 years ago.