

Museum Showcases Iran’s Medical Heritage



TEHRAN – The Iranian National Museum of Medical Sciences History in Tehran offers a fascinating look into Iran’s rich medical heritage.

The museum houses a unique collection of artifacts, taking visitors on a journey through ancient medical practices.

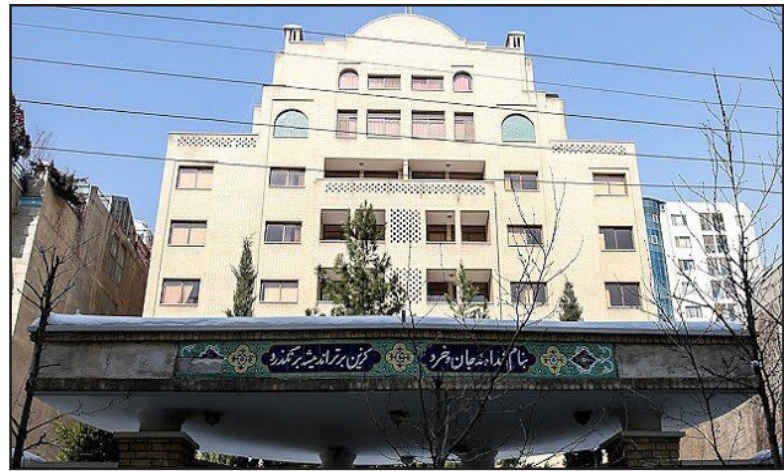
From a mummified woman to an ancient surgical skull, the museum highlights techniques and knowledge from the past.

Each exhibit is accompanied by English descriptions, providing insights into the advancements made by Iranian physicians over time.

The history of medicine in Iran is as old and significant as its civilization, with Avesta texts documenting early practices and beliefs.

Plan a visit to this museum when visiting Tehran to explore the rich legacy of medical sciences in Iran.

Sa’di Foundation Holds Summer Persian Courses



TEHRAN – The Sa’di Foundation in Tehran is holding a new course titled Persian Language Summer School for foreign learners of Farsi from six countries.

Learners from Pakistan, Syria, Greece, China, Turkey and Romania are attending this new course, the foundation announced Wednesday.

Recreational visits to attractions in Tehran are also a part of the activities planned for the summer

courses, IRNA reported.

The attendees of the program are scheduled to visit Azadi Tower, Milad Tower, National Museum of Iran, Time Museum, Golestan Palace, Niavaran Palace Complex and Sa’dabad Complex all located in Tehran during the course.

The Sa’di Foundation is run by the Iranian government and has a mission to spread Farsi all around the world.

Islamabad Club Holds Farsi Course for Members

ISLAMABAD (IRNA) – The Islamabad Club (IC), the largest cultural complex in Islamabad, initiated a Farsi language course for its members, consisting of political, civil, governmental, and judicial figures, to deepen social and cultural ties between the two neighboring nations of Iran and Pakistan.

The opening ceremony of the Farsi language course was attended by Iran’s Ambassador to Pakistan Reza Amiri Moghaddam and Cultural Counselor of the Embassy of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Pakistan Ehsan Khazaei, as well as Pakistani jurist and former diplomat who served as the first Foreign Minister of Pakistan Muhammad Zafarullah Khan in the Islamabad Club (IC), located in the Pakistan’s capital, on Tuesday.

The IC is a cultural, sporting, and artistic complex that holds civic events in accordance with the Constitution of Pakistan’s

National Parliament, whose members are senior government officers in various sectors, armed forces, judiciary, and scientific, cultural plus political elites.

Zafarullah Khan, who is also a poet and writer, said that the roots of our culture and customs will be incomplete without knowing enough about the rich civilization and culture of Iran, especially the Persian language.

Amiri Moghaddam, for his part, said that the people of Iran and Pakistan as friendly and independent nations need comprehensive development to enhance their power and prosperity, noting that the new events in the field of culture and social ties can provide long-term cooperation ground.

Farsi is the mother tongue of more than 84 million Iranians, and 220 million people around the world speak Farsi, mainly in Iran, Afghanistan and Tajikistan.

Book Home Represents Iran at Karbala Fair

TEHRAN – The Iranian Book and Literature Home represents the Islamic Republic at the 9th Karbala International Book Fair.

More than 330 books from 30 publishers in Arabic in the fields of Sacred Defense literature which refers to the period of the eight-year war imposed by former Iraqi dictator Saddam Hussein on Iran in the 1980s, some of the works of the Leader of the Islamic Revolution Ayatollah Seyyed Ali Khamenei, books related to the issues of children and adolescents, Iranian studies, and more are on display in the exhibition.

The 9th Karbala International Book Fair started in an area of approximately 1,300 square meters in 68 booths with the participation of Iran, Iraq, Lebanon, Syria, UAE, Tunisia, and some other countries.

The exhibition kicked off on August 12 and will continue till August 21.



UNESCO Names Rasht, Kermanshah as Creative Gastronomy Cities

TEHRAN – The Iranian cities of Rasht and Kermanshah, members of the UNESCO Creative Cities Network (UCCN), have been selected as the entity’s Creative Cities of Gastronomy.

Located near the Caspian Sea, Rasht has a population of around 640,000 people. It is surrounded by the fertile delta of the Sefid-Rūd River, which allows the city and its gastronomy sector to benefit from a rich variety of natural resources and rely on the exploitation of local resources, especially various species of fish and in-season products.

Above all, gastronomy in Rasht is synonymous with the protection and promotion of cultural heritage.

Throughout generations, Rashti cuisine has used both ancient recipes and unique cooking utensils and methods.

Since 2014, the Sabzeh Festival has taken place in the Rural Heritage Museum, d focusing on promoting traditional cultural expressions of crafts, folk art, and gastronomy, including the typical cooking method in Gamaj clay pots.

Rasht offers a wide range of workshops and vocational training in the fields of gastronomy and agro-food, emphasizing sustainable ways of production and consumption of healthy food.

As a Creative City of Gastronomy, Rasht envisages establishing the Local Food Museum to preserve and promote local food products and recipes and generate employment opportunities.

The creative city also supports research and development on gastronomy and nutrition through a network of academia and research centers.

Cooperating with other Creative Cities of Gastronomy by exchanging know-how and experiences and undertaking joint initiatives are among other measures taken by the creative city.

On December 11, 2021, Rasht hosted several events and activities on the occasion of the sixth anniversary of its designation as a UNESCO Creative City of Gastronomy, aimed at celebrating Rashti cuisine as well as strength-



ening cooperation with other Creative Cities in the country.

The celebrations featured the unveiling ceremony of the ‘forgotten food’ of Guilan province, where different types of traditional Rashti food were presented, including the cooking method and ingredients, the benefits and properties of each dish.

Among the activities, a food festival to discover the city’s culinary traditions was organized, with the aim of creating new opportunities for food professionals by strengthening innovative partnerships between the private and public sectors.

Kermanshah benefits from the cultural topography of the region.

The local flora, abundant with hundreds of different species of spring plants, each with their specific properties, along with the ethnic diversity of the region has provided a variety of scents, colors, and methods, used notably in the local gastronomy.

In addition to all the different kinds of bread baked in the area, the region also distinguished itself by the art and know-how of Kermanshahi women who traditionally bake Pepegah, Teptepi, or Saji bread.

One can also savor Kermanshahi Ash (thick soups), each of which is rooted in the history, customs, and traditions of the region.

Local and indigenous creativity

has also led to the making of more than ten types of khoresh (stews) such as Kermanshahi khalal (Almond Stew), Terebinth stew, Kermanshahi okra stew, and many types of pilaf such as apple pilaf and Kermanshahi walak pilaf.

Set up in 2004, the UCCN aims to bolster cooperation with and among cities that have recognized creativity as a strategic factor of sustainable development as regards economic, social, cultural, and environmental aspects.

About 300 cities around the globe that currently make up this network work together towards a common objective: placing creativity and cultural industries at the heart of their development plans at the local level and cooperating actively at the international level.

The network covers seven creative fields namely Crafts and Folk Art, Media Arts, Film, Design, Gastronomy, Literature, and Music.

Other Iranian cities namely Isfahan and Bandar Abbas, which are also members of the UNESCO Creative Cities Network (UCCN) are recognized as the entity’s Creative Cities of Crafts and Folk Art.



Salt Domes in Hormozgan are one of the tourist attractions of the province.

Photo by ISNA