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Tehran to host 'Museum and Disability' exhibition

A cartoon exhibition titled 'Museum and Disability' will be held at Sa'adabad Cultural and Historical Complex in Tehran on the occasion of the International Museum Day and Cultural Heritage Week from May 23 to June 11. The exhibition will be held with the aim of realizing the rights of people with disabilities for the accessibility of museums and cultural and artistic places, the innovation of museums and the provision of educational needs.

Manifestation of traditional Iranian architecture in House of Amir Nezam



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EXCLUSIVE



Statue of Amir Nezam Garrousi

House of Amir Nezam Garrousi, one of the dignitaries of the Qajar era in Tabriz, northwestern Iran, was transformed into a specialized museum of the Qajar period in 2006.

Due to its historical importance, the museum hosts a large number of admirers of art, culture and history.

The reason behind the importance of the museum, situated on Sheshgelan Avenue, is because of Tabriz's sensitive historical and political position. In various periods, Tabriz was of paramount importance and this glory reached its zenith during the rule of Ilkhanid and Qajar dynasties.

Amir Nezam participated in the Herat wars, in the ranks of colonel and brigadier general, with immense courage and gallantry, and was appointed Iran's ambassador to London in 1859 CE, and also supervised and protected Iranian students studying in Europe.

When Amir Nezam was ordered to kill the people of Azarbaijan, he refused to do so and went into exile in Kerman where he died. The house has two stories and covers an area of 3,000 square meters, with a built-in area of 1,500 square meters.

When you enter this house, the 16 pillars of the porch and their capitals, which are beautifully plastered and decorated as much as possible, will dazzle your eyes.

To get inside the building, you have to pass through a large yard with a beautiful pool and spectacular flowers.

Inside the house we can see detailed stucco and stunning mirror work. The windows of the house are all reticulated and their stained glass has given a magical look to the building.

Like other historical and important buildings of Tabriz, the house has two courtyards that are decorated with small gardens and large ponds.

The museum has 11 halls for displaying different artistic items. The historical articles kept in the halls have been categorized under the sections: China (porcelain), metals, stone, coin, music, weapons and architecture.

Among the important and extraordinary art items in the museum are ceremonial clothing items of Haj Mohammad Hossein Haj Alilou (a nomadic tribe leader), a women's jacket decorated with needlework, and velvet decorated with patterns.

Some other valuable artifacts in the museum include statues of officials and high-profile characters of the Qajar era including Abbas Mirza, Amir Kabir, Mirza Issa Farahani, Mirza Abolqassem Qa'em-Maqam Farahani, Amir Nezam Zanganeh and Amir Nezam Garrousi.

China and crystal candelabra and beautiful dishes kept in the China Hall indicate the cooperation of people who made their Qajar-era works available to the museum.

Due to the growth of music in the Qajar era and the presence of many of the prominent musicians in the art-loving city of Tabriz, the music hall of the Qajar-era museum has been prepared with the atmosphere of traditional Iranian and Azarbaijani music, so visitors can see valuable gramophones and pianos.

Since the Qajar era was associated with various wars, it was necessary to include the Weapons Hall, in a complex that is to be reminiscent of the Qajar era.

By entering the Weapons Hall, visitors can remember the historical stories of the Qajar era and the wars of that period.

In the Stone Hall of the museum, a very valuable historical and ancient marble inscription commemorating the reconstruction of Tabriz after the devastating earthquake of the city in 1779, and the memorial stone of the coronation of Muzaffar al-Din Shah Qajar are kept on the wall of the ground floor.

The Coin Hall, with Qajar era coins that are mostly related to the Muhammad Ali Shah, Muzaffar al-Din Shah and Ahmad Shah eras, exhibits valuable Iranian coins.

Legend warrior of Iran Air Force

Mahmoud Eskandari, the F-4 Phantom pilot for the Islamic Republic of Iran Air Force, is a name that has become synonymous with courage and heroism. He is regarded as one of the five most famous pilots of Iran, and his exceptional skills as a fighter pilot are matched only by his bravery. During the Iran-Iraq War, Eskandari played a crucial role in several important operations, including the liberation of Khorramshahr, the H-3 airstrike, and Operation Baghdad. Despite facing adversity during his years of service, he continued to serve his country with dedication and pride. Eskandari's legacy as a hero of the Iraqi-imposed war continues to inspire the people of Iran to this day.



Mahmoud Eskandari, the F-4 Phantom pilot, was a major player in striking the bridge over the Arvand River during the Operation Beit ol-Moqaddas

Social Desk

The eight-year Iraqi-imposed war brought forth great names such as the martyrs Ebrahim Hemmat, Major General Abshenasan, Major General Babaei, Lieutenant General Sayyad Shirazi, Major General Abbas Doran, and others like them. Unfortunately, many heroes of the Sacred Defense remain lesser-known, often due to their strong ethical principles. These individuals possess a unique spirit that sets them apart. One such man is pilot Major Mahmoud Eskandari.

Twenty years after his death in a traffic accident, Eskandari is undoubtedly one of Iran's five bravest pilots. His fellow soldiers have always spoken highly of him, describing him with a single phrase: Legend and warrior of Air Force. Regrettably, his exceptional morals and refusal to accept orders that conflicted with his principles meant that he remained a major throughout the eight-year war.

From the very first week of the war, Eskandari took on the most challenging missions. His fearless approach to danger deterred many co-pilots from accompanying him. His name is mentioned in every significant operation, often as

the second-in-command. One such operation was the attack on H-3, the westernmost airbase in western Iraq, located near the border with Jordan. Eskandari's crowning achievement was striking the bridge over the Arvand River during the Operation Beit ol-Moqaddas. The logistics line of the 3rd Iraqi Corps relied on this bridge to support the Iraqi defenders of Khorramshahr, the Iranian city which they had previously occupied. Using unguided bombs, Eskandari targeted the narrow connection between the two sides of the Arvand River. When the bridge was destroyed, over 10,000 Iraqi soldiers had no choice but to surrender.

In the summer of 1982, during the operation to cancel the Baghdad Conference, Eskandari was the wingman of the martyr Abbas Doran. Witnessing the fiery demise of his close friend Duran's plane, Eskandari evaded six Iraqi MiGs and returned to Hamedan, even as his co-pilot lay unconscious.

One of his most daring feats, seldom discussed, was flying an F-4 without ammunition or equipment from Syria to Iran. During the attack on H-3, one of Iran's Phantoms had landed in Syria due to a technical

malfunction. Returning the plane posed a challenge, as it had to traverse Iraqi territory. Brigadier General Mohammad Javanmardi, the co-pilot of this incredible flight, recalls that some Syrian officers, influenced by pan-Arabism, did not want the Phantom to return to Iran. Despite multiple attempts and warnings from Tehran about the readiness of the Iraqi Air Force, Eskandari did not hesitate to fly directly through the heart of Iraq using a still-secret method. It is said that Saddam Hussein dispatched 16 fighter jets to locate the Iranian Phantom that day.

Sadly, Eskandari faced numerous reprimands for various reasons and even remained grounded at times. However, in 1985, when few pilots dared to fly to Baghdad (except for one or two, such as Sirus Baheri), he undertook a solo flight to the city in retaliation for Tehran's missile attacks.

In the final years of his service, this remarkable man was dismissed from the force. For many years, his whereabouts remained unknown until his death in a car accident in 2001. A decade later, with the efforts of fellow pilots, his name resurfaced, his contributions remembered, and even his family received his posthumous medal of honor.

Cinemas in France to screen Iran's 'Derb'



Iranian feature film 'Derb,' written and directed by Hadi Mohaqeq, is set to captivate audiences as it hits screens in over 60 cities across France, starting today.

This widespread screening follows the film's remarkable reception at various international film festivals, where it garnered significant acclaim. 'Derb' achieved notable recognition at esteemed events such as the 27th Busan International Film Festival in South Korea, the 45th Festival des 3 Continents in France, and the 40th Fajr Film Festival in Iran, ISNA reported.

Delving into the narrative, the film revolves around an employee of the electricity authority, who undertakes the crucial task of connecting remote homes to the power grid.

Mohaqeq himself takes on a prominent role in 'Derb,' alongside actor Mohammad Iqbali.

Notably, the director deliberately chose not to cast renowned actors, prioritizing authenticity and the preservation of believability throughout the film.