

## Iranian director Talebi awarded in Poland

ISNA – Yaser Talebi, an Iranian filmmaker, received the Silver Dragon award for Best Documentary Film Director at the 63rd Krakow Film Festival in Poland. Talebi's most recent documentary, titled 'Destiny,' delves into the themes of love, the future, and eternity, depicting the lives of a girl named Sahar and her father. The documentary had previously garnered recognition by winning the Best Director Award at the 9th Doker International Documentary Film Festival in Russia.

# Alefta, showcasing Iran's progress in education: *Minister*

### Arts & Culture Desk

Iranian Minister of Education Reza Morad-Sahraei stated that 'Alefta' (Alphabet of Education Transformation) event marks the powerful showcase of Iran's progress in the field of education and the transformation of the country's educational system.

During the opening ceremony of the inaugural exhibition of 'Alefta', Morad-Sahraei emphasized that Iran stands proudly atop the peak of dignity today. He described the event as a significant demonstration of Iran's strength in education and the transformative changes within the country's educational system.

Morad-Sahraei highlighted the shift from a controlling education system to a facilitating one, stating that the world has moved away from education systems based on punishment and reward and now focuses on participatory systems. The minister underscored that an exhibition of this



magnitude is a testament to the power of a strong educational system. He expressed that teachers are the soul of this transformation, as they contribute to the construction of a new Islamic civilization, which is steadily progressing towards its goals.

'Alefta', an international event showcasing educational innovations by teachers, has commenced on July 9 at Tehran's Imam Khomeini Mosalla and will continue until July 12. According to ISNA, the international event aims to model and celebrate the

heroic figures of educational identity in the country; share transformative school experiences; and inspire hope in the educational system. One section of the event focuses on regular public schools and the submissions from these schools

in the primary and secondary levels in the field of "innovative school ideas and experiences" related to education. Ultimately, three deserving schools will be selected in this section.

Another section is dedicated to educational experiences, where ideas from teachers or school administrators are submitted to the event, and awards will be presented to 11 winners.

The event also includes a special international section, which has accepted works from nine countries out of approximately 100 entries from 17 countries. An international award will be presented during the closing ceremony.

Over 38,000 submissions have been received for the event, and starting from the month of Mehr (September/October), teachers will have access to the submitted ideas in order to enhance their teaching methods and incorporate the best ideas. The event will run through July 12.

## Ancient glassworks found in Japan, South Korea originate from Iran: *Museum official*

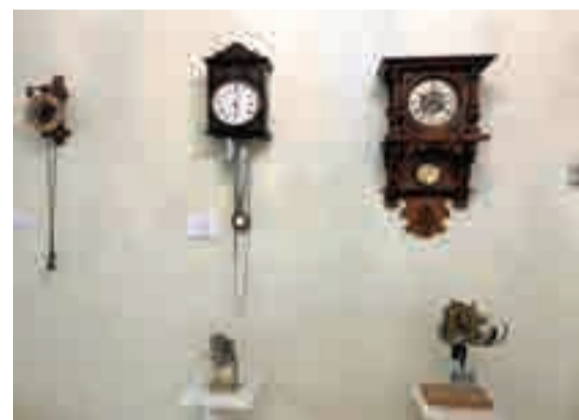
According to a museum official in Iran, archaeological research indicates that the glasses discovered in Japan, South Korea, and the ancient Han Empire can be traced back to Iran and specifically its northern province of Gilan.

Meysam Navaeian, the director of museums in Gilan, highlighted the significance of glass as a cultural and archaeological asset of the Iranian province, Iran Front Page wrote. He referenced a book called 'Persian Glass' written by Japanese archaeologist Shinji Fukai, who conducted archaeological excavations in Iran and Iraq more than seven decades ago. Fukai encountered historical examples of glass artworks that resembled those found in Japan and South Korea, leading him to conclude that the origin of these glass works lies in northern Iran. Navaeian further noted that he believed glass production in Gilan dates back 2,300 years to the era of the Parthian Empire.

The Deylaman region in northern Iran was known for its large glass workshops, which exported their products to East Asia via the Khorshid Road. Additionally, similar glassworks have been discovered in Germany. These findings shed light on the historical connections and trade routes involving glass craftsmanship between Iran, East Asia, and other regions.



# Time Museum, a heaven for history and architecture lovers



By Mahdieh Qazvinian  
Staff writer

### EXCLUSIVE

Time Museum, the first of its kind in Iran, is one of the outstanding attractions of the capital city of Tehran, located in an old monument with amazing architecture and unique interior design.

The beautiful and relaxing atmosphere of the museum, located in a middle of a garden, causes visitors to enjoy the time they spend there. You are recommended to visit the museum, especially if you are interested in history and architecture. Time Museum features a

collection of clocks and watches from Iran and several foreign countries including France, Switzerland, UK and Germany.

The old pocket and wrist watches of famous Iranian and foreign figures, along with a number of old, luxury, decorative, mechanical wall and desktop clocks are being showcased in the museum.

This museum's garden courtyard hosts a sundial, an hourglass, a water clock, and a combustible clock, each of which belongs to a specific historical period.

A dragon boat, an ancient combustible clock, made in China, is among the items showcased in the courtyard.

In an exclusive interview with Iran Daily, Hamid Azad, a senior expert working in the museum, said, "The edifice of Time Museum, extending in an area of 5,700 sq. m, dates back to 80 years ago. However, its garden, built during the Qajar era, belonged to Moayer-ol-Mamalek, Nasereedin Shah's son-in-law. He noted that thanks to the efforts made by the Mostafazan Foundation's Cultural Institution of Museums, the Time Museum was inaugurated in 1999. The expert continued that numerous old European clocks and watches, dating back from the 17th to the 20th centuries CE, are

exhibited on the ground floor of the museum. There is an artistically decorated collection of mechanical, pendulum, spring-driven, tabletop, wall, freestanding and cuckoo clocks. In fact, in this section you can witness an amazing combination of sculptures, mina-kari (enameling), moaraq-kari (wood-engraving) along with the watchmaking industry. Azad continued that a gold-plated French tabletop clock, made of bronze, dating back to the 19th century, is among the most outstanding artifacts of this section. The statue of Aristotle, the great ancient Greek philosopher, is seen on this spring-driven clock.

There is a room on the ground floor of the museum, whose design is known as shahneshin (a large room decorated with colorful glasses, delicate mirror works, and beautiful tiling), inspired by the Aali Qapu Castle of Isfahan. That is why it is called the Isfahani Room. About 99 percent of the yellow color of its walls are made of copper, and one percent of gold. Plasterwork by Issakhan Bahadori, a student of the well-known Iranian painter Kamal-ol-Molk (1847-1940 CE), is seen on the wall. Azad continued that, on the second floor, there is a clock made by Hushang Forutan, from the unused

spare parts of old clocks. Forutan made a number of such unique artworks, some of which were displayed in the US in 2013 and 2014. In a circular showcase, placed in this section, you can see a number of tools used for repairing old watches and clocks. Wrist, pocket and custom-made watches as well as a clock-in machine, made by the Simplex Company of the US, are among other objects exhibited on the second floor. A number of the clocks displayed in this part of the museum belonged to Qajar kings, including Nasereddin Shah, Mozafareddin Shah and Ahmad Shah.

Some old astronomical tools such as astrolabe, a replica of Bisotoun inscription, and a number of tribal and religious calendars are on display there. You can also see wrist-watches donated to the museum by a number of well-known figures and celebrities, including Martyr Morteza Avini, late actors Jamshid Mashayekhi, Mohammad Ali Keshavarz and Davoud Rashidi, as well as the famous Iranian physicist, Mahmoud Hessabi.

Address of the Time Museum: Tehran, Zaferanieh, at the Crossroads of Parzin Baghdadi St., No. 12.