

Ebrat Museum Newsletter No:28

June - July 2016

Ebrat Museum of Iran



موزه عبرت ایران

کمیته مشترک ضد خرابکاری ساواک

www.Ebratmuseum.com

Publisher : Ebrat Museum of Iran

Editor-in-Chief : Qasem Hasanpoor

Language : English

www.ebratmuseum.ir

Mail : international@ebratmuseum.ir

**For subscribing to our newsletters kindly visit
Ebrat Museum website and send your request
for us so that to receive our free newsletters**

IN THIS ISSUE:

- ✓ Bloody uprising of the 15th of Khordad (5th of June)
 - ✓ Epochal speech of Imam Khomeini at Feizyeh School in the evening of Ashura
 - ✓ The martyrdom of Ayatollah Saeedi
 - ✓ Dr. Ali Shariati's death
 - ✓ The martyrdom of the warriors (mujahids) of Islamic Motalefeh or Islamic Coalition
 - ✓ Attempt on life of Ayatollah Khamenei
 - ✓ Explosion of the office of Islamic Republic Party
-

Ramadan Mubarak

Remember Allah Through Fasts.

Wish Ramadan Mubarak and pray that Allah blesses with peace, joy and good fortune



Congratulation to Muslims World on Prosperous Birth of Imam Hassan Mojtaba (AS)

We congratulate 15 Ramadan, the birth of the second Imam, Imam Hasan Mojtaba (as) to the presence of Imam Mahdi (aj) and all Muslims



21 Ramadhan, 40 AH.

Condolences on the Martyrdom Anniversary of Imam ‘Ali (AS)



Condolences from the depth of our heart for all our dear friends, especially those who are commemorating the martyrdom of Imam Ali (AS).

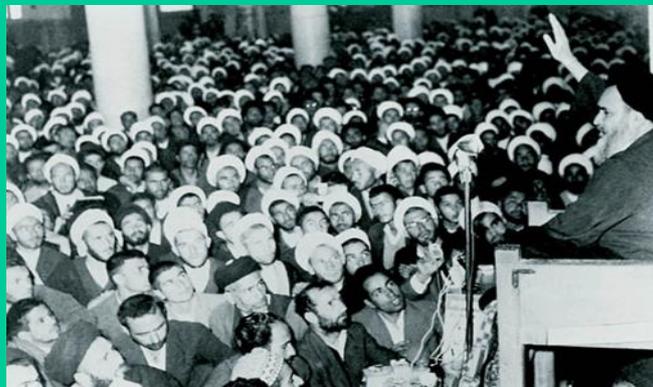
Bloody uprising of the 15th of Khordad (5th of June)

Wednesday, June 05, 1963

The uprising of June 5, 1963, was a milestone in the Iranians' anti-oppression struggles led by Imam Khomeini. In the dawn of June 5, the regime hirelings trespassed Imam Khomeini's freestanding house and arrested and then transferred him, who had earlier delivered a harsh speech denigrating the Shah and his foreign lords, to a prison in Tehran. This action provoked extensive reaction from Iranian people. The popular anti-Pahlavi rally alarmed the regime and made its hirelings to have recourse to weapon to suppress this epochal uprising. Approximately 15,000 revolutionary Muslims were slaughtered on this day, seen as opening a new chapter in anti-oppression struggle of the oppressed. The prisons became heavy with clerics, shopkeepers, and traders and some others were sentenced to death. Despite ostensible triumph of the Shah in this event, it turned to a starting point for tremendous storm of the Islamic Revolution that came to fruition within 15 years thanks to endeavors and self-sacrifice of many truth-seeking warriors, and eventually crushed the foundations of a regime wholly dependent on Superpowers and military capabilities.

Epochal speech of Imam Khomeini at Feizyeh School in the evening of Ashura

Monday, June 03, 1963



In Muharram of 1383 AH, late May and early June of 1963, Qom turned into an anti-regime base. In the afternoon of Ashura, coincident with June 3, Imam Khomeini delivered a harsh anti-Pahlavi speech at Feiziyeh School wherein

criticizing the Shah and his American and Zionist lords, he disclosed some of the regime's corruptions. Subsequent to this revealing speech, the regime hirelings trespassed Imam Khomeini's freestanding house in Qom in the dawn of June 5, 1963, and transferred him, away of people's eyes, to a prison in Tehran. It was not long after this event, maybe less than few hours, that Muslim people went to the streets in an anti-Pahlavi rally and demanded establishment of Islamic government and overthrow of the monarchical regime. It was under the same pretext that Pahlavi bullets targeted thousands of revolutionary people and by suppressing them savagely, marked the bloody, but eternal, uprising of June 5, 1963.

Sunday, June 04, 1989

Heart-rending demise of Imam Khomeini

The great leader of the Islamic Revolution and founder of the holy Islamic Republic system of Iran Imam Khomeini attached to the topmost heaven, after years of permanent struggle with the world arrogance and atheism for the sake of truth and introduction of the true Islam, on the evening of June 3, 1989, leaving the world of Islam and Shiism grieving for the loss of the greatest, bravest, and most conversant leader of the century. Missing a caring and loving father, Iranian revolutionary nation went into mourning and performed an unprecedented funeral procession for him.

Upon the heart-rending demise of Imam Khomeini, his honorable son Haj Ahmad Khomeini issued a declaration :

“In the Name of God, the Beneficent, the Merciful

We are from God and to Him We Return

The elevated soul of the imam of Muslims and leader of the liberals of the world Imam Khomeini attached to the topmost heaven, and his heart, abundant in love of God and His righteous servants, stopped functioning, but the heart of his devotees will throb nonstop until Doomsday and the sun of his leadership will shine on the earth and its inhabitants more luminously than ever. O, God! If Thy lover servant has now flown toward Thy divine kingdom, and if the love-induced stormy state of his sea-like heart has calmed after reaching the shore of Thy closeness, but Thee know that such a great loss is a storm in all our hearts, leaving not only us, but all Muslims around the world grieving”.

Millions of people performed a glorious funeral procession on June 5 to make farewell to their Imam. After numerous delays, his holy body was eventually buried, after Dead Prayer by Grand Ayatollah Golpaigani, in Behesh-Zahra Cemetery on June 16, and his tomb, besides the holy tombs of the martyrs, turned into a rendezvous for lovers of Velayat and the Islamic Revolution.

Wednesday, June 10, 1970



Ayatollah al-Mujahed Muhammad Reza Saeedi was born in April 22, 1929. After study in Mashhad and Qom seminaries and enjoying the presence of such grand teachers as Ayatollah Boroujerdi and Imam Khomeini, he achieved the level of Ijtihad. Ayatollah Saeedi was fascinated to Imam Khomeini's firm determination to uprising for the sake of God as well as his splendid trust and faith in God and so resolved to accompany Imam Khomein in his struggle against taghout (false god). His revolutionary activities and endeavors resulted in his several imprisonments by SAVAK. Upon the Shah's invitation of American investors to allegedly invest in Iran- indeed a colonial decision to offer, en bloc, Iran's economy to the US- the clerics of Qom Seminary released an announcement to warn people of this conspiracy. In the meantime, Ayatollah Saeedi released a declaration in Arabic addressed to the clerics of other Islamic countries, calling for resistance and uprising.

Dr. Ali Shariati's death

Sunday, June 19, 1977



Dr. Ali Shariati was born in 1933 in Mazinan, a suburb of Sabzevar. During his student time in France, he attempted considerable endeavors for liberation of Muslim-inhabited Algeria. He returned to Iran in 1964 and immediately was apprehended and imprisoned owing to his anti-regime struggles. Being fond of Imam Khomeini, he turned the Hosseinieh Ershad, in coordination with such prominent figures as Ayatollahs Motahhari and Bahonar, into a center for intellectual enlightenment of the youths. He was an active scholar, as he left behind more than 200 works in the form of book, booklet, and audiotape during his short life. Shariati's cultural activities once again caused his imprisonment. After release, he departed for London on May 6, 1977, but in the following June 19 he passed away under mysterious circumstances there. His body was transferred to Syria and then buried at Zeinabieh. Enjoying innovative and sentimental contents, his writings and lectures deserve considerable attention.

The martyrdom of the warriors (mujahids) of Islamic Motalefeh or Islamic Coalition

Tuesday, June 15, 1965



June 16 is reminiscent of a bloody dawn wherein the Pahlavi Regime(Mohammad Reza Shah) peppered 4 faithful warriors for their faith in God and devotion to the leader of Islamic Revolution - Ayatollah Imam Khomeini (R.A) and to the crime of defending the pure Islam and revolutionary execution of Hassan-Ali Mansour, aiming in vain to intimidate other revolutionaries. Islamic Coalition Society was founded in the mid 1963 under Imam Khomeini's supervision. Its members have thitherto played an active role during "State and Provincial Associations" political struggles, but "Islamic Coalition Associations" were created in 1963 thanks to organizational connection of different groups. A "Clergy Council", composed of Ayatollahs Beheshti, Motahhari, and Anvari and Hojatoleslam Movlaili, supervised over the Coalition's activities lest they be contrary to religious norms. Subsequent to Imam's exile, the Coalition thought of armed struggle and winning the favor of Ayatollahs Beheshti and Motahhari and also religious permission of Grand Ayatollah Milani, they resolved to assassinate the Shah as the first step, but they failed. So they assassinated Hassan-Ali Mansour, a main contributor to disgraceful Capitulation, in front the National Consultative Assembly. Thence, most of Coalition members who took part in revolutionary execution of Mansour were apprehended and 4 of them were sentenced to death and others to long-term imprisonment. Eventually in the dawn of June 16, the regime hirelings peppered Haj Sadiq Amani, Muhammad Bokharaii, Morteza Nik Nejad, and Reza Saffar Harandi and spilled their blood on the ground.

Saturday, June 27, 1981

Attempt on life of Ayatollah Khamenei



Sunday, June 28, 1981

Explosion of the office of Islamic Republic Party

On 28 June 1981 was a day Iranian nation missed Martyr Beheshti, and 72 of his revolutionary companions



All rights Reserved by Ebrat Museum