

Martyrs In the Path of Righteousness



The Islamic Revolution of Iran, 1978-1979

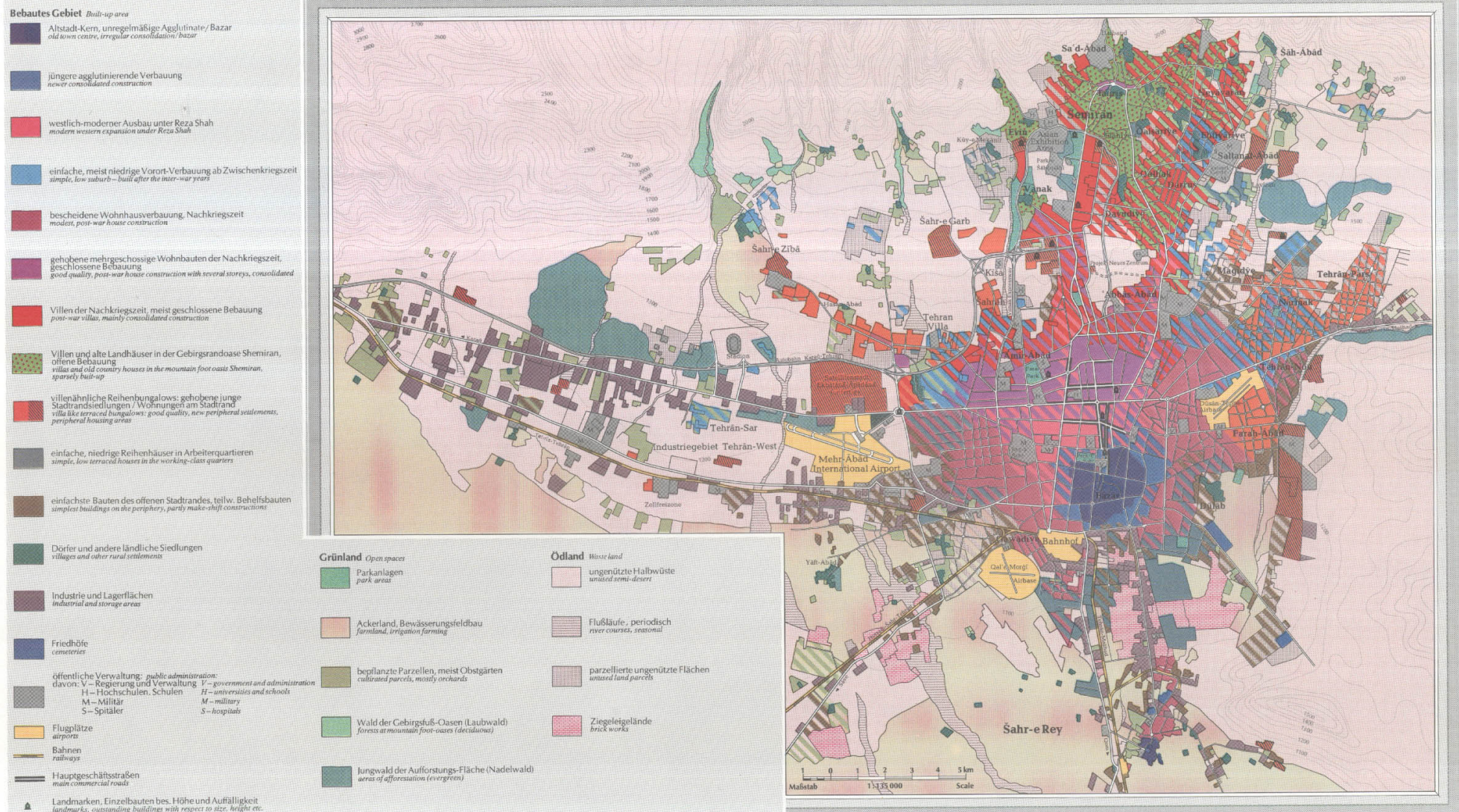
A G E O M A T C a s e S t u d y
by Robert J. Raham
The University of Michigan
Fall 2008

The Islamic Revolution of Iran, 1978-79

"I will strike with my fists at the mouths of this government."
-Ayatollah Khomeini

IX.9.1 Teheran / Tehrān (Iran) Tehran / Tehrān (Iran)

9.1.3 Funktionale Gliederung von Groß-Teheran Urban Structure of Greater Tehran



Source: Map Library, Tübinger Atlas

This map depicts the urban structure of Tehran, capital of Iran. Many of the events leading up to the

Islamic Revolution of Iran, including Black Friday, took place in Tehran. It was the seat of the Shah's and Khomeini's governments. Click on the map for a larger version.

January 1978	Iranian police fire on students in Qom protesting visit of U.S. President Jimmy Carter
February 1978	More than 100 demonstrators killed in Tabriz
March 1978	More than 100 demonstrators killed in Yazd
April 1978	
May 1978	
June 1978	
July 1978	
August 1978	
September 1978	BLACK FRIDAY (Landmark Event) - Mohammad Reza Shah declares martial law
October 1978	Oil strikes paralyze Iranian economy
November 1978	Shah arrests 13 prominent members of his own regime
December 1978	Massive demonstrations, strikes, and assassinations mark month of Muhurram
January 1979	Shah leaves Iran
February 1979	Ayatollah Khomeini returns after 14 years of exile, decrees end to martial law
March 1979	Referendum on whether new government should be Islamic Republic
April 1979	PROCLAMATION OF ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN (Landmark Event)
May 1979	
June 1979	
July 1979	
August 1979	
September 1979	
October 1979	
November 1979	Islamic militants take hostages at United States Embassy in Tehran
December 1979	
January 1980	Abolhasan Bani-Sadr elected first President of Islamic Republic of Iran



IX 9.1 Teheran / Tehrān (Iran) Tehran / Tehrān (Iran)

9.1.3 Funktionale Gliederung von Groß-Teheran Urban Structure of Greater Tehran

Bebautes Gebiet Built-up area

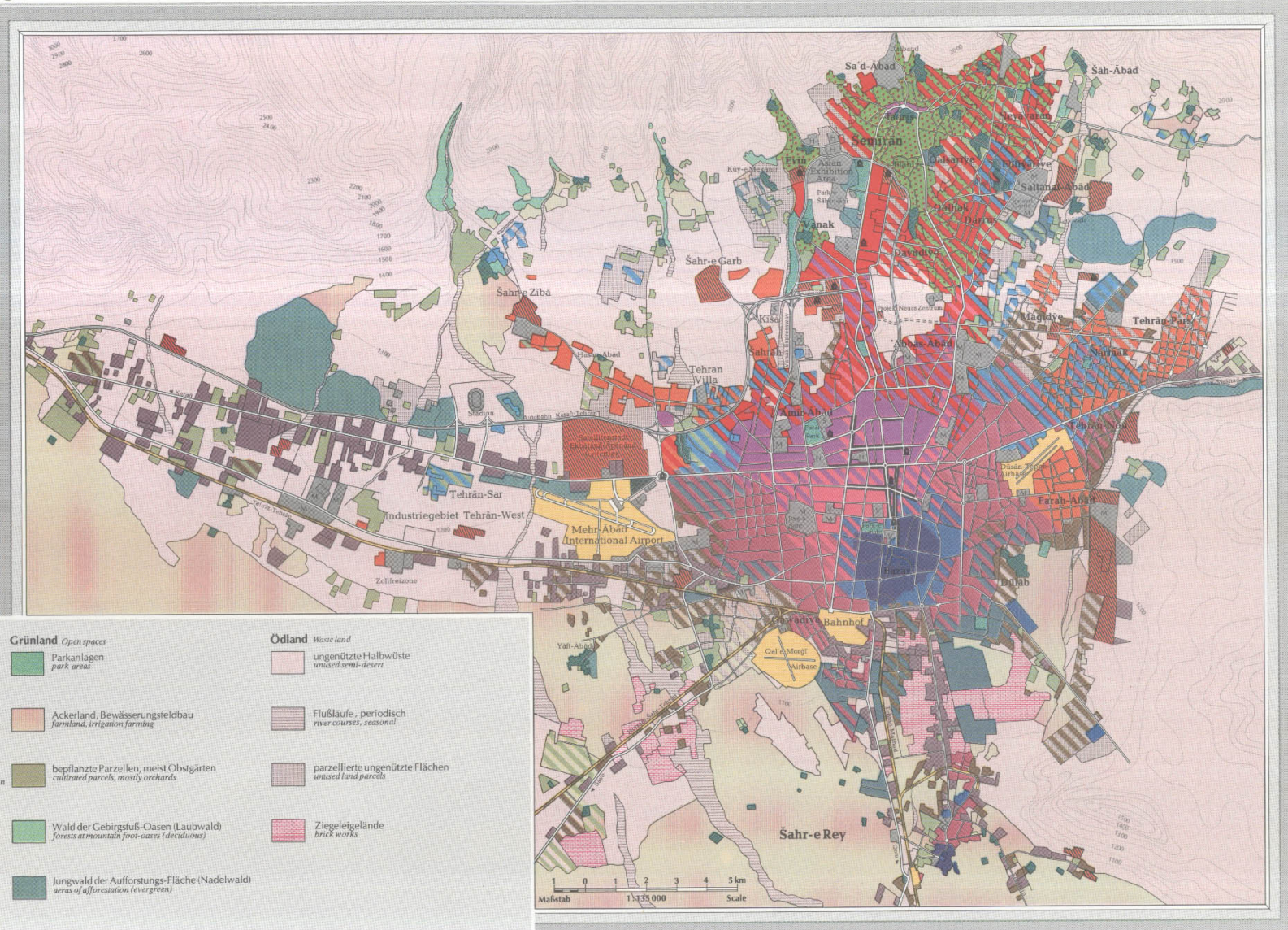
- Altstadt-Kern, unregelmäßige Agglutinate / Bazar
old town centre, irregular consolidation / bazar
- jüngere agglutinierende Verbauung
newer consolidated construction
- westlich-moderner Ausbau unter Reza Shah
modern western expansion under Reza Shah
- einfache, meist niedrige Vorort-Verbauung ab Zwischenkriegszeit
simple, low suburb - built after the inter-war years
- bescheidene Wohnhausverbauung, Nachkriegszeit
modest, post-war house construction
- gehobene mehrgeschossige Wohnbauten der Nachkriegszeit, geschlossene Bebauung
good quality, post-war house construction with several storeys, consolidated
- Villen der Nachkriegszeit, meist geschlossene Bebauung
post-war villas, mainly consolidated construction
- Villen und alte Landhäuser in der Gebirgsrandoase Shemiran, offene Bebauung
villas and old country houses in the mountain foot oasis Shemiran, sparsely built-up
- villenähnliche Reihenhäuser: gehobene junge Stadtrandssiedlungen / Wohnungen am Stadtrand
villa like terraced bungalows: good quality, new peripheral settlements, peripheral housing areas
- einfache, niedrige Reihenhäuser in Arbeiterquartieren
simple, low terraced houses in the working-class quarters
- einfachste Bauten des offenen Stadtrandes, teilw. Behelfsbauten
simplest buildings on the periphery, partly make-shift constructions
- Dörfer und andere ländliche Siedlungen
villages and other rural settlements
- Industrie und Lagerflächen
industrial and storage areas
- Friedhöfe
cemeteries
- öffentliche Verwaltung: public administration:
davon: V - Regierung und Verwaltung I - government and administration
H - Hochschulen, Schulen H - universities and schools
M - Militär M - military
S - Spitäler S - hospitals
- Flugplätze
airports
- Bahnen
railways
- Hauptgeschäftsstraßen
main commercial roads
- Landmarken, Einzelbauten bes. Höhe und Auffälligkeit
landmarks, outstanding buildings with respect to size, height etc.

Grünland Open spaces

- Parkanlagen
park areas
- Ackerland, Bewässerungsfeldbau
farmland, irrigation farming
- bepflanzte Parzellen, meist Obstgärten
cultivated parcels, mostly orchards
- Wald der Gebirgsfuß-Oasen (Laubwald)
forest at mountain foot-oases (deciduous)
- Jungwald der Aufforstungs-Fläche (Nadelwald)
areas of afforestation (evergreen)

Ödland Waste land

- ungenützte Halbwüste
unused semi-desert
- Flußläufe, periodisch
river courses, seasonal
- parzellierte ungenützte Flächen
unused land parcels
- Ziegeleiglände
brick works



Black Friday

September 8, 1978, was the beginning of the end of the Shah's regime and the Pahlavi Dynasty. It was a day that irrevocably changed the course of history in Iran and the Middle East.

On that day, known as "Black Friday," many cities in Iran were under martial law by decree of Mohammad Reza Shah. Many citizens defied the Shah's orders and took to the streets in protest, a common occurrence throughout 1978 Iran.



An anti-shah demonstration in Tehran, and the troops stood by to control the crowd, 1978.

Source: [Iran Chamber Society: Pictures of 1979 Revolution of Iran](#)

One of these large protests occurred in Tehran, and the Shah declared martial law in the Iranian capital. Jafar Sharif-Emami, the Shah's newly-appointed Prime Minister, responded to the civilian protests by moving the army, including tanks, to confront the people and enforce the peace. Finding this strategy unsuccessful, the troops fired on the anti-Shah demonstrators gathered in Tehran's Zhaleh Square. Prior to Black Friday, as it was known as soon as the following day, Sharif-Emami had advocated compromise with moderate anti-Shah groups. This became impossible after the massacre, and the Shah subsequently replaced Sharif-Emami with a military man (General Azhari). These events destroyed any remaining legitimacy the Shah's regime had, both domestically and internationally, and set the stage for the Islamic Revolution.



"Black Friday" victims at a Tehran morgue, September 1978.

Source: *Iran Chamber Society: Pictures of 1979 Revolution of Iran*

Accounts of the number of protesters killed on Black Friday vary greatly. Estimates from the anti-Shah opposition groups and Western journalists numbered the dead between 95 and 3,000, and Dr. Mohammad Mehdi Khorrami settles on "more than 600 people" in his account of the Islamic Revolution.

There is no question that Ayatollah Khomeini and the other leaders of the opposition groups maximized the ideological utility of Black Friday. Zhaleh Square, where the majority of the victims were killed, was renamed the "Square of Martyrs," and the name "Black Friday" itself, it can be argued, is very ideologically charged. After the success of the Revolution, Ayatollah Khomeini created the Martyrs Foundation in order to record the names of those who had been "martyred" by the Shah's regime. Emad al-Dib Baghi, a researcher who had been hired to examine the data the Martyrs Foundation collected, found that the Islamic revolutionaries' numbers of those killed under the Shah had been exaggerated. Because the government refused to release the true numbers, for fear of contradicting Khomeini's earlier statements, Baghi left Iran to write about his experiences and criticize the Islamic government's adherence to their fictional numbers.

The Black Friday numbers Baghi reports are strikingly similar to those the Shah's government released at the time. Baghi writes that 88 were killed on Black Friday, 64 of them in Zhaleh Square, including a woman and a girl. Despite the correlation of the reports, the Shah's regime had lost so much legitimacy that nobody was willing to believe the number of deaths it claimed. Because of this reaction, and the popular mythology of Black Friday, it is clear that this event signaled the beginning of the end of the Shah, and simply the beginning of the Islamic Revolution.



Source: wordpress.com - [click for larger version](#)

This contemporary map shows important places in modern Tehran. On Black Friday, these streets were filled with protestors, the deaths of whom sounded the death knell of the Shah's regime and sparked the Islamic Revolution.

Sources:

[Beyond the Veil: The Islamic Revolution](#)

Emad Baghi: A Question of Numbers

Mohammad Reza S hah Pahlavi



Pahlavi.org

Born: October 26, 1919, Tehran, Iran

Died: July 27, 1980, Cairo, Egypt

Timeline: Mohammad Reza Shah

The son of Reza Shah Pahlavi, founder of the Pahlavi dynasty and ruler of Iran from 1925-1941, Mohammad Reza Shah Pahlavi succeeded his father on the throne. When Great Britain and the Soviet Union became concerned about Reza Shah's potential cooperation with Nazi Germany, they occupied Iran and forced the Shah into exile. Mohammad Reza Shah took his father's place on September 16, 1941. The next decade saw the Shah overseeing a people with much more freedom than they had enjoyed under his father. Iran was ruled by elected representatives, with the Shah exerting only minimal influence.

In 1951, fervent Iranian nationalist Mohammad Mosaddeq was elected to power, and the Shah appointed him Prime Minister. Mosaddeq nationalized the petroleum industry, which had been in the hands of the British and other Western powers. For this and his other nationalistic ideologies and programs, he was popular among the people of Iran, rich and poor alike. The Shah, who saw his own power at risk in the rise of Mosaddeq, tried to dismiss him as Prime Minister in 1953. Mosaddeq's supporters forced him to leave Iran, but mere days later, with the help of the United States, Mohammad Reza Shah returned to Iran. U.S. representatives, including Kermit Roosevelt - the grandson of President Theodore Roosevelt - financed a coup d'etat led by protesting crowds of the Tehran poor. Mosaddeq was vanquished, and the Shah reassumed his authority. Grateful for his American supporters, the Shah told Roosevelt: "I owe my throne to God, my people, my army, and to you" (Ebadi, p. 5).

Click [here](#) for a *New York Times* article describing the U.S.-backed coup against Mosaddeq.

In 1963, working with the support of the United States, Mohammad Reza Shah began a series of reforms called the White Revolution. The sweeping domestic reforms contained in this program included transportation and agricultural upgrades, in addition to measures to combat disease, promotion of industry, and land reform. The White Revolution was widely supported by the people of Iran, but it was not enough to stave off the criticisms and opposition to his rule that continued to grow. Radical reformers wanted the White Revolution's changes to occur even more quickly, while the Shah's support of Westernization was deemed a threat to Islam by religious and clerical figures. Compounding these policy concerns was the dictatorial nature of and corruption in his government. SAVAK, the Shah's secret police, worked to suppress those who openly disagreed with or opposed his rule. The Shah had failed to equally distribute Iran's ever-expanding oil wealth, the gains from which only exacerbated his regime's problems. Disenchanted by the Shah's policies and government, members of Iran's lower classes, Shi'ite clergy, bazaaris, and students turned increasingly to the exiled Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini for support.

His authority toppled by a string of riots and strikes, the Shah left Iran on January 16, 1979. After traveling to various countries in North Africa and the Caribbean, Mohammad Reza Shah went to the United States on October 22 to seek treatment for cancer. While there, Islamic militants seized the U.S. Embassy in Tehran, and demanded the Shah's return in exchange for the hostages they had taken. While President Carter's administration refused to comply, the Shah left the U.S. for Panama before finally settling in Cairo, Egypt, after Egyptian President Anwar el-Sadat granted him asylum. The Shah died in Cairo less than a year later, ending a life filled with both triumph and

trial. While he never formally abdicated his throne, the Shah's government was destroyed for good with the Proclamation of the Islamic Republic of Iran on April 1, 1979.

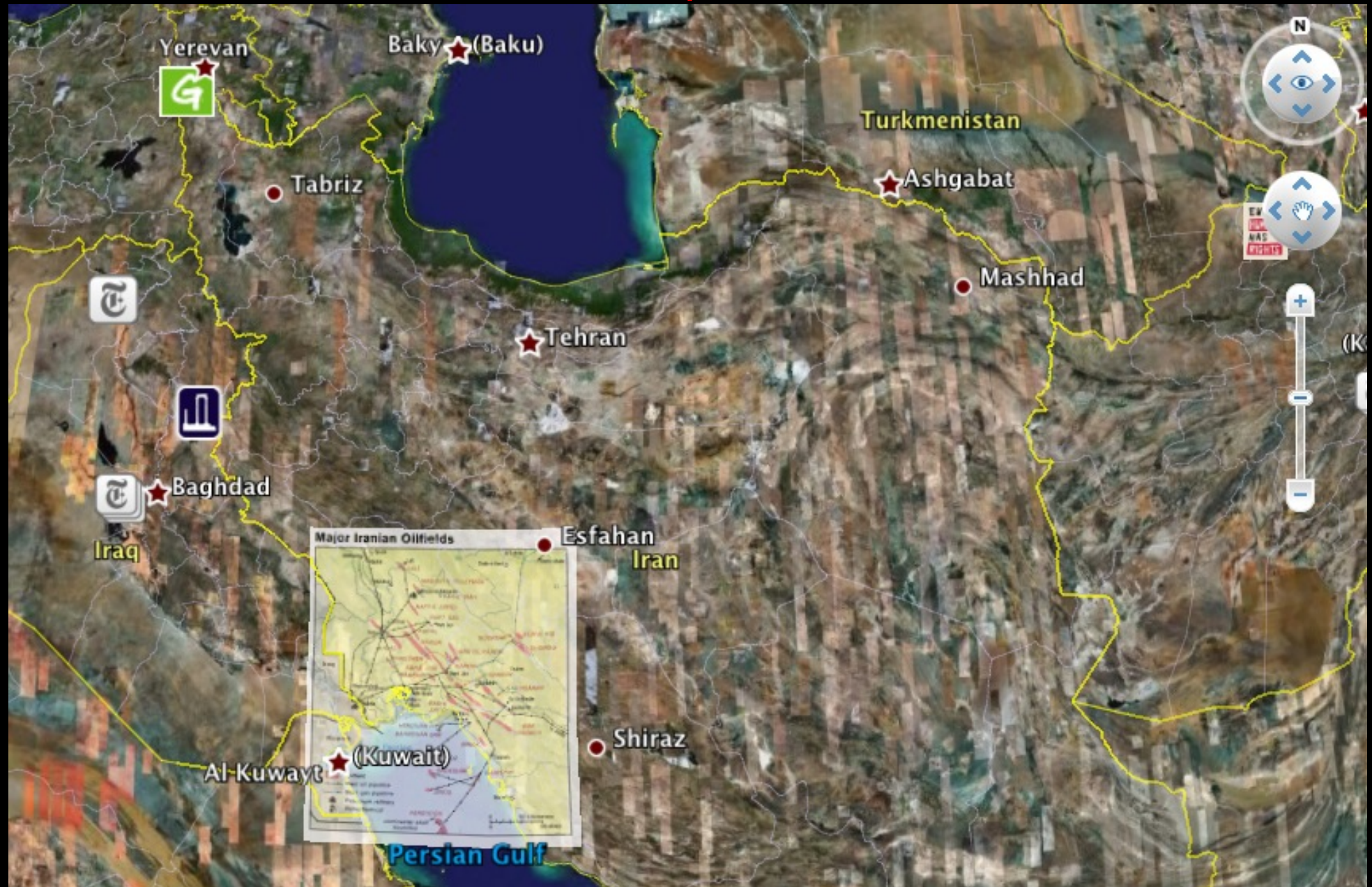
Sources:

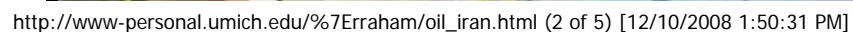
[*Britannica Online biography*](#)

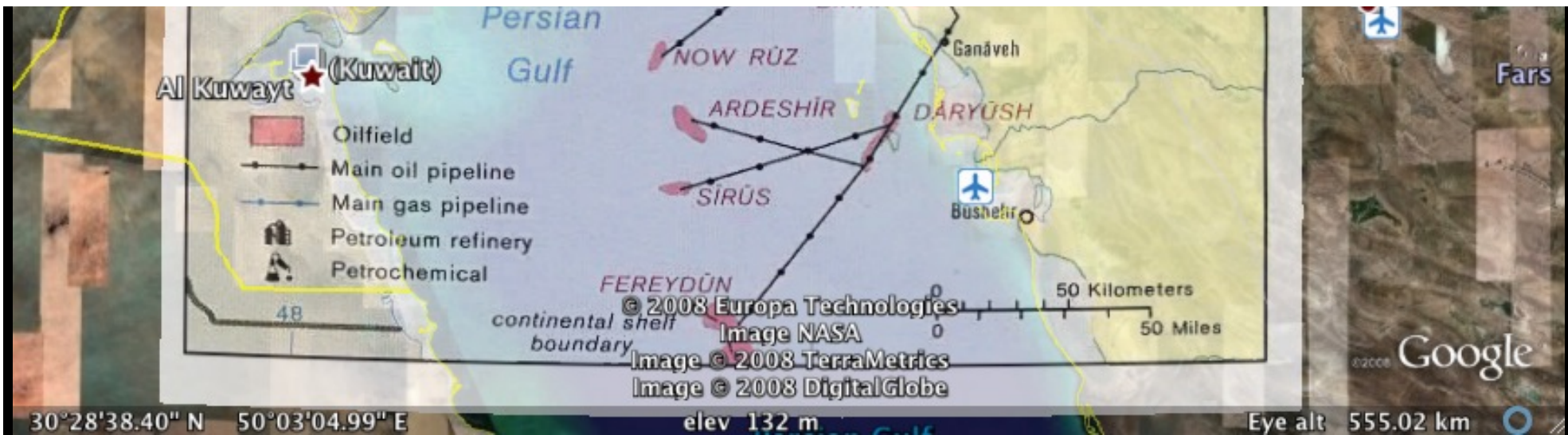
Ebadi, Shirin. (2006). *Iran awakening: A memoir of revolution and hope*. Random House, New York.

Oil in Iran


The following two maps, from Google Earth and the Perry-Castaneda Library Map Collection, show the major oilfields in Iran. While the 1978 oil strike helped paralyze the Iranian economy under the Shah, the fields are concentrated mostly in the southwest portion of the country. The first map shows the location of the oilfields in relation to the entire country, while the second map is shown in smaller scale and with more detail.







Anglo-Iranian Oil Company/British Petroleum in Iran: Major Actors

Name	Title
<p>Charles Greenway (center)</p>  <p>Source: http://www.bp.com/sectiongenericarticle.do?categoryId=9014441&contentId=7027521</p>	<p>Chairman, Anglo-Persian Oil (1914-1927)</p>

John Cadman



Source: www.esci.keele.ac.uk/geophysics/cadman/index.html

Chairman, Anglo-Iranian Oil (from 1927)

Sir Eric Drake (far right)



Source: www.isgp.eu/organisations/1001_Club.htm

Chairman, British Petroleum (1970s)

Sir Peter Walters

CEO, British Petroleum (1981-1990)

Sources:
[Funding Universe: BP](#)
[Lobster Magazine](#)



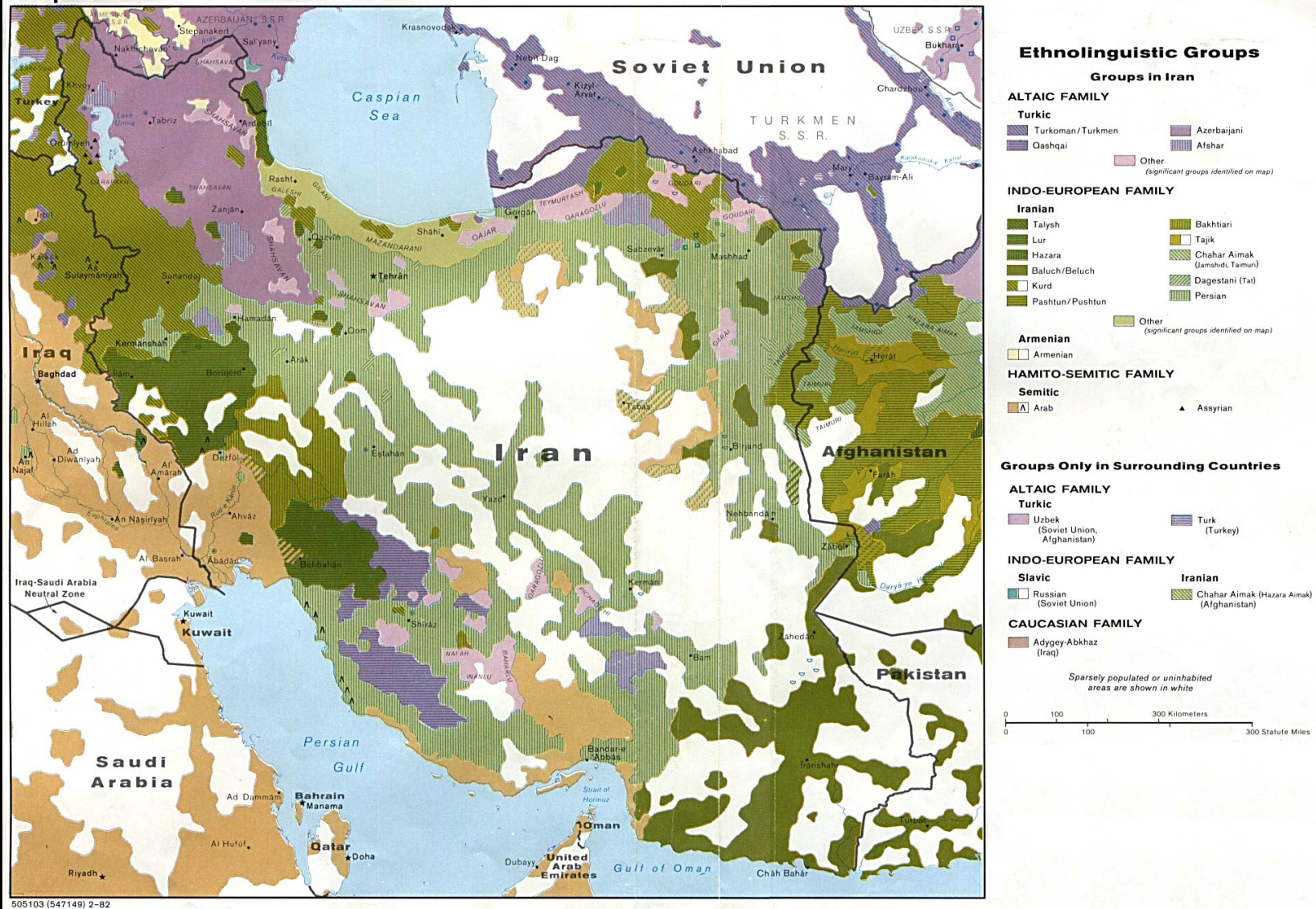
The oil workers went on strike, October 31, 1978."

Source: [Iran Chamber Society: Pictures of 1979 Revolution of Iran](#)

After Black Friday, oil and other workers in Iran went on strike. This strike paralyzed the Iranian economy and added further illegitimacy to the Shah's regime.

Iran: Land, Climate, Culture and Resources

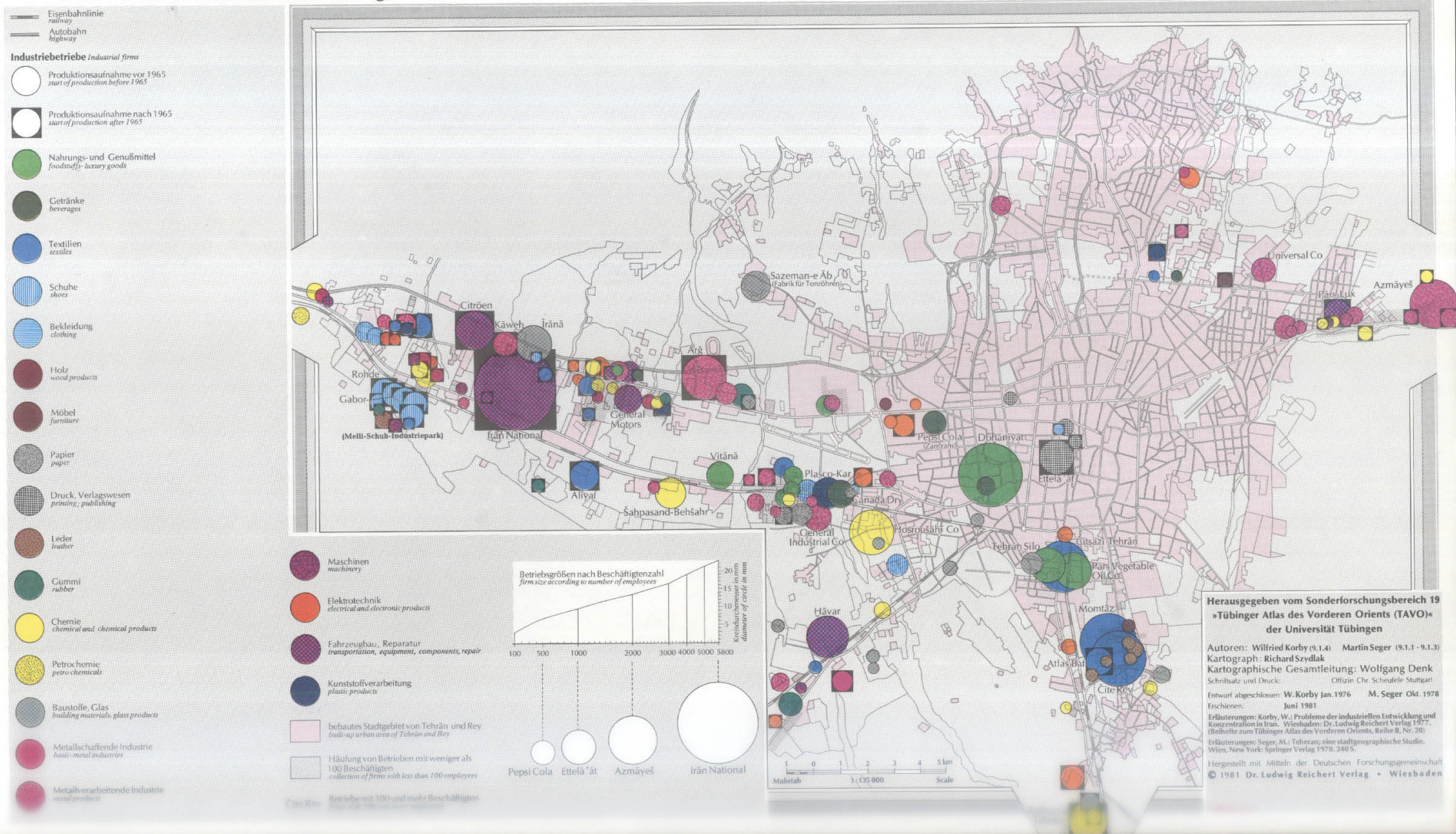
Peoples of Iran



Source: www.princeton.edu

This map shows the ethnolinguistic groups of Iran. Click on the map for a link to a larger version.

9.1.4 Teheran als industrielles Ballungszentrum *Tehran, Industrial Agglomeration*



Source: Map Library, Tübingen Atlas

This map shows the variety of industry in Tehran. Each circle shows a different area of specialized industrial production in the city. Click on the map for a link to a larger version.

CIA World Factbook: Iran

Population: 65,875,224

Ethnic Groups: Persian 51%, Azeri 24%, Gilaki and Mazandarani 8%, Kurd 7%, Arab 3%, Lur 2%, Baloch 2%, Turkmen 2%, Other 1%

Religious Groups: Muslim 98% (Shi'a 89%, Sunni 9%), Other (includes Zoroastrian, Jewish, Christian, and Baha'i) 2%

Languages: Persian and Persian dialects 58%, Turkic and Turkic dialects 26%, Kurdish 9%, Luri 2%, Balochi 1%, Arabic 1%, Turkish 1%, other 2%

Literacy: 77% (83.5% male, 70.4% female)
Climate: Mostly arid or semiarid, subtropical along Caspian coast
Natural Resources: petroleum, natural gas, coal, chromium, copper, iron ore, lead, manganese, zinc, sulfur

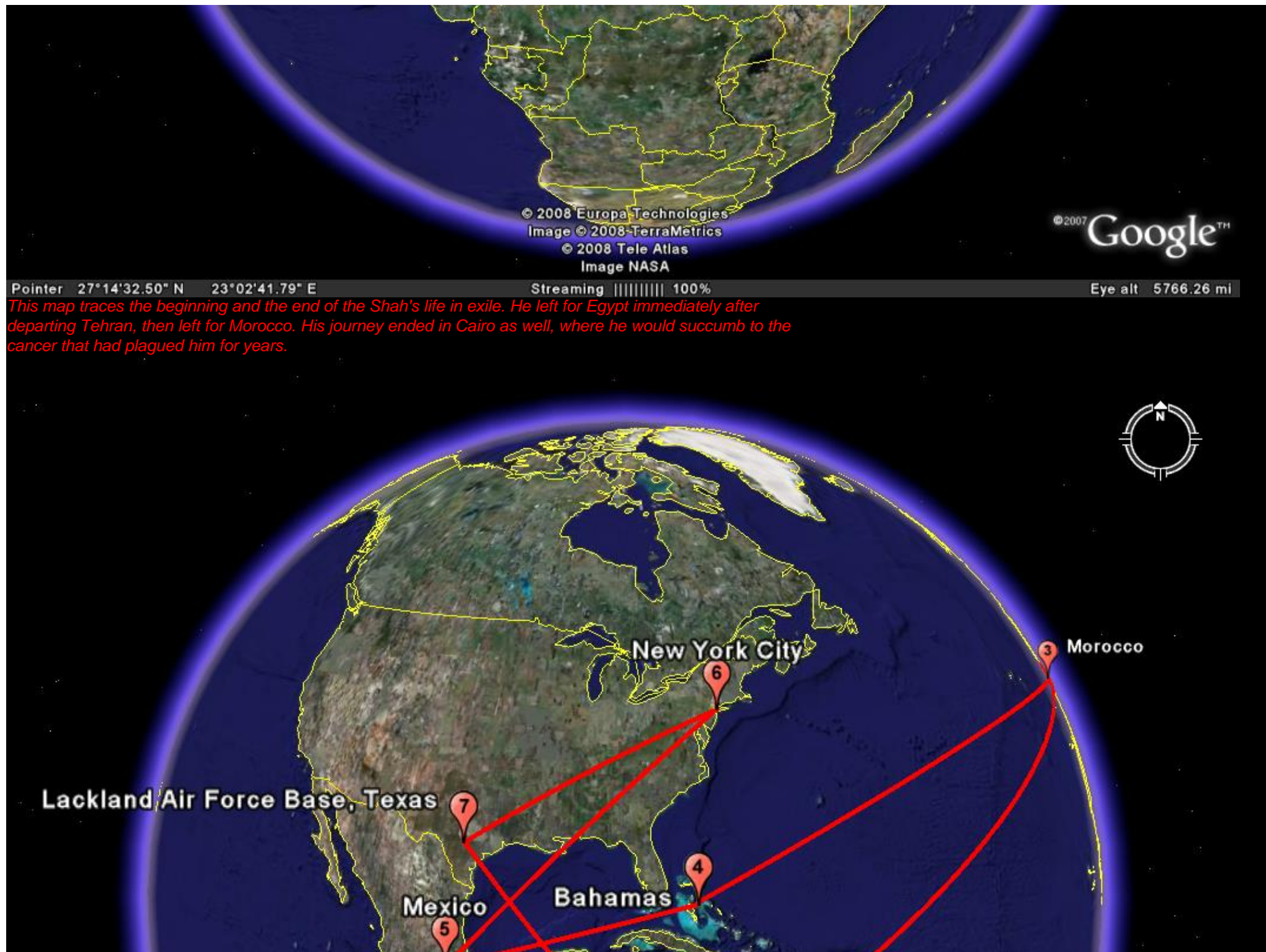
Climate in Tehran

The Shah's Path In Exile

The following two maps show the path the Shah took after he left Iran in exile. The first map shows his stops in the Eastern Hemisphere, including his starting point (Tehran) and final destination (Cairo). See the captions underneath the maps for more information.

After the Shah left Iran, Ayatollah Khomeini returned from his own exile. A map of his travels can be found [here](#).

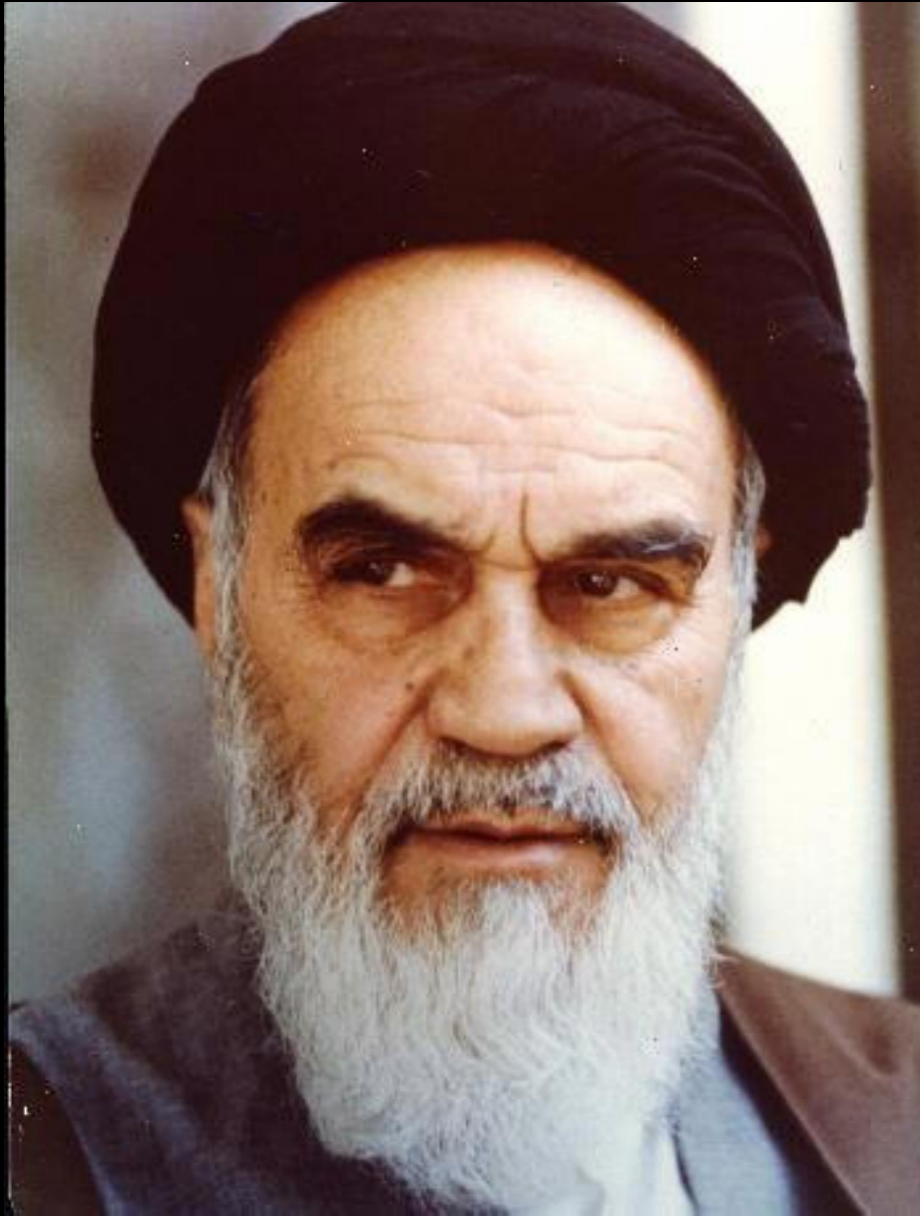






After leaving Morocco, the Shah stopped in the Bahamas and Mexico before coming to New York Hospital for cancer treatment. After leaving New York City, the Shah spent some time at Lackland Air Force Base near San Antonio, Texas. He then departed for Panama, and went from Panama to Cairo. Click on the map on Lackland Air Force Base or New York City for a link to more information.

Grand Ayatollah S eyyed Ruhollah Musavi K homeini



Source: Wikipedia

Born: September 24, 1902, Khomein, Iran

Died: June 3, 1989, Jamaran, Iran

Timeline: Ayatollah Khomeini

Born in a small town to descendants of Imam Mousa al-Kazim, Ruhollah Khomeini grew up in a family with a long history of religious scholarship. Khomeini's father died when he was only 5 months old, and he lost his aunt and mother in 1918. After these losses, Khomeini's eldest brother Seyed Mourteza, assumed control of the family. Khomeini's first Islamic education came at a traditional religious school, where he memorized the Koran. His brother sent him to Sultanabad (now Arak) for further education in 1920-21. He ended up in Qom by 1923, where he would complete his education.

Khomeini did not participate actively in politics during the 1930s. Still not a leader in the religious institutions of Qom, he felt that he should follow the decisions of the important Ayatollahs at the time. He did participate in the campaign against the Baha'i sect in 1955 to an extent, but failed to win the support of more powerful Islamic figures. He then devoted the next few years of his life to teaching and gathering the men that together would overthrow the Pahlavi Dynasty.

After the death of Ayatollah Boroujerdi in 1961, Khomeini began to shift his political and religious emphases. He was seen as a possible successor to Boroujerdi's leadership position within the Iranian Islamic clergy. Upon the recognition of this position by most Iranian Shi'ites, Khomeini began to assume more leadership responsibilities. In 1962, the Shah's government promoted new election laws. Part of this new program abolished the requirement that public officials be sworn in on the Koran. Khomeini telegraphed the Shah and the prime minister and threatened a sustained protest from the ulama (religious scholars) if they did not stop violating both Islamic law and the 1907 constitution.

When the Shah announced his plans for the White Revolution reforms in early 1963, Khomeini gathered his colleagues in Qom to discuss their opposition. Under pressure from Khomeini, the senior ulama decreed a boycott of the Shah's public referendum on his reform package. Khomeini continued his fight against the Shah, delivering a speech in June 1963 that contained a thinly veiled threat to the Shah if he did not change his path. This speech resulted in Khomeini's arrest, the news of which sparked massive demonstrations in many of Iran's major cities.

Khomeini was released from prison in 1964. However, soon after his return to Qom, the Shah's regime announced that American personnel and relatives in Iran would be immune from prosecution. Khomeini gave another speech that denounced the Shah and denied the legitimacy of the government. Instead of arrest, the punishment from the Shah this time was exile. Commandos surrounded Khomeini's house and took him to the airport, where he was flown to Turkey. Because he was not allowed to wear his Muslim scholar's cloak and turban, Khomeini departed Turkey for Najaf, Iraq, where he spent 13 years.

While he was in Najaf, Khomeini sent tape cassettes back to Tehran, where they were sold in the bazaar. In this way, Khomeini was able to become the leader of the opposition, even in exile. Demonstrations supporting him and denouncing the Shah's government became more common throughout the 1970s. Because of Khomeini's influence, the Shah successfully asked Iraq to deport him. Troops again forced Khomeini out of his home, and after he was refused entry to Kuwait at the border, Khomeini went

to Paris. At this point, journalists from around the world were covering the Ayatollah, and his fame enabled him to spread his message even more effectively.

On January 16, 1979, Mohammad Reza Shah left Iran. Two weeks later, Ayatollah Khomeini boarded an Air France charter plane to Tehran, where he arrived on the morning of February 1. He was greeted with joy from the crowds and the opponents of the Shah's regime. By February 12, following a decree from Khomeini to violate the curfew the Shah had imposed, the regime collapsed. Khomeini's goal of overthrowing the Shah had been accomplished. After the March referendum that resulted in the proclamation of the Islamic Republic of Iran, Khomeini received the title of Imam and became the Supreme Leader of Iran.

Until his death in 1979, Khomeini established theocratic rule in Iran, not even sparing the nationalist and Marxist groups that had assisted his revolution. He consolidated power among Islamic clerics and launched efforts to "Islamicize" the entire country. In the end, Khomeini was able to establish the Islamic government he had envisioned when he began his political activities against the Shah.

Sources:

[Time Magazine: Ayatollah Khomeini](#)

[Iran Chamber Society: Ayatollah Khomeini](#)

The Proclamation of the Islamic Republic of Iran


On March 30-31, 1979, Ayatollah Khomeini declared a public referendum on whether the new Iranian government should be an Islamic Republic. The ballots simply read: "Islamic Republic: Yes or No." The overwhelming majority were in favor of Islamic government, giving Khomeini the mandate he desired to begin what was, in his words, "God's government."

The following link redirects to the text of the Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Iran, which institutionalizes the values of the Revolution.

[Text of the Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Iran](#)

Timeline: Mohammad Reza Shah Pahlavi

1919	Born in Tehran
1920	
1921	
1922	
1923	
1924	
1925	
1926	
1927	
1928	
1929	
1930	
1931	
1932	
1933	
1934	
1935	Finishes primary school in Switzerland, returns to Iran
1936	
1937	
1938	Graduates from Tehran military school
1939	Marries sister of King Farouk I of Egypt
1940	
1941	Assumes throne of Iran
1942	
1943	
1944	
1945	
1946	
1947	
1948	
1949	Assassination attempt attributed to pro-Soviet Tudeh Party; bans Tudeh Party, increases own powers
1950	Marries Soraya Esfandiari
1951	Nationalist opponent Mohammad Mosaddeq elected
1952	
1953	Mosaddeq's supporters force Shah to leave Iran; U.S.-backed coup returns him to power soon after
1954	
1955	
1956	

1957	
1958	
1959	Marries Farah Diba
1960	
1961	
1962	
1963	Begins domestic reform programs under the name White Revolution
1964	
1965	
1966	
1967	<p>Crowns self King of Kings (Emperor of Iran), and wife Shahbanoo (Empress)</p> 
1968	
1969	
1970	
1971	Holds extravagant celebration of 2500 years of Persian monarchy
1972	
1973	Substantial increase in Iranian petroleum revenue; Shah pursues goal of making Iran a regional power
1974	
1975	
1976	Replaces Islamic calendar with Imperial calendar, beginning with foundation of Persian empire
1977	
1978	Black Friday and massive strikes destabilize regime
1979	<u>Leaves Iran in exile</u> ; rule ends, government replaced by Khomeini's Islamic Republic
1980	Dies in exile in Cairo

Source: [Iran Chamber Society: Mohammad Reza Shah](#)

New York Times: Coverage of the Coup Against Mosaddeq

This is an article from *The New York Times* covering the 1953 coup against Mohammad Mosaddeq. This article reveals the level of U.S. concern and support for these actions in Iran.

Source: [The New York Times](#)

August 20, 1953

Royalists Oust Mossadegh; Army Seizes Helm

By KENNETT LOVE

TEHERAN, Iran, Aug. 19--Iranians loyal to Shah Mohammed Riza Pahlevi, including Teheran civilians, soldiers and rural tribesmen, swept Premier Mohammed Mossadegh out of power today in a revolution and apparently had seized at least temporary control of the country.

More than 300 persons were killed and 100 wounded during the fighting, which raged at key Government buildings. Two hundred were estimated to have died in the fierce last-stand battle at Dr. Mossadegh's heavily fortified home.

The nine-hour uprising placed Maj. Gen. Fazollah Zahedi at the helm of the nation after a twenty-eight-month rule by Dr. Mossadegh. General Zahedi, who had been in hiding for months, was appointed Premier Thursday by a royal decree but the Shah left the country Sunday when Premier Mossadegh thwarted delivery of a second decree dismissing him.

The end came for the Mossadegh Government after a pitched tank and rifle battle in Kokh Avenue, where the former Premier's home stands, 100 yards from the Shah's Winter Palace. When the Premier's household guard was overwhelmed in the final rush of Royalist troops the home was found vacant. Dr. Mossadegh's personal bodyguard was dead.

Tanks Duel in Streets

The report in the streets was that Dr. Mossadegh himself had escaped. Dr. Mossadegh's defenders put up a stubborn battle during which Sherman tanks mounting 75-mm. cannon dueled at close quarters for nearly two hours.

The Army, which appeared to have been won for Dr. Mossadegh's side Sunday, turned on its top officers today. Dr. Mossadegh's Chief of Staff, Taghi Riahi, and other top officers fled long before the day was over.

General Zahedi broadcast his triumph in a tumultuous scene at Radio Teheran, which had been captured by Royalist forces at 2:20 P.M.

With the radio building swarming with yelling soldiers, General Zahedi broadcast the program he said his Government intended to follow. Points in the program included:

- Re-establishment of a rule of law and re-establishment of public security.
- Elevation of the standard of living and a reduction in the cost of living.
- Mechanization of agriculture and formation of cooperative societies for the peasants.
- Raising workers' wages.

- Provision of free medical treatment.
- An extensive asphalt road-building program.
- Restoration of individual freedom and freedom of assembly.

He declared that he would rule until the Majlis (Parliament) had resumed its legislative functions.

The troops and police that took part in the overthrow were led by huge mobs shouting for the return of the Shah. They attacked key Government establishments in the city, burned the office of the pro-Government newspaper, Bakhtar-e-Emruz and of two Communist newspapers, of several pro-Government party offices and shouted for the death of Dr. Mossadegh. They also besieged the Foreign Ministry, Police Headquarters and Army General Staff Headquarters.

Virtually all armed forces in the city, except a few units defending Government buildings and Dr. Mossadegh's own household guards, joined the mobs in the attacks.

The first rush of Royalist troops and civilians was beaten off by heavy small-arms fire from the windows of the Police Headquarters. Casualties among the attackers, who arrived in six Army trucks, were reported to have been heavy there. Similar scenes were repeated at the other vital Government centers.

Eight truckloads of soldiers and five tanks rumbling into the city, presumably under command of officers loyal to the Government, gave their equipment to the first mob they encountered. The tanks came from the Abbas Abad garrison north of the city, a few miles from where General Zahedi may have been hiding in the foothills of the Elburz Mountains.

In the streets, the soldiers centered their attacks on civilians wearing white shirts, considered a trademark of Tudeh (Communist) party members.

Two thousand yelling partisans of the Shah demonstrated before the Soviet Embassy in Churchill Avenue. They were accompanied by a tank, but departed without attacking the Russians, who had slammed shut the heavy iron gates. The Embassy occupies an eight-square-block compound surrounded by a twelve-foot-high wall.

The street revolution began last night when police and soldiers shouting "Long live the Shah" and "Death to Mossadegh" smashed into pro-Government rioters. The rioters were Tudeh partisans and Pan-Iranists, who had often fought each other though both at this time were supporting Dr. Mossadegh. The troops beat the rioters unmercifully, forcing them to repeat their slogans at bayonet point.

Troops' Action Was the Spark

After the last night's fighting, the soldiers and police returned to their barracks only to join the pro-Shah crowds this morning. Apparently the boldness of the troops in shouting for the Shah last night had given courage to the populace. Except for one small pro-Shah demonstration yesterday morning no voice previously had been raised in his behalf.

Anti-Shah mobs on Monday battered, sawed and threw down all the statues in the city of the Shah and of his late father, Riza Shah.

A declaration signed by General Zahedi had been circulated among army cadres ordering the troops not to obey the illegal Mossadegh Government on pain of severe punishment. The declaration reproduced the general's signed commands in his own hand.

Gen. Mohammed Daftari, who is a nephew of Dr. Mossadegh, was reported at 1:30 P. M. to have taken over as chief of police in Teheran and military governor of the area by appointment of General Zahedi.

Immediately after capturing the telegraph office at 1:30 P. M. the rebels sent messages throughout Iran

reporting the government overturn. They then captured the offices of the Press and Propaganda Department and marched on Radio Teheran which had been playing only recorded music in place of its customary news broadcasts. It was taken at 2:20 P. M.

Mossadegh's Furniture Sold

After Dr. Mossadegh's home finally had been stormed, the victorious mob hauled his furniture into the street and auctioned it to passers-by at low prices. A new electric refrigerator was offered for 300 tomans (about \$36).

Dr. Mossadegh's home had been fortified with machine-gun nests on the roof and a high defensive wall outside his bedroom window.

Dr. Mossadegh's Cabinet was meeting at his home before the attack and at least some of them escaped with him.

In the assault on the Mossadegh home, the attackers captured Col. Ezatollah Mumtaz, who had betrayed the Royalists to Dr. Mossadegh Saturday night. They literally tore him to pieces.

General Zahedi moved swiftly to nail down the victory against counterblows. A curfew was imposed, beginning at 8 P. M., to last until 5 A. M. All stores except grocery, butcher and bakery shops were ordered to remain closed until further notice and assembly in the streets was forbidden.

General Zahedi also released all political prisoners, including at least thirty-one arrested by Dr. Mossadegh since the attempt to remove him Saturday, and about twenty arrested in connection with the kidnap murder in April of the national police chief, Mahmoud Afshartous. Dr. Mossadegh had attempted to use the Afshartous affair to discredit all opposition.

Fatemi Reported Killed

By THE NEW YORK TIMES

BAGHDAD, Iraq, Aug. 19--Broadcasts from Teheran indicated today that the dead in the Iranian revolution included Foreign Minister Hossein Fatemi, who was "torn to pieces" in the office of his newspaper Bakhtar-e-Emruz.

It appeared from the broadcasts that the Shah's supporters had established full control of the northern province of Azerbaijan, on the borders of the Soviet Union. At 6 P. M., Baghdad time, a station believed to be that of Azerbaijan, was picked up here, announcing in Persian, Azerbaijani and Turkish.

"On this, the twenty-eighth day (of the current Persian month) the heroic people of Teheran have been able to overthrow the traitor Government of Mossadegh and uphold the Shah's rights--the Shah who is the real protector of the country against any violation of popular rights. We request all the people of Azerbaijan, Tabriz and other centers, to support the movement."

Baghdad radio monitors said Radio Teheran went off the air at 4:45 P. M. amid sounds of shots and a siren. The station was heard again at 7:15 P. M., with supporters of General Zahedi in control.

Wage Rises Promised

General Zahedi himself was reported to have broadcast from Teheran a promise to raise wages and living standards. Late this afternoon only Radio Isfahan in South Central Iran still was broadcasting statements of loyalty to Dr. Mossadegh.

Dr. Mossadegh was reported to have escaped, but there was no indication here of his whereabouts. There was a possibility that he might have left the capital for Isfahan and that he might take a plane from there to a place

of refuge outside Iran.

The Azerbaijan radio broadcast that the garrison there had declared its loyalty to the Shah and had set up a committee to take over administration of the province.

New Iran Premier Lifelong Royalist

Maj. Gen. Fazollah Zahedi, leader in yesterday's uprising in Iran against the Government of Premier Mohammed Mossadegh, will have reached the peak of an impressive military and political career if the pro-Shah forces consolidate their victory.

His ascendancy will probably be met with mixed feelings by the Western world. The British would have little reason to greet with jubilation his entrenchment in his office. He has a long record of Anglophobia which, during World War II, contributed largely to his arrest and internment by British forces.

While he was not directly responsible for the nationalization of British oil interests in Iran, he was Minister of the Interior in the Cabinet under which the nationalization took place.

Washington's attitude toward General Zahedi is not known. He is a strong nationalist. As such he might not be particularly warm toward any foreign interests and that would apply to the Americans, as well as to the British and the Russians. Washington sources said yesterday they had no record of any friendship on the part of the new Premier with the Communists.

Always a Loyal Royalist

Through the general's entire career there is a strong thread of loyalty to the monarchy, beginning with Mohammed Riza Shah and continuing with that ruler's successor and son, the present Shah Mohammed Riza Pahlevi.

General Zahedi was born in 1897. At the age of 23, as a company commander, he led his command successfully against Bolshevik-supported forces in the northern provinces. Two years later, in 1922, he was promoted to the rank of Brigadier General.

In that year he was captured by Kurdish outlaws, apparently escaped and received a high award from the Shah. In the same year he directed a military campaign against Sheikh Kazal.

In 1926 he was named by Riza Shah to be military governor of Khuzistan, the province in which Abadan, hub of the nation's present oil industry, is located. In 1932, he was appointed chief of police of Teheran, one of the nation's top internal posts. He left this position in 1941 to become commanding general of the Isfahan Division.

He was arrested in 1942 by British forces and placed in internment in Palestine. The formal charge was that he dealt with the Nazis. He returned home after the war and in 1946 appeared back in his military role as divisional commander of Fars Province in Southern Iran. He was retired from the Army in May, 1949, but in November he was again named chief of police of Teheran.

He was appointed by the Shah as a Senator in February, 1950, a post he resigned in 1951 when he was made Minister of the Interior.

While he is fervently nationalistic, little is known of his political temper other than that of a moderate leaning toward conservatism.

Known as a Ladies' Man

General Zahedi's home community is Resht, in the northern part of the country, where he occupied himself

as landlord of his extensive properties.

General Zahedi has been married twice, but it is not known here whether his second wife is living. By his first wife he had two sons, one of whom, an air force officer, was killed in a crash. The other had been employed until some months ago by the United States Point Four Administration in Iran.

In his home country, these sources said, his reputation is that of a boulevardier with a penchant for gambling and for beautiful women, one of whom committed suicide just after the news of his exile became public during the last war.

Mohammed Mossadegh

Of a wealthy family, Dr. Mossadegh is reputed to be one of Iran's largest landowners, but he has consistently backed liberal reforms. Although he served as a financial agent of the Crown in Iranian provinces in his early years, he has been a consistent critic of Iranian Governments of recent years.

Dr. Mossadegh is known as a deeply religious man. Despite his wealth, he led a simple, almost ascetic life. He was highly emotional. In Parliament and other public places he frequently broke into tears and more than once punctuated political orations with fainting spells.

He was educated in France, Belgium and Switzerland and is the holder of a Doctor of Laws Degree from the University of Neuchatel, in Switzerland. Dr. Mossadegh was married to Princess Zia Saltaneh in 1903 and they had five children.

Dr. Mossadegh's age is his own secret. In 1951 it was given officially as 69 years, but people who knew him said then that he was at least 74, possibly 76 years old.

Moscow Says U. S. Aided Shah's Coup

By THE NEW YORK TIMES

MOSCOW, Thursday, Aug. 20--Premier Mohammed Mossadegh's overthrow came at a moment when Soviet policy was strongly oriented toward rapprochement with Teheran and coincided with Soviet charges that United States intrigues and finances had lain behind the earlier stages of the Shah's coup.

There was little doubt, in view of Pravda's open charges that the United States was implicated in the first stages of the coup, that it would be linked by the Russians with the later stages.

Yesterday Pravda, in a lengthy commentary on Iran, asserted that orders for the Shah's coup were brought to Iran by Brig. Gen. H. Norman Schwarzkopf, former New Jersey police official and one-time trainer of the Iranian Gendarmerie.

The charges against the United States have had wide dissemination in connection with a series of private and public diplomatic moves designed to demonstrate the Soviet's desire to make relations between Moscow and Teheran the model of "good neighborliness."

A Soviet-Iranian mixed commission, which was set up in Teheran to negotiate the settlement of outstanding territorial and financial questions as well as other matters affecting relations between the two nations, already has met twice in the Iranian capital.

Talks Widely Publicized

The Soviet press and radio have publicized meetings of the mixed commission, which is termed the model of correct relations between states. Simultaneously, through all propaganda media, the United States has

been pictured as actively intervening in Iranian affairs and as the inspirer of the attempted coup by the Shah.

Pravda, in a special editorial today, signed "Observer," which was given the dominant position on the foreign news page, charged that the plot was financed out of funds that Congress had appropriated for what was called subversive work in other countries.

"This time the weapon of subversive activity was directed against Iran, which did not wish to become the submissive slave of American monopolies, said Pravda.

Pravda charged also that the United States had applied economic pressure to Iran and cited President Eisenhower's letter of June 29 refusing economic aid unless, according to the newspaper, Iran "agreed to accept proposals of foreign monopolies on the oil question."

[In his letter to Premier Mossadegh, President Eisenhower said: "The failure of Iran and the United Kingdom to reach an agreement with regard to compensation has handicapped the Government of the United States in its efforts to help Iran."]

When Iran refused, said Pravda, "American agents who operated within Iran hatched new diversionary plans directed toward the overthrow of the Government."

Foreign diplomats in Moscow, evaluating the current evolution of Soviet-Iranian relations, believe Moscow's moves have not been without result. They noted that the Soviet effort appeared to be timed at the moment when Iranian relations with the United States definitely were on the down grade and when the Iranians themselves were making charges of the United States' connections with the Shah's plot.

Visit Stirred Interest in U. S.

By THE NEW YORK TIMES

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19--There has been considerable speculation here over General Schwarzkopf's recent visit to Iran. He returned to the United States last week after a trip to Lebanon, Syria, Pakistan and Iran.

State Department officials said the department had arranged for General Schwarzkopf's visits to Lebanon, Syria and Pakistan, but that he had made the Iranian visit on his own initiative "to meet old friends" there.

Schwarzkopf Declines Comment

By THE NEW YORK TIMES

TRENTON, Aug. 19--General Schwarzkopf, reached by telephone at his home in Maplewood, N. J., tonight, declined to comment on Moscow reports linking him with the present turmoil in Iran.

His visit to Iran was purely a personal one, he explained, adding:

"I went there to call on some friends whom I had struck up an acquaintance with during the years I was in Iran reorganizing the National Gendarmerie. I was not there this time in an official capacity and I conducted no business there."

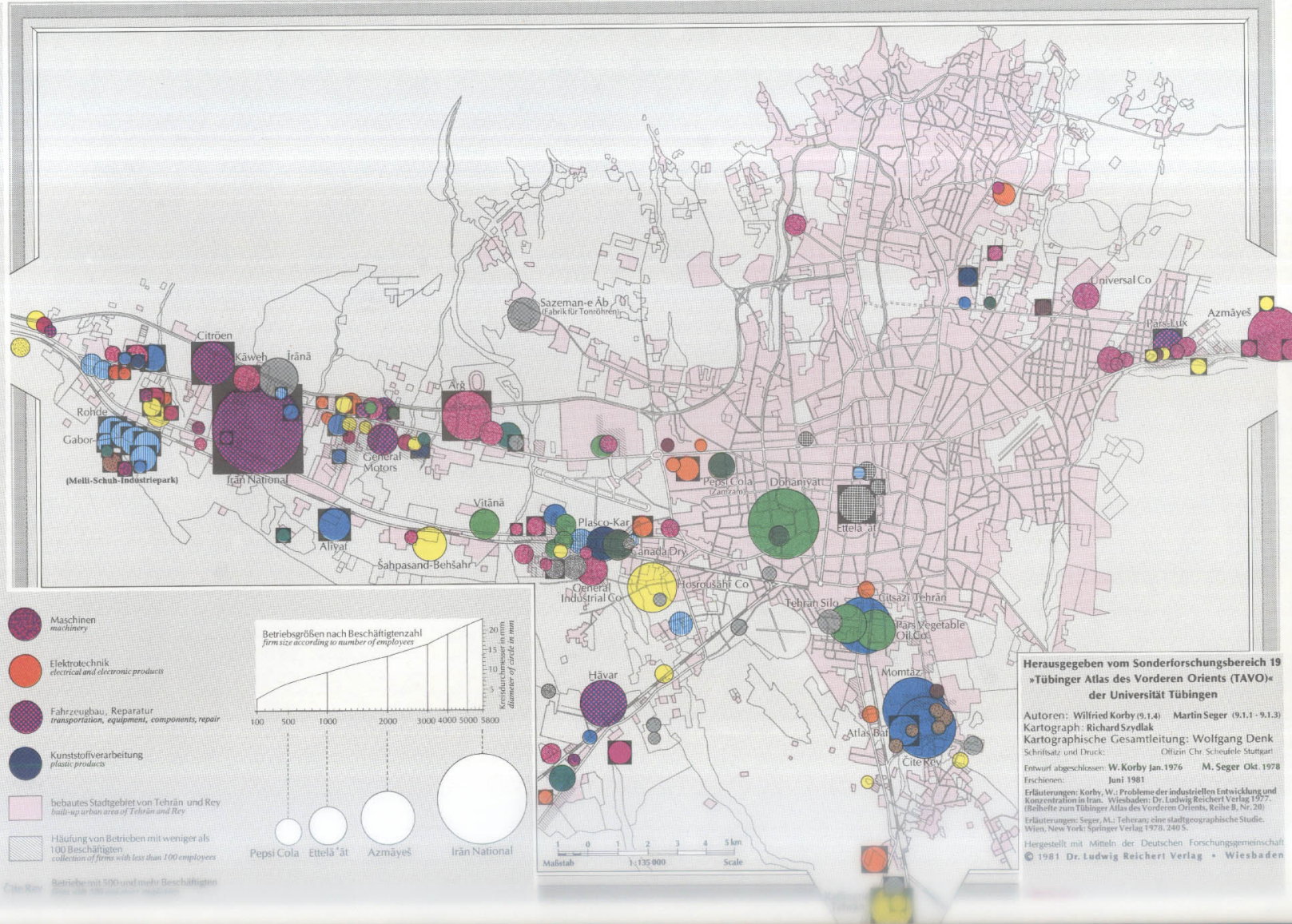
Asked to comment on the present Iranian political situation, he explained that he preferred not to since he had been out of touch "for too long a period." He reorganized the Gendarmerie between 1942 and 1948 at the direction of the United States War Department.

9.1.4 Teheran als industrielles Ballungszentrum *Tehran, Industrial Agglomeration*

— Eigenbahnlinie
railway
— Autobahn
highway

Industriebetriebe Industrial firms

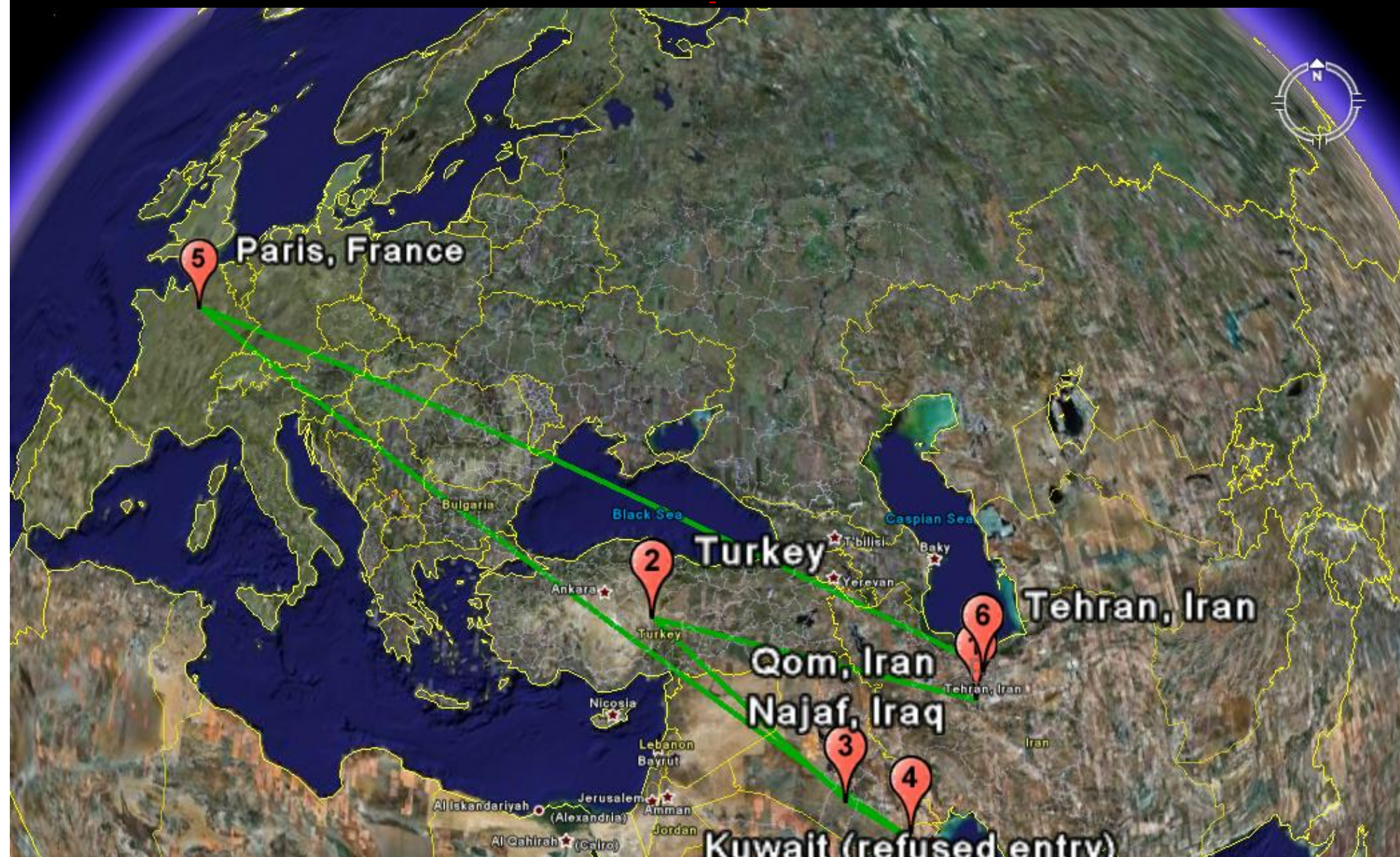
- Produktionsaufnahme vor 1965
start of production before 1965
- ◼ Produktionsaufnahme nach 1965
start of production after 1965
- Nahrungs- und Genußmittel
foodstuffs - luxury goods
- Getränke
beverages
- Textilien
textiles
- Schuhe
shoes
- Bekleidung
clothing
- Holz
wood products
- Möbel
furniture
- Papier
paper
- Druck, Verlagswesen
printing, publishing
- Leder
leather
- Gummi
rubber
- Chemie
chemical and chemical products
- Petrochemie
petrochemicals
- Baustoffe, Glas
building materials, glass products
- Metallschaffende Industrie
basic-metal industries
- Metallverarbeitende Industrie
metal products
- Maschinen
machinery
- Elektrotechnik
electrical and electronic products
- Fahrzeugbau, Reparatur
transportation, equipment, components, repair
- Kunststoffverarbeitung
plastic products
- bebautes Stadtgebiet von Teheran und Rey
built-up urban area of Tehran and Rey
- Häufung von Betrieben mit weniger als 100 Beschäftigten
collection of firms with less than 100 employees
- Betriebe mit 500 und mehr Beschäftigten
firms with 500 and more employees



Khomeini's Path In Exile

This map from Google Earth plots the stops the Ayatollah Khomeini made during his time in exile. He spent very little time in Turkey and never made it into Kuwait. Thirteen of his 15 years in exile were spent in Najaf, where he delivered the lectures that formed the ideological center of the Iranian Revolution.

Khomeini returned to Iran after the departure of the Shah. A map of the Shah's path in exile can be found [here](#).





This map details Ayatollah Khomeini's path after he was exiled from Iran in 1964.

The Shah In Exile: The United States

"I'm not wanted there [the U.S.], and I'm not welcome. Forget it."
-Mohammad Reza Shah

After stops in Egypt, Morocco, the Bahamas, and Mexico, Mohammad Reza Shah sought treatment for his cancer at New York Hospital. The following article describes the medical and political consequences that accompanied the Shah's visit to the United States.

[New York Times: The Shah's Health: A Political Gamble](#)

Timeline: Ayatollah Khomeini

1902	Born in Khomein
1903	
1904	
1905	
1906	
1907	
1908	
1909	
1910	
1911	
1912	
1913	
1914	
1915	
1916	
1917	
1918	Aunt and mother die; brother Seyed Mourteza becomes head of family
1919	
1920	Goes to Sultanabad for education
1921	
1922	
1923	Arrives in Qom to continue education
1924	
1925	
1926	
1927	
1928	
1929	
1930	
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1952	
1953	
1954	
1955	Tries and fails to win Ayatollah Boroujerdi's support for campaign against Baha'i sect
1956	
1957	
1958	
1959	
1960	
1961	Ayatollah Boroujerdi dies; Khomeini emerges as successor
1962	Telegraphs Shah and prime minister in wake of election laws that Khomeini felt threatened Islamic law
1963	Delivers speech critical of the Shah's White Revolution; arrested
1964	Released from prison; after another speech denouncing the Shah, Khomeini exiled
1965	Leaves Turkey for Najaf, Iraq
1966	
1967	
1968	
1969	
1970	Delivers lectures on Islamic government, which were published in Iraq and smuggled into Iran
1971	
1972	
1973	
1974	
1975	Student uprising in Iran results in multiple deaths when demonstration is attacked by the Shah's army; Khomeini declares that it is a sign of "freedom and liberation from the bonds of imperialism"
1976	
1977	
1978	Shah secures Khomeini's deportation from Iraq; Khomeini ends up in Paris
1979	Returns to Tehran to the delight of the people; after referendum declaring the Islamic Republic, becomes Imam and Supreme Leader
1980	Receives heart treatment in Tehran

1981	
1982	
1983	
1984	
1985	
1986	
1987	
1988	
1989	Dies after 11-day stay in hospital

Source:
[Iran Chamber Society: Ayatollah Khomeini](#)

Tehran's Grand Bazaar

"A place, an economy, a way of life, and a class"



Source: netfiles.uuic.edu

A contemporary image of the Grand Bazaar in Tehran. Not only is it spectacular in terms of size, color, and variety, it is also the economic and commercial heart of the city and the Islamic Republic. This image gives one a sense of the vast numbers of people who pass through the bazaar every day. The exiled Ayatollah Khomeini used the bazaar as the medium of distribution for his sermons and messages, recorded on cassette tape and smuggled from Iraq into Iran by supporters. Without this use of the bazaar as a means of communication to the masses, Khomeini's may never have become the leading voice of opposition to the Shah.





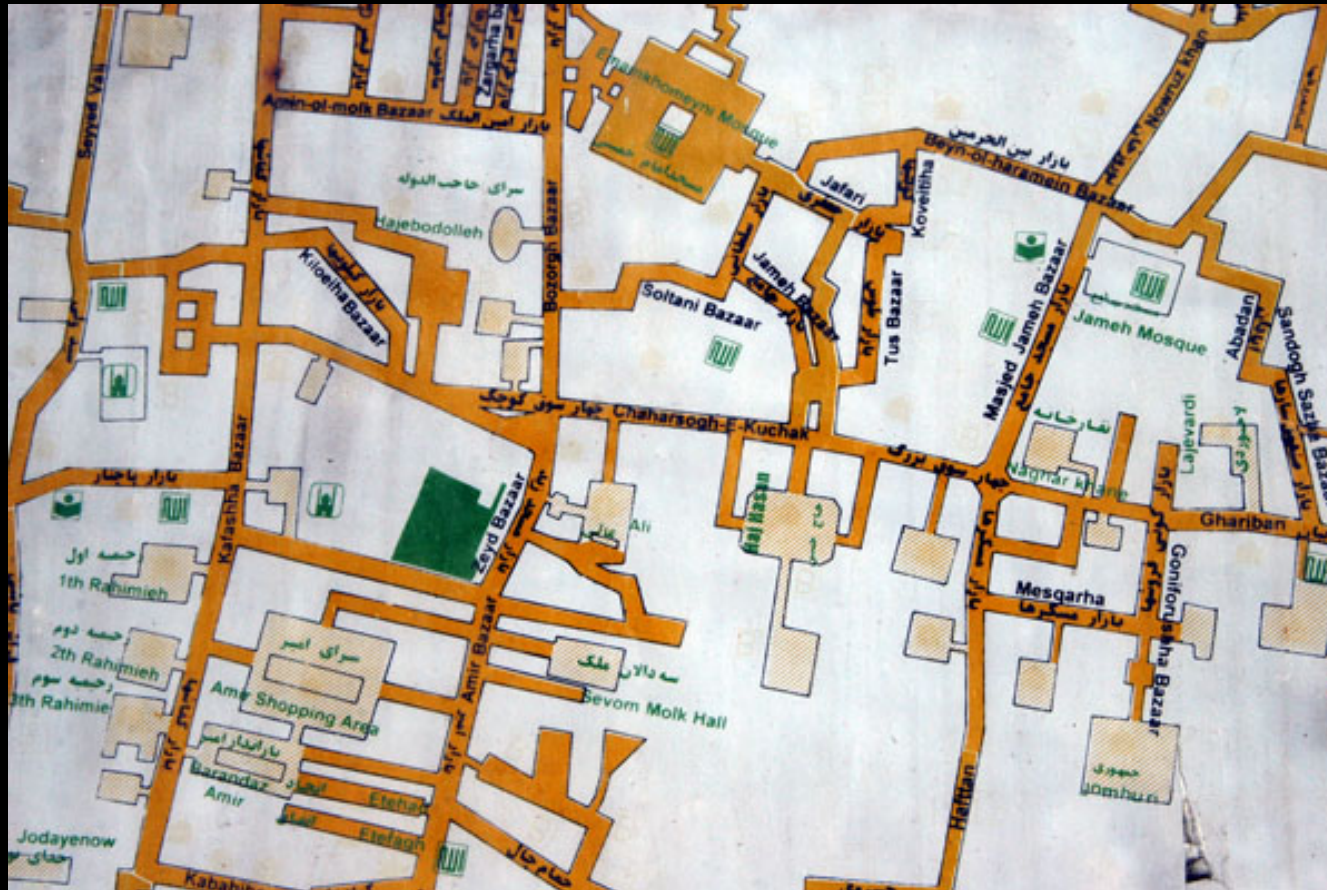
Source: image63.webshots.com

Another photograph of the modern Grand Bazaar shows the wide range of items offered for sale. Because so many Tehran residents came to the bazaar, it offered a convenient way for Khomeini to spread his message to every corner of Iranian society. As the photograph indicates, Tehran's Grand Bazaar remains one of the most important and vibrant parts of the city's culture. It is estimated that it controls up to a third of the country's retail market. Even today, some Iranians think the bazaar is the center of a statewide mafia because of its political and economic importance.



Source: www.iranianhotline.com

Another photograph of the bazaar in Tehran, taken circa 1974. In the years immediately preceding the Islamic Revolution, the Grand Bazaar looked virtually the same as it does today. It was as vital to Iran's economy under Mohammad Reza Shah as it was for Ayatollah Khomeini's revolutionary message.



Source: [Tehran Photo Gallery by Brian McMorro](#)

A contemporary map of the Tehran bazaar. One can easily see the city-like complexity of the streets and shopping centers of the bazaar.

The Bazaris



Source: [flickr.com](https://www.flickr.com/photos/tehranbazaar/)

A bazaari in Tabriz, Iran

Popular conceptions of the bazaar and the bazaaris themselves have been, and continue to be, contradictory. They are an important part of Iranian culture and economics, but they have been the victims of many stereotypes. The following are some examples:

Positive	Negative
"If a single place captures the indefinable essence of life in the east, it's the bazaar..."	"The bazaar is the sanctuary of the devil, and the bazaaris are the devil's army."

"Destroy the arches of the bazaar, so we can use more Japanese sheet metal and Belgian and Russian glass... I am surprised that there is no one in this huge municipality that knows that the spirit and authenticity of Tehran is the bazaars."	"In movies, newspaper caricatures, and literary descriptions, the bazaari is represented as a middle-aged, overweight, and physically unattractive man with 'meaty and hairy hands.'"
"If we take the bazaar from the city, it is as if we take the heart from a chest."	"...the pursuit of wealth [is] an end in and of itself or a way to satisfy his greed and gluttony."
"The eastern city without a bazaar is exactly like food without salt."	"These large sums, moreover, are viewed as windfall profits derived from usury, for the bazaari is known to be unscrupulous, conniving, and materialistic."
"When a bazaari says that he will ship you a good, he will. There is no doubt in it."	"Amir Naderi's classic <i>Tangsi</i> depicts bazaari moneylenders as uncompromising and manipulative men who oppress the tragic hero."
"Islamists describe the bazaar's economy as 'Islamic economics.'"	"Bazaaris are full of tricks and even in matters of faith they have ulterior and self-serving motives."
"...not only is 'The shopkeeper a friend of God,' as the Prophet allegedly proclaimed, but the bazaari is a friend to the moral Islamic order."	

Despite these stereotypes, the bazaaris have been a mobilizing force in Iranian politics under both the Shah's regime and the Islamic Republic.

For more information on the continuing relevance of the bazaar on Iranian society and politics, see [Angus McDowall's article "Iran versus the West: the view from the Tehran bazaar."](#)

Sources:

Keshavarzian, Arang. (2007). *Bazaar and state in Iran*. Cambridge University Press.

[Belfast Telegraph: The View from the Tehran Bazaar](#)