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Martyr Dr. Raisi, the Outstanding President of the Revolution

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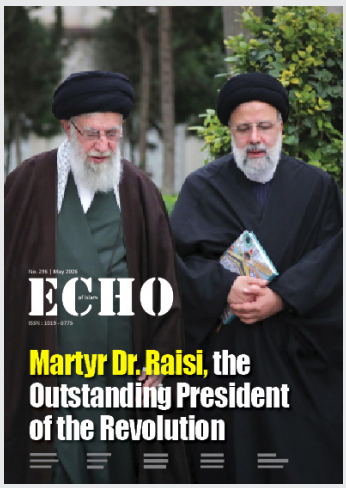
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Editorial

The Martyrs of Friendship Diplomacy

By: Managing Director

The government of the Martyr Ayatollah Dr. Raisi, the popular president of Iran, together with the minister of foreign affairs, Dr. Amir-Abdollahian, gave priority to active diplomacy in their foreign policy in order to create a different world order characterized by reciprocal and step-by-step interaction with the West, and strategic interaction with neighbors, the emerging powers and the Eastern-oriented resistance movements.

On behalf of the people of Iran, they gave all-round support to the oppressed people of Palestine and the formation of the Palestinian state, and they praised the awakening of free people in the world and the awakening of American and European university students, which was the outcome of the blood-shed and massacre of the oppressed martyrs of Gaza. They promoted unity and the global spread of the resistance front against the acquisitiveness of modern co-

lonialism and resumed blocked international relations through the diplomacy of friendship, including the re-establishment of relations between Iran, Saudi Arabia, Egypt, and the UAE.

Through their popular approach, Dr. Raisi and Dr. Amir-Abdollahian gave special importance to cultural and public diplomacy. They also paid attention to the diplomacy of promoting cultural and artistic elites, legends, celebrities, and civilized cities, and gave importance to preserving the family foundation in societies and nations. By the same token, they gave importance to the diplomacy of promoting books and knowledge and had adopted certain effective initiatives to interact with the global network of non-resident Iranians.

With their divine and innate sincerity, Martyr Ayatollah Dr. Raisi and Martyr Dr. Amir-Abdollahian sincerely believed in the diplomacy of respecting all divine prophets and holy books, especially the Holy Qur'an.

In order to create harmony among neighbors and block the conspiracies of those who intend to create regional dissidence, they left behind their brilliant legacy and were martyred - due to unfavorable weather conditions - while returning from the inaugural ceremony of the friendship dam on the border river between Iran and Azerbaijan.

May God bless their souls and they rest in peace.





The Condolence Message of the Supreme Leader of the Islamic Republic of Iran on the Martyrdom of the President and His Companions

In a message, Grand Ayatollah Khamenei condoled the martyrdom of the President of the Islamic Republic of Iran, Dr. Seyyed Ebrahim Raisi, Dr. Amirabdollahian, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Hojjat al-Islam Ale-Hashem, the Representative ofthe Supreme Leader in East Azarbaijan, Dr. Rahmati, the Governor General of East Azarbaijan Province, and their esteemed companions in the helicopter crash.



The message of the Supreme Leader of the Islamic Revolution is as follows:

In the name of Allah, the Most Beneficent, the Most Merciful

إِنَّا لِلَّهِ وَإِنَّا إِلَيْهِ رَاجِعُونَ

(Indeed we belong to Allah and to Him do we indeed return)

It was with great sadness and regret that I received the bitter news of the martyrdom-like demise of the diligent scholar, the competent and hard-working President, Imam Reza's (AS) servant, Mr. Haj Seyyed Ebrahim Raisi and his dear companions (may God bless them).

This unfortunate incident happened during a service attempt. The entire period of responsibility of this noble and selfless person, both during the short term of the presidency and before that, was completely spent in non-stop efforts to serve the people, the country, and Islam.

Dear Raisi did not know what fatigue was. In this tragic incident, the Iranian nation lost a sincere and valuable servant. For him, the welfare and satisfaction of the people, which indicates God's satisfaction, was preferred over everything else, so his annoyances from the ungratefulness and taunts of some ill-wishers did not prevent him from working day and night to improve affairs.

In this unbearable incident, prominent personalities such as Hojjat al-Islam Ale-Hashem, the popular and reliable Friday Imam of Tabriz, Mr. Amirabdollahian, the hard-working and active Foreign Minister, Mr. Malek Rahmati, the revolutionary and pious Governor General of East Azerbaijan, and the flight crew and other companions also entered into God's rest.

I announce five days of public mourning and express my condolences to the dear people of Iran.

According to Article 131 of the Constitution, Mr. Mokhber is in the position of managing the executive branch (government) and is obliged to arrange for a new President to be elected within 50 days, together with the heads of the Parliament and judiciary.

In the end, I offer my sincere condolences to the dear mother of Mr. Raisi and his honorable wife and other family members of the President and the respected families of his companions, especially the respected father of Mr. Ale-Hashem, and I pray for their patience and consolation and God's mercy for the departed.



The Condolence Message of the ICRO

وَلا تَحسَبَنَّ الَّذينَ قُتِلوا في سَبيلِ اللَّهِ أَمواتًا، بَل أَحياءٌ عِندَ رَبِّهِم يُرزَقونَ

(Do not suppose those who were slain in the way of Allah to be dead; no, they are living and provided for near their Lord)

إِنَّا لِلَّهِ وَ إِنَّا إِلَيْهِ رَاجِعُونَ.

(Indeed we belong to Allah and to Him do we indeed return.)

Editorial Board

• The sad news of the martyrdom of Ayatollah Raisi, the popular, committed, and hardworking President of the Islamic Republic of Iran, and his honorable companions immersed everyone in indescribable grief and sorrow. This true follower of the school of thought and discourse of the Islamic Revolution had, until the last moment of his blessed and honorable life, sincerely served his people, and never did he neglect this holy and divine responsibility for a moment. Our martyred President's admirable adherence to the ideals, principles, and foundations of the Islamic Revolution and his great efforts to rely on deep domestic abilities and capacities for the country's cultural, economic, and social growth and prosperity were always appreciated by everyone.



• Martyr Ayatollah Raisi's unreserved support for culture and cultural diplomacy has inscribed the name of his government as a group of concerned people who were in alignment with the advices of the wise Supreme Leader of the Islamic Revolution in this important field.

• Undoubtedly, it is difficult and strenuous for the lovers of Islamic Iran to bear this calamity, but since this day has coincided with the birth anniversary of Imam Reza (AS) - by seeking his blessings - we bow our heads in submission before the divine command of the Lord of the worlds.

• Undeniably, the unreserved and sincere efforts of our martyred President will be a valuable asset in his eternal life.

• We, hereby, express our congratulations and condolences about the martyrdom of this great servant of the Iranian nation to the Imam of the Time (AJ), the honorable Supreme Leader of the Islamic Revolution, Imam Khamenei, his honorable and bereaved family, especially Mrs. Dr. Alam Al-Hoda and Ayatollah Alam Al-Hoda, the honorable Friday prayer Imam of the Holy Mashhad, and all the esteemed members of the government and other survivors. The companionship of Martyr Ayatollah Raisi and his noble companions with the infallible Imams (AS), the late Imam Khomeini (RA), and Abrar (the righteous) and Salehin (the virtuous) is our heartfelt prayers for this martyr of the path of service.



President Raisi
Was a Symbol of Religious Democratic Politics

Dr. Ms. Mariam Salame; Lebanese Research Scholar

Martyr Ayatollah Raisi was a symbol of religious democratic politics, and his economic policies were aimed at improving people's livelihood, especially favoring the satisfaction of the masses over the satisfaction of the elites.
In his letter to Malik Ashtar, Imam Ali (as) states the economic and political criteria of religious democracy as follows:

"Maintain justice in administration and impose it on your own self and seek the consent of the people, for, the discontent of the masses sterilizes the contentment of the privileged few and the discontent of the few loses itself in the contentment of the many. Remember the privileged few will not rally round you in moments of difficulty: they will try to side-track justice, they will ask for more than what they deserve, and will show no gratitude for favors done to them."

According to the Commander of the Faithful, prioritizing public satisfaction over the satisfaction of individuals in economic and social policy-making is crucial. During his presidency, Martyr President Raisi demonstrated that his policies were aligned with the public's satisfaction, ultimately sacrificing his life in service of the people. Some of the measures implemented during his brief administration to ensure public satisfaction included the creation of an electronic product catalog plan, providing free healthcare and treatment for the poor and disadvantaged, implementing a plan to make bread and flour subsidies more efficient without directly increasing the price of bread despite various pressures, issuing free business licenses, removing barriers to employment for young people, increasing marriage loans, implementing the Population Excellence Plan, raising subsidies for low-income individuals, and, most importantly, conducting provincial trips and directly addressing people's concerns to resolve their problems.

Paying attention to infrastructure and long-term policies, rather than focusing on short-term benefits, is crucial.

It is important to disregard words of ingratitude, taunts, and sarcasm, and instead prioritize policies that will benefit the people in the long run. This involves prioritizing infrastructural development over policies that only offer short-term benefits but have long-term detrimental effects. Addressing issues such as unregulated money creation by banks and dealing with unhealthy banks to prevent the creation of unregulated liquidity is important. Additionally, increasing economic and trade interactions with neighboring countries and other regions in Asia, Europe, Africa, and even South America is beneficial. Iran's membership in the Shanghai Treaty and the BRICS Group, and expanding economic and trade interactions with China and Russia have helped neutralize financial and trade sanctions and serve the long-term interests of the people.

Martyr Ayatollah Raisi faced numerous challenges during his tenure as president, including a depleted treasury, significant debts, unstable banks, and global crises such as the conflict between Ukraine and Russia, rising grain prices, internal unrest, and conflicts between Gaza and Israel. Despite these obstacles, Maryr Raisi focused on taking action and implementing policies to mitigate the impact of these crises on the country and its people.

President Raisi's Fight Against Corruption

The Raisi Administration's reliance on meritocracy and the prohibition of relatives from involvement in government affairs are key features in the fight against corruption. As stated in his letter to Malik Ashtar, Imam Ali (AS) emphasized the importance of removing the interference of relatives and friends in government, as it often leads to corruption and the misappropriation of public resources. By following this advice, the government can effectively eliminate corruption at its root.

Martyr Dr. Raisi is seen as a symbol of religious, political, and economic democracy

In essence, just as General Soleimani led the resistance in the military arena, Martyr Dr. Raisi, too, led efforts to neutralize sanctions in order to ensure the satisfaction of the general public. He remained unfazed by the criticisms from both insiders and outsiders, steadfastly carrying out his duties. President Raisi symbolized religious, political, and economic democracy, and ultimately, he sealed his impactful legacy with his own dedication, ensuring that his words and actions would continue to shape Iran's political future and bring the country closer to establishing a powerful Islamic state.

May His Soul and That of His Companions Be Blessed By Almighty God



Martyr Dr. Raisi, the Outstanding President of the Revolution

By: Hojjat al-Islam Mahdi Imanipour, President of the Islamic Culture and Relations Organization



One of the fundamental principles of the Islamic Republic of Iran, which is referred to as the discourse of the Islamic Revolution is supporting and helping the oppressed people of the world irrespective of where they are. Martyr Dr. Seyyed Ebrahim Raisi's government took over at a time when the world, and especially the West Asian region were involved in a tense situation. However, the doctrine of the Raisi Administration was to extend effective defense to the axis of resistance, equal and balanced interaction with the world, and the deepening of relations with all countries, especially the neighbors. Regardless of all odds, with the teachings received from the profound and deep-rooted Islamic culture, Martyred President Ebrahim Raisi knew very well how to take steps towards universal justice and peace in global political equations. The adoption of this political doctrine reflected the depth of Ayatollah Raisi's strategic thoughts, which originated from the foundations and principles of the discourse of the Islamic Revolution. His zealous and intelligent moves in the field of foreign policy and public diplomacy showed the forward approach of his government in the international arena; an approach that, in addition to taking into consideration national interests, also paid attention to the interests of the countries in the region.

Ayatollah Raisi very well knew that the diplomacy of the Revolution is the only justice-seeking discourse that could guarantee lasting peace and promote unity, friendship, and regional cohesion among nations. His valuable presence in several sessions of the United Nations General Assembly and the use of the discourse that is shared by the followers of all religions were signs of the understanding of this hard-working personality about the nature and functionality of international civil institutions and the extent of their influence on the public opinion.

One of the most glorious efforts of the Raisi Administration in the field of foreign policy was the practical attention to the issue of Palestine and resistance and the effort to stop the crimes of the Zionist regime against the oppressed Palestinians, and, undoubtedly, the martyred diplomat Dr. Amir-Abdollahian, Iranian Minister of Foreign Affairs, played a key role in awakening world public opinion about these crimes.

Dr. Raisi was a sincere man of service and a tireless and hardworking personality who was not only popular among the appreciative people of Iran but also among the neighboring nations. The messages of condolence by many world leaders and announcing days of public mourning in their countries were proof of Ayatollah Raisi's popularity in the region and the world.

As rightly mentioned by the Supreme Leader of the Islamic Revolution, Grand Ayatollah Khamenei, "Dear Raisi did not know what fatigue was. In this tragic incident, the Iranian nation lost a sincere and valuable servant."

Even though the loss of President Raisi, who was a hardworking man of sincere service, and the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dr. Hossein Amir-Abdollahian, is an unbearable tragedy for the people of Iran and other truth-seeking and justice-seeking nations, the Islamic Republic of Iran has repeatedly proved that it has political stability and under the wise leadership of its Supreme Leader can overcome any crisis.

May God's peace and mercy be upon this martyr of people and the martyr of peace and stability in the region, and his companions

Enduring Pain, Embracing Unity: Dr. Jamileh Alamolhoda's

Call to Strengthen the Islamic Republic and Global Resistance

Excerpts from the speech of Dr. Alamolhoda, wife of Martyr President Raisi and a faculty member of Shahid Beheshti University, at the function held in Ferdowsi University of Mashhad to commemorate the martyrdom of Dr. Raisi:

The most painful experience for humans is the pain of separation. We enter this world through separation and force others to endure it when we leave. Iranian literature often depicts the anguish of parting, described by Rumi as the ney (reed) that laments, recounting tales of separation. As humans descend from the realm of angels to enter this world, they ultimately depart and, leaving their loved ones behind, inflict pain upon them. Yet this pain can also be transformative and purifying, presenting an opportunity for a nation's growth. The global community was amazed by the deep emotions displayed by the Iranian people towards their president and his companions.

The Supreme Leader expressed gratitude to God Almighty, emphasizing that this martyrdom propelled the system several steps forward. He stated that the martyrdom was as significant for the system as the president's life had been. I too am grateful, and I urge all of you to praise the Lord, as what occurred truly constituted a referendum of hearts.

The heroic Iranian nation suffered great sorrow and, in mourning the martyrdom of their president, created an epic. Despite claims by opponents that Iran's younger generation has strayed from the principles of the Islamic Revolution, this event demonstrated that the people affirmed their support for the Islamic Republic through their tears. This is a remarkable achievement.

One of the late President Raisi's most notable accomplishments was his practical manifestation

of the Islamic Republic. For the younger generation, understanding a republic based on Islamic values can be challenging without prominent examples. But over the past three years, President Raisi exemplified the ideal relationship between the people and their leaders in an Islamic Republic. He also elucidated the meaning of justice, distancing himself from Marxist concepts and showcasing the alignment of culture and science.

Strengthening the Islamic Republic and emphasizing its Islamic nature is a significant achievement. The people, with heavy hearts, bid farewell to the martyrs, shedding tears in the process. However, opponents of the Islamic Republic both domestically and abroad remain active. Although the media and online spaces were filled with tributes to the martyrs, we, especially the academic community, should not be complacent. Through their recent actions, the Iranian people have demonstrated that they deserve to let go of old and outdated methods of exerting power and instead prioritize honesty, unity, compassion, service, and justice. The people are aware of these ideals, and it is essential to engage with them honestly.

God Almighty declares in the Holy Quran that martyrs continue to exist; they care about their society and have an influence on it. As the Holy Quran states: "Do not think of those who are slain in the cause of Allah as dead, but rather, they are alive, flourishing in the presence of their Lord." (3:169)

This revolution will be revitalized by the blood of the martyrs, and we must proudly defend the revolution and the resistance movement that owes its existence to their sacrifice.

The resistance movement must breathe new life into itself. The upcoming days are crucial for resistance, and we must create an extraordinary feat. I am concerned that people may consider resting after this ceremony, but instead, we should strive even harder. With the honor bestowed upon us, we must support the axis of resistance.

Dear brothers and sisters, Gaza continues to suffer, and the resistance movement stands alone. Visitors from other countries have expressed their worry over losing a key supporter, but I assured them that we have the Supreme Leader and the people of Iran who will stand by the resistance front until the very end.

In the future, I hope for a more groundbreaking era where you will contribute to scientific and cultural endeavors, transforming Iran's movement into a global resistance movement.





Poem for the late President

In the stillness of the dawn,
A nation's heart does break,
For in the quiet, whispers mourn,
A loss too vast to take.

Beneath the azure Persian skies,
He walked with grace and might,
His vision bright, his spirit wise,
Guiding us through darkest night.

The call to prayer, a solemn song,
Now carries tones of grief,
Yet in the tears, nation grow strong,
Finding solace in belief.

His legacy, a beacon's light,
In every heart does dwell,
A flame that flickers through the night,
A story we will tell.

Oh, leader of a thousand dreams,
Your journey does not end,
For in the stars, your spirit gleams,
On us you still depend.

With every step we take anew,
Your wisdom leads the way,
In unity, we'll see it through,
Your hopes will not decay.

Rest now, beneath the silent earth,
Your soul to heaven flown,
Your deeds remind us of our worth,
In seeds of change you've sown.

May peace surround your resting place,
As flowers round you bloom,
Your courage fills the empty space,
And lightens every room.

In every prayer, in every tear,
Your memory survives,
In hearts you've touched, forever dear,
Your spirit still alive.

Dr Nurul Ain Norman
22/5/24, 13:00pm MYT.



Service Diplomacy; Lasting Legacy of the Martyred President

By: Mahdi Reza; Cultural Expert

مِنَ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ رِجَالٌ صَدَقُوا مَا عَاهَدُوا اللَّهَ عَلَيْهِ فَمِنْهُمْ مَنْ قَضَى نَحْبَهُ وَمِنْهُمْ مَنْ يَنْتَظِرُ وَمَا بَدَّلُوا تَبْدِيلًا

"Among the faithful are men who fulfill what they have pledged to Allah: there are some among them who have fulfilled their pledge, and some of them who still wait, and they have not changed in the least" (Holy Qur'an, Surah Al-Ahzab, Verse 23)

The Martyr of the masses and the caretaker of the underprivileged (Ayatollah Seyyed Ebrahim Raisi) had, with a divine intention, undertaken the path of serving his society and uplifting the honor of the country with unparalleled determination. He lit the spark of hope in the hearts of the oppressed.

Like Martyr Haj Qasem Soleimani, Ayatollah Dr. Raisi was a manifestation of faith, sincerity, and hope and he was distinguished in piety and being a revolutionary like Martyr Beheshti.

From the point of view of the Supreme Leader, he was a mujahid scholar and a president of the masses who was an efficient, hardworking, sincere, and value-oriented servant of his people.

The "Martyr of the Masses" considered compassion towards people and their trust in him as his capital and strength in the path of serving them, and in his consecutive trips to the different provinces of the country, he always was concerned about the people, and his slogan was that "people trusted us and we should be the trustees of their trust."

He would not order anything unless he made sure that it was in the interest of the people, and he believed that a task that would ensure the benefit of the future of people should be implemented as soon as possible. Justice was his slogan, and he paid attention to this important issue in the distribution of resources, and eventually, martyrdom was the reward for his efforts in the path of "Service Diplomacy."

Of course, martyrdom is a gift that God Almighty only bestows on His sincere servants, and blessed are the Martyred President and his companions who received this divine gift, which was the reward for their honest services.

It is hoped that we will be able to continue the path of that martyred Seyyed.



He Remains in Memories

Mahdieh Zakizadeh

We remember Mirza Shirazi[1] . Not very well, but when his name is mentioned, our memory lights up. We think of tobacco and its boycott. We think of the dignity Mirza Shirazi earned for Iran.

Avicenna[2] is our eternal medal of honor. Not just us, but people young and old around the world know him. He held the banner of humanity's salvation and his mind worked to unlock every disease. How many lives were saved and extended because of him, and how many pains were relieved from the people of Iran!

1. Mirza Shirazi: He is remembered for the tobacco boycott and the dignity he brought to Iran. The tobacco boycott is recalled as a significant political and economic action in Iran›s history.

2. Avicenna (Ibn Sina): This great Iranian scientist is a medal of honor for all ages. Through his scientific efforts in medicine, he saved many lives and alleviated numerous pains among the people of Iran. His renown extends beyond Iran›s borders and he is recognized worldwide.

I won't speak of the Islamic Revolution, the Sacred Defense, and their heroes, as each is recorded in the world's memory.

But I will speak of the greatest of them all, Imam Khomeini, who adorned the world with his presence and whose name became eternal. We remember him well, and the young people who grew and thrived beside him, and in the era when he had left with a peaceful heart, they became the leaders of the Islamic system. The memory of the Iranian people is full of endless heroes. Up to today, our last image is of a "people's, competent, and hardworking" president who chained time. He, too, is unforgettable. We will remember the last day of May 2024, the day our mental Guinness book recorded a new record. The tears of thousands of workers, mixed with laughter, as their tables were filled again with bread thanks to the efforts of one man.

I am talking about the man of today's Iranian society. Our dear Raisi.

It was proclaimed that the sanctions were comprehensive and the economic pressure was heavy. The world, plagued by propaganda, believed it. But Raisi said something like this: "Martyr Beheshti responded to nonsense with silence. If we claim to be revolutionary, we must show it in action. Martyr Beheshti was silent, I will also be silent to ensure a good outcome."

When eyes are blinded by ignorance, even the brightest sun is not seen. He was a chivalrous man and accommodating. He showed tolerance to prevent any dignity from being broken and any heart from being troubled by the disputes of the great.

We remember that he said an official of the Islamic Republic does not have something called leisure time in life. He didn't even say "I". He said "an official of the Islamic Republic," and it was this sense of responsibility that made him complete 47 provincial trips in just 33 months.

Raisi was not a prophet. He did not come from the sky but became a symbol of the piety of Generation Z. The way of piety is to enter the world without becoming worldly. The same orphan child who was raised by a mother whose eyes were content with little of this world and whose heart was firm in faith. In his 45 years of management in various positions, pockets, bags, and treasuries were safe from his presence.

We remember that in a world of darkness and oppression, in a rule of corruption and injustice, one can refuse to accept force and be an adversary of oppression. One can stand tall and steadfast in support of the resistance front, and the greatest oppressor in the world will remain silent in the face of his power.

We remember that in these three years, more than seeing his images behind a desk, we saw him among the people of cities and villages. More than being in the capital, he traveled to villages, settlements, and desolate places to see the problems of every corner of Iran and to hear the pains of the weakest segment of society.

Raisi was good, but one must be more than just good. One must be a manager, responsible, patient, and accommodating. One must have experienced poverty and be compassionate. One must be consultative and supportive, and be with God. One must be great, exceptional. One must be Seyyed Ebrahim Raisi. Our Hajj Qassem said, "One does not become a martyr unless they live a martyr's life, and the way of living like a martyr is to serve the people day and night." One must be more than good; one must be a martyr and a servant.

We remember Mirza Shirazi. Not very well, but when his name is mentioned, our memory lights up. We think of tobacco and its boycott. We think of the dignity Mirza Shirazi earned for Iran.

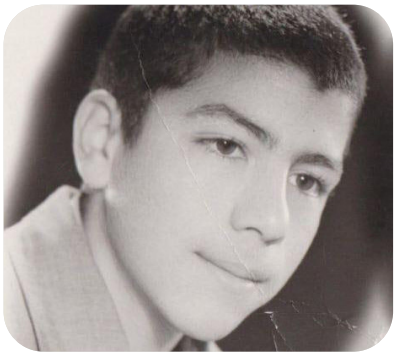
Seyyed Ebrahim Raisi remains in memories with the honor that sometimes embraced the Holy Quran at the United Nations. With the same image of him praying among the people, a true man of the people, diligent and simple.

I can't bring myself to say he is gone. I say he remains. In the memories of every child of our Islamic homeland.

A Short Biography

Dr. Mohadeseh Vishteh

On a chilly autumn night in Mashhad's Noghan neighborhood, Seyyed Haji and Asmat al-Sadat became parents to a baby boy named Ebrahim. Ebrahim was still in his childhood when Seyyed Haji passed away, marking the onset of difficult times for the family.











As Ebrahim grew into adolescence, he followed his father's path by pursuing studies in the seminaries of Mashhad and Qom, advancing to the level of jurisprudence and Islamic legal principles. He later earned a doctoral degree in jurisprudence and private law from Shahid Motahari Higher Education School. Raised in a devout family, Ebrahim began his revolutionary activities in 1977 in response to insults directed at Imam Khomeini by the Ettela'at newspaper, participating in demonstrations and clerical protests.

Following the revolution's victory, Seyyed Ebrahim met Martyr Beheshti and was trained by him to contribute to the formation of the Islamic system's managerial cadre. In 1980, he entered the judicial arena for the first time as the deputy prosecutor of Karaj by decree of Martyr Ghodosi. He was highly motivated and diligent, achieving notable success that led to his simultaneous appointment as the prosecutor of Hamedan.



In 1982, Seyyed Ebrahim married Jamileh Alamolhoda, the eldest daughter of Seyyed Ahmad Alamolhoda, and they had two daughters from this union.



However, his wife and their daughters knew from the outset that Ebrahim was a man of the field, so immersed in his work and responsibilities that he spent little time with them. He handled such complex legal cases that his reputation reached Imam Khomeini's office, and with special decrees from the Imam, his responsibilities for solving people's problems multiplied several times over.

His golden era of judicial and managerial career continued after Imam's demise, and the resolution of many controversial cases was the result of Seyyed Ebrahim's tireless efforts day and night, alongside his colleagues.

In 2021, with over 40 years of executive and managerial judicial experience, he was elected as the 13th President with 18 million votes and ascended to the presidency.

A dedicated scholar and compassionate mujahid, who embodied Islamic ethics singlehandedly, endured opponents' mockery and bad manners, was familiar with people's endless suffering, worked tirelessly, and believed that with trust in God, things could be achieved and instilled hope in the people.



On May 20, 2024, to the great astonishment and dismay of the people, news of the helicopter carrying Seyyed Ebrahim and his companions crashing was released, and Raisi, beloved by his martyred companions, joined his martyred supporters and was remembered fondly.









Comprehensive Leadership and Devotion:

The Life and Legacy of Ayatollah Seyyed Ebrahim Raisi

Dr. Tayyebeh Seifi, a faculty member of Shahid Beheshti University

Ayatollah Seyyed Ebrahim Raisi was born into a clerical family in the Noghan neighbourhood of Mashhad in 1960 AD. Both his father, Hojjat al-Islam Seyyed Haji Rais al-Sadati, and his mother, Seyyedah Esmat Khodadad Hosseini, were descendants of Zayd ibn Ali ibn Al Husain (AS)[1] . When Dr. Raisi was 5 years old, he lost his father. He completed his primary education at Javadiyeh School and began his seminary education at Nawab School and then at Ayatollah Mousavinejad School. In 1975, he went to the Qom Seminary and Ayatollah Boroujerdi School to continue his education. For some time, he studied in a school managed by Ayatollah Pasandideh, which functioned under the supervision of Imam

1. One of the prophet's grand sons

Khomeini (RA). In 2013, he received his Ph.D. degree in jurisprudence and law from Shahid Motahari University.

Regarding his personal life, it is noteworthy that he exalted in knowledge, life, and service to the people simultaneously. In 1983, at the age of 23, Dr. Raisi married Dr. Jamileh Sadat Alam alhoda, the eldest daughter of Ayatollah Seyyed Ahmad Alam alhoda. Dr. Alam Al-Hoda obtained her doctorate in the philosophy of education from Tarbiat Modares University and currently serves as a faculty member at Shahid Beheshti University in Tehran. Ayatollah Raisi and Dr. Jamileh Alam al Hoda embraced a simple and religious lifestyle and are blessed with two daughters.

Dr. Seyyed Ebrahim Raisi, hailed by the Supreme Leader of the Islamic Revolution of Iran as a comprehensive President, paid special attention to the issue of women and their societal role. He consistently emphasized the education and character development of women, once highlighting the exemplary nature of Hazrat Zahra (SA): "She serves as a role model for Muslim women worldwide, and her way of life should be emulated in all aspects. Hazrat Fatima Zahra (SA) holds a divine position that not everyone can easily access. Nonetheless, her personal and social conduct is accessible to all. Engaging in righteous deeds, exhibiting good character, adhering to the guardianship of the Religious Leader, assuming political and social responsibilities within society, safeguarding the Prophet's mission, leading a virtuous married life, and nurturing children are universal understandings for all individuals. To protect society from various threats and social harms, recognizing and admiring Hazrat Fatima Zahra (SA) and adopting her as a role model can pave the way forward. Women in Iran contribute immensely in numerous fields such as social, cultural, scientific, and sports domains."

Dr. Raisi stressed the importance of supporting women entrepreneurs and economic activists. He firmly believed that, unlike the situation in the West where women are often deprived of meaningful participation in scientific, political, cultural, and social activities, women in present-day Iran are treated as more than mere commodities and enjoy their rightful rights. This perspective of the late president of Iran reflected his comprehensive outlook and intellectual approach to women and their role in today's Iranian society, stemming from his deep religious and monotheistic wisdom. Consequently, his administration exhibited unwavering support for Iranian women in all spheres, particularly within the academic community. This commitment became increasingly evident through the recruitment of female professors as academic staff at Iranian universities during his brief presidency.

Paying attention to the youth constituted another facet of his comprehensive approach to Iran's Islamic Society. He regarded the youth as the country's greatest source of efficiency, innovation, and creativity, firmly believing that by nurturing their potential, the prosperity of future generations would be substantially secured. Additionally, he espoused the notion that utilizing existing scientific and technical capabilities, as well as available resources, can effectively resolve numerous challenges. The protection of the massive capital and efficient force was one of his concerns. He believed that the youth, who face many harms today, can only be protected through the use of national and religious resources and support, such as the martyrs of the revolution and Ahl al-Bayt. It is important to understand that the teachings of the great martyred generals and other martyrs emphasize the importance of standing strong, trusting God, and utilizing our own resources in order to achieve success and build the country.

One distinguishing characteristic of this Martyred Seyyed was his commitment to following the guidelines set forth by the Supreme Leader in governing the country. He firmly believed that, under the wise leadership of the Supreme Leader, the flag of Islamic Iran would continue to be raised with dignity and authority, and there would be no barriers to the country's prosperity and advancement.

Nevertheless, it is crucial to recognize and emphasize the continuation of the honorable and honest path of service, as well as the achievement of the goals that this martyred president was unable to fulfill.



A Tribute to Martyr Raisi

Dr. Seyed Mohammad Akrami

There has been a considerable debate among sociologists and psychologists regarding the significance of the length versus the breadth of one's life. Islamic history demonstrates that the breadth of life may hold greater importance than its duration. Thus, the relentless pursuit of immortality and longevity may be a misguided endeavor. Distinguished individuals like the Prophet of Islam (PBUH), Imam Ali (PBUH), the late Haj Qassem Soleimani, and Martyr Raisi all made a lasting impact in their 63 years on this earth. Raisi, emerging from humble beginnings, experienced the hardships of poverty and orphanhood. He faced these challenges with unwavering integrity. The people of Iran paid their respects to him and his fellow martyrs in the helicopter incident of May 1403 through massive funeral processions held across various cities. But why?

According to the Quranic verse, “And those who strive for Us – We will surely guide them to Our ways”[1] Raisi’s path was illuminated by divine guidance, a path accessible to each of us. What led to this outpouring of affection for him? As the saying goes, “Whoever rectifies the relationship between himself and God, God will rectify the relationship between him and the people”[2].

By establishing a righteous connection with God, Raisi earned the goodwill and trust of the people. His sincerity, dedication to duty, and lack of regard for personal status made him a figure people relied on. Perhaps, if he had sought comfort and not held a senior managerial role, this tragic incident may have been averted. Raisi was tireless, down-to-earth, and transparent. He did not perceive himself as superior due to his position, but rather interacted with people on an equal footing. His diligence had been evident throughout his previous executive roles. Raisi proved that having prestigious academic qualifications is not the sole determinant of excellence. He had displayed these qualities at every stage of his career. The memories I have of him reflect his humility, sense of humor, and kindness. He took pride in serving Imam Reza (PBUH) and spared no effort in assisting the pilgrims of the Sultan of all goodness. His religious devotion was evident in his frequent visits to the eighth Imam (PBUH), as well as his participation in mourning ceremonies for the Ahlul-Bayt (PBUH).

Raisi demonstrated that certain mental prerequisites, often assumed by many, are not necessary to be good. One can choose to be virtuous and righteous. As the Quran states, “O you who believe, upon you is [responsibility for] yourselves”[3]

This testimony alone is sufficient for Raisi’s place in history. Although we still struggle to fully comprehend his absence, we aspire to shine like him. Lastly, in accordance with the prophetic tradition that “the best of my community will be chosen by martyrdom,” we honor his accompanying team, who were also among the best.

1. (Al-Ankabut 29:69)
2. (Ghurar al-Hikam 89, Imam Ali (PBUH))
3. (Al-Maʾidah 5:105)

This poem is dedicated to all of them:

“Life is a stage for our unique artistry,
Each person sings their own melody and exits the stage,
The stage remains eternally,
Blessed is the tune that remains in people’s memories.”



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Martyr Hossein Amir-Abdollahian: A True Field Diplomat

Mohsen Asadi Movahed: Expert on International Law

In 1976, it all began with a phone call at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. On one end was Martyr Soleimani, and the discussion revolved around Iraq issues. When the expert from the Iraq desk at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs answered the call, he realized that the IRGC Quds Force commander was on the line. This marked the beginning of a friendship between the diplomat of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the field commander.

Iran's Minister of Foreign Affairs, Hossein Amir-Abdollahian, tragically passed away in a helicopter crash along with Martyr President Ayatollah Raisi. The crash occurred in the mountains of Azarbaijan, where the soil was mixed with the blood of this respected diplomat.

Hossein Amir-Abdollahian was born in 1964 in Damghan city. He lost his father when he was 7 years old. He got married at the age of 30. He studied international relations at the University of Tehran and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and earned a doctorate. In his interviews, he emphasized his role as a "diplomat" and often shared interesting stories about General Soleimani or personal meetings with his international counterparts, saying "We diplomats".

He joined the Ministry of Foreign Affairs at the beginning of 1991, working as an expert in the Department of Arab and African Countries of the Ministry. According to his own words, if this department had not done him any good, he would have had the privilege of becoming a direct supporter of Martyr Sardar Soleimani. Later, when General Soleimani joined the Quds Corps, he had a close relationship with him. Amir-Abdollahian held such positions such as Deputy Director of the Arab and African Office of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (2011 to 2016), Director General of the Persian Gulf and the Middle East (2010), Iran's Ambassador to Bahrain (2007 to 2010), and deputy of the special representative of the foreign minister for Iraqi affairs (2013-2014).

He was elected as the Minister of Foreign Affairs in the government of Ayatollah Raisi and took up the "regional balance" strategy. He believed that Iran should have a good relationship with all of them by balancing the relationship between the countries of the region. Also, he did not hesitate to help the resistance groups and was a companion and friend of groups such as Hezbollah, Hashd al-Shaabi, Yemen's Ansarullah, Hamas, and Palestinian Islamic Jihad groups. The proof of this claim was the foreign minister's eight trips to Lebanon and Syria during his ministry. Most of the thinkers of the region and the Arab and African officials had a good relationship with him, and some of Iran's rivals in the region always looked at him with respect. In short, he was known as the "Diplomat of the Field"!

A book about his professional life has been published called "Sobhe Sham". According to Martyr Amir-Abdollahian's testimony, this book was written at the request of General Martyr Soleimani. In a part of this book, interesting narratives of Sardar Soleimani can be seen stating: "Our intelligence departments have many documents that confirm that the main purpose of creating ISIS and the great crisis that was created for the region is the axis of resistance and Iran. The crisis was supposed to be transferred to our country. This was a plan drawn on a macro level for the region and for us. Each of the countries of the region entered into the story based on their understanding of the issue."

In the field of regional diplomacy, after "Operation Al-Aqsa Storm", as well as the war in Gaza and Israeli crimes in this area, he was always looking for a way to end the crimes in Gaza and help the Palestinian people. He traveled many times to the countries of the region and during his last trip to Gambia, he gave an important speech at the summit of Islamic countries.

He was deeply passionate about "Palestine". All his efforts were dedicated to supporting the freedom of Palestine and the Al-Aqsa Mosque. In addition to his ministerial roles, he also led the Secretariat of the Palestinian Intifada Support Headquarters. This secretariat's primary responsibility was to advocate for Palestinian freedom and emphasize the significance of this issue on the global political stage.

Amir-Abdollahian's regional and international trips to different countries always brought good news. One of his most important activities during his ministry was to restore relations with Saudi Arabia. He also made significant progress in renewing the relationship with Egypt. In terms of the JCPOA and nuclear issues, he successfully navigated nuclear negotiations by following the nuclear strategic law.

Amir-Abdollahian was involved in negotiations for the exchange of prisoners and the return of 6

billion dollars from Iran's blocked money in South Korea. Additionally, he aimed to improve relations with Eastern countries, reduce tensions with regional nations, and foster positive connections with independent countries worldwide. Many of these initiatives were successfully implemented, contributing to a positive legacy for him.

Martyr Amir-Abdollahian's consultations before and after "Operation Wadeh Sadiq" (True Promise) were very prominent in the course of which he created political and diplomatic support for Iran. A clear example of this was his meeting with the UN Security Council in front of the representative of the Zionist regime. In the last 8 months, Hossein Amir-Abdollahian was one of the most productive foreign ministers in the region and the world, who consulted and talked with his counterparts to stop the war in Gaza and implement a ceasefire. He had a difficult time during this period, especially in relation to the Israeli regime's attack on the Iranian consulate in Damascus and Operation True Promise.

In order to enhance foreign policy capabilities and play an effective role in regional and global developments, the Raisi Administration had prioritized the doctrine of neighborhood and convergence. This aims to restore balance to the country's foreign policy. The diplomatic system focused on three main areas: neighbor-oriented policy, balanced foreign policy, and active economic diplomacy. Amir-Abdollahian had been chosen as the key figure to pursue the goals set for these three areas. One of Amir-Abdollahian's significant achievements was Iran's membership in the Shanghai Pact, which aimed to strengthen ties with eastern countries.















