

The Right Side of History



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Words of Wisdom

The people are aware. Today isn't like it was on August 19, 1953 that the US can do what it did then. The youth of this country who are ready to defend Islam; these families; and these faithful, aware, devout men and women have together formed a nation today that's a model and example for all nations.

From Martyr Imam Khamenei's speech on July 27, 2002



Word for Word

There are some people who say that we should compromise with the US somehow and a little bit because this way, their enmities might decrease. This is not the case. They have not even shown mercy on those who trusted, pinned their hopes on and referred to the US for assistance. Who for example? Dr. Mosaddeq. In order to fight and stand up against the English – this is what he wished to do – he turned to the Americans. He met with and negotiated with them and asked for their help. He trusted them. The coup d'état of the 28th of Mordad was not launched by the English, rather it was launched by the US against Mosaddeq. This means that they are not even pleased with the likes of Mosaddeq. They want servants, and docile and subservient agents. Who for example? For example, Mohammad Reza Pahlavi. They want such individuals so that they rule over this rich, blessed, wealthy and sensitive country – in terms of its geographical position and various capabilities. They are looking for someone whose hands are tied and who submits to them. This is what the Americans want. If such agents do not act like this, they turn into enemies. (Nov. 2, 2017) Many of our issues with America are not solvable. The reason is that America's problem with us is us, the Islamic Republic! The problem is this. The problem is neither nuclear energy nor human rights. The problem of the US is the essence of the Islamic Republic. That a government and a political system comes into being in an important country like Iran and in a rich land called Iran which takes no heed of the yeas and nays of a power like the US and which says yes and no whenever it likes is very difficult for them to tolerate. They are opposed to this. They are against this. How do you want to "resolve" this opposition? Therefore, our problems with the US are insolvable. Their problem is with the essence of the Islamic Republic itself. Apart from the Islamic Republic, they have a problem with the independence of the country as well. Even if a government other than the Islamic Republic existed in Iran and if that government wanted to be independent, they would have a problem with it as well. The experience of the National Movement is in front of our eyes. (June 12, 2017)

From Martyr Imam Khamenei's speeches



Memorable Frame



Less than a week after the failed US-Israeli coup attempt of January 8-9, the martyred Leader addressed a gathering of people from various walks of life. Among the crowd are those wounded in these bloody attacks. These are men who stood with all their might against the efforts of US and Israeli agents, paying the price for independence with their bodies and their lives.

"First about the nature of the sedition, it was orchestrated by the US. It was obvious. The US did the planning and took action, and the US's goal – I say this firmly and clearly based on my 40 years of experience in the Islamic Republic – that the US's goal is to devour Iran. From the beginning of the Revolution until today, the dominance they had over this country was eliminated by the people, the youth, and the general population throughout the country under the leadership of the magnanimous Imam [Khomeini]. From the very first day [after the Revolution], they've been thinking about how to reestablish this [dominance]. In other words, they want Iran to be under their military, political, and economic domination. That's their goal." But the Iranian people did not wait for the military and security forces to put out the flames of the sedition. They took to the streets themselves, determined not to let the bitter experience of a foreign-backed coup once again stain the pages of their country's history.





The Iranian nation struck a major blow to the sedition. The Iranian nation, with a movement that millions participated in on the 22nd of Dey (12th of January), made that day a historic day, similar to the 22nd of Bahman (11th of February). In other words, the Iranian nation did this. They added another honor to their list of honors. The Iranian people, with the participation of several million in Tehran and large, numerous crowds in various other cities, were able to deliver a strong blow to the loudmouthed bravado of the claimants. Praise God, the people did this and put an end to the sedition. This was the work of the Iranian nation.

Four days before the August 19, 1953 coup, Mossadegh ordered his supporters, who had gathered in the streets, to return home so that order and security could be maintained.

Mossadegh could not envision a country where its people themselves would be responsible for maintaining security and order. This historic mistake left the streets empty of his supporters on the morning of the coup.

Mossadegh's downfall was accompanied by the loss of all the achievements of the nationalization of Iran's oil industry and the return of the authoritarian rule of the Pahlavi Shah—a dictatorship backed by the power of the United States that committed numerous crimes against the Iranian people for some 25 years.

All these lessons have been etched into the collective memory of the Iranian people, and they will not hesitate for a moment to defend their independence.



The People Rise Up

Should any event befall this country, Almighty God will raise these people to confront it. The people will be the ones who will stop it.

Martyr Khamenei

Feb. 1, 2026





After the failed coup attempt on January 8–9, 2026, when armed foreign-backed mercenaries wanted to bring death and destruction to the heart of Islamic Iran — the Iranian people poured into the streets on January 12, raising their voices in unwavering support for their homeland, their government, and their Leader.



Opinion

Inheritance pulled away from America's grip: Roots of the US'

hostility toward Iranian nation before and after Islamic Revolution

**Muhamad Mahdi Rahimi,
journalist and researcher**

"Thank you very much for your assurances about no sheep's eyes on our oilfields in Iran and Iraq."

This sentence comes from a letter written by Winston Churchill, the British Prime Minister during the World War II, to Franklin D. Roosevelt, the President of the United States, a few months before America launched its European campaign in 1944. These words, composed at the height of Britain's dependence on American financial and military support, reveal the immeasurable value these resources held for Britain. But what was the story of this oil?

In 1901, William Knox D'Arcy, through a concession agreement lasting sixty years, acquired the rights to extract oil from vast regions of Iran stretching from the northeast to the southwest. He undertook to provide an initial cash payment and, in addition, to pay Iran sixteen percent of the company's annual profits. Eight years later, in April 1909, one year after oil gushed forth from wells in western and southwestern Iran, a major corporation was established in London under the name of the Anglo-Persian Oil Company, with a capital of two million pounds and the British government as a shareholder. This company, which underwent several name changes, ultimately laid the foundation for one of the world's largest oil corporations, British Petroleum (BP).

This company grew so vast that, with the

end of the World War I and the collapse of the Ottoman Empire, when Britain and France carved up West Asia as if it were a cake, Britain seized control of the oil of Iraq's richest provinces, such as Baghdad, Basra, and later part of Mosul, through the facilities and power of this very company. Yet after the World War II, the British Empire began to decline, gradually ceding its place to the United States.

It is time to claim the inheritance

From the moment the United States resolved to enter the World War II, it prepared itself to shape a global order built upon domination. With the war's end and the exhaustion of the European powers, it was America that began to establish control over the security and economic order of the entire world, expanding its military bases and founding international organizations such as the United Nations and the World Bank. This legal facade, however, concealed a sea of illicit schemes, coups, aggressive wars, and crimes. Every independence movement was forced either to align itself with the Eastern Bloc or to comply with America's hegemonic policies. A third path was inconceivable. Iran was among the nations that, in the aftermath of the World War II, embarked on a struggle for independence and for reclaiming the rights that had been trampled during Britain's dominance. It soon confronted the new global reality: The old colonial power had been weakened, and the young colonial power was now eager to collect the inheritance.

The Iran case

Shortly after the end of the World War II, the people of Iran, led by the Muslim clergy and nationalist movements, rose to nationalize the oil industry and wrest it from British control. Persistent pressure on the young Shah of Iran resulted in Mohammad Mossadegh's appointment as prime minister, and in Esfand 1329 (March 1951) Iran passed a law that revoked all rights of the British company to explore, extract, and exploit Iranian oil. Immediately after this legislation was passed, Britain filed a lawsuit against Iran at the International Court of Justice in The Hague. Yet because the British oil company was privately owned, the court refused to issue a ruling, and Iran was not condemned. Britain, with the support of other Western nations, then imposed a range of sanctions against Iran's oil industry. This created the perfect opening for the young colonial power to enter.

The nationalization of Iran's oil industry demonstrated to the United States that the Iranian people were prepared to resist and sacrifice in pursuit of independence and liberation from foreign domination. This spirit and this vision had to be suppressed, and America saw the moment as opportune. The nationalization of Iran's oil industry by a democratic government considerably strengthened the Iranian statesmen. Tensions with the Shah escalated, and anti-monarchist parties and newspapers and periodicals became increasingly prominent.

The existence of Soviet-leaning factions within these movements and publications provided the United States with a convenient pretext to intervene and further solidify its influence in the region.

The conflict between the Shah and Mossadegh, and the Shah's subsequent escape from Iran, paved the way for American intelligence services to invest in monarchist generals

and topple Mossadegh's government. On 28 Mordad 1332 (August 19, 1953), Operation Ajax was carried out in Iran. During this coup, many were killed, Mossadegh was arrested and exiled, and the Shah returned to Iran to inaugurate a twenty-five-year reign of despotism. This dictatorship, which he owed to the United States, was marked from the outset by gratitude to Washington, as he allocated a forty percent share of Iran's oil industry to American companies in return for their favor.

A stooge, a gendarme, and the Island of Stability for the hegemon

The twenty-five years between the coup and the victory of the Islamic Revolution made Iran as precious in America's eyes as it had once been in Churchill's. Amid the Cold War, with Soviet influence spreading across the Arab world, the United States now held both Iran and Saudi Arabia, the two major regional players, firmly within its grip.

Pahlavi Iran had been reduced to a mere stooge, executing America's regional and transregional plans. When the tightening siege by Arab states threatened to suffocate the Zionist regime in its wars with neighboring countries, it was the Pahlavi monarchy that kept the oil lifeline open, averting Israel's collapse. As the Ba'athist regime in Iraq cemented its alliance with the Soviet Union, the Shah's government armed Kurdish groups along the border to undermine Baghdad. When the United States struggled to sustain the logistics of its brutal war in Vietnam, it was Iranian fighter jets and pilots, trained on American soil, who were dispatched to rain bombs on the Vietnamese people. Meanwhile, a network of bases was established across Iran to surveil Soviet activity, and more than twenty-five thousand American military personnel, under the title of "advisers," began their operations in the country.

All these concessions granted by the Shah of Iran to the United States, combined with Iran's extensive military purchases, investments in Western industries and markets, and efforts to eradicate religious culture from Iranian society, had transformed Iran into an "Island of Stability" in the region, a bastion designed to secure America's dominance over West Asia.

That ship has sailed

The Islamic Revolution of 1979 dealt a complete shock to the United States. Beyond the enormous economic interests it lost, America was stripped of a vital regional instrument. With Iran's help, the United States had managed to deflect grave threats from the Zionist regime, and after the Camp David Accords, the vanguard of Arab nations in the struggle against the Zionist regime had withdrawn from that fight entirely. Now, however, it was the Islamic Revolution in Iran that breathed new life into the cause of Palestine. Not only did Iran's regional trajectory reverse in fundamental matters, the Revolution also opened a third path before Muslim nations and freedom-seeking peoples. Independence was now conceivable, and the dual blades of the Western and Eastern blocs no longer appeared as an inescapable destiny. It was this third path and its guiding vision that gave rise to the Resistance Front in the region, confronting America's designs for West Asia with an existential challenge.

This new horizon delayed Washington for more than four decades before it could once again bring certain regional governments back onto the path of normalizing relations with the Zionist regime. Yet today, the fury of the region's peoples toward these normalizing states is far greater than ever before, for before them stands the enduring model of the Islamic Revolution and the Resistance Front.

It is perhaps easier now to understand why, from the very first day of the Islamic Revolution, America has sought either to divert it or to destroy it. As Imam Khamenei stated on January 8, 2025, "The US had claimed ownership here, and that was pulled away from its grip and clutches. Thus, their resentment toward the country and the Revolution is like that of a camel [that holds a grudge]! They won't give up that easily. The US has been defeated in Iran and is seeking to retaliate for that defeat." Iran, the treasure that Winston Churchill sought to shield from the United States in the darkest days of his life, the treasure that remained in American hands for twenty-five years, now rests in the possession of the Iranian people themselves. This, perhaps more than anything else, explains America's enduring hostility toward the nation of Iran, both before and after the Islamic Revolution. Iran was the colonial inheritance of Britain, and its people pulled it away from America's grip.



A Moment with Caravan of Martyrs

Martyr Ruhollah Ajamian

He was born on February 9, 1996, in Kuhdasht, a small city in Lorestan province, into a simple working-class family. He was the youngest child, curious about religion from an early age, always asking questions and seeking to deepen his understanding of faith. When his family moved to Karaj, he joined the Basij at the encouragement of his father, and for over twelve years, he served in the 41st Battalion of the Martyrs of Kamalshahr. Ruhollah had registered to go to Syria — to defend the holy shrines of the Ahl al-Bayt against the savagery of ISIS — but was unable to go. He trained for deployment to the border region of Zahedan, to confront terrorist groups, outlaws, and drug smugglers. He sought martyrdom in that distant battlefield, not knowing that he would find it in his own neighborhood, among the streets where he had grown up — and that he would be martyred in the most brutal and cowardly manner imaginable, by a mob that had no limit to its cruelty. The rioters who descended on Kamalshahr that day were not ordinary protesters. They were agents of chaos, mobilized and armed by foreign intelligence services, driven by a singular aim: to destabilize the Islamic Republic and trigger a foreign-backed coup. They were well-funded, well-organized, and ruthless — trained to terrorize civilians and target the symbols of the Revolution. They attacked not just security forces, but the very idea of order and justice. It



was in defense of the Islamic system against this orchestrated assault that Ruhollah and his comrades stood firm.

On the morning of November 3, 2022, Ruhollah was preparing to go to work when he received word from his Basij comrades that rioters were planning to cause chaos in Kamalshahr. He and his fellow Basijis rushed to the area to maintain order and prevent violence from spreading.

Around noon, a group of rioters surrounded Ruhollah, isolating him from his comrades. Men and women attacked him together, kicking him to the ground, dragging his body across the asphalt, and throwing him under a truck. They stabbed him multiple times in the back, cutting through his heart. They left his body

in the street, and prevented anyone from coming to help him. The savagery of the attack was beyond belief — a young man of 27, brutally attacked by a mob that had no conscience, no mercy, and no regard for human life.

Hours later, when his comrades finally managed to reach him, one of them recounted the scene: " He was left on the asphalt. I called out to him, but there was no answer. He was not yet martyred. When the ambulance arrived, the driver said we couldn't transport a wounded man in military uniform. If the rioters found out he was a soldier, they would block our path and harm him even more. We took off his uniform and rushed him to the hospital. On the way, they threw stones at the ambulance, stopped us, and checked inside to see if the wounded man was military. It was on that journey that Ruhollah was martyred."

On April 5, 2023, the martyred Leader of the Islamic Revolution, speaking of the brutality of the rioters and the foreign-backed forces that sought to destabilize the country, condemned the hypocrisy of the West in the strongest terms. He declared: "The West is definitely not in a position to talk about human rights. They are definitely not supporters of human rights. They are not worthy of talking about the term 'human rights' at all. They are the enemies of humankind! We saw their human rights in the DAESH, when they burned people alive or sunk them in water and drowned them before everyone's eyes. We saw [their human rights] in their support of the MEK terrorists and in their

support of Saddam Hussein. We are seeing it in Gaza and in Palestine. This is how their human rights are. We are seeing it in their acts of terror and in the way they kill young people. Here, in the streets of Tehran, our most virtuous youth, like the ones whose names were mentioned such as Arman Aliverdi and Ruhollah Ajamian — they were truly some of our purest, most untainted, most virtuous youth — were tortured to death. But they [the Western world] did not object at all. I mean it didn't matter to them. Rather, they provoke people and train them [to do these things]. Their radio stations and their agents teach these kinds of things. These are [examples of] their human rights."

Then, on November 19, 2022, just days after Ruhollah's martyrdom, the martyred Leader addressed the nation's response to the killing of its youth. He spoke of the extraordinary funeral of a young man whom few had known in life, and the powerful message it carried for both the people and their enemies. He said: "A beloved martyr, a young person, was martyred during this time. These were dear martyrs who were protectors of security, Basiji martyrs, law enforcement martyrs, every single person who was martyred. Suppose a young man, for example, Martyr Ruhollah Ajamian, is martyred. He was an unknown young man, but there was an extraordinary turnout of people at his funeral! This is [an example of] the people's response. They turn that threat into an opportunity. That is, the people show what they are made of and say, 'This is who we are. You martyred our youth, [but] we are all behind this young man.' [This is] exactly the opposite of what the enemy is seeking to insinuate."

Ruhollah Ajamian was not a famous man. He was not a commander. He was a Basiji, a young man who loved his country and his faith. He was a son, a brother, a friend. But in his martyrdom, he became a symbol — a symbol of a generation that refuses to bow, a nation that refuses to forget, and

a faith that grows stronger with every drop of blood spilled in its path. The martyred Leader saw in him the face of a divinely risen Iran — a nation that transforms the enemy's threats into opportunities, and whose youth rise again and again, no matter how many times the enemy tries to bring them down.



Narrating the Art



"I will tell you that the America of the time of Reagan and Bush is not different from today's America in any way. They are not different from each other in any way." (Martyr Khamenei, Jan. 20, 2016)

Since the establishment of the US government in the eighteenth century, American governments and politicians have sought to plunder the resources and wealth of other nations. History has repeatedly demonstrated this reality.

One of the longstanding strategies pursued by the US has been to overthrow the legitimate governments of other countries or, at the very least, force them to submit to its will in one way or another. This has been a consistent feature of US foreign policy.

Russia, Greece, Syria, Cuba, Iran, Iraq, and, more recently, Venezuela are just some examples of US interference in the legitimate governments of other countries. In addition, the US has waged wars in various parts of the world, resulting in the deaths of millions of innocent people.

As for our beloved country, Iran, many believe that the US began its hostility toward Iran only after the victory of the Islamic Revolution in 1979. However, the martyred Leader of the Islamic Revolution repeatedly demonstrated that this claim was false.

Through the August 19, 1953 coup, the US and its allies overthrew a government widely regarded as the first popular government during the rule of the tyrannical Pahlavi regime. At the time, no one was chanting "Down with the US," and the Kingdom of Iran was firmly under the influence of Western powers, particularly the US.

As Martyr Imam Sayyid Ali Khamenei has said, "When Mosaddeq's movement, which was a national movement, took place in Iran, it was the British rather than Pahlavi regime that felt the most threatened. And when the British noticed that they were not able to cope with Mosaddeq alone, they invited the Americans to interfere in the situation in Iran."



A Word to My Martyred Leader

Assalamualaikum 🌸

To whoever is reading this

sorry I received this message late, but what I want to write here is many years old buried in my heart, hoping to express it form so many years.

I finally got a platform to share my feelings, but 💔

I will write this message as if I am directly messaging him (our Martyr Agha Jaan) ❤️

I am from India, and I have been studying medical sciences in Iran since 2024.

From the day I landed in Iran, I have been sewing dreams everyday of speaking with you and expressing my feelings. Every day, I would dream: if I meet you, what will I ask you?

Some questions were like:

- Give me one goal, and I will live my whole life pursuing it.
- Give me advice on this and that.
- What can I do to benefit Islam and the world?

And so on...thousands of questions...

It doesn't end here. I wanted to show you how much I love you, how much people from around the world love you. Me and my family are always ready to sacrifice everything for you. While I am writing this letter, I don't know what all to cover. There are so many unspoken words from many years, but I think those words will become a burden in your grief. No doubt you are with us, seeing everyone, but the sadness is... we are lovers of the Noor on your face, the accent of your voice, the sound of your voice, your character, your advice, and everything.

"You showed us how to live with honor,

But you didn't teach us how to live without you 😭"

Oo Agha Jaan

How can I end this pain in my heart and this grief of missing you? Maybe I don't want to. Those days of motivation to learn Persian to speak in front of you from your poetry and speeches.... Those days are gone, those motivations are gone😭 those sparks in my eyes are gone....

غافل دادیم دل به دستت ما را یاد ترا فراموش

Every day for so many years, I have been writing a speech to give you. But when I finally got this opportunity, my words have no power. My hands are shaking, my eyesight is blurry from tears.

I have so much to write but i am unable to by heart is breaking breaking down.

Missing you, Agha Jaan 💔 Every day until my death, I cannot forget you.

Pray may I walk you Husain as path by following you.



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