

In the Name of Allah, The Most
Gracious, Most Merciful

In His Name We Ask for the Hastening of the
Reappearance of the Living Imam (ATFS)

The General

Memories of Martyr Hajj Qasim
Suleimani

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The General

Memories of Martyr Hajj Qasim Suleimani

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Introduction

The Supreme Leader said, "After 2 years of sincere and brave battle in the fields, struggle against the satans and the evils of the world, and years of wishing to be martyred in God's way, finally the dear Suleimani, was raised to this lofty position, and his pure blood was spilled at the hands of the weakest human beings on earth".¹

"I'm cold."

Although, many writers have attempted, during his life time, to publish a book or write something about Hajj Qasim Suleimani; the general who avoided fame, never permitted the goals of these writers to come into fruition. He never gave a document about himself. Now, after the tragic demise of General Delha in Faridgah of Baghdad, more than 33 books with diary content, some anthologies, of his speeches, biographies and interviews has been published by the people of the love of the written word (ahle qalam).

The present book, named "General", is a collection of indexed materials published on the subject of 'Martyr Suleimani. In fact, over 5222 pages of indexed materials published on the subject, have been used to write this work. The pages of speeches and statements of the General in addition to memories of his relatives and colleagues were selected for this task.

¹ Statements of the Supreme Leader on 13/10/2018; www.khamenei.ir.

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In the selection of the contents, not only the favorite writings of the author are mentioned, but in the arrangement of content, opinions, including the opinions of scholars and experts have also been included, and in this way, the book, "General", a collection of all the books available in the publication market on General Suleimani – has come into being.

In choosing the name of the work, from amongst a collection of Hajj Qasim's titles found in social networks such as: "Commander", "Zulfiqar", "Malik", "Hajj Qasim", "Province Soldier", "Soldier", and "General"; a survey was conducted and finally, based on obtained statistics, the name "General" was chosen for the name of the present book.

Since interaction with the reader and obtaining their feedback is important for the author of the work, the author's contact information has been provided on the book's back cover. A survey has also been included, in order that the reader can, at his leisure provide the book's evaluation after reading. In addition, the reader is cordially invited to offer their feedback on their favorite or most effective aspects of the book.

In addition, this book is also available in digital format, through online stores for wide, ease of access for all interested readers. As an extra service to the customer, a

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choice of 3 cover designs is offered for the customer to choose as per preference.

It should be noted that the books “One” and “Twenty Minutes of Morning” and “Mard Maidan” as the second and third volumes of this book are being printed. Book “One” and “Twenty minutes in the Morning” examines the assassination of Martyr Suleimani and the events that occurred succeeding his martyrdom and the last 20 hours of the general's life in “Mard Maidan”. Military memories and battles of the General have been especially collected for these books.

My wound will be healed, my wave will be consolidated

General, I swear by the drop of your blood, we will take revenge on a hard day.¹

Mohammad Mardanian

Summer 1401.

¹ Hussein Rafiei Keshtali

Samara Falling ¹

ISIS was advancing moment by moment, taking control of more areas every day. It was self-imposed. There was no other way for them to reach Asghariyan Haram in the city of Samarra. With whatever speed they possessed, the people, in their desperation to resist, had fallen into the clutches of ISIS. Arrows and missiles were raining down, around the shrine. Short of contacting and requesting the help of various foreign embassies – every solution had been sought and attempted. I went to my position at the front line, never before having witnessed a yield to such deadly, silence.

I arrived in front of my office and went upstairs. Hurriedly, I communicated the American Embassy's number to my colleague, "Get America on the line."

He dialed the number and handed the phone to me. With a distracted mind and unsettled heart, I asked them for help. They told me that if we wanted their help, it would take 6 months.

I got angry and hung up the phone. I put my hands on the table, my mind fixated on the children and the oppressed people of the city. Suddenly, I told myself to contact Iran.

I told my colleague to get Iran's Beit Rahbari's number for me. He dialed the number and handed the phone to me. After offering my salams, I explained our dire situation to them.

In response, they said that the holy forces have been sent to us, to help break the siege.

¹ Narrator: Imam Jam'at of Samarra city

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“We will send some fighters to the area in the next few hours.” Optimistically, I hung up the phone and went down stairs. I took my rosary and did a round of Alhamdulillah (Allah be praised), in gratitude.

In this mood, I visited the soldiers on the front line and greeted them. Suddenly, someone shouted, “The fighters came, the fighters came!” Some Iranian fighters bombed all the ISIS positions and returned to Iran. The voice of ‘Allah hu Akbar’ echoed in the desert. The fighters were pleased with each other, hugging and congratulating each other. I looked towards the shrine and thanked God from the bottom of my heart. It was only God who kept us safe from the siege.

I said to one of the Iraqi Basij commanders, "Do you know the commander of Iran's Quds Corps?" He said, Yes, there is a person named Qasim Suleimani.”¹

¹ Martyr Ibrahim Hadi Cultural Group, *Malik Zaman: Stories Taken From the Words of Amirul Mominin*

Ali (AS) to Malik Ashtar and the Memories of the Soldier of Islam, Martyr Hajj Qasim Suleimani, published by Shahid Ibrahim Hadi, Tehran, 7th edition, 1133, pp. 11-12.

You look like General Suleimani

After searching for a job for several years, the best job I could find, was airport runs.

I was living in Kerman at the time, and so it was difficult for me to find work. One day, when I was cleaning my car, a man tapped me on the shoulder to get my attention. I turned to look at him. He spoke to me in a very kind and polite manner.

"Will you take me home?"

I said, "I am at your service." I tried to put the suitcase in the trunk, but he stopped me and said, "I'll do it myself."

We got into the car and left the airport. We had not passed a few streets when we ran into heavy traffic. Clutch, gear, gas; a triangular cycle that persistently bothers you in traffic. I was angry and frustrated with the traffic when I realized that something in my car was attracting people's attention. I looked back in the rear view mirror, and told myself how handsome the man was. This man looks like General Suleimani!

Maybe it was his cousin or brother. I looked at him very closely, with hesitation, until he said,

"Do you know my face?"

I answered, "Yes. Are you related to General Suleimani?"

He laughed so sweetly and said, "I am Suleimani himself."

I laughed at his words and said, "Hajj Agha Daz, don't pull my leg. The general travels with expensive, bulletproof cars, he has bodyguards. And... how can he get out of my car?!" Malihi smiled again and said, "By God, I am Suleimani."

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This time I kept silent and looked at his face carefully in the mirror. His face did not have hair. That was it. I said to myself, oh my, why didn't I understand, and greet him in the first place?

Why did I say these things to him? I was stunned for a few minutes when he asked me, "Young man, how is your life? How do you survive with these high prices?"

I looked at him and said, "If you are in my car, General Suleimani. I have nothing to worry about."¹

¹ Martyr Ibrahim Hadi Cultural Group, *Malik Zaman: Stories Taken From the Words of Amirul Mominin Ali (AS) to Malik Ashtar and the Memories of the Soldier of Islam, Martyr Hajj Qasim Suleimani*, published by Shahid Ibrahim Hadi, Tehran, 7th edition, 1133, pp. 76-77.

The Conqueror of Iraqi Kurdistan ¹

ISIS reached the gates of Erbil. It was feared that the city would be occupied soon.

After the ISIS attack, I called America, Turkey, England, France and even Saudi Arabia. All the officials of these countries replied that they couldn't help at the moment.

There was nothing they could do. Immediately, I contacted the Iranian authorities and pleaded with them. I told them that the city was falling, "If you can't help, we will have to evacuate the city."

The Iranian authorities immediately gave me Qasim Suleimani's contact number and said,

"Hajj Qasim is our plenipotentiary representative. I immediately called Suleimani and explained the situation. Hajj Qasim told me, "Tomorrow, after the morning prayer, I will be in Erbil."

I told him, "Tomorrow is too late, come now."

Hajji said, "Kak Massoud, just for tonight, protect the city."

The next morning, Hajj Qasim was at Erbil airport. I went to meet him. Simultaneously, Iran's arm's aid also arrived.

Qasim Suleimani came with fifty or sixty of his special forces. They went to the location of conflict and reorganized the Peshmerga forces. In a few days the tides turned around in our favor. Later, we captured an ISIS commander and asked him,

¹ Daesh forces, in June 1131, advancing towards the northern regions of Iraq, quickly managed to capture important areas of capture the north of this country, including Mosul. After capturing Mosul, they also besieged the city of Erbil. At If they capture Erbil, they could also occupy an important part of the Kurdistan region of Iraq.

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"How is it that while you were conquering Erbil, you suddenly retreated?"

ISIS told us, "Our infiltrators in Erbil informed us that Qasim Suleimani is in Erbil. With the morale of our people, broken, we sat back." ¹

Sayyid Hasan Nasrallah related that it was 12:00 am at night when Hajj Qasim came to him.

He said, "By sunrise, I want one hundred and twenty Lebanese operational commanders from you."

I said, "Hajji, it is twelve o'clock at night, now, how do you want me to get one hundred and twenty operation commanders? Where shall I bring them from?"

He said, "I have another solution." This was the only request he made of us, and that too, being for Iraq.

That night, he stayed with me. We contacted some brothers one by one and we were able to provide approximately sixty field commanders. Some of them were brothers who were in the Syrian front lines. We told them, "Go to Damascus airport".

Some of the brothers, who we woke up from their sleep, and took out of their homes, were born in Lebanon; Hajji said, "Maybe I will take them on the same plane as me." They went to Damascus for the morning prayer. There were around sixty field commanders and the Hizbullah, on Hajj Qasim's plane, as it left Damascus.

Six months after the Erbil case, it was time for the operations in Jalwal and Saadia. There too

1

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Hajj Qasim was the leader in the field. He moved ahead of everyone. I could see the enthusiasm behinds Shoghi's efforts. He didn't care if he was injured.

Kurdish, Arab, Shia, Sunni or Christian. No one is saved from the evil of this enemy. It was important for him to save the oppressed and fight against the enemy; they had already displaced an entire nation.

The Sunni and Christian people of Kurdistan saw this love; they understood. America showed no mercy, even to the Christians of Kurdistan. Everyone saw someone coming, standing and shielding the chest of a dying Kurdistan – saving the entire province. It was Hajj Qasim. According to one Iraqi Kurd, if it wasn't for Iran, if it wasn't for Qasim Suleimani, we would have no honor.

The day after Hajj Qasim came here notifying everyone that he wanted to distance himself from the centrality of Iraq,¹ immediately, the Harfzd, Kurdish people of Iraq followed him and came to the square.

¹ Shirazi, Ali, Hajj Qasimi that I know, by Saeed Alamian, Khat Moghadam Publishing House, Qom, 37th edition, 1400, pp. 67-69.

Is it Really Him?!

There was an age difference of several years between my sister, Samaneh and I. Whatever we did, we did together. We would exercise, go shopping, take classes and so on. On this particular day, my mother gave us a list of fruit to purchase, in preparation for a party that my mother was organizing that same night.

In hazy weather, my sister and I went into the streets. After a few minutes of walking, I noticed a fruit vendor from the distance and told my sister to do the shopping but that I could not walk anymore.

We crossed at the crossing and entered the fruit shop. No one was there except

A veiled lady. I removed the plastic and began to cut the fruit. Samaneh and I packed the fruits in a plastic bag. At the same time, a man's face in a car in front of the shop arrested my attention!

I looked more carefully at his face, it was very familiar, but I could not seem to place it. Being distracted by the man, my sister tapped me on the hand and asked me what was wrong.

I told her, "Why are you being so dry? Look inside that car, isn't his face familiar to you? "

After a few seconds of intent look at the man, she turned to me and said how similar he was to General Suleimani Qasimi, "Maybe it's him?"

I smiled and said, two sisters, how simple you are, General Suleimani travels with guards and bulletproof cars.

My sister said, "But he is so similar, how can we ask him?"

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We put the plastic on the table and went to the car.
But I took my sister's hand and said, "Do you want to go to him with this hijab? Perhaps if we correct our hijabs?"
Could it really be him? We fixed our hijabs and left
We stopped the car and tapped the car window with our fingers. The general raised his head and wound down the window. I swallowed hard through my stress and said, "You are General Suleimani. Aren't you?"
He smiled and said, "Hello, Yes. I am Suleimani."
Through our surprise and excitement, we clasped our hands to our mouths. After a short pause from the general, we asked for something as a keepsake. He took out a set of rosary beads from his pocket and called to us. We said goodbye to him, for now.
We fought over the rosary beads! Samaneh wanted them but I was not about to give them up either. The general pulled down the glass again and said, "Let's get a ring before you fight. Do not fight."
We went to his place and he gave us a ring. Now we had two keepsakes from the General; a ring for me and a rosary for my sister.
We said goodbye to General Delha and returned to the fruit shop. What a sustenance God had bestowed upon us.¹

¹ Martyr Ibrahim Hadi Cultural Group, *Malik Zaman: Stories taken from the words of Amirul Mominin Ali (AS) to Malik Ashtar and memories of the Islamic Soldier Martyr Hajj Qasim Suleimani*, Martyr Ibrahim Hadi Publishing House, Tehran, 7th edition, 2019, pp. 94-95.

Surrounded By 360 Degrees

This is Amerli, in the Northern region of Iraq, a small town with 18,000 Shiites of Turkish Ancestry.

ISIS had attacked the cities and villages of the region. They massacred people and were rapidly advancing. They said that it would be Amerli's turn soon. We agreed to defend our ancestral city. When Tal Afar fell, we covered our surroundings with earth. We shared what we had of water and food. The men went behind the embankments and vowed not to retreat until we all became martyrs. We also armed the women in their homes.

ISIS had reached the gates of the city. Every day they hit Amerli with missiles. Several times we prevented their tanks from entering the city. All the villages in the area had fallen and all means of obtaining food, fuel or weapons had been cut. ISIS also cut off electricity and water. It had been a few days since we ran out of supplies. Not even water was available to us. We had to dig a well, but had already reached the brackish water. Polluted and salty water targeted our lives. The government used to send helicopters with food supplies, but it was not enough to reach everyone. Many children and women perished from hunger and thirst. When ISIS saw that we refused to give up, it resorted to trickery. The pressure was to surrender, "We have nothing to do with you" they told us. We knew they were lying so we didn't succumb to their tactics.

Eighty days had passed since the siege. All international organizations, despite being informed of the blockade and famine in Amerli, remained silent. There was no fuel left, no

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food. We were fighting under conditions of famine and the relentless attacks of ISIS. Finally, the resistance yielded results, Ayatullah Sistani issued an order (fatwa) for Jihad and asked the army and the people to come to our aid. They all came and camped around Amerli.

One night, word got out that a senior military commander had arrived in Amerli. He had boarded a helicopter at night and had come from above the heads of ISIS to the middle of the besieged city. He had taken his life in his own hands. Seeing that due to the strength of heart, we did not lay down our weapons and instead continued in our efforts of resistance. It was as if new blood circulated through our veins.

Were it not for Hajj Suleimani, Amerli would not have been released after 84 days.

Many did not know much about this story until Friday. For the first time, the leader of the revolution revealed this secret in the Friday prayer when Hajji had left us forever. The leader said:

Which other commander had the power to do what he did? In an area surrounded 360 degrees by the enemy, Martyr Suleimani enters the area with a helicopter under complete siege of the enemy. There were good, young people in that area, unsupported. They do not have a commander. When their eyes fall on Hajj Qasim Suleimani, they

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find life, they find spirit, they find motivation, they
destroy the siege and make the enemy flee...¹

¹ Ghorbani, Mehdi; Mousavi, Leila; Tahmasabi, Alame, Aziz Suleimani, *The Life and Struggle of Martyr General Hajj Qasim Suleimani*, published by Hamase Yaran, Qum, 75th edition, 2018, pp. 119-120.

Hotel worker ¹

Muhammad Yazdan Panah was the owner of Kasri Hotel. Qasim was friends with his son, Ali.

We went to the hotel together and started working for 25 rials a day. He [Hajj Qasim] was a waiter, serving food at the tables. Then he became a bookkeeper. After some time, he left this job and worked in the water organization.

Before the revolution, not wearing a veil was normal in the cities. One particular day, a girl with inappropriate clothing was crossing the intersection. The police constable on the scene began to insult the girl. Qasim saw this scene from the hotel. He could not watch this scene and tolerate the insult without responding. He went out of the hotel and knocked the constable's hat off his head. Maybe he would come to his senses this way. Hajj Qasim got into a fight with him and knocked him down with one skillful blow.

They reported the event to the police. Police officers came to arrest Qasim and take him away. He ran away and went to the workers' room, hiding under the bed. Colonel Azari, the chief of police, came to the hotel lobby. Arbadeh said, "I will find him, and his father." They didn't find him and left. Shahrbanichis used to say, "Guerrillas came from Tehran; they hit and left!"²³

¹ Narrator: Ali Mohammadi, a fellow citizen of General Suleimani, in a conversation with Muhammad Ali Aghamirzaei, Qanatmolek village, June 2019.

² Shirazi, Ali, *Simai Sulaiman, Khat Moghadam Publishing House, Qum, 1400, pp. 14-15.*

³ *In the early 50's, Hajj Qasim did strength training and martial arts in his teenage years, which we have included in the pictures section.*

Suicide Car¹

During the Tikrit liberation operation, the Americans attacked Hajj Qasim's car. They knew that with the liberation of Tikrit, ISIS would also be in danger in Mosul, so Hajj Qasim stayed away from the car most of the time, gathering the soldiers, going alone to places where it was necessary to go in order to protect others from danger.

The Americans tried to provoke him by shelling the command car.

"Let's go further." Hajj Qasim, paid no heed and listened to his inner guidance, carrying on his job for Tikrit.

We captured Tikrit. The American headquarters was in Tanf Syria. When we moved to this front to conduct an operation, American planes attacked and hit several tanks, personnel carriers, and a bulldozer. We lost one of our soldiers too, but Hajj Qasim remained safe by maneuvering his position. The Americans sent the video to them in order for ISIS to know about our position in that area.

We offered our noon prayers with Hajj Qasim leading the congregational prayer. A few hours later, ISIS sent a suicide car to kill Hajji, but since we had already changed our location,²

they fell for the trap and we escaped their target.

During the liberation operation of Tikrit, when we reached the point of two kilometers from the city. We arrived and

¹ Narrator: Brigadier General Asghar Sabouri

² Shirazi, Ali, Simai Sulaiman, Khat Moghadam Publishing House, Qum, 1400, p. 120.

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liberated the distant city. Hajj Qasim was present in the region to visit the line and took charge of the operation.

The Iraqi forces noticed his presence. They were very interested in Hajj Qasim after the arrival of Hajji Zaid Al-Wasafi. Basically, Iraqis are very emotional and sentimental people, and woe to the day when these feelings overflow.

When the Iraqis found out that Hajj Qasim had come to the area, a large number of troops gathered with motor vehicles and on foot.

ISIS became alerted. Maybe they didn't know that Hajj Qasim had come to the region. But it was clear that an important and influential person had come.

In a very short space of time, ISIS sent a suicide car. This car was an American Ford and maybe weighed about two and a half to three tons. They had welded steel sheets around it for protection, rendering it completely bullet proof. The car approached Hajj Qasim before coming to a halt. Every bullet fired at the car ricocheted but had no effect on the actual vehicle, passenger, nor the driver. Previously, I have seen these types of suicide car explosions in other areas. All components were rendered into shreds, the largest, no larger than the size of a palm. Such was the magnitude of destruction. The car had reached 150 meters from Hajj Qasim; had it continued in its momentum, it would have reached us in 10-15 seconds before exploding. Precisely at this moment, an Iraqi helicopter, notified via wireless, appeared in the airspace, shooting down the ISIS suicide car by missile.¹

¹ Mazdabadi, Ali Akbar, born in March, Ya Zahra Publishing House (S), Tehran, 2019, p.50

Like Father¹

We arrived at the house of the family of the girl whom I intended to propose to. We rang the bell and entered the house.

Apart from being shy, I was also sad. The event progressed in this mood until the father of the bride asked what I had been waiting for hours and had already prepared myself for, given my melancholy state of mind.

I pulled myself together and said sadly, "My father has been martyred. He was the defender of the shrine in Syria."

I said these two sentences and that was all it took. Anger came and grabbed everyone's throat.

The marriage was arranged by phone. It was the night before the wedding when a feeling of conflict rushed over me.

How fortunate it is that it's going well, or maybe how bad that my father is not here. When there is no father, it is as if nothing is in place. You have no back and no support. There is no one to smile and offer, "I congratulate you my son. You are my honor."

I said to myself, does this mean that all the sons and daughters of martyrs who defend the shrine are like me?!

I felt lonely. I was in this state when I fell asleep. What a sweet scene. I saw my father. Beautiful and happier than before. As if he knew that the next day was going to be the day of my wedding, and I am sad. He laughed and said, "I see you, and remember you. For your marriage, I will send someone in my place to visit you."

¹ Narrator: General Hussein Kaji

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I woke up and said to myself, what was the dream?! I mean, who can take my father's place?!

I did not talk to anyone about this dream. All I did was to write my father's sentence on a piece of paper and put it in the envelope. I should have given it to the same person who had my father's warrant. It was the wedding night and everyone was happy. The bride's uncles and aunts, were all there. My father's absence became more noticeable than ever.

I said to myself, then why didn't anyone take my father's place? I wondered if it was nothing more than a dream. Suddenly my mother's phone rang, she gave the address to the person on the other end of the line, looking much happier than before. It was as if everything was related to this phone call.

I was sitting in the hall when someone said in a loud voice, "Greetings to the soldiers of Islam!"

All sent blessings. When I heard the voice of Salawat, I quickly got up and went to the door to see who it was.

Is it possible?! Was I dreaming or was it true? He was climbing the stairs and staring at me. I hugged Hajj Qasim and was angry. I cried. Everyone cried.

The mood of the entire gathering changed. The smell of Esfand and the sound of Salawat had created a beautiful combination, what a commotion. The guests were just enjoying the General's speech when he had to leave. I went to him and gave him the letter. He opened and read.

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His eyes became wet. Slowly, he said, "Don't tell anyone about this story" and left.¹

¹ *Cultural Group of Martyr Ibrahim Hadi, Malik Zaman: Stories taken from the words of Amirul Mumineen Ali (AS) to Malik Ashtar and memories of the soldier of Islam Martyr Hajj Qasim Suleimani, Martyr Ibrahim Hadi Publishing House, Tehran, 7th edition, 2019, pp. 41-43.*

Court Summons¹

Before commanding the Quds Force, his mission was to provide security for the east of the country. Fighting with evildoers, fighting with smugglers, etc., were prominent tasks that Hajji took responsibility for, at that time.

Once, as we rested in our headquarters, near the border, several RPGs hit us simultaneously. We got out of bed immediately and went to the armory. When we received the weapons, we were divided into several groups. One group on the roof, another inside the yard, and the last, inside the building.

I turned my head and saw him behind the window, taking position in a trench, shooting. I called out, "Hajji, are you safe?"

He said, "Come here."

I went next to him.

Fortunately, nothing happened. He told me, "Today we will finish these off."

A few minutes later, the sound of shooting stopped; we realized that they had run away. Hajji ordered to line up all the forces and pursue them. He looked at the horizon and ordered us to get in the car. We got on board and went a few kilometers into the neighboring country. In the car I said to myself, "What exactly does he have in mind?"

He wiped the sweat from his forehead with his hand and said, "These evils must be eradicated today, otherwise we will suffer more casualties."

¹ Narrator: Hossein Aminabdollahian

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There was nothing left of their headquarters when they ordered us to get out of the car. We reached the border zero point. I got out of the car and went to his side.

One of the rooms of the villains, which could be seen from a distance, had been used as an ammunition warehouse. Hajji took RPG operator's hand and said, "If you fire here, we will meet tomorrow."

He filled the RPG and put it on his shoulder calling "Allah hu Akbar".

By pronouncing Allah Akbar, he turned the desert a living hell for them and the battle began.

Within a few minutes, we killed them all and returned. There was no news from that area for several months and everything became safe and sound. I told myself to visit the city and see Hajji. I went into the city and found his office. I entered and he greeted me with a warm welcome, but there was something strange on his table!

I went a little closer and saw that it was a court summons. I said without preamble, "Hajji, you and the court?!"

Laughingly, he said, "Do you remember that day when you said that if we cross the border, it would be bad for us?"

I said, "Yes, I remember."

He smiled and said, "It's worse, It's a disaster."

I asked, "What are you going to do?"

He said, "I have to go to court in the afternoon."

I said in astonishment, "Why you? Get a lawyer to explain the whole story."

Hajji said, "I will do it myself and I will acquit myself with my reasons."

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Although he could have ignored the issue, he was a man of law.¹

¹ Martyr Ibrahim Hadi cultural group, *Malik Zaman: Stories taken from the words of Amirul Muminin Ali (AS) to Malik Ashtar and the memories of Islamic Soldier Martyr Hajj Qasim Suleimani*, Martyr Ibrahim Hadi Publishing House, Tehran, 7th edition, 2019, pp. 41-44.

Arrest of Hajj Qasim¹; Security Information Story

On June 15th, we were supposed to fly to Damascus on a flight with seven tons of prohibited² cargo. Besides the cargo, we also had about two hundred passengers, one of whom was Hajj Qasim. He knew me by name. After entering the plane, Hajji asked as usual, "Who is the pilot of the flight?" When they said Asadullahi, I heard the voice of Hajj Qasim, who called my first name, and said, "Amiri?"

The cabin door opened and Hajji stood in the door frame. Like all previous flights, he sat next to me in the cabin. The flight time to Damascus is about two and a half hours. It was a great opportunity for me to be the companion of Hajji. The protocol of a flight of this nature is that, before entering this country's sky; seventy to eighty miles away, we obtain permission from the control tower of Baghdad airport. With this permission, we can take off again. After crossing the Iraqi sky, we would enter Syria without complications.

Sometimes, when they didn't allow us, we had to land at Baghdad airport and take off again after checking the plane's luggage. It happened that the Baghdad airport did not allow us to pass due to prohibited cargo and we returned to Tehran airport.³

That day, after I asked for a pass, the control tower gave us permission to ascend to a height of 35,000 ft. Considering the burden of our companion, I breathed a sigh of relief and took off.

¹ Narrator: Amir Asadollahi

² Probably here was the prohibited cargo of weapons and ammunition to be sent to Syria.

³ Baghdad airport was under the control of American forces.

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When we arrived near Baghdad, to my surprise, the watchtower sent a message again and asked me to land the plane at the Baghdad airport. According to the previous permission, the situation seemed unusual to me, especially since the control of Baghdad airport was in the hands of the Americans.

I announced to the watch tower, "Due to the volume of my cargo, I cannot land." The wheels of the plane may not be able to withstand this load when landing, so I will change my route to Tehran." My explanation was completely logical and reasonable, but the tower guard answered very coldly, "You are not allowed to return. If you disobey, we will shoot the plane down!"

It was very strange.

I struggled with the watchtower for almost a quarter of an hour, but it was useless and in conclusion, they just told me to land. I had calculated the volume of fuel to reach Damascus. The fuel was burning and the plane was lighter. I informed the watchtower about this critical point. They said, "Circle around the sky of Baghdad until the volume of the plane's fuel tank is light, then land." It was a strange.

This whole time, Hajj Qasim was sitting quietly next to me, witnessing this conflict.

"I can do two things now."

Either I don't pay attention to what they say and return, as it is not unlikely that they will attack us, or I follow their request and land the plane."

Hajj Qasim said, "Is there no other option?" I told him that there was no other option.

He said, "Then land!"

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I immediately called Rahimi, our flight engineer, who was among the passengers. When he came to the cabin, I told him, "Take off your clothes." I requested from Hajj Qasim, that he take his clothes off too. Hajji took his clothes off without any further ado and put on the clothes of the technical engineer. Rahimi also donned Hajj Qasim's clothes and went to sit in his place among the passengers.

When I gave a hat and pair of glasses to Hajji, his appearance completely changed. He now resembled everyone BUT Hajj Qasim Suleimani.

After announcing to the passengers that we will stop at Baghdad airport for a short time for local arrangements, I landed the plane on the runway of Baghdad airport.

They took us to the jet-way that attaches the air-tube to the plane.

We waited for half an hour, but there was no news and they didn't come to us at all. When I called, they told us to wait. Finally, they disconnected the air-tube and said to proceed, go back, turn on the engines and follow the special car. I followed the instructions.

We slowly left the normal area of the airport. They took us to the end of the runway, a place I had never been to before. After I shut down the engines, they attached the ladder. After summing up the situation, I realized that they were going back and forth looking for Hajj Qasim. I explained this to him and asked him to act completely normal. Hajji looked at me and said let's see what happens.

I said to my co-pilot, Amir Hussein Waziri, "Amir Hussein! Hajji is a flight engineer and is sitting in his seat. You are a

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co-pilot and I am a pilot. When I go out, lock the cabin door from behind."

I also emphasized that, it should not be opened under any circumstance, unless I call and say so myself.

I left the cabin and turned my gaze to the runway. Three Chevrolet vans were coming towards us. When they arrived, I saw that two of them had the logo of the American FBI and one had the logo of the Iraqi intelligence. As soon as it stopped, sixteen or seventeen Americans and Iraqis got out of the cars. They climbed the stairs of the plane and stood in the doorway. I poured juice for them and then flattered them in English, joked a little to make them laugh and distract them from the cabin.

Four Americans entered the plane with large video cameras. They placed two cameras in each aisle and then zoomed the camera lens on the face of each passenger. Their behavior was not normal at all. They were scanning the faces of each of the passengers and matching them with the faces they had of Hajj Qasim. By the grace of God, they collected their belongings and went further without paying attention to the cockpit after twenty minutes of work.

But the Iraqis stayed. I was relieved about Hajj Qasim when the Iraqis said B'ismillah! I held my breath. I had managed to camouflage and hide our Hajj Qasim, but the load could not be hidden.

"Open the cargo door quickly so that we can check the cargo." And although I had hidden it, the cargo could not be camouflaged."

This was the flight engineer's duty, but because Rahimi was wearing his personal clothes, I was afraid that the matter

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would get worse and they would smell it. On the other hand, I did not know exactly what to do. I had no choice. I went with them myself.

I climbed the stairs and according to the instructions written on the cargo door, I opened the door with difficulty and concern. One of the Iraqis came with me and showed a box and said, "Open this!"

I was shaking like a willow and there was no color left on my face. I tried not to look at him. At that point, I took out my wallet from my trousers pocket, opened the door and showed the dollars to the Iraqi. A smile appeared on his lips and he winked. I don't remember exactly how many dollars it was, but I put it all in his hand. He took some pictures and said let's go. A few minutes later, permission to pass was issued and I departed the plane from Baghdad airport.

We sat on the runway of the Damascus airport in the twilight. Hajj Qasim told me Amir, get up and come with me. I got out of the car and got into another car that came to pick up Hajj Qasim. Then we entered the headquarters. He asked me where I learned what I did for him back there. I said, "Hajj Agha! I was in the war for nearly 60 months and I know these things perfectly."

I was a little taller than Hajji. Hajji said, "Bring your head down," I brought my head down, he kissed it two times and said, "If I was the president of the country, I would have given you the medal of honor for what you did."

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I said, “First, they would have punished me, but I wish to die with you.” He smiled a humble smile and as he did, a tear left the corner of his eye.¹

¹ Mazdabadi, Ali Akbar, born in March, Ya Zahra Publishing House (S), Tehran, 2019, pp. 52-57.

Ripe Fruit Must Be Picked¹

We escorted him to the car we were waiting for. He was going to Beirut. He wanted to see Sayyid Hassan Nasrallah. Pishman Hajji returned from Beirut at 9:00 p.m. and said he was going to Iraq tonight, let's make arrangements. This news stirred up something inside us.

"Hajji, don't go now, the situation in Iraq is not good." Everyone had their own response,

"Are you afraid that I will become a martyr?" He smiled.

Aniki said. "Shahadah is an honor, your departure is a disaster for us"

One of us said, "Hajji, we still have a lot to do with you."

He said calmly, "The gardener must pick the fruit when its ripe, if it says on the tree, then it's ripe. If it rots, then it falls by itself." Then he turned his gaze towards the brothers and pointed to some of them with his finger. "The time come. It has arrived."

The plane took off at 12:00 am. We were in chaos. Two hours later, the news came that the gardener picked the ripe fruit.²

¹ Narrator: Head of Fatemiyoun Army Headquarters

² Ghorbani, Mehdi; Mousavi, Leila; Tahmasabi, Alame, Aziz Suleimani, The Life and War of the Martyr General Hajj Qasim Suleimani, published Hamase Yaran, Qom, 75th edition, 2018, p. 219.

Twenty Minutes in the Morning¹

I woke up to the sound of the phone ringing. I looked at the clock. It was half past four in the morning, more than an hour before the call to the morning prayer. The sound of the phone ringing at that hour is alarming. Worried, I picked up the phone. General Sharif asked, "Do you have news about General Suleimani?"

Hajj Qasim? Did something happen? - Some foreign channels have reported that General Suleimani was martyred! God willing. It's a rumour!

Ramzan Sharif, the spokesman and public relations officer of the IRGC, wanted to know whether the news was true or false. Before that, there were several rumors of assassination and wounding and even martyrdom of Hajj Qasim in the networks and cyberspace. I admitted to myself or I wanted to admit that this is one of their usual lies and rumors.

I called the army command headquarters of the force. They gave the phone to General Qaani! I wished he would say it was a rumor; but he didn't! The news was true! It was as if the world collapsed on me. I ran out of the house in shock, gave the news to Mr. Sharif and proceeded to the headquarters. It was twenty minutes away. The thin cloud that covered the sky had no rain. The rain that wet my face,

¹ Narrator: Hujjatul Islam Ali Shirazi, cultural officer of IRGC Quds Force and 40-year-old friend of Hajj Qasim Suleimani.

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were my own tears. When I got out of the car, the winter heat rushed towards me, but it could not overcome the fire that was killing me. When I entered the headquarters, I rushed straight to his room. I always used to go to his office to see him. I would count the minutes for his arrival, to see him. The same habit drew me to his room. His absence turned my anger into an explosion.

The incident happened at 1:20 a.m. on Friday, December 13th, 2018. General Qaani was informed at the same time and went to the command. The initial news was that an air attack took place in the area of Baghdad airport. Little by little, it became clear that America carried out the attack and then published an unofficial news about the killing of Qasim Suleimani and Abu Mahdi Al-Muhandis (The Engineer).

An hour later, the US Ministry of Defense officially announced that Qasim Suleimani was assassinated on the orders of US President Trump. General Qaani said that Hussein Pour Jafari was martyred along with General Suleimani and the soldiers of the force: Hadi Tarimi, Wahid Zamaniyan and Shahroud Muzaffarinia were also among the martyrs. At that point, I wrote a condolence message to Imam Khamenei. An emotion which no expression can adequately express. At six in the morning, Khabar Sima channel also announced the news.

We went to the army headquarters. A meeting was being held with General Fadavi, General Qaani and Mr. Hajji Sadiqi¹. The IRGC statement was issued. The decision was made to avenge the blood of the martyrs against the enemy. From there I went to General Suleimani's house. Ayatullah

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Amoli Larijani, Mr. Muhsin Rezaei, General Safavi, General Aziz Jafari and several commanders of the IRGC were there. Hajj Qasim's brother and children looked for the will. They found it in his room. General Suleimani had a small room in their house, it was his office. In the winter, he would sometimes put his winter coat on his shoulders and work and study. Seeing that clean room set my heart on fire.¹

Our hearts burned seeing the empty room of the General with his absence, never to return. We had always thought and felt that he would become a martyr. I and all his friends knew how eager he was to be martyred someday. On the day he said at the Gilan Martyrs' Congress,² "If you see someone today, whose behavior and morals manifest the same scent of a martyrs' words, know that he will be a martyr."³ At that moment, I was sure that he would be martyred. This famous phrase, read and heard by millions of people and passed on by word of mouth, was the description of his own condition.

Before us, Imam Khamenei had seen martyrdom in the existence of Hajj Qasim.

Fifteen years ago, in 2004, in Kerman and at the house of Shahid Azimpour, when Javad Ruhulahi - the son-in-law of the martyr's family - asked the Supreme Leader to intercede, he said, "The first people in our congregation, according to the rules, have the right to intercede. These are

¹ Hujatul Islam Abdullah Hajji Sadiqi, representative of the Crown Prince in the Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps.

² This congress was held on May 14, 1395

³ He went on to say: "Being a martyr is a condition for becoming a martyr. All our martyrs had this characteristic: they were martyrs before they became martyrs. "No one will be a martyr until he was a martyr."

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the martyrs and the likes of these martyrs; second, parents are martyrs.

Then Hazrat Agha looked at Hajj Qasim Suleimani who was in the crowd and said, "This Mr. Hajj Qasim is also one of those who intercede, God willing. Take a promise from them, as long as they don't break their promise!"

When we opened his will, we saw that he had asked God for martyrdom with love and mysticism. It was written, "God, From the Caravan." I am left How can you not accept someone who has been standing over you for forty years?¹

He wrote, "I have gone to the deserts in the hope of martyrdom; I will go from this desert to that desert!"²

Hussein Agha, the eldest son of General Suleimani, said, "My father achieved what he dreamed of and had been looking for, for years." Many a time when we conversed with him at home, he told us that he was looking for martyrdom.

General Suleimani was subject to martyrdom since the war. Radio Munafiqin always insulted him or threatened him with martyrdom. In 1360, he was injured in Tariq al-Quds operation and was taken to Qaim Hospital in Mashhad.¹

The hypocrites wanted to martyr him in the hospital. We didn't know about this. A few months before his martyrdom,

¹ From the text of the will: "God, dear! I have been left behind for many years and I am constantly sending people to it, but I am left behind. But you know, I could never forget them. Continuously, their names, not in my mind, but in my heart and in my eyes, were remembered with tears and sighs. My dear! My body is getting sick. How can you not accept someone who has stood over you for forty years? My Creator! My Love! My Love, I constantly asked you to fill my entire being with love for you; burn me in your separation and die."

² From the text of the will: "Darling! I went to the deserts because of the restlessness and disgrace of remaining. I hope to go from this city to that city and from this desert to that desert in winter and summer. Karim, Habib, I have fallen in love with you..."

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one day, we went to see Ayatullah Mohadi Kermani at his house. He said to Hajj Qasim, "Do you remember when you were injured, they hospitalized you in Mashhad?" The hypocrites planned to assassinate you. My nephew Mustafa saved you from the hypocrites!"

Apparently, one of the hospital doctors was a member of the hypocrite group and wanted to kill him. Mustafa Mohadi Kermani and his friend, with the help of a Kermani nurse, took Hajj Qasim out of that ward and did not let that traitorous doctor carry out his plan.¹

In the past few years, General Suleimani was seriously threatened. They were supposed to kill Suleimani along with Imad Mughniyah, and they failed. Mughniyah and General Suleimani were in the same building; Hajj Qasim left through one door, and Imad Mughniyah left through the other door and was martyred².

Mehr 2007, in the command meeting, the children of Niro brought a report that told about the planning of Americans and Israelis to kill him. He wrote on the report, "May God bless me with martyrdom at the hands of the worst enemies of his religion."

He loved martyrdom and sought martyrdom for forty years. The enemy was also looking for him.

The person who was with Mustafa Mohadi Karmani was called Mansour Humayounfar. Mustafa was martyred in

¹ The person who was with Mustafa Mohadi Kermani was called Mansour Humayounfar. Mustafa was martyred in 1361 in Beit al maqds operation, and Mansour was martyred in Ainkhosh in the same year.

² Imad Mughniyah, known as Hajj Ridhwan, was martyred in Damascus on 22 Bahman 1386, following a bomb explosion by the Zionist regime. He was the founder of the military unit and deputy secretary general of Hizbullah in Lebanon.

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1361 in Beit al Maqds operation, and Mansour was martyred in Ain Khush, the same year.¹

In 2018, during the days of Muharram, when Hajj Qasim had a program in Beit al Zahra, they executed a plan to assassinate him. They even bought the house next to Beit al Zahra and moved a lot of explosives there. They planned to blow up this sign in the middle of mourning to kill General Suleimani along with a large number of mourners, but the evil plan was thwarted by the efforts of the Islamic forces.

The Israelis tried to kill General Suleimani many times in Lebanon, Syria and Iraq, but he always said that the ripe fruit must be picked.

General Suleimani was surrounded several times; it was either a siege, or he entered the siege to break it. He did not look, because he is the commander, he should go somewhere where there is no security problem. Hajj Qasim was present in all operational lines against ISIS and was on the verge of martyrdom dozens of times. During the siege of Aleppo, he was the first person to enter Aleppo by helicopter and was the target of the enemy's anti-aircraft attack. He was the first to enter Aleppo airport by plane at night, while the airport was under the fire of cannons and Katyusha rockets, and other forces came after him.

In Tadmuriyya, General Suleimani was the leader of the forces and was the first one to reopen the Tadmur airport upon his landing. In another operation, while the Americans were on the right wing, and ISIS was on the left wing, he used to go to Jabal Ghurab, Sanjari and Be'er Tayariah, by

¹ In 1360, he was injured in Tariq al-Quds operation and was taken to Qaim Hospital in Mashhad.

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helicopter. This movement has a great effect on strengthening the morale of the fighters and commanders present in that line. The plan for the continuation of the operation is nourished in this way and it ends with victory. The terrorists had identified Hajj Qasim's location several times and attacked him. Another time, in Saqiyah, south of Aleppo, they shelled his car. In the fortress of Aleppo, the target of sniper fire was placed in the fortress of Aleppo. In the north of Hama, a suicide bomber exploded near Hajj Qasim. In Abu Kamal, the ISIS sniper targeted him, but his shot missed slightly, and the bullet hit the block of the wall, so that the broken pieces of the block fell on Hajj Qasim's face and eyes!

These events could have led to his martyrdom. It was God's will that Hajj Qasim's martyrdom was not executed by an ordinary terrorist, but by the President of the United States. Imam Khamenei visited General Suleimani's house in the evening of his martyrdom. He called Hajj Qasim's "The Great Martyrdom". They pointed out that Hajj Qasim had been subjected to martyrdom a hundred times, and said that he was martyred by the most, evil of people, that is, the Americans.

My last meeting with General Suleimani was on Sunday the 8th of December. He said, "I want to go to Qum".

I said, "Do you want to go and meet with the scholars?"

He said, "No. Leave it for later." He went to Qum and said goodbye to his friends.

He went to Syria on Tuesday the 10th of December. Commanders were there to welcome him. Together they went to a house where some commanders were stationed.

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When I spoke with them, they said that Hajji's behavior was different this time. Unlike previous times, he did not talk about work at all. We asked, "Where should we go?"

He said, "I don't want to go anywhere." He just made general orders and spent the night happily, joking and laughing. He went to Lebanon on Tuesday night. He returned on Wednesday evening. He was not supposed to go to Lebanon. There, he says to Sayyid Hassan Nasrallah, "I have nothing to do! I just came to see you!" The meeting passes with brotherly words and jokes. Unlike usual, he says, "Bring a camera, let's take a picture." They capture some keepsake photo shots. Sayyid Hassan Nasrallah tells him, "The American media is focused on you." They provide the ground. They have determined to assassinate you." Hajj Qasim just laughs! He returns to Syria at night.

When he came back from Lebanon, there was a certain happiness on his face and in his behavior. On Thursday morning, he woke up an hour before the morning call to prayer. He wanted to perform ablution, he read aloud,
- *O army of the time, be ready... be ready!*¹

It was a house where Hajj Qasim sometimes went to rest. On Thursday evening, he leaves his companions and goes to that house. At the end of the night, he gets ready to go to the airport. He asks for forgiveness from everyone, even from the service forces, and says goodbye to everyone. Everything he did in this trip was unusual. For this reason, his regular companions insist that he not go to Iraq. He says with a smile, "Are you afraid that I will become a martyr?!"

¹ The film and image of General reading poetry in this house was broadcast by the IRGC's Quds Force in the documentary 72 Hours.

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Then he calmly says, "When the fruit ripens, the gardener must pick it."

This time, his friends chase him away in fear. At twelve o'clock at night, the plane takes off. Hajj Qasim had to deliver a message to the Iraqi Prime Minister. He told Sayyid Hassan Nasrallah, "I have to go to Baghdad myself." Hajj Qasim's plane lands at Baghdad airport. Abu Mehdi Al-Muhandis had come to welcome him. They leave the airport together in two cars and are the target of a missile attack by the American forces. Both of them and their companions, including Hussein Pour Jafari, his 40-year-old friend, were martyred. The photo of the ring and severed hand that remained from Hajj Qasim's body spread widely online and social networks in the first hours, which was very effective. When the news reaches Syria, one of his friends goes to Hajj Qasim's residence. He sees a paper on Hajj Qasim's desk. On it was written:

"Lord, accept me." God, love to see me; The same meeting that made Moses unable to stand and breathe."

On the same paper he wrote:¹

"Alhamdulillah, Lord of the Worlds. O God, accept me as pure."

Two more times the phrase:

"Lord, accept me as pure." Were written and signed under each one; as if he wanted to strengthen his document. Seeing this paper, his companions realized that this trip was Hajj Qasim's farewell trip.¹

¹ The photo of this manuscript was distributed by the Quds Force.

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I am very sorry. I wish I had kissed his forehead one more time in the last meeting. I couldn't believe it was our last meeting.¹²

¹ Mr. Ali Shirazi wrote on the 8th of December 2018 page of his calendar, under the contents of the meeting with General Suleimani: "B'ismi Ta'ala. I could not believe that this was my last meeting with General Suleimani. I wish I had written all his words. I was always counting the minutes to see him. What a sweet meeting that day! It's a pity that I won't see him again in this world! God, grant me the opportunity to meet him and be with him on the Day of Resurrection! How enjoyable it was to know him for 38 years! How soon it ended!" Under this note, the date 14th of December 2018 is mentioned.

² Shirazi, Ali, Hajj Qasimi that I know, by Saeed Alamian, Khat Muqadam Publishing House, Qum, 37th edition, 1400, pp. 13-21.

Report on the Night of Assassination¹

In the assassination operation of Hajj Qasim Suleimani, the Americans used a number of facilities; because they did not know some of the variables in advance, such as the number of cars. We were watching them and saw a lot of planes were taking off with heavy ammunition. We found it odd, but we didn't know what their plan was. We observed that the planes started refueling after take-off. 9 MQ drones were flying over the area, mostly from Ali Al Salem, Kuwait. Helicopters flew from bases inside Iraq such as "Al-Taji" and "Ain al-Assad". All these events were under our observation and we watched.

At some point, the 15F planes, which were at a distance of 40-50 km from Baghdad, approached this point around the Baghdad airport with a speed of about 1100 kilometers and then moved away. It was clear that they were waiting. We even found out that the 9MQ plane was given a mission in our wire-tapping. He had a problem with his weapons and talked about it, but we didn't know it was for Hajj Qasim. After putting these statements together, we found that at least four bases were involved in this operation.²

¹ Narrator: General Amir Ali Hajji Zadeh, Commander of the Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps Aerospace Force

² Mazdabadi, Ali Akbar, born in March, Ya Zahra Publishing House (S), Tehran, 2019, p. 176.

The News Was True¹

I usually turn the TV on to one of the news channels on mute while I'm reading so I can see if they subtitle a breaking news story. Because breaking news is subtitled in big, I look at the TV while reading to see if it is breaking news. Friday, December 13, Lebanon time, it was past midnight. I saw breaking news on one of these satellite channels that said, "Katyusha missile fired at Baghdad airport."

I said to myself it is possible, because the situation in Iraq was tense. There was tension after the Americans bombed Basij bases in Al-Qaim region and then the events around the American Embassy in Baghdad. A few moments later, breaking news.

Because I knew that Hajji was going to go from Damascus to Baghdad that night, I immediately called the brothers. Those who went to Damascus as Hajji's bodyguards were among the soldiers who are also responsible for my protection. I asked the brothers, "What time was the plane supposed to take off from Damascus?"

They said, "Six o'clock." I calmed down a bit. The plane left Damascus for Baghdad at 6 o'clock and it was 1:30 at that time, which means that Hajji has left the airport. However, I was still worried. I told them to call the Damascus airport and ask what time the plane left? They said that the plane left late at night. At that moment, the issue was done for

¹ Narrator: Sayyid Hassan Nasrallah

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me, and I said to myself that Hajji was martyred. I did not know that Abu Mahdi was also with him.

We contacted Abu Mahdi and his office, but no one answered. We were so worried. That night, we followed the story with our brothers here, Baghdad and Iran from the first minutes until we were sure that this painful incident had happened and the news of martyrdom was confirmed¹.

¹ Mazdabadi, Ali Akbar, *born in March*, Ya Zahra Publishing House (S), Tehran, 2019, p. 170.

A Legendary Funeral

In the evening of the day of the incident, I went to the General Headquarters of the IRGC. From 4:30 am, I had passed twelve hectic hours. The command meeting was about the funeral plan. In summary, this program was approved:

- Saturday, funeral in Kazemain, Karbala and Najaf. Martyrs will be transferred to Mashhad on Saturday night.
- Sunday, funeral in Mashhad; in the evening, the shrine of Hazrat Imam (RA) and later, the farewell ceremony in Tehran mosque;
- Monday, funeral ceremony in Tehran, after Imam Khamenei's prayer;
- Tuesday, funeral ceremony and burial in Kerman.

It seemed like a perfect and correct program; but what took place was different from the program! Almost nothing went according to plan, neither was it in our hands!

The plan for the morning of Saturday, January 14th was to circumambulate the martyrs in Kazemain and the holy shrines of Imam Kazim (as) and Imam Javad (peace be upon them). After the funeral in Baghdad, Karbala and Najaf, our plan was to bring the martyr's bodies directly to Mashhad from Najaf airport. At the very beginning of the morning, the organizers of the ceremony faced a huge crowd in Kazemain and Baghdad. Although it was not announced, the Iraqi people were informed by word of mouth and social networks.

The first confusion that arose around the program began there. The funeral in Karbala was supposed to be held in the

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morning, but by the time the bodies of the martyrs reached Karbala, it was dark. There was an uproar in Karbala and Najaf. The people of Iraq had seen many funerals in their cities over the course of many years, but a funeral with this crowd was unprecedented in Iraq.

The choice of Khuzestan itself was a sign. General Suleimani had fought in Khuzestan for eight years. In the recent flood of Khuzestan, he did not spare any efforts to serve the people. This land is sacred for Suleimani. Therefore, the hand of God will bring his body to Khuzestan so that the flood of grateful people will also be there in this historic funeral. On the 15th of January, the tight crowd in Ahvaz made the funeral to take several kilometers until the afternoon.

The martyrs were transferred from Ahvaz to Mashhad to be cremated from the airport to the shrine of Imam Ali Ar-Ridha (peace be upon him) and circumambulated in the shrine according to the schedule that was delayed. Martyrs are moved from Mashhad airport to the shrine, but the crowd was so great that the bodies of the martyrs arrived near the shrine after a few hours and they were unable to take them to the shrine.

They had no choice but to return the martyrs to the airport to reach the program that was prepared in Tehran. The plan was to transfer the bodies of the martyrs from Mashhad Airport to Imam Khomeini (RA) Airport, and from there to Imam's (RA) Shrine, on the evening of the 15th. After that, the body of Martyr Suleimani was taken to his home for a few minutes. The last program was at night in Tehran's

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mosque where people said goodbye to Hajj Qasim and his companions.

Something happened in Mashhad that prevented the flight from taking off on time as well. While the martyrs were near the airport, Mr. Razm Hussein, the governor of Khorasan at the time, calls and says that the plane does not have the right to take off from the runway without Hajj Qasim entering the shrine of Imam Ali Ar-Ridha (peace be upon him). Whatever they say in Tehran is a plan and it is the decision of the command, Razm Hussein says that it is not possible for them to go anywhere from Mashhad unless they go to the shrine!¹

The martyrs were taken to the shrine. They had pretended to make people think that the bodies of the martyrs had gone to Tehran. However, some people had noticed. It was God's grace that the martyrs did not leave Mashhad without circumambulating the shrine of Hazrat Imam Ar-Ridha (peace be upon him). The plane carrying the bodies of the martyrs landed at Mehrabad Airport instead of Imam Khomeini Airport at 1:30 AM because the plan of Imam's shrine (RA) and Musalla were messed up. They were not supposed to let anyone into the airport, but at that time of night, the area surrounding the airport was crowded. When the coffins were brought, the crowd rushed so much that we were crushed.

We put Hajj Qasim's coffin in the ambulance so that it would head towards Hajj Qasim's house. I quickly made my way to

¹ General Maroufi was the commander of the Golestan army that day. On the 15th of March 2008, he was introduced as the commander of the Tharullah Corps of Kerman province.

the town of Shahid Dagaighi. The town was not a place to throw needles; overcrowded was an understatement. Anyway, I was able to go home. The people of the house were a sight to see. By the time the ambulance arrived home from the town, it was three o'clock in the morning. They managed to get the coffin into the house by climbing over the fence of the house with great difficulty. Some commanders wanted to come, but they could not. After saying goodbye to the family, the coffin was moved to the Musallah with the same ambulance. It was near the morning call to prayer. That night, no one slept.

At six o'clock in the morning, I got ready to go to Tehran University with Martyr's family. It was arranged with the families of the other martyrs that they should all be at Tehran University at 6:30am. Although it was arranged with the police to give a quieter route to take the families of the martyrs to pray inside the university, near the entrance of the university, it was no longer possible to move.

At Friday prayer, next to the entrance door, they always consider a corridor for the officials. There was no such space here. We were crushed in the crowd. My hand was injured. Everyone got hurt. Finally, with the help of the IRGC children, we entered the university with difficulty, again, climbing over the fence. We had several foreign guests from the Quds Force which we had to accommodate; but was this even going to be possible? The ambassadors of those countries were stuck in the crowd. It was like resurrection day! Everyone was for himself!

After the prayer, at half past nine in the morning, the funeral began. The executive work of the program was with General

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Aslani. Moment by moment I called Mr. Aslani, I called at two o'clock in the afternoon. He told me that they had not yet reached Azadi Square. I called at three o'clock. He said we are near Azadi Square. The crowd that left Tehran University at 9:30 in the morning arrived at Azadi Square at 4:00 in the afternoon. Minute by minute they were calling from Qum, inquiring when the funeral party would come to Qum. I said nothing is certain.

By four o'clock, everyone was saying that the Qum program had been canceled. I also told the officials and Qum radio and television that it was getting dark; the burial would not be possible. But the message was not relayed. The martyrs were destined to be circumambulated together in the shrine of Hazrat Masouma (peace be upon her). The helicopter was ready. The martyrs were in Qum before sunset. In Qum, there was a funeral program from the Holy shrine to Jam Karan. I was also in contact. There too, the crowd was moving slowly.

They were calling from the provinces and service corps minute by minute and saying that now that they have come to Qum, tell them to come to Kashan as well. They were pressuring for the martyrs to be buried in Isfahan and Yazd. The officials of the cities of Kerman province also insisted that Hajj Qasim should be buried in the cities of Kerman province. We said that if it was to be this way, then we would have to go from town to town for a month! I went to Mehrabad airport. A flight was going to Kerman. I was in Kerman at nine o'clock at night. Three martyr guards were buried in Tehran and Qum, and martyr Abu Mahdi went to Iraq from Qum. The bodies of Hajj Qasim and Hussein Pour

Jafari arrived at Kerman airport at half past one in the night. The reception and funeral were held at the airport and everyone got ready for the funeral and burial ceremony the next morning.

In the morning, I was in Azadi square in Kerman. About three and a half million people came to Kerman. Until that day, Kerman had never seen such a crowd. They came from the north and south of the country, from all the cities. Everybody, had arrived in Kerman by any means they could. Many had travelled to Kerman after the funeral in Tehran. The program started with the speech of the congregational prayer leader and General Salami.

The funeral van for the coffins was ready. After the speech, the coffins were taken to the truck from the bus that was parked next to the stand. The same event took place with great difficulty due to the density of the population. When the truck moved, I said that I should walk behind the truck. The companions said it is not possible; the crowd was too large.

I moved behind the funeral van until they decided. I almost got crushed in the crowd several times. The famous General Hussein, who saw that I wasn't listening, sent two people and told them to have such and such an attitude. I didn't know about this. Suddenly, I saw two tall, strong guards beside me. Later, I had found out that they had been sent by a famous personality. Three or four people who didn't know me, surrounded me, just because I was a cleric. Sometimes I was almost crushed by their force. Some of the passengers in the truck recognized me. They wanted to take

my hand and put me on the truck, I refused. I said I want to walk to Martyr's Garden. I ignored their insistence.

The crowd came and went like the waves of an ocean. The biggest pressure was on the funeral van. Everyone wanted to reach the coffins. I told the crowd to move away from the van. The space opened up a bit and I could breathe. When we reached Mushtaq square, the noon call to prayer was sounded. Next to the square, we prayed in the mosque. when we came out, the truck had gone a little further and was barely moving through the crowd. At the same time, I saw a student shouting on the sidewalk, "People, don't go... God bless you, don't go... Some people were killed in the back..."

We didn't believe it. We discovered later that it was true. However, people kept coming. Near Martyr's Garden, there was a distance between us and the truck. There was a commotion among the people here. A few people came in the crowd and shouted for the people to go back. No funeral! Meanwhile, the helicopter was also patrolling. I gave two options; either they tell the people to disperse a little so that they can carry out the burial plan, or the martyrs will be taken to another place and bring them to Golzar by helicopter. If this crowd went to Martyr's Garden, a terrible massacre would have taken place. It was God's grace that before reaching Golzar, the coffins of the martyrs were taken out by a car from a side road and taken to Lashkar Tharullah. I said to myself that General Suleimani should have said goodbye to his army too.

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After it had quietened down a little, I walked to Martyr's Garden. The group had prepared the grave. There was a meeting in the Leader of congress' (Imam Jam 'at) office to plan the burial. The delegation included: the commander of the army, the governor and the officials of the province. The plan devised, was to carry out the burial program after the morning prayer. January nights in Kerman are cold. Some people and children of the martyrs stayed there from night to morning. An hour before the morning call to prayer, we went to Martyr's Garden. A large crowd had come, but it could not be controlled. Martyr Suleimani wanted to be buried next to Martyr Yusufullahi. Some had decided to bury him somewhere else. They said that this place is not suitable for a General. In a letter to his wife, Hajj Qasim wrote, "My wife, I will mark the place of my grave in the Martyrs' Tomb of Kerman."

Mahmoud¹ knows. "May my grave be simple, like my martyred friends. On it, write the words Soldier Qasim Suleimani, not words with any title." The one identified by Martyr Suleimani was next to the tomb of Martyr Hussein Yusufullahi. Finally, according to his will, he was buried next to the tomb of Yusufullahi. On the first gravestone they wrote "Soldier Wilayat Qasim Suleimani". After a few days, it was changed to "Soldier Qasim Suleimani". Hajj Qasim was buried on Wednesday, the 18th of January, after the morning prayer and before sunrise; it means exactly the night of the martyrdom of Hazrat Zahra (peace be upon her). I said to myself, that this was also the Will of Allah, that

¹ General Suleimani's brother-in-law

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he should be buried between Al-Talu'in and the night of the martyrdom of Hazrat Zahra (as), and that there should be an empty place at the foot of the grave of martyr Suleimani so that martyr Pour Jafari could also be buried there!¹

¹ Shirazi, Ali, *Hajj Qasimi that I know*, by Saeed Alamian, Khat Muqadam Publishing House, Qum, 37th edition, 1400, pp. 145-155.

I Am Your Opponent!

In response to our president's statements, the president of the United States said some ridiculous things on his twitter. It is not in the dignity of the president of the great Islamic country of Iran to answer him. I answered as a soldier of this nation.

Are you threatening us by doing something unprecedented in the world?! First of all, despite the fact that almost a year and a half has passed since this person's presidency in America, Trump's words are still the words of a gambling house or a bar frequenter. He speaks to the world with bar talk or a pit boss. When China talks, when it talks to Russia, when it talks to Europe, when it talks to the world, one feels that a gambler is talking. This removes all dignity of a nation. Well, you say I will do something unprecedented? I say, you do not even have a history, and because your mind is so preoccupied elsewhere, you don't even allow yourself to ask. At least ask your predecessors. Ask your military commanders. Ask American politicians. Ask the heads of American security agencies, ask the KGB and the CIA. Ask and do not speak ignorant words.

What could you have done and what did you not do during these past twenty years? With one hundred and ten thousand soldiers and thousands of tanks and personnel carriers and military facilities and hundreds of warplanes and hundreds of advanced helicopters, you came to a small organization that had basic weapons, that too after the serious incident of September 11. You attacked Afghanistan and committed these crimes.

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You did not commit just any crime. You turned weddings into mourning ceremonies. You blazed the villages to the ground. More than sixty percent of your dead were and are ordinary people of this country. Well, after 2001, which is now 2018, seventeen years with one hundred and ten thousand soldiers, and you mobilizing the world, declaring that whoever is with us, is with us, whoever is not with us, is with terrorism. What, did you make a mistake? Is it that today you are begging the Taliban for peace and dialogue? Is it other than this? Is it other than that you put pressure on Pakistan and the Afghan government for peace talks? In front of this organization, which was not the whole of this country, it was a part of Afghanistan, which is a poor country, what did you do to draw a line for us today?!

You attacked Iraq with 160,000 soldiers and many times more than what you used in Afghanistan, proud of the events in Afghanistan. What happened in 2011? I am ashamed to speak and say some of the words in front of the sisters who are sitting here. Ask the commander of your time, who you sent to Iran, who came to me? The veteran of this country, not the president of this country. He said, "Can you give us a deadline? Use your influence, our soldiers will not be attacked by the Iraqi Mujahideen for these few months, and we will leave Iraq?"

Did you forget that you used to prepare big diapers for your soldiers inside the tanks? Are you threatening our country today? What background do you threaten? What crimes you have committed!

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Are you threatening the Iranian nation?! In the thirty-three-day war, behind this country, which is like a weight over you, this fake country, this fake organization of the Zionist regime of Israel, which is hanging on your feet like a weight, has dragged and drowned you in the region. You stood behind him (the Illegal state of Israel) in the thirty-three-day war. You committed various crimes in Gaza. You fought different wars in a small city like Gaza. What did you do wrong you ask? Is it other than that you accepted all the conditions of the Hisbullah in the thirty-three-day war? Is it other than that you accepted all the conditions of the Palestinians from Hamas and Jihad and other Palestinian groups in other Palestinian wars in Gaza?

You are starting a war with the support of two thousand billion dollars in Yemen at the expense of these two countries, which are like two weightless weights.

America hangs and drags him under the water - Saudi Arabia and the UAE - you waged a cowardly war in Yemen. An organization is in front of you. You have all your technical facilities, your drones, more than two thousand, eight hundred of the most important tanks in the world, German Leopard tanks, American Abrams, Russian T90, British Challenger, F15, WAF 16 and Tornado planes and all modern helicopters and drones that You have provided Saudi Arabia with no limits for yourself, no red line.

The forty-day war has passed four years today. What did you get except crime and child murder and killing and attacking people's houses? You turned the Red Sea, which was a safe sea, into an unsafe sea. Today, you put Riyadh and Saudi

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Arabia under fire, which had not fired a mortar for a hundred years. Are you drawing a line for us?!

He does not want Iran's armed forces; I am your opponent. The Quds Force is your opponent. Know that there is no night that we do not sleep and think of you. I tell you, Mr. Trump is a gambler! I tell you! Know that where you don't think, we are near you. Wherever you don't imagine, we are by your side. We are a nation of martyrdom. We are the nation of Imam Hussein (pbuh). Ask! We have gone through difficult times and events. Come, we are waiting. We are the man of this field for you. You know that this war means the destruction of all your facilities. You start this war, but we draw its end.

Therefore, you should not insult the Iranian nation. You should not insult our president. You must know what you are saying. Ask your predecessors. Take advantage of their experience. Certainly, there are people in America and there are many research institutes that study these things they do, they warn him, they, remind him. Do not threaten to kill us. We are thirsty for this. Are you threatening us?!

America used to be great. The American ship that was moving about in the world, a country would fall. Today, you collect the garbage thrown out by the Iranian nation, the hypocrites and counter-revolutionaries. You are attached to these. Is this America?! You turn a prodigal girl, a prodigal woman,¹ from TV to TV, is this what you hope for?! Is this all you can do?!

¹ Maryam Rajavi, the leader of the People's Mujahedin Khalq organization group, is probably meant here.

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You are making a big mistake. You know our strength in the region. You know our power, is our power even in an asymmetric war.¹

¹ Mazdabadi, Ali Akbar, *Zulfiqar*, Ya Zahra Publishing House (S), Tehran, 11th edition, 2018, pp. 150-153.

The End of ISIS¹

Hajji had given a speech and said that we will destroy ISIS in two months. All eyes were on Bukmal. The last center of ISIS rule. Bukmal, which was released, means ISIS, got rid of it. We went and summed up the area closely. ISIS was holding Bukmal with its claws. They brought everything they had to the middle of the field so as not to lose this point. From the perspective of the military, it was hard to believe that the evil of ISIS could be destroyed so soon.

Bukmal is a long strip that stretches upwards on the edge of the Euphrates. It was not possible to cross the Euphrates easily. As soon as you go through the city, it leads to dense groves, and from then on, it becomes a few hundred kilometers of God's desert, where spy drones were monitoring the movement of every creature. On the other hand, the barriers and fortifications that the Takfiris had built in the region did not allow information about the city's situation and their movements to leak out. For example, the main streets were covered with large tubes, so that drones could not take pictures of the city.

Despite all these hardships, Hajj Qasim stood by his word. He was confident that Bukmal would finish its work soon. Hajji's plan was that before attacking the city, first the Al-Qaim region, which is part of Iraq and borders with Bukmal, Syria, should be liberated. He ordered the troops of Hashd al-Shaabi to clean up al-Qaim and come and reach the

¹ Narrator: General Reza Hafizi

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vicinity of Bukmal. In this way, the rear of ISIS would be weakened and could no longer get support from this point. The Hashd al-Shaabi attacked Al-Qaim, threw out ISIS, and advanced all the way.

After the arrival of the Iraqis, we surrounded the city from four sides. A hard war broke out. The existence or non-existence of ISIS depended on staying in Bukmal. They poured fire in every way and defended stubbornly. I don't know how many days it has been, but the promise made by Hajji came true. Something we didn't expect, but Hajj Qasim spoke confidently about it.¹

¹ Ghorbani, Mehdi; Mousavi, Leila; Tahmasabi, Alame, Aziz Suleimani, *Life and War of Martyr General Hajj Qasim Suleimani*, published by Hamase Yaran, Qum, 75th edition, 2018, pp. 189-190.

Go Free Him

There was a time when Hajj Qasim was involved in confronting armed villains in Sistan Baluchistan. One of the leaders of the villains was a person named Eid Muhammad Bamri, known as Eidok.

Hajj Qasim said, "We used a strategy to arrest Eidok." I went to the Supreme Leader to give him this important news. The Leader was happy.

Then he asked me, "How did you capture him?"

I said, "We made an appointment with him, and through this meeting, we captured him."

The Leader said, "That means you gave him a trust. Did you arrest him later? Go free him right now!"

I said, "Sir, shall we release him?"

He said, "Yes. You have given him your assurance. Islam does not allow such a thing!"

I went straight to prison from there. I said to Eidok, "The Supreme Leader has ordered your freedom. Go Free!".

He didn't believe it. He said, "I will not get out of prison!" When he realized that the news was true, he became one of Agha's disciples and cooperated effectively with us.¹

¹ Shirazi, Ali, Hajj Qasimi that I know, by the efforts of Saeed Alamian, published by Khat Muqadam, Qum, 37th edition, 1400, p. 61.

Volunteering Death

Man dies, whether he wants to or not; if he is a king, he dies, if he is an emperor, he dies. It is a forced death and 99% of people die this way and only 1% have the ability to choose voluntary death. You are one of the few who chose the path of martyrdom.¹

¹ A part of the words of Hajj Qasim Suleimani in the gathering of the defenders of the shrine, quoted by: Karamati, Murtaza, General Soldiers, published by Se Tink, Qom, second edition, 2015, p. 12.

What a Pity!¹

We were with Hajj Qasim in an area in Syria which was also a danger zone. Hajji wanted to watch with a camera. I picked up a block with a hole in it, placed it on top of the wall to camouflage Hajji's camera. As soon as I put the block on the wall, the sniper aimed at the block and hit it so that it broke and the pieces fell on our faces. Hajj Qasim moved a little away from there. When he went to look with the camera again, this time the bullet passed by his ear and landed on the wall. In short, it went well.

We were not far from there when suddenly the same house completely exploded. Seventeen people were martyred in that incident. Hajji said to me, "Hussein! We were close to being martyred several times today, but alas...!"²

¹ Narrator: Hussein Pour Jafari

² Mazdabadi, Ali Akbar, *born in March*, Ya Zahra Publishing House (S), Tehran, 2019, p.84.

I Don't Want a Book Published About Me

One of my dreams was to write a book of the General. The empty place in the book of General's memoirs was very noticeable in the holy defense books. I wanted to work for him in a film, serial, magazine, if it didn't become a book. But the General himself did not show any desire, not only did he not show desire, but sometimes he also opposed.

One day when I was sitting at my computer desk at home, I thought of writing him a letter and obtaining his permission to write a book.

I typed the text of the letter and printed it. I knew someone who was close to the General and could deliver the letter to him.

I went to see him first thing the next day and gave him the letter. He knew the situation himself and told me, "Don't get your hopes up, Hajji doesn't want anything done for him."

I was hopeful and told him, "Just try." He agreed and said he would let me know Hajji's decision. A few days passed, but there was no news from him. One day when I was at work, my phone rang. I answered the call and saw that it was the same person.

He took the address of my workplace so that he could come and see me in person. I said to myself, will he allow me to do something for him?!

It took half an hour to reach my workplace. After greeting, I asked him what happened? Did the General agree? He lowered his head and took out a letter from his coat pocket. He gave me the letter and said, "General has answered your letter, don't you want to read it?"

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I took the letter from him and put it on my desk. I slowly unglued the seal and spread the paper on the table and nervously began reading.

He wrote in his own handwriting:

My dear brother, Mr. Asoudi, may God bless us all in the end. Thank you for your favors. As long as I live, I don't want anything written or portrayed about me. We are human and are all exposed to various, dangerous sensualities. Pray for me to be a martyr. Then write whatever you like. If a person relies on God and is sure of Him and His help, he will appear great in the eyes of the enemy. I am grateful to God that I am worthy of being a provincial soldier. Signed Qasim Suleimani.

I signed the letter with a few tears and closed it again. Indeed, the general was a soldier of the province.¹

¹ Martyr Ibrahim Hadi cultural group, Malik Zaman: Stories taken from the words of Amir ul Mumineen Ali (AS) to Malik Ashtar and memories of the Islamic Soldier Martyr Hajj Qasim Suleimani, Martyr Ibrahim Hadi Publishing House, Tehran, 7th edition, 2019, pp. 84-85.

Hostage Taking¹

Dehne Lar was the strategic point of the region; border of Iran, Afghanistan and Pakistan. The route was strategically excellent and the way to access it was difficult. More than fifty villains led by Hamid Notani had ambushed the soldiers who were trained and were going to Zahedan for distribution. There was never a history of criminals lurking with such an organization and device. It was clear that the issue was coming from somewhere else.

America, Israel, and Saudi Arabia had put their incomplete minds together and planned operations. At two o'clock in the afternoon, two buses were stopped and all the soldiers and non-commissioned officers were taken hostage. They wanted to interview them and then take them and kill them, so that Iran's weakness would be seen in the eyes of the nations of the region and everyone would say that they took Iran's military forces in broad daylight and no one could do anything.

The news reached Hajji. He started from Kerman and reached us in the middle of the night. With a helicopter and a fire team, we flew over the heads of the villains. The international law said that you should not cross the border two hundred meters without permission, but when we arrived, we were 25 kilometers deep in the Afghan soil.

He identified the area and ordered to destroy the cars that came to help the villains. The fire that their air force opened, backfired; many of them perished, and a few escaped. The border is under the control of the IRGC forces. He also

¹ Narrator: Ibrahim Shahriari

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ordered the infantry to advance, which came with a tank until they reached the village of Rabat where our troops were imprisoned in the trenches. The wicked were in our grip, both on the ground and in the air. The 1st Brigade of Sayyid al-Shuhada (peace be upon him) went into action with three battalions of infantry and equipment. There were 75 villains, including 25 of whom were killed, and the rest were not far from death. Afghan white beards pledged that you will deliver your hostages safely and not have anything to do with the rest. Hajji also accepted their condition. He managed so well that even a villager's nose did not bleed. At four o'clock in the afternoon, exactly 96 Iranian soldiers were saved from the clutches of Notani's drug squad.

Later, they themselves admitted and said that our goal was to arrest the soldiers at the border and interview them and then execute ten to twenty of them to prove the weakness of the Islamic Republic to the world, but you made our weakness clear.

Hajji did a good job. The sweetness of the freedom of the troops deep in the soil of Afghanistan was nothing less than the sweetness of the victory of Operation Wal-Fajr 8 in Al-Faw; as dignified, as magnificent and as strong.¹

¹ Ghorbani, Mehdi; Mousavi, Leila; Tahmasabi, Alame, Aziz Suleimani, "The Life and Struggle of Martyred General Hajj Qasim Suleimani, published by Hamase Yaran, Qom, 75th edition, 2018, pp. 34-35.

FBI Agent¹

If he wants, he can drive his car from Tehran and go to the border of Lebanon and Israel; without anyone stopping him, but this most powerful general in the Middle East does not speak harshly. He has fallen a lot. He doesn't let anyone praise his heroics and he doesn't let them kiss his hand.

An American journalist describes Suleimani as extremely humble despite his immense popularity.

The author of the monthly report of the Center for Combating Terrorism emphasizes that in the summer of 2018, this peace and humility temporarily gave way to anger. He wrote about Trump's threatening tweet addressed to Hassan Rouhani, the president of Iran, and then reflected the reaction of Major General Suleimani to this threat, when he said in his speech in Hamadan:

Mr. Trump is a gambler! You are well aware of our strength and capacities in the region. You know how powerful we are in asymmetric warfare. Come; we are waiting for you. We are the men of this field. You know that war means the destruction of all your possessions. Maybe you start a war; but we are the ones who will determine the end of it.

If there is one person in a position to make such open threats against America, that one person is Qasim

¹ Ali Soufa, the Lebanese-American FBI agent in the al-Qaeda project

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Suleimani; someone who is considered by an American analyst to be an omnipresent superspy.

Another American expert calls him Iran's real foreign minister. None of these two are wrong. Suleimani, although unknown to much of the American public, actually manages a large part of Iran's foreign policy almost single-handedly. Outside of Iran, he has made himself confidential to political leaders in Damascus, Beirut, Baghdad and even Moscow.¹

¹ Shirazi, Ali, *Simai Suleiman*, Khat Moghadam Publishing House, Qum, 1400, pp. 78-79

Selfie On the Plane

We were sitting together on the front seats of the plane for a trip. A crowd poured forward from the end of the plane! The plane was in chaos. Hajj Qasim asked them to go and sit down; now the plane was out of balance! No one listened. They took pictures with him one by one until they agreed to sit down.¹

¹ Shirazi, Ali, *Hajj Qasimi that I know, by the efforts of Saeed Allamian, published by Khat Moghadam, Qom, 37th edition, 1400, p. 54.*

Why Didn't You Throw the Glass in His Face?

One of the army officials, on behalf of General Suleimani, had participated in a meeting at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs with the Supreme National Security Council, and it seems that in that meeting, one of the men insulted the Supreme Leader and the news reached Hajj Qasim. I remember in the meeting we had in the council, in front of all of us, he scolded that force officer and said angrily, "Why didn't you deal with him?" You should have stood up to him! "If I were you, I would have thrown the glass on the table at the face of the person who insulted the leadership." The red line was Imam and Agha. It didn't matter to him whether it was Shirazi or the president. If someone took a position that was against the positions of the leadership, he wouldn't beat around the bush; he spoke firmly.¹

¹ Ibid., p. 112.

One of the Reasons We Entered Syria

Why did we as a government decide to stand against such incidents? Why did we enter Syria? Why did we enter Iraq and help? There are some issues that are impossible to solve through diplomatic means, that is, the nail of diplomacy will not sink into this hard rock with any hammer. This cannot be solved by diplomacy.

When the opponent's logic is that you are religiously obligated to kill, and killing you makes heaven obligatory for him, for someone who considers it to be obligatory for you to be killed, is there any possibility for diplomacy? Jihad is wanted here.

Why did our Supreme Leader and Imam, the Imam of our society insist on standing and supporting this front to dry up the root of this dangerous evil? This is not a simple matter. I saw and heard examples. There was a fight between some Wahhabi youths. Some of them were angry. Their commander wanted to solve their problem. They wanted to go from this front to another front, to another commander. What did they say?

It was said that, "It was my turn to commit suicide, but this turn left me and went to another!" The logic of 1,500 suicide bombers operating in Mosul for seven months requires the logic of Jihad. This logic has no other way but to confront it with Jihad. The whole purpose of this operation is to dry up your religious roots, when the opponent considers you to be legible to be killed and considers your honor as his loot. The same thing that happened in Sinjar and the same crime that happened to Spiker Air base and happened in other places

and in Syria, the solution here is that you should stand up against the perpetrators.

Once it is said that this danger is related to another place, what about us? At one time, all the efforts were to get this out of the way, to reach us. The criminal who announced the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant was the first bridge to reach us. Those whose entire population and people had to be killed was here. Iran was Islamic. We could sit and watch and see when will Syria fall, when will Iraq fall. He should be equipped and come to our borders with ten times to one hundred times their current power, enter the country, organize and start killing. No intelligent person, no resourceful manager, no responsible person will accept this and say that we should go towards this evil tree, cut it off at the root.¹

¹ Part of the statements of General Qasim Suleimani, quoted by: Mazdabadi, Ali Akbar, Zulfikar, Ya Zahra Publishing House (S), Tehran, 11th edition, 2018, pp. 135-136.

New Weapon¹

During the Fat'h Al-Mubin operation, when we formed our own brigade for the first time, a number of young children were sent to the region. At that time, they were prevented from being sent, but they came anyway with different contrivances. For example, they would put pebbles in their boots to make them look taller, or they would draw beards and mustaches on their faces with pencils. The most common trick was to tamper with birth certificates, which almost all of the youth did at that time.

On the third day of the Fatah El Mubin operation (April 5, 2019), some of these young fighters were planning to go to the front lines. I did not allow it. No matter what they insisted, I did not agree.

A few hours later, I heard that these guys had captured some Iraqis and brought them to the brigade headquarters in Chah Naft. I went to them and asked in surprise:

"What's the matter? Where were the Iraqis?"

One of them said; "After you didn't allow us to be on the front line, we went to the heights playing and searching. We had no weapons. On the way, we found a car exhaust pipe. We picked it up and aimed around like an RPG. Suddenly these Iraqis came out from behind the trench. They put their hands on their heads and surrendered."

¹ Narrator: Hajj Qasim Suleimani

Suburban Operation Room¹

Lebanon, Dahiya, war Between Hizbullah and Israel. The city is silent. As if no one lives in the suburbs. Israeli drones fly three by three over Sar Dahiya. They don't even pass a motorcycle, they hit them when they see them. Hizbullah officials are all gathered in the operation room. The surrounding buildings are constantly being bombed. 10-12-story buildings that fall to the ground in a fraction of a second. It is difficult, but they convince Sayyid Hasan to leave the operation. room. The rest also disperse.

Sayyid is taken to another building. Now there are only three people: Sayyid Hasan Nasrallah, Imad Mughniyah² and Hajj Qasim Suleimani. Nothing happens when suddenly, the next building collapses on the ground with a loud clash. The bridge next to the building will be destroyed as if it never existed. Three people get out of the building. They don't have a car. Imad goes to look for the device. Hajji stays and so does Sayyid.

No sound can be heard in the suburbs except for the sound of Israeli planes. They go under a tree so that they can camouflage themselves. MK drones detect the heat of objects from body heat.³ Camouflage is useless. Imad

¹ Narrator: Hajj Qasim in an interview with the publishing house of the leadership works. This interview and press conference was called "In the Midst of Fire".

² Martyr Hajj Imad Mughniyah known as Hajj Ridhwan, Deputy Secretary General of Hizbullah in Lebanon's Jihadi Committee, who was martyred in February 2006 in the Kafarsouseh area of Damascus as a result of a terrorist explosion by the occupation regime of Jerusalem.

³ MK planes are equipped with thermal cameras.

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arrives. Drones focus right on the roof of the car. Information from drones is sent directly to the war room in Tel Aviv. They act quickly and leave the stage by any means. From this basement to that basement and from this car to that car. The Israelis lose track. In the middle of the night, they secretly return to the operation room, the three of them.¹

¹ This story is related to the 33-day Lebanon-Israel war. Quoted from: Ghorbani, Mehdi; Mousavi, Leila; Tahmasabi, Alame, Aziz Suleimani, *The life and struggle of martyred general Hajj Qasim Suleimani*, published by Hamase Yaran, Qum, 75th edition, 2018, pp. 56-57.

Organization of the Iraqi Army

After the attack of ISIS to the north of Iraq and the capture of some cities of this country, including Mosul and Tikrit, and the disintegration of the Iraqi army and the inability of the armed forces of this country to fight with ISIS, and after the danger of taking Baghdad by this terrorist group became serious, The English Sunday Times, The Wall Street Journal and The New York Times claimed that Iran has taken command of the disintegrated Iraqi army to confront the forces of the ISIS terrorist group, and General Qasim Suleimani is commanding the operation to defend Baghdad, the capital of Iraq, against the attacks of the forces of the ISIS terrorist group. An Iraqi source claimed that General Suleimani traveled to Iraq with 67 of his senior advisors and took command of operations and oversees the deployment of Iraqi forces, and the plan of operations.¹

¹ Karamati, Murtaza, *General Soldiers*, Three Points Publishing House, Qum, second edition, 2015, pp. 41-42.

Exchange of Arms - How to Interact with Villains¹

Qanat Mulek is a village near Kerman, where the General first opened his eyes to the world and obliterated the world. He spent his childhood there and reached adolescence with other children. Before I became the age of ten, I knew him, but I didn't know that he would shine like the sun in the not so distant future. It's been a few years that God has given me success and I have become the chief of the village. I used to see him during the days when he was responsible for fighting for our security. Whenever he came to the village to see his relatives, he did not leave me alone.

Before 1367, this area was extremely unsafe and no one dared to travel at night. One day, General came to me and said: I want to make an exchange with the criminals and smugglers here, will you go through this? I wondered, bartering with villains? General Suleimani? I said, for example, how? He said I want to take their guns and give them a vehicle, house and agricultural equipment. This is the best place for farming and horticulture. I told him I don't know, but I will tell them about your offer. Some time passed and I presented the offer to the smugglers and the well-known criminals of the area. I couldn't believe it, they accepted the offer without any further explanation or negotiation.

¹ Narrator: Kodakhoda Khosrow

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They said, "We will come to exchange whenever you are ready." This is how Hajji fought the criminals. Once again, it was the night of Eid and the needy people of the village had flocked to my house from all sides. I had nothing to give. I read my Maghrib and Isha prayers in the village mosque and started praying. When I was returning from the mosque, a big car was standing in front of my house! I increased my speed to see what happened. I went further. I saw a person in green standing in front of my door waiting for me. I put my hand on his shoulder and said, please? He turned his face and said, "Kadkhoda Khosrow?"

I said, "Yes."

He said, "General Suleimani sent you these food items to distribute to the deprived people."

I didn't know what to do with the state of happiness that overcame me. I called several people and we brought everyone hand in hand inside the house. Flour, rice, oil and pasta. There were so many people in need that the distribution continued until the next day's prayer time. I learned to love people through Hajj Suleiman.¹

¹ Martyr Ibrahim cultural group. *Cultural Group of Martyr Ibrahim Hadi, Malik Zaman: stories taken from the words of Amirul Mumineen Ali (AS) to Malik Ashtar and the memories of the Islamic soldier Martyr Hajj Qasim Suleimani, Shahid Ibrahim Hadi Publishing House, Tehran, 7th edition, 2019, pp. 39 and 40. Hadi, Malik Zaman : Stories taken from the words of Amir al-Mu'minin Ali (AS) to Malik Ashtar and the memories of the Islamic soldier martyr Hajj Qasim Suleimani, published by Shahid Ibrahim Hadi, Tehran, 7th edition, 2019, pp. 39 and 40.*

No One Can Fight Him¹

Trilateral talks between Iran, America and Iraq were held in Baghdad in the 1380s. The Supreme Leader had assigned the supreme responsibility of these negotiations to Qasim Suleimani. In those days, the secretary of the Supreme National Security Council was Ali Larijani, and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Intelligence and the Quds Force of the IRGC formed the composition of the negotiating team. When we wanted to go to negotiations, General Suleimani would make some points. He used to hold more than 100 hours of meetings for each stage of negotiations, which sometimes continued until 2:00 am. He paid attention to all the details that he wanted to discuss in the negotiation, including rituals.

With insight, he had gone through different stages of politics in his field of work. He had connections with different countries. It was not the case that if he was managing a case on the subject of Iraq, he would only have relations with Iraqis. In almost all the affairs that he was involved in, we faced an international issue. All parties and international actors played a role in Iraq, but he managed all aspects.²

¹ Narrator: Hussein Amirabdollahian

² Shirazi, Ali, Simai Suleiman, Khat Moghadam Publishing House, Qom, 1400, p. 142.

Global Mobilization

Many Iraqi Mujahideen came and fought alongside the Iranians against Saddam, and some of them are buried in the Martyrs' Garden of Qum.

They had formed the army of Badr. They entered this field after Saddam and are still present and became the founder of Hashd al-Shaabi. The idea that a group named Haidariyoun will be formed from the Iraqi fighters who are fighting ISIS in Iraq to fight ISIS in Syria is Hajj Qasim's idea. Did he form the armies of Zainabiyoun, Fatemiyoun, and Haidariyoun so that the Pakistani, Afghani, and Iraqi fighters would come and fight in Syria to prevent the Iranians from leaving? No.

He wanted to form a huge and powerful mobilization for every country. He was not only thinking about Syria and Iraq. Today Syria and Iraq have been invaded, in the future another region would be victim to the same threat. To the same extent that there is arrogance, there is also bullying and oppression. Hajj Qasim wants to establish a power so that the enemy does not dare to attack Islamic countries. Fatemiyoun It is a power to defend Afghanistan. Zainbiyoun is a battle-ready mobilization for Pakistan that can stand against Pakistan's enemies. Likewise, in Syria, he formed the national defense force, which is now a great power and support for Syria. A strong Hizbullah that guarantees the territorial integrity and security of Lebanon against its enemies. Hashd al-Shaabi is powerful to defend the people and land of Iraq. For Hajj Qasim, it didn't matter which country it was. The same love that he felt for the Iranian

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forces, extended, no less to the Afghan, Pakistani, Iraqi, and Lebanese forces.

In the same way as he paid attention to the warriors defending the shrine, Hajj Qasim also paid attention to the Syrian army. During the war, he even paid attention to the Syrian fighter's food.¹

¹ Shirazi, Ali, *Hajj Qasimi that I know*, by Saeed Alamian, Khat Moghadam Publishing House, Qum, 37th edition, 1400, pp. 76-77.

It will No Longer Be a House¹

The east of the country was not safe in 1372 and 1373, and criminals were ambushing the police forces. They took many martyrs from us. They blocked the roads, took prisoners and martyred our forces. Abbas Naroï had so much nerve, that he went on the police radio and shouted out;

” I am Abbas Naroï. I'm standing right here!”

By asserting power, trying to portray his fearlessness and overpower any authority, he had taken away the security.

In the old days, some people from every tribe were part of the wicked. In Jiroft city, there was an area called Evertin. Their village was behind a hill. Their cameraman was on the top of the mountain overlooking a 50-60 km territory. Everyone wanted to get to him but if they tried, they he would be beaten.

In those days, a villain from the Bamri clan named Eidok Bamri killed around 100 people and took refuge among his clan.

Qasim Suleimani was supposed to clean up that area. He planned three brigades from Tharullah's 41st Division - one from Bam city, one from Iran Shahr city, and one from Kahnuj region - would come and clear the area with the help of Kerman Air Force. This operation had such an effect that most of these clans came and surrendered their criminals. They came down from the mountain, guns on their heads and some spoke in the local dialect, saying that they wanted to surrender to Qasim Suleimani.

¹ Narrator: Second Brigadier General Reza Karmi and Dawood Jafari

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After the war, Tharullah's 41st Division was assigned the mission of fighting against evildoers and smugglers in the southeast. In 1372, the representatives of one of the chiefs of the region, whose brother and relatives were arrested and imprisoned for smuggling and mischief, came to see Hajj Qasim to convey the chief's message to him. They had taken three soldiers of the army, as hostage and in exchange for their release, they demanded the release of the chief's brother and relatives.

Hajji gave a deep and solemn look to Khan's representative and said, "What time is it now?"

He did not wait and said himself, around four in the afternoon. By two o'clock tomorrow, if these three guards are not back to safety in Kerman, there will be no houses, no villages left. The representatives looked at him with wide eyes and got up and left without another word.

His majesty and determination were able to accomplish these trials. His reputation had reached their ears and they knew that he did not joke with anyone. The next day, before noon, the three guards were back, safe and sound in Kerman.

Building

When the war ended, General Suleimani was presented a mission to deal with armed criminals in the southeast of the country. They had removed all peace and security from the Kermani and Sistan Baluchistan provinces. Hajj Qasim took the forces of Lashkar Tharullah there. The insecurity in the south of Kerman and Sistan Buluchistan had reached a point where the leaders of criminals and armed smugglers, such as Eiduk, had set up drug packaging workshops in the villages and mountains of the region. They even kept a few hostages in the cities of Shiraz and Kerman.

Hajj Qasim's command and management returned security to those regions. It was owing to these experiences that he used the same tactics in war. He may have built more than a thousand kilometers of canals and embankments. By creating a defense line, he was able to control the eastern borders.

Hajj Qasim, who considered the root and cause of drug trafficking and evil to be the poverty and unemployment of the youth and the people of the region, simultaneously with the powerful military operation, the Ministry of Agriculture and Construction Jihad, and three hundred wells were dug in the region, and hundreds of hectares of land were leveled for agriculture. He asked the people to obtain agricultural training and to do agriculture with the help of construction jihad.

Hajj Qasim was a person of consultation and conversation. Here too, he held numerous meetings with the elders of the clans that had the most armed people and promised them

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security on the condition of cooperation. Many of the evil leaders, who saw Qasim Suleimani's determination and the acceptance of the people, handed over their weapons and received a letter of trust. Hajj Qasim fulfilled his promise. He even gave alms to those whom no one believed. He gave the surrendered villains a chance to get consent from the families who were hurt by their evil, otherwise they would accept that the judicial system would decide for them.

During that period of time and the years that followed, I saw several agricultural complexes in Jiroft and other places. The youths who had once been weapon and drug traffickers, had now become experienced farmers, earning a lot of money.¹

¹ Shirazi, Ali, *Hajj Qasimi that I know*, by Saeed Alamian, Khat Moghadam Publishing House, Qum, 37th edition, 1400, pp. 61-63.

An Incomparable Character

Imad Mughniyah¹ was a person who might eat, drink, and live a normal life when he sat down and stood up with you, but none of the material things belonged to him. He was one whose martyrdom created great wonder in the Islamic world. After the death of the Imam (Khomeini, ra), among the non-spiritual figures, I did not see a figure like Imad, whose martyrdom had caused such immense sadness in the Islamic world.

Imad created opportunities in the worst of situations where the enemy was dominant; situations where pure desperation was created. With his own initiative, he confused the Zionist regime's petition at the height of despair and saved Beirut by blowing up the base of the Zionist officers. Israel had come to establish a government and had established it, but he overturned this government and domination with his action and his exceptional opportunity.

The Lahdi forces were a part of the Lebanese army that joined the Zionist regime and took control of Lebanon. It was a very dire situation. So dire, that another power, the Lebanese power, was added to the Zionist power. Imad turned this concern into an opportunity. By confusing the scroll of Lahdi forces and defeating the mercenaries, he not only led this force to disintegration and collapse, but also forced the regime to flee from southern Lebanon. That day,

¹ Imad Mughniyah, known as Hajj Ridhwan, born in 1341 in the village of Tayir in the suburbs of Tire, Lebanon, was the commander of the operations of the Hizbullah organization in Lebanon, who was martyred in Syria on the 23rd of February 1386.

ignoring the security considerations, he chased the enemy to the point where the enemy fled leaving most of his facilities behind.

Imad was a person pursued by all Western and sometimes Arab spy services and the Zionist regime. For twenty-five years, he continuously foiled all their actions. They knew him well. Therefore, they mentioned him in high terms. Despite the nobility he had, he would come to the enemy's central point, to the point where he would destroy all their equipment. When he said that I am not Ridhwan, I am Imad Mughniyah. In every place where many forces went with battalions, many troops and heavy support, he would travel alone, talk and go out. The nickname they gave him was accurate as he would land like a sword and disappear like a ghost.

The first person able to discover the enemy's drones and thwart the enemy's plan in southern Lebanon was Imad. The Ansariyeh operation, the biggest defeat of the enemy, was derived from this very characteristic of Imad Mughniyah. In all its past wars, Israel cut off the roads from Beirut to southern Lebanon so that the enemy could gain control of the region faster. In the thirty-three-day war, Imad's new surprise took place and astounded the enemy. The Zionist Navy was in the process of dominating the region when Sayyid Hassan Nasrallah appeared on TV stating, "Now you see." At the moment these two words were uttered, Hizbullah missiles were fired and the Israeli Navy was completely eradicated from the battlefield.

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He was an expert in guerilla warfare, but what defeated the enemy in front of him was his attachment to something higher that would make him smile if he was told of martyrdom. The secret of perseverance in the field is based on this philosophy of belonging, and the issue that made Imad Mughniyah stand out from the rest and shine like the sun, was the difference in his dreams and possessions. His dream was beyond that of the world.

He was not preoccupied with worldly matters. His desire and belonging was beyond material things. He did not own any moment or worldly scene of Imad Mughniyah. He had put his knowledge, wisdom and courage under the control of faith.

One of his mental states was that he was very tearful and cried a lot. I have seen him cry many times. I was in meetings with him. The TV showed the movie of Imam Ali Ar-Ridha (peace be upon him). At the end of the film, when Haroun gave the poison to the imam, Imad looked at the television and cried profusely at this incident, as the meeting was overturned, I saw that Imad's gratitude was by crying in all his mental states, and if he heard something about a successful operation, he would thank God with those tears. Another of his mental states was humility. Before the establishment of Hizbullah, Hajj Ridhwan founded a group with the same name, and when Lebanese people were assassinated, nineteen-year-old Imad Mughniyah thought of protecting the Lebanese people. On the day when Korani and Allama Fadhlullah were assassinated, the person who turned a blind eye to sedition and dismissed the Baathists was Mughniyah, but in all the years we spent together, I

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never once saw him praise himself in his speeches, while he had had many victories.

Even though he had led successful operations, he never claimed victory. Once we held a meeting in South Lebanon, although everyone knew his name, they did not know him. Once, one of the members protested and said, "Who are you to come and go to this meeting every day? You have to wash the dishes too!" He agreed and did the job. Later they found out that he is Hajj Ridhwan.

Hajj Ridhwan was a man of surprises and always created new surprises for the enemy. The person who captured the enemy's drone and understood its information online was Imad Mughniyah. In the past, the Ansariyeh operation took place based on Hajj Ridhwan's idea.

The person who connected the Palestinian groups with the resistance center and brought Yasser Arafat to Iran for the first time was Imad Mughniyah. He empowered Hamas and activated the People's Front for the Liberation of Palestine, and this thinking was able to turn Gaza into an impregnable fortress. Today, Gaza and Lebanon are constant sources of anxiety for Israel, and every missile fired from Palestine can be seen with the fingerprints of Imad Mughniyah.

He was also active in Iraq and today even the enemy praises him and I have seen this situation only in Imam. For twenty-five years, Imad Mughniyah thwarted all the plans of the enemy. Many people worked towards his arrest. Once he took me to his operating room and showed me a window and said, "A team is always watching me." He drags the enemy with him, but in the end he defeats them.

Imad Mughniyah would descend like a sword and disappear like a ghost. Despite these characteristics, he had a strange following of Ayatullah Nasrallah. I say Ayatullah, because he often carries the signs of God. Is Ayatullahi only in jurisprudence?

He is the standing sign of God, and Imad, like Nasrallah, was a self-sacrificing spirit, and sometimes when he had an opinion against the Sayyid's opinion, he followed his words and made this a requirement for himself. It was impossible for the leadership to say something and Imad not to act on it. Sometimes, when Seyyed Hassan could not sleep due to worry, Imad Mughniyah would not leave the house until he calmed him down, because he believed that Nasrallah had made Lebanon proud.

The enemy knows, but he must know seriously that revenge for the blood of Imad Mughniyah is not shooting missiles and killing one person. The revenge of these bloodsheds is the destruction of the Zionist regime and the enemy knows that this is a certainty. This is a divine promise that will certainly come true.¹

¹ *Mazdabadi, Ali Akbar, Zulfiqar, Ya Zahra Publishing House (S), Tehran, 11th edition, 2018, pp. 128-131.*

Obama Was Deceived ¹

Two of us were sitting with the late Talabani when he said to me: Kak Fattah, some time ago my Hajj Qasim was sitting where you are. We were talking when my secretary came and said something in my ear and left. Hajj Qasim asked, "Mam Jalal, is something wrong?"

I said, "He said that the President of the United States is on the phone. Will you let me speak or say I can't?"

"No problem, go talk," said Hajj Qasim.

At that time, Obama was the president of the United States. They connected the phone. Hajj Qasim said, "Do you want me to go outside? Are you comfortable?"

"No, sit here," I said.

I started talking. During the conversation, I laughed and said to Obama, "Do you know who's sitting across from me right now?"

"No, who?" he asked.

I said, "Hajj Qasim Suleimani is facing me, at this very moment."

As I said this, Obama asked in a surprised tone, "General Suleimani?"

"Yes," I said.

Believe me, Kak Fattah, I felt from behind the phone that Obama stood tall in respect to Hajj Qasim.²

¹ Narrator: Parviz Fattah

² Mazdabadi, Ali Akbar, Zulfikar, Ya Zahra Publishing House (S), Tehran, 11th edition, 2018, pp. 128-131.

Hajj Qasim's Presidency¹

The issue of the presidential election had become hot. People were asking through letters and online messages, for General Suleimani to become a presidential candidate. Many people called me from all over and asked my opinion. I went to him and said, "Many people want you to be a presidential candidate...".

He did not let me finish. He said, "You know my opinion!"

I said, "I myself disagree. When anyone asks me, I say that General Suleimani is the president of several countries. I give this message to the people but I want it to come directly from you."

He said, "Whoever asks, take my word for it that Suleimani is just a soldier, nothing else"!

I said, "What if the Supreme Leader is satisfied with this action?" With the same usual smile, he said, "If the Supreme Leader assigns me the assignment of becoming a presidential candidate, I will go to him and cry until he removes the assignment from me."²

¹ Shirazi, Ali, *Hajj Qasimi that I know, by the efforts of Saeed Allamian, published by Khat Moghadam, Qum, 37th edition, 1400, p. 51.*

² Mazdabadi, Ali Akbar, *born in March, Ya Zahra Publishing House (S), Tehran, 2019, pp. 82 and 83.*

Prayer in the Kremlin Palace

He had gone to the Kremlin Palace and met with Vladimir Putin, the President of Russia. Before Putin arrived, it was time for the adhan. Hajj Qasim stands up under the gaze of the ceremony attendants and says the call to prayer and iqamah, which echoes in the hall. Then he prays calmly. He said to his companions, "I have never had such a delightful prayer in my life." After the prayer, in prostration, he gives thanks, "O God, this was your dignity. One day, in the Kremlin Palace, they were plotting to destroy Islam; now I, Qasim Suleimani, have come here and have prayed!"¹

¹ *Ibid.*, pp. 99-100.

Meeting with Putin

Hajj Qasim saw in the war with ISIS that if a power like Russia enters and faces ISIS, it can create a gap in the line of arrogance and it will be a failure for ISIS and the Americans and Europeans. He decided to visit Russian President Vladimir Putin and convince him. Of course, in order to implement this decision, he had also taken the opinions of the officials and reached an agreement. He went to Moscow and met with Putin.

Putin valued Hajj Qasim, not as the Chief of Staff of the Iranian Armed Forces; and not as the commander of the Iranian army. Hajj Qasim was the commander of an Iranian force; but Mr. Putin had seen the greatness of Hajj Qasim in the world.

Mr. Putin accepts the leadership of the Supreme leader. The presidents of the northern region of the country, including Putin, had come to Iran at the invitation of the president. Usually, when the presidents of countries come to Iran, they request to meet. Mr. Putin was also requested at the meeting. Mr. Putin went directly from the airport to meet the Supreme Leader. The meeting was scheduled for one hour. The meeting of the presidents was one day long and had to begin at promptly. An hour had passed since Mr. Putin's meeting had begun. How many times they reminded him that they were waiting for him in that meeting, he didn't pay attention.

The visit lasts two hours. They say to Putin that you have come for the meeting of presidents and now the meeting is

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late. Mr. Putin, the president who is the power of the Eastern Bloc, says;” This is the main meeting!”

This is Mr. Putin's view of the greatness of the leadership of the Islamic Republic. He also considers Hajj Qasim as a soldier of Iran's leader. When Hajj Qasim asks to meet him, he accepts. Hajj Qasim goes and convinces him with his famous language of argument that Russia enter the war against ISIS in Syria.

Hajj Qasim did not face anyone. It is natural that Russia was not obedient to Hajj Qasim to raise all its issues with Hajj Qasim. Sometimes the Russians would close an issue with Bashar's government or Turkey, Hajj Qasim messed up the whole plan, and said that we should be consulted. They also understood that they could not bypass Hajj Qasim. He defended the interests of the Islamic Republic with all his might.

Sometimes the Russians talk to the Americans in accordance with their own interests.

They did, and made a decision. If that decision was to harm Iran in any way, Hajj Qasim would stand firm. He dealt with the Russian army commander and minister. He was texting and telling them to tell them, that if they did this, I will deal hard. On the other hand, in some situations, the field was shared and we had to make decisions together. In that field, if the Islamic Republic did not accompany Russia, Russia would suffer.¹

He went to Kerman. He wanted them. He said, "Do you know what you are doing? This is another discussion of the

¹ Shirazi, Ali, *Hajj Qasimi that I know*, by Saeed Alamian, Khat Moghadam Publishing House, Qum, 37th edition, 1400, pp. 79-80.

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system; remove yourselves..." They listened to him. If Hajj Qasim was not in Kerman, some of those who had gone wrong would have continued their mistakes, they might have even stood up to the regime. He went and cut the flow, because the government was involved.

JCPOA; Relationship with America

Just as the Supreme Leader was not optimistic about the JCPOA negotiations, because he did not consider the Americans and the negotiating parties to be reliable, Qasem Suleimani also stood firm on Agha's positions. On the 9th of March 2017, he said at the Martyrs' Memorial of Kerman Province:

For the enemy, this agreement is triangular; not one sided. Obama thought he would get to the other two sides in time, but the hasty man who came, insists on getting there quickly, and he thought he would. The fact that they are insisting on JCPOA 2 in the region is because they want this movement that has given life and soul from Islamic Iran to the Islamic world, this blood that has flowed in the Islamic world, are partakers The goal is to dry up this pure Islamic power in JJJ-2. If we went to Al-Ayazbullah and participated in JCPOA, would it have been the end of it? No. The main JCPOA is inside Iran. Their efforts will not end here and they will have three results; because the enemies believe that the spring should be dried up, and this spring is Iran.

When the Supreme Leader said that if they tear up the JCPOA, we will set fire to it, Qasim Suleimani expected that the government and the diplomatic system would take this matter seriously. If we had set fire, he would not have come here. We should have stood firmly on the positions of the province. General Suleimani stood firmly on the positions of the province.

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In Suleimani's political policy, the political arena was not a place for settling accounts and personal grudges. Hajj Qasim disagreed with some of Mr. Rouhani's positions and openly told him that you made a mistake in such and such a case. The same Hajj Qasim, who does not accept some of Mr. Rouhani's approaches and methods, is ready to kiss Mr. Rouhani's hand when it comes to revolution and Islam.¹

¹ Ibid., pp. 141-142.

Warning Letter to Khatemi

In the mischief of 1378, when he saw that the revolution was being damaged, he firmly stood behind Agha Khamenei. Some of the commanders wrote a warning letter to Mr. Khatemi, and Hajj Qasim signed it.

In the elections of 2008, when Agha took a stand against the seditionists, he was by Agha's side. After the elections, the issue of elections was no longer discussed and some people were going wrong. Here, Qasim Suleimani stood behind Agha. When the sedition started, some war children were with the seditionists in Kerman.

He went to Kerman. He wanted them. He said, "Do you know what you are doing? This is another discussion of the system; remove yourselves..."

They listened to him. If Hajj Qasim was not in Kerman, some of those who went wrong would have continued down the same path, they might have even stood up to the regime. He went to cut the flow, because the Government was involved.¹

¹ Ibid., pp. 110-111.

Quds Force Intelligence Monitoring ¹

.During the nuclear negotiations of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Europe, which took place at the beginning of Mr. Rouhani's first administration, Hajj Qasim called me and said, "I have a message that you must convey to foreign parties, especially John Kerry."

I said, "Please."

Hajj Qasim said:

Tell them that I have seen many times in Iraq and Baghdad the carnival of ISIS cars leaving an area, and more than forty to seventy cars in the possession of ISIS are passing by with their flag. These images were monitored in the joint operations room of the Iraqi and American military forces, and when the Iraqi side asked the American generals to attack this carnival with their planes, they replied that the images that we see, the Pentagon also sees, if necessary. This happened many times, but there was no reaction from the Americans.

He continued:

Say that we have pictures that show that on a certain day and time, five American logistics planes landed at the Mosul airport, which was in the hands of ISIS, and the forces of the American general disembarked from it. They negotiated with ISIS leaders for five hours. I have the audio tape of this negotiation and I will publish it whenever you want. The Americans had brought so many weapons and military

¹ Narrator: Hussein Amir Abdollahian, Foreign Minister of the 13th government

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equipment with them that their soldiers would have evacuated them in these five hours.

Hajj Qasim emphasized, "On the sidelines of the meetings, these developments must be told to the American side."

When Mr. Zarif told this story to John Kerry, the then US Secretary of State, he gave him some jumbled and dumb response.¹

¹ *Mazdabadi, Ali Akbar, born in March, Ya Zahra Publishing House (S), Tehran, 2019, p.73.*

Assad Stays¹

Maybe there were a few hours left; maybe in a few hours, the city would fall into the hands of the Takfiris. Damascus was besieged and was falling. It was possible to take the city and reach the center of the capital. Bashar Assad sent a message from his presidential palace to the Iranian embassy to take your lives immediately and return to Iran.

In that blur, between fear and fright that rained from the earth and time and brought despair, the Tehran-Damascus plane landed. The flight that was ready to take the Iranians out of Damascus. Everyone was returning to Iran, but one person had just arrived. There on the airport runway, many people saw General Suleimani with their own eyes. Hajji had come to see Bashar Assad. They said that the conditions are not ready, it is not possible. He insisted and went to Assad's palace, facing all risks. The two sat down to talk. First, he asked about the situation in Damascus and the latest situation in the city.

Then he said, "Do you want to stay or not? If you want to stay, we are with you and we will resist, otherwise let's leave Damascus."

Bashar himself was a man of resistance. "I want to stay"

"So take your family from Damascus."

"My family will also stay with me"

¹ Narrator: Mojtaba Amani, former Iranian ambassador to Egypt

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The media announced one after another that Damascus is on the verge of complete collapse, but both Bashar Mande and Hajj Qasim Suleimani remained.¹

¹ Ghorbani, Mehdi; Mousavi, Leila; Tahmasabi, Alame, Aziz Suleimani, Life and War of Martyr General Hajj Qasim Suleimani, published by Hamase Yaran, Qom, 75th edition, 2018, pp. 62-63.

Relationship with America

Some people in our country create the wrong impression. They think, and some say and talk about it and I have heard it. Compassionately, they may say that just as the Imam drank the cup of poison in the case of the resolution and the ceasefire, the Imam of today, should do the same in the face of America. What kind of neglect is this? What is this dangerous sophistry? What is this analogy?"¹

¹ *Ibid.*, pp. 198-199.

Barack Obama

A great victory was called for him. In 2010, Barack Obama added the name of General Qasim Suleimani to the list of people sanctioned by the United States. In part of his statement, Obama said, "I hate Suleimani, but I wish our commanders were brave and courageous like him."

Sadiq Kharazi, Iran's former ambassador to London and the United Nations, quoted Obama and US President and Secretary of State John Kerry about Quds Force Commander, Hajj Qasim Suleimani as saying,

"Obama told the new Iraqi Prime Minister Al-Abadi, 'He is my enemy, but I have special respect for him' or that John Kerry told Dr. Javad Zarif that he would like to see his face for once."¹

¹ Karamati, Morteza, *Soldiers of General*, Three Points Publishing House, Qum, second edition, 2015, p.52.

In Pursuit of the Enemy

On January 11, 2007, US General Stanley Mc Chrystal was informed that Muhammad Ali Jafari, the Commander-in-Chief of the IRGC, and Qasim Suleimani were moving to the Iran-Iraq border in several vehicles. In Iraq, the Americans were chasing them. The convoy of cars entered an unknown building in the city of Erbil, Kurdistan, Iraq. American soldiers entered the building and arrested 5 Iranians, but there was no trace of Muhammad Ali Jafari¹ neither of Qasim Suleimani. According to Mc Chrystal, all five were members of the Quds Force. Nine days after this incident, 9 to 12 militants led by the Shiite militia group of Asaib Ahl al-Haq during an attack on the headquarters of the American military in Karbala, which is located among the command centers of the Iraqi police, boarded a number of military vehicles and passed through several layers of security. The main command building where 30 Americans were stationed, penetration and captured 4 American soldiers and left the area and went near the Euphrates River.

Finally, following the American helicopters, the militants escaped and a total of five American soldiers were killed. This operation has been described as "The most prominent and complex operation during the four years of war" in Iraq, and American officers and Iraqi officials have claimed that Iran played a role in it and was a response to the capture of 5 Iranians in Erbil.

¹ Major General Jafari is currently working as the commander of the cultural and social camp of the Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps.

A Suit with a Turban..!

On 9/23/1393 Al-Efrat TV channel of Iraq had a special guest during which he wanted to reveal the failure of a special ISIS operation. The guest of the network, one of the chiefs of the Iraqi tribes and the commander of the Iraqi People's Forces, Mr. Abu Hassan, said that we were informed that 370 members of ISIS forces are planning to take Iranian pilgrims hostage near Karbala.

The Iraqi commander continued, "According to our duty, we immediately informed Hajj Qasim Suleimani, because he was the commander of the protection of Arbaeen pilgrims."¹ This Iraqi commander explains that Hajj Qasim quickly observed the movement of ISIS and with 2020 of his elite forces ambushed the ISIS forces. The Iraqi commander explained that the forces of Hajj Qasim Suleimani clashed with ISIS forces and the conflict lasted for half an hour. Abu Hassan added that after the end of the conflict, I went to the conflict area with my forces and saw with my own eyes that all ISIS forces had been killed except for one person who was captured. He took an ISIS member as prisoner and gave his suit an ISIS mark and said, "As you can see, my clothes are not for war."

Woe to you if my leader Sayyid Ali orders me to wear a military uniform...!

¹ Hajj Qasim had promised to ensure the security of Arbaeen pilgrims and to hold the Arbaeen ceremony without any security problems. This year, Arbaeen ended without any special events.

The Host of 25 Million

The maneuver of 20 million during the Arbaceen of Imam Hussain (peace be upon him) that took place next to Saudi Arabia and marched, is impossible to put into words. Sometimes ordinary people say comprehensive things that we don't even think about. They asked someone how the march was? The other side was Iranian, he answered, "Tell me which sultan is there in this world who can mobilize 20 to 25 million people on foot at his own expense and not one of them feel the least bit deficient in his needs? Is there any sultan, king, president, any authority in the world?" And he himself answered, "Yes! A sultan did this. It was Imam Hussein (peace be upon him)."¹

¹ Karamati, Morteza, *Soldiers of General*, Three Points Publishing House, Qum, second edition, 2015, p. 28.

Adult Diaper¹

In Khaybar, the Holy Prophet (peace and blessings of Allah be upon him) gave the sword to someone who paid his due. He was the Commander of the Faithful (peace be upon him). Who removed the door of Khayber. When he opened the door, his hand was not stronger than the other's hand. That power was the faith of Amir al-Mu'minin (may God bless him and grant him peace). It was faith, not the power of the sword, that helped the Prophet (peace and blessings of Allah be upon him) in wars. Look at these Americans. America has more than one million people.

This force, with all the facilities it has, when it does not have the strength of belief, when it comes to Iraq, it prepares diapers for its soldiers and for adults and prevents them from leaving the tank out of fear; but you made yourself proud with this helmet, with this normal weapon. Why? Because you passed away.

Of course, we died, not that we did not plan. Not that we do not act on the basis of wisdom, no. We act prudently, but we are not afraid of death. We plan, we use wisdom, we act carefully, we consider the enemy, we consider everything, but we are not afraid of our own lives. Therefore, someone who scares us with death is like one who gives us a medal.¹

¹ Part of the statements of General Qasim Suleimani, quoted by: Mazdabadi, Ali Akbar, Zulfikar, Ya Zahra Publishing House (S), Tehran, 11th edition, 2018, pp. 144-145.

Go Give Back

With the end of the offensive operation of Wal-Fajr 10,¹ while some of the soldiers of the Tharullah army were stationed in the line of defense and some of them were helping the chemically victims,² some others went to Dejaila, Kharmal and Halabja out of curiosity or in expectation of collecting their trophies. There they heard that the commander of the army in a message, asked the soldiers not to touch the property of the people in the liberated cities.

Ali Akbar Hassan Zadeh says:³

There was a lot of poultry farming there. There was a large flock of sheep. There was a lot of cattle. Unfortunately, many children were not cared for. Hajj Qasim ordered that no one has the right to eat anything and touch the people's chickens, touch people's sheep. He said that these things that are perishable in the shops in Halabja, you can eat of them and leave the money in the same shop. Milk, yogurt, butter, these perishable things were abundant.

¹¹ On Sunday, April 1, 1367, the offensive operations of the 41st Tharullah Division in the Battle of Wal-Fajr 10 ended, and from the first half of April, the battalions of this division gradually left the operational area. Those soldiers of Lashkar Tharullah, who were still present in the defense line, celebrated Nowruz with great spirits.

² At around eleven o'clock in the morning on March 26, 1366, Iraqi planes bombed the city of Halabja and its surrounding villages on a large scale, and many of the native people of the region died due to the inhalation of poisonous gases.

³ The replacement of the logistics unit of the 41st army of Tharullah, who is now retired and lives in Kerman.

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After the chemical bombing of Halabja,¹ I saw Ahmad Ismail Kakh open a soda. As soon as he wanted to drink it, I said to him, 'Ahmed! Do not drink soda! Hajj Qasim forbade the consumption of these products!

He said, 'Perishable!'

I said, 'Soda is not perishable.' The soda is closed. It does not spoil. do not drink!' Ahmad was careful and did not drink.

Hajj Qasim issued a religious command, that if he finds out that someone has done this, he will expel him from the area. The soldiers obeyed.

Mohsen Rasaie, a saboteur, had his headquarters in a garden a few kilometers away from Halabja. No one believed that we had a headquarters in this garden. We used to go to Halabja in the evenings or at night. Sometimes we went in the morning. We were on those heights the same day Iraq dropped chemical bombs. The children were thirsty. Mineral water had not arrived. We went to Halabja and brought a number of soda boxes from an administrative building - I think it was the Halabja municipality. By bad luck, Hajj Qasim arrived at the same time. We had not drunk from them yet, when he came. As soon as he saw the cash register, he asked, "Where did you get these soft drinks?"

We responded, "Municipality of Halabja."

He said, "If the Halabja municipality gives you, it is halal to eat, but if you bring it from another place, it belongs to the

¹ One of the fighters of the logistics unit of the 41st army of Tharullah

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people, take it and give it back.” Hajj Qasim did not believe what we told him and was upset. The saboteurs, who did not want to upset the army commander, returned the soft drinks and after obtaining permission from someone who was in the building, they brought the boxes back to their headquarters.¹

¹ Mazdabadi, Ali Akbar, *Hajj Qasim 2 (memoirs of the martyr Hajj Qasim Suleimani)*, Ya Zahra (S), Tehran, second edition, 2018, pp. 159-161.

War and Revenge?¹

My brother was martyred in the Khaybar operation. I wanted to kill all Iraqis. I had developed a strange hatred for Iraqis. If given the chance, I'd rip a lot of them to shreds with my own claws.

A year later, before the start of the Badr operation, my mind was busy with revenge. I said to one of the soldiers, "In this operation, every Iraqi you capture, just give him to me!" I have to avenge my brother's blood."

This word spread among the soldiers. There were still a few days left for the operation

It was then that the battalion commander from the line-breaking company put him next to me and I was introduced to the logistics. I went to Ali Bina² to ask the reason for this. He said, "On the order of Hajj Qasim, the commander of the army, you must prepare."

I said in surprise, "I'm an RPG operator! How can I go to procurement?!"

Aram said, "You should not be present in the operation by order of the commander."

I was very upset. After the prayers, I went to talk to him myself. I went ahead and introduced myself. At first he did not remember. When he remembered, he said, "We are fighting for God. Do not bring personal issues into the war."

¹ Narrator: Mahmoud Senjari

² Ali Bina was the commander of the 414th Battalion of the 41st Army of Tharullah in the Badr operation. He was martyred in Karbala 5 operation.

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Then he said kindly, "If you go into an operation with this intention and are killed by an enemy mortar shell, you have no place among the martyrs."¹

¹ Mazdabadi, Ali Akbar, *Hajj Qasim 2 (memoirs of martyr Hajj Qasim Suleimani)*, Ya Zahra (S), Tehran, second edition, 2018, pp. 183-185.

A Voice from the Grove

The 8th Battalion 410 was preparing to cross Arvand three months before the Val-Fajr operation.¹ Battalion forces trained at night in the Bahmanshir river. Practices usually continued until midnight.

In the afternoon of one of the days of late January 1364, I went to the troop's headquarters in Choivbede² to visit the battalion training. We had a meeting and after the meeting and prayer, the battalion started training. At one o'clock in the morning, the troops came out of Bahmanshir after training and went to the dilapidated buildings intended for the battalion to rest after changing their diving suits.

A little later, I heard a voice from the grove. I slowly went towards the sound. Hajj Ahmad Amini was sitting behind one of the palm trees. The sound of his supplications and needs was coming through. He was crying loudly. On the other side, Ali Abidini was praying at night. As I watched from a distance, the rest of the soldiers came and started praying under the palm trees. Some of them went to the prayer hall they had built for the battalion. Then I realized that this is what they do every night and I was sure that they would break the enemy's line with these prayers.³

¹ The 410th battalion of divers of the 41st army of Tharullah had the mission to swim across Arvand and hit the enemy line. The divers had to clear the trenches. To cross Arvand, this battalion first trained in Dez Dam, then in Bandar Abbas and finally in Bahmanshir.

² Choivbede is one of the villages of Arvandkanar region. 410 diverse battalion were stationed in the places of this village which was partially destroyed by the enemy's mortar.

³ A part of the words of Hajj Qasim Suleimani, quoted by: Mazdabadi, Ali Akbar, Hajj Qasim 2 (memoirs of the martyr Hajj Qasim Suleimani), Ya Zahra (S), Tehran, second edition, 2018, pp.93-95.

Martyrs' Families Are Not Allowed to Enter.

Before the Fajr 10 operation, Qasim Suleimani, in a meeting held at the headquarters of the 41st Tharullah Division in Dezli, ordered the battalion commanders that teenagers, elderly people, families of martyrs and their dependents should be prevented from participating in the operation. According to him, the situation was not an emergency, and in non-emergency situations, battalions should not have more than one hundred and eighty people in the organization:

Brothers! I recommend the able-bodied people who are among your forces, if they are old, if they have five children, they have six children, we do not need the presence of these loved ones now. It means that we are not in an emergency to put them into action and make them martyrs. Do not act on them. The fighters who are related to the families of the martyrs, are the children of the martyrs, we should not put them into action. We're not in an emergency right now, that's okay.

Don't let young children into combat battalions. We have power. Do not bring old men into the battalion. Children are not able to enter the battalion. Let's not do anything we don't need, let's bring someone into the operation who can be martyred and injured there. You all have enough power in the region. No battalion should exceed one hundred and eighty people. The battalion should be light so that we can support it, provide for it. A battalion comes in this

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groove, four hundred people fill this big groove and there is no room for anything more. Brothers, be careful. We do not need those who have families; this means they are married, with a family size of four.

If they have five children, let's not involve these friends. The spouse is the martyr's wife; that is, if the martyr's wife is in your battalion, don't act illegally. It means that something is not correct. pay attention! We had a sister whose husband was martyred, she got married and her husband went to the front line, her second husband was also martyred. It is very bitter for them and difficult to bear. I said these things so that brothers know all their duties.¹

¹ Mazdabadi, Ali Akbar, *Hajj Qasim 2 (memoirs of the martyr Hajj Qasim Suleimani)*, Ya Zahra (S), Tehran, second edition, 2018, pp. 153-155.

Speech Before the Fajr Operation 3

Courage and Control

Brothers, war has martyrdom; war has wounds, there are problems, war is not a joke. The enemy tries to stand in front of us with all his fire, with all his strength, and we try to crush the enemy with all our faith and what we have in our hands and in our power. In this conflict, he is certainly wounded, he is a martyr, and these are the issues.

It has been seen many times that during the operations, a brother stepped on a land mine, his leg was blown off, he blew up either Mahdi or Hussein next to the enemy and caused a battalion to be massacred. In the operation of Beit al-Maqdis, the brothers know - we acted as a flanker. What caused one of our battalions to be completely encircled and cause a lot of casualties?

Only one brother had stepped on the mine and his cry... Never think that if a bullet starts firing at you from a corner, you are surrounded, the enemy has defeated you. No, it's not like that. You have to plan right away. You should not allow the same barrage. You have to plan and quickly destroy that trench and that gun.

If ten men are wounded, one company is withdrawn from a battalion, do not lose heart. Losing morale causes casualties to multiply. Keep this in mind. Your brother is injured, cheer him up, say Takbeer, or say Mahdi this or Mahdi is like that, during the operation, I saw that when a problem arises, one person from the middle of the battalion says Allahu Akbar or Mahdi, jumps on the head of the enemy and so much

chaos is created in the battalion, in the company, in the brigade that there is no limit.

Correct Use of Ammunition

Brothers, when you go there to fight, ask for ammunition, all units, all forces are mobilized to supply you with ammunition, but you must know that all the enemy's fire is behind you to close the supplies. You should note this. This ammunition must be used well. These air shots do not go into the air. Each of your bullets should only land on the enemy's heart, and not go into the air. Each of your RPG bullets should blow up an enemy bunker, God willing use the enemy's ammunition very well. The lines you take, the trenches you take, are full of ammunition. Use these. Use the enemy's own ammunition against the enemy. As long as ammunition arrives, as long as supplies arrive, as long as equipment arrives, you use the enemy's own ammunition. Use your ammunition efficiently. Don't throw heavy RPGs in the way, brothers. I saw these issues. The RPG was dropped by a tired brother; tired, he dropped the arrow. Don't do it, brothers. Even though it is heavy, bear this weight, do not throw it away. If you give up and go to the field of action without ammunition and become a martyr, know that you will have to give an account on the day of judgment. Let me tell you right now, put as much ammo as you can in these backpacks, the ones on your back. Take ammo that works for you.

Unplanned Retreat

It has been seen many times that the company goes to work, the mission is specified for the company, for one hundred of you, several trenches are considered for one company, one brother is injured, twenty people return with him. This should not be. Brothers, you must complete the mission. Someone will evacuate the injured. Ten people should not come back with one injured person at once, that injured person is never satisfied. As long as the target is not established, until the commander gives us permission to return, no one is allowed to return from the Islamic point of view, keep this in mind.

Help the Injured

Brothers who are injured, other brothers, help him. His leg was shot, close it. Be sure to tie his leg, tie his hand, place him in a place where there is traffic, the rest of the forces will evacuate him. Evacuation brothers, this stretcher is in your hands, the injured brother is counting on you to carry him. If you drop this stretcher, if you did not evacuate that injured person, you are responsible before God and you must answer. This battalion is waiting ahead. If God forbid someone gets injured, you evacuate him. At least you must bring [him] out of the minefield, inverter.

Brothers, in the operations, it has been seen that the brothers who carry the wounded, the brothers who carry the ammunition, the brothers who are responsible, during

the operation, the brothers were ignorant and went after trophies. In one operation, I myself was the observer. One brother was shot in his leg, he was martyred. The [responsible] evacuation of the wounded took eleven hours by the Iraqis, this is betrayal. This is not in the dignity of a Mujahid of Islam. Note this. What are the trophies? We never form trophy groups. If we establish a place and take it and stay there, God willing, its booty will be emptied. There is plenty of time to collect trophies. God forbid, before the goal is fixed, the enemy is destroyed, destroy the enemy, someone inside the trenches, God forbid, God forbid, is looking for trophies. Is this what you want?

Clearing

Dear brothers, a very important principle that we are referring to now and that you should all observe is purification. Brothers, be very careful in clearing the trenches. How much we were hit by non-cleaning in our various operations. In Wal-Fajr operation 1, the battalion crossed, destroyed the enemy, but did not clear it and went two to three kilometers deep into enemy lines, ten kilometers from the enemy, took the next line of the enemy, but the enemy is still behind it. Blow up the enemy trenches with the grenades that you have with you. Go to their trench, throw this grenade into the trench. When the grenade explodes, you have made sure that the people inside the trench are injured or killed, you have to go on. clean up and move. Clearing is a very important principle in operation. Brothers, be careful.

Clearing the enemy, don't let the enemy stay behind you and threaten your rear.

Keep Weapons

The next issue is keeping the weapon. Brothers, this RPG 7 in your hand, this Kalashnikov in your hand, God knows that if the authorities explain how it is prepared, no brother will ever be willing to drop his weapon and return. Try to protect your weapon. Hold on to your guns, brothers.

If you get shot in the leg, your brother gets shot in the leg, it's no big deal. It is important to hit the brain, but it is not important to hit the leg. This weapon itself can be a cane. If you get shrapnel, God forbid, don't drop this weapon. Don't drop this RPG. Brothers, God knows how they are found and from whom they are taken. Take care of your guns, brothers. Test your gun, clear it, clean it, check your ammo before you turn it on the enemy.

Brothers, a battalion moved towards the enemy in the Al-Fatah Al Mubin operation. When he reached under the foot of the enemy, the company commander hit him on the head. One company had no bandolier at all. God's work, the operation was canceled. Brothers, try to preserve these things, in keeping your own weapon, your own ammunition. Your bandolier must be full at the time of departure. Brothers, do not move towards the enemy with an empty cartridge.

Caution Battalion

Brothers who are cautious should take care that caution is used in difficult situations. Brethren who act as caution batteries, as caution troops, should note that when the soldiers move towards the enemy, they have moved and stationed you somewhere, you don't have the right to move and you don't have the right to be separated from your battery and troops.

Brothers, if you go, I say once and for all, move carefully, there is no one. All have been broadcast. Sir, if you come to collect, in the enemy's fire, Hasan come, Hussein come, Ali's battery, Taqi's battery, come, if you want to collect this, move it towards the enemy, the enemy has already done his job. Pay attention to these issues with this enemy who is ready, the enemy who is awake. I am telling the story of Hajj Imran to the brothers. Let the brothers understand that if you tried, struggled, obeyed, and trusted in God, God will give you hope and help you in those very critical moments when we have no hope for anything.

In Hajj-Imran, one battery was supposed to disembark in a field behind the enemy, destroy and destroy the enemy. By chance, that battery of troops disembarked in the middle of the enemy and crushed the same battalion of Hajj Imran. This is called unseen help. A battalion that disembarks in the middle of the enemy will destroy the enemy with the lack of ammunition, with the lack of communication, with all these issues. The enemy thinks about material things. The enemy aims toward a big salary. Money, American money. The budget is the US budget that is spent. With the money he

gets, the enemy hopes to return from this mission as soon as possible and enjoy himself with that money. The enemy is not an enemy who puts his life on the war; because it has no purpose; because he has no idea; because he does not understand why should he give his blood. This enemy, who has such an opinion, can never stand in front of you, God willing.

Saying Takbir

The next issue is saying takbir properly, brothers, you who are moving, you who are in battery Hasan and are going from the right, know that the battery Hussein comes from the left. battery Ali should also leave here. As long as those brothers have not reached their goal, if you say takbir too early and the operation starts, it means that those brothers are left in the middle and will be massacred. Brothers, unnecessary and untimely praise is a mistake. Pay attention to this issue.¹

¹ *Ibid.*, pp. 39-45.

Morning Prayer to Noon Prayer

Major General Qasim Suleimani's message to the ISIS takfiri group in a speech between the heads of the Kerman Province Army and Corps:¹

In the name of the Lord of martyrs and righteous people. If you want to leave a memory for your children, return to your homes as soon as possible. Undoubtedly, if our feet are opened to the battlefield at the command of our guardians and imams, I swear to God that your mothers will curse themselves for giving birth to you, because for centuries, generation after generation of Shia youths have kept their swords sharp to take a severe revenge on the killers of Hussain (pbuh). We will make an offering and perform the noon prayer in Baqi'...Labaik Ya Hussain'.²

¹ In response to the threat of one of the muftis of Daesh, which was widely reported in the media.

² Karamati, Morteza, *Soldiers of General*, Three Points Publishing House, Qum, second edition, 2015, p.36

The Intimacy of the 60s

In the middle of the Wal-Fajr 8 operation, I heard that the son of Mehdi Zandi, who was in charge of our army's equipment, had an accident and was killed the previous day. They kept this child until the father came, to assign responsibility to the driver who hit him, and to bury the child. I pondered over how to convince that brother of ours to come back without him noticing. It was the news of the child's tragedy.

He came to me. When he came, I saw that he was smiling and very cheerful. The war had many problems, it had bottlenecks, it had hardships. I saw that he was very cheerful, I felt sorry to worry him. I contemplated over how to convince him. I said, "Agha Mahdi!"

"Yes," he answered.

I said, "Agha Mahdi, this is a long war, the enemy's tracks are one after the other, you come and go back, go and remember your place. He will replace you, then he will return, you go in his place. You come back, he will go on leave."

He took one look at me, laughed and said, "Do you know what you're talking about?"

"Yes," I said.

He said, "You are telling me to go to the enemy's camp, are you on leave?! I know why you are telling me this. Are you talking about my child? He was a trust, given to me by God. I sent a message to bury the child and release the driver."

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The same martyr Mehdi Zandi has a story that whenever I remember it, I feel ashamed of myself. After Wal-Fajr 8 on a Pasdarday, someone suggested to introduce a sample guard. We did not do any of these things. I was rude, I accept. At that time, we had a small Husseinayah. The guards all gathered. I mentioned several people in my mind, two of them were martyred and one of them is alive, but we did not tell them anything. They made something like a platform. I came of age, there I started to talk about the exemplary guard. Everyone looked to see who the exemplary guard was. Martyr Zandi was also sitting at the end of the crowd. A white scarf was tied around his head and his hand was under his chin, he was listening to my words. This face has remained in my eyes. It's like I'm watching the scene right now. It was a mistake to introduce a sample guard in war work. I made a big mistake.

When I got to his name and said; "Zandi, I felt as if the ground opened, and he sank into the ground with all his strength. He was crying like a cloud releasing its load of rain. He cried so much that they took him in their arms and brought him to me."

When he took this treasure from my hand, he looked into my eyes with tears in his eyes and said, "You wronged me." Such was the lofty level of their creation.

This culture is a savior. This is the culture that gives survival to a nation. This is the culture that keeps these martyrs proud. The pride of our war is that there were no ranks. These fabrics and grades were not on my shoulders. The common word was not the word General and Colonel. The common word was the word brother; Hussein's brother,

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Ahmad's brother, Mahdi's brother. The common word was this. No one thought and believed that the salary of the commander of the army is two thousand and five hundred touman, and the salary of an ordinary soldier is two thousand and five hundred touman. This was our war. These beauties brought our war here.¹

¹ *Statements of Hajj Qasim Suleimani, quoted by: Mazdabadi, Ali Akbar, Zulfiqar, Ya Zahra Publishing House (S), Tehran, 11th edition, 2018, pp. 85-86.*

Elixir Chivalry

Once I decided to cut everyone under the age of fifteen from the front. One day I was sitting in my tent at Sed Dez. Our camp was at Dez Dam. It was a training camp. I saw a teenager climbing this hill; the hills on top of which was my tent. He was from Zahak Zabul. Zahak Zabul is about 1,500 kilometers away from the zero point of our border. He had a bullets on his shoulder, his Bandolier was wrapped around his waist and another around his neck, so that he was covered in bullets. The hat, he put on his head. This iron helmet was much bigger than his head. It fell over his eyes. He was returning. He wore shoes larger than his feet which were tied to his ankles. The shoes were literally falling off his feet. In this situation, he came to me and started crying. I was very surprised. I said, "Why are you crying?"

He said, "I came to fight against whoever you say. Whoever you command, I will go and shoot."

I said, "Well, what happened?"

He said, "You ordered to bring me back. Don't bring me back." And he was crying like a spring cloud.

I believe that if we can somehow transform this group into an elixir and spread it to all of this nation, to the country, to our own teenagers and young people, the elixir that arose in them and showed itself in the Baathist prisons and its origin, it has become the eternal honor of Iran. Let's spread it to all our youth.

This is the basic cure for our families, our nation, our country, and our youth.¹

¹ *The same, pp. 116-117.*

A Memory of the Al-Fatah Al Mubin Operation

The Tariq al-Quds¹ operation took place immediately after the Saman al-Aimah operation², which was the defeat of the siege of Abadan. The prolongation of the Saman al-Aimah operation, which lasted for about 3 months, had made the troops tired. Although we sent our battalion to the next operation, almost all the guys went on leave, except for 3 or 4 of the; one of these who remained, was Hamid Iramanesh, known as "Hamid Cherik", who came to Sousangerd directly from the scene of the Abadan operation, even though he was entitled to go on leave.

The Tariq al-Quds operation was carried out in 1981. A battalion of the Kerman Corps, commanded by me, was sent to the south. Our gathering was in Wali Asr square. From there, we went to Sousangerd, the special headquarters of the Soldiers of Kerman. The nights were spent in prayer and worship before the operation.

Hamid Cherik was previously known as "Hamid Regbari". Hamid joined us in Dilam. He did not go on leave at all for the love of the operation. He joined Akbar Muhammad Husseini in the first battalion, which was supposed to be a line breaker. Hamid had a special mastery in justifying and guiding the troops. For the two battalions that we had taken from Kerman, Hamid played a central role in the training and preparation of the troops, and because he had good knowledge of the war scene and was innovative in

¹ The Al-Quds operation started on December 8, 1360 in the general area of Bostan and west of Sosangard, and ended after 15 days with the achievement of all objectives.

² 5th Mehr 1360

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operations, the troops listened to him. It was not a small thing, to have 4-5 operations of experience in Kurdistan.

On the night of the operation, we entered a channel that was under 120 and 160 mortars from the beginning of the Khodi line to the back of the line. The direct fire of the tanks was falling on the canal.

The first heavy fire of the enemy after the "start" of the war and on the fronts, was there. An hour had passed since the reveal of the secret plan of attack, when they had set their own line to their own line under fire. The roads were exposed. Hamid was in the first battery. We were waiting for the troops of Ahvaz who were going to break the line so that we would go behind them to the second line and towards the Sable Bridge. We were a hundred meters away from the embankment. The fire of the enemy was falling on us. Hamid came to me and said, "This is how all soldiers become martyrs. Let me take my battery near the Iraqi barbed wire and disable them." I agreed and he led his group near the barbed wire.

It was here that I was injured. Akbar Muhammad Husseini was behind with two batteries. The soldiers of Ahvaz had not managed to break the line. I had lost a lot of blood and I had no memory. I didn't want to say that I was injured and weaken the soldiers' morale.

Hamid approached me and insisted that I quickly get near the crossing and supervise their work. But I said, "I can't come, go yourself and do whatever you can. I think you understand that I am not feeling well."

He nodded and said goodbye and went to the line.

The conversation between me and Hamid did not last even 10 seconds. Hamid took the first line of the Iraqis in less than a quarter of an hour. The firing of their calibers and mortars stopped and the troops started to clean up. The cry of Allah hu Akbar rang out on the line. Akbar called and took leadership of the next two batteries, which quickly went on the embankment and moved forward.

That's when I fainted and was transferred to the rear of the front. Later, I heard that Hamid was moving in front of everyone with a grenade belt and throwing grenades inside the trenches, which were 5 to 20 meters apart, and destroyed them. In one of these trenches, the Iraqis noticed a grenade and threw it out, luckily Hamid immediately fell unconscious on the ground, but shrapnel from the mortar wounded his forehead. However, he did not stand up, rather, he continued to advance.

They took me to the hospital and after I recovered and returned, I was supposed to form the Tharullah brigade. Hamid Cherek was one of those whom I had in mind to use as the core and center of the Tharullah brigade. We chose him for the Al-Fatah Al Mubin operation because of the work he had done in the Tariq al-Quds operation and his connection with Shahid [Mahdi] Kazrooni. ¹The Al-Fatah Al Mubin operation was the first formation of our brigade.

I did two identifications on Hamid. One identification showed a red belt on the right side and one on the left. The distance between the grooves was large. The enemy was stationed on the heights. There were 10, 12 of us who did expert work during the day, Hamid, Kazerooni and I went

ahead and the others moved behind us as a precaution and security measure.

We reached the edge of a hill that was a river away from the Iraqis and was located next to the heights of the red belt. It was a high hill like a notch dominating the river bed. On the other side of the river, Iraqis were stationed in the same way. We lay down behind some bushes and started scouting, but the river was obscure to us. Pity.¹

We would not have recognized it even if we were able to see it. It was rainy season and the river was overflowing. We had to find out where the river was wide in order to pass the troops from that section. In the operational plan, we had to bypass the red belt from both sides to get out from behind the Iraqis.

What option did we have? The Iraqis had complete control over the river. Their strongholds were clear. So much so that we could easily see all their movements. We could even hear the sound of their spoons tapping on their plates as they ate. It was enough for one of us to sneeze to leak. Because it was loud, we spoke very slowly. We thought that only one of us should go down. The first person who volunteered was Hamid.

Noisy going down and going up in full visibility of the Iraqis. We had no other choice. Hamid moved. We did not look at him, but we listened, with our eyes on the Iraqis. We were waiting to hear a sound from Hamid. With that steep slope, he wanted to go down by any means, if he didn't throw himself, the noise of the stones would be raised and the

¹ Responsible for the planning and operations of the 41st Tharullah Division, who was martyred in the 4th Wal-Fajr operation in November 1362.

Iraqis would hear, but Hamid Cherek went down so smoothly and skillfully that no sound was heard.

At a short distance from the edge of the river, he took shelter in a hollow under the height of the hill. I could see him walking and scouting with complete mastery. He did his work without any fear and returned, but the Iraqis saw him. The Iraqi soldier did not shoot until he saw him. I don't know whether it was an ambush or something else. He ran to his commander to show Hamid. In the meantime, Hamid quickly pulled himself up. We stayed there to see the reaction of the Iraqis. About 10 -15 people were standing and looking suspiciously in this direction, wondering if the person they saw was one of the natives or a soldier? Finally, they came down and we retreated.

Our second identification with Hamid Cherek was on the eve of Nowruz or the night before. It was Hamid, Rahimi and Tahami, Hajj Mehdi Kazroni and me. In the area of Hazrat Abbas's (as) Holy shrine, on the left side, the height of the red belt was, up to 10 meters. There was also a single tree that I think was an oak. We watched the Iraqi line for days under the shelter of this tree with a large trunk. That night we ate under the tree and made plans at the same time. We had a man named Sheikh Isa, who was the grandson of Sheikh Qayyum, the elder of Qayyum village. It was agreed that Hajj Rahimi, Tahami and Sheikh Eisa with one of the intelligence guys named Arab went to the asphalt road, crossed the enemy's line through the grooves and if possible went to 202, after being identified, returned to the enemy's line.

They rushed from the furrows to a height and entered another furrow that was deeper and went forward. Mehdi and Hamid Cherik and I slept by the tree due to exhaustion. At that time, we were not as careful as we were at the end of the war. When we woke up, we felt very unsafe. We had a lot of encounters with Iraqis. We were going this way they were going that way. Our prayer was ending. We came down quickly, without paying attention to the Iraqis. We said our prayers in Shiari and returned to the Khodi line.

Ashja's brother, the commander of the 6th region, was looking for us. The papers showed that it was the handwriting of Agha Muhsin [Rezaei], who had just become the commander-in-chief of the army. It seems that the enemy attacked the troops of Qum in Sush and they had run out of ammunition. It was not unlikely that they would attack somewhere else. So, it's best to make tonight the night of the operation and move everyone to their fields. We were relieved that our identification was done.

We were supposed to send a company composed of the IRGC and the army to 202. A group under the command of Hamid Cherik, Mehdi Kazrouni and Khushi's brother.

They should come from the left side and his company with the army under the command of Shadkam should cross the right side of the river Chihwab. We sent the main commanders to the left, because we had little hope from the right. It was not possible to support the right side at all. A road from the holy shrine of hazrat Abbas (as) came to our line, through which we could bypass the red belt and deliver ammunition to the troops on the left. All our hope was there and that's why we strengthened it. Hamid quickly went to

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his battalion. Fortunately, Mr. Rahimi had not gone. He came back quickly and we organized the forces.

It was dark when they brought down the battalion from the heights, equipped it and moved towards the enemy line and reached the point of conflict at 12 o'clock. Hamid Cherek with Rahimi and Hajj Mehdi by passed Kamrsorkh and settled behind the enemy next to the village of Sheikh Qayyum and were waiting for me to move from the right side so that we would all reach the starting stage of the operation. At 12 o'clock they called that the operation was canceled and the troops should return. I called Hajj Mehdi and said in code, "Come back."

At that time of night, no one opened the password book to see what the password was, and they were so ready for the operation that they did not allow the possibility of its cancellation. The first barrage was fired by Hamid Cherek, who was the most prepared force. There was a mismatch. When they reach the crossing, the boys of the battalion go to Hamid and ask, "Then when are you going to give ammunition?"

Hamid says, "For now, consume your bandolier until later." They say, "Well, we want to put ammunition in our bandoliers." Hamid said that out of this group of 60-70 people, none of them had a single, loaded bandolier. It was God's will that the operation was canceled.

The troops left at 6 in the afternoon and returned at 6 in the morning. 12 hours of walking with a backpack had exhausted everyone. It had taken a long time of detour to get here. They should have sat in "Ganare" and "Hettit". There was danger of Iraqi patrols with their dogs, and the

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troops, who were very tired, did not hide at all. They had fallen on the embankments. However, a cheerful Hamid told me, "If we go on like this, the Iraqis will see us and tear everyone apart."

I said, "You can see that they are tired. Nothing can be done."

He shook his head and said, "It can't be like this." And he went and God knows where he got a water tank and started pouring water on the troops.

Although the region was part of Khuzestan. It winter was not very cold with warm days and spring nights, but that water refreshed the troops. Some were laughing with wet heads and others did not like his move. Anyway, he pulled the troops behind the embankment with a ploy.

The message came again that there is an operation tonight. We equipped the children again. It got better. Because on this journey, they had explained the route well. Especially since they had left a clear sign. On the way back, backpacks, RPGs, troop's trinkets had fallen and marked the path. We controlled the enemy. No specific reaction was seen on the heights, but the Iraqi planes controlled our line and other lines of the front with a very low altitude and left.

We again moved the troops with the same equipment to the Iraqis. The force on our right had hit the minefield but there were no saboteurs.

This was one of the reasons why we had to drive away the enemy. We had three saboteurs. One was sent to each of the minefields. Hamid's unit bypassed the area, that is, they came up through the Iraqis. As soon as the fighting started, the fire of Komer Red stopped and the troops went to the

heights without fighting. Immediately after hearing the code, they attacked the heights and took their head branch. The red belt was completely closed and 202 had fallen.

The red belt area was biaxial. One axis was led by Hamid Cherek and the other axis by General Khushi who was the commander of the battalion and Hamid was his successor. Hamid's special courier was Shahid Mansouri and Mustafa Hinduzadeh was with him. At his center was Shahid Taheri Besimchi. Hamid went from the center of the heights and General Khushi went around the left side of the heights. They moved from two axes and took the heights. Hamid very quickly led the troops to the targets that had to be conquered. He had a good momentum which he transferred to the forces under his command. in such a way that it deprived the enemy of initiative and mobility.

Hamid and General Khushi reorganized the forces and went to the village with Hajj Mehdi Kazrooni and engaged. Some people were martyred, among whom I think the brother of "Mouzenzadeh" was included. The organization started to go around the village on foot. Up to 50 meters, the enemy did not react. There was the risk of an RPG. Suddenly, they shot and fired RPGs from four sides, injuring a number of children and one person was martyred. After half an hour, they retreated and hit the village with tanks and everything they had. They conquered it on foot.

I was not aware of Hamid's position at that time and was looking for him. I thought he was martyred. The heights were long and we were walking like this since morning. Hamid came to his forces at 10 o'clock. They sent blessings and had a distinct ardor about them. Hamid's leg was

injured. We kissed. He told me the story of the conquest of the heights and said, "We took some prisoners who are on top of the hill." He explained that the Iraqis had stayed on top of a hill and were very perturbed.

Because the hill was surrounded and they knew that if they shot, they would all be killed. Seeing their hesitation and taking advantage of their negligence, Hamid takes their guns and captures them all. He had left some guards for them and came down himself. After the prisoners were brought down, we saw that there were 70, 80 of them. Thus, the operation was successfully completed on the first day.

On the second day, the news spread that the Iraqis attacked "Dasht Abbas" with the 10th Armored Brigade, surrounded our forces at position 202, and put a distance between us and the red belt. On the other hand, the troops of Imam Hussein's brigade were operating in Dehi between us, "Said Sheikh" and "Ain Khush".

There were many people in Sed Sheikh, it was not clear whether they were Imam Hussein's troops or our own people, or even Iraqis. Although the color [of their cars] matches the color of Iraqi cars, but we were not certain, because the soldiers of Isfahan had looted the car through Al-Quds, Abadan and different places.

We sent Hamid with that injured leg, which did not impede his spirit in the slightest, with some children to Sed Sheikh. We communicated with everyone all the time and a team of them moved towards the goal. Sed Sheikh's population had previously consisted of about 600 Iraqis who had died in the conflict of Ain Khosh and two hundred and two others to escape through the river Chihwab. They were besieged in

Sed Sheikh. They had no combat organization. They were scared. However, there was the possibility of serious danger and conflict. But Hamid captured all 600 people and brought them to our region with minimal conflict and minimal casualties.

The Al-Fatah Al Mubin operation lasted 10 days. We were involved with the Iraqis in the Abbas plain. Red belt was in our possession and we controlled the area with the embankment we built next to the holy shrine (Hazrat Abbas (as)). The Iraqis also retreated towards the "Abu Ghuraib" Strait. There was one infantry unit left from our force.

Most of the troops were either wounded or martyred. At midnight on 5/1, martyr Hassan Baqari and Muhammad Ali Iranmanesh came to me. They had a letter from Agha Muhsin [Rezaei] and a map of the Abu Ghraib Strait, to justify to me to close the Strait and prevent the enemy from entering the Al-Fatah Al-Mubin area. There was a possibility that the Iraqis would come to the heights of Tino, Raqabieh, and Ainkhosh by crossing the Dubovidej river through the Chamsari plain, and all our efforts would be wasted. We had not seen the Abu Ghuraib Strait until then.

We had a meeting and it was decided that 10 or 12 lit, dump trucks would move towards the Iraqis. It means to pretend to bring forces and equipment. This operation scared the Iraqis, they would either flee or stop resisting.

Secondly, it was decided that martyr Hamid Arabanjad would lead us with a loader and he brought about the first conflict. The Iraqis had Caliber RPG and Arabanjad's work was very critical. It was decided that Hamid Cherik and

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Tehami would move with the next unit behind Hamid Arabanjad.

That night, we were following each other within a distance of about 20 meters. In the morning of 8/30, we started moving towards the Iraqis, but there was no sign of them. Me, Tehami and Hussein Danaei went with the unit to the Abu Ghuraib Strait to identify the position of the Iraqis, where a car explosion transpired and the Al-Fatah Al-Mubin operation was over.

Hamid went missing for a while at the tail end of the Al-Fatah al-Mubin operation. Later, he revealed to us that he had been captured. He explained that due to his contract with Imam Zaman (atfs) - he also saved him.

He used to say:

I was injured by shrapnel or RPG and lost consciousness. I woke up at 11:00 the next day and found myself surrounded by 10-20 Iraqis. I tried to die and prayed that,

“O Imam of the time! Everything I did was for the pleasure of God and for the promotion of the religion of Islam. Save me yourself”.

The Iraqis came to me and even kicked me, but they left because they thought I was dead. Ten minutes later, two Iraqi soldiers approached. Again, I was careful and tried to die, but these two Iraqi brothers called me a soldier of Imam Khomeini and when they searched my pockets, they took out the seal, the Qur'an and the picture of the Supreme leader. They cursed Saddam and said that this soldier is Ali and Muhammad. It occurred to me that this is the grace

of Imam-e-Zaman, and I made a move through which they understood that I was alive. They took me to their barracks and gave me food.

Some Iraqis who knew Farsi said that they were brought to the front line by force. Their doctor examined me and bandaged me. My whole body was full of splinters and pain. They put me on a tank to take me back, but I had asked God to become a martyr, but not to be captured. Therefore, at the moment when the tank crew disembarked and I saw that there was no one around the tank, I took advantage of the opportunity and in a state of unease and agitation, I headed toward the direction of my own trenches. When I saw our troops, I prostrated and thanked God. They transferred me to Ahvaz hospital by helicopter.¹²

¹ Hamid Iran Manesh, known as "Hamid Cherek" in the first stage of the Beital Maqds operation, achieved the high status of martyrdom while being hit by 20 bullets. After 9 days of lying on the hot sands of Khuzestan, his pure body was taken back in the second stage of the operation.

² Mazdabadi, Ali Akbar, Hajj Qasim, Ya Zahra Publishing House (S), Tehran, 30th edition, 2018, pp. 21-41.

The Difference Between us in “Coming” and “Going”¹

One of the characteristics of our war that eliminated inequalities was the initiatives that took place in the field of holy defense. Our distinction and divergence from the classical armies of the world could be described in one word. If we want to know the difference between Hajj Ahmad Metuslian, Hajj Hammed, the commanders of the Martyr Battalion, and a classic commander of the world's army, in addition to spiritual and behavioral and attitude dissimilarities; was in the use of the word “Come” and “Go”. That is, our commander in the battle scene would stand in front and say, "Come", but the classical commander would stand back and say, "Go". He would stand in front and say "Come" and it had many consequences.

Our war gave great sacrifices, so the amount of martyrs of our commander cannot be compared to any other war. During the imposed war, we had 12 newly established divisions. Out of the 12 established armies during the war, 7 army commanders were martyred. Four commanders of the 27th division were martyred one after the other. That is, after Hajj Ahmed Metouslian, Martyr Chiraghi, Martyr Hemet, Martyr Hajj Abbas Karimi, Martyr Gholamreza Salehi, and then Hajj Agha Kotsari, who is a living martyr. Almost 80% of the battalion commanders were martyred.

¹ Speech at the memorial of the commanders of the 27th Lashkar Muhammad Rasulullah, March 1391

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If it wasn't for breaking the line and standing up, this wouldn't have happened. When the commander said come, the role of that commander was like that of a Queen bee, so all the bees gathered around him.

Today, Martyr Hamet is not only popular among the troops of Tehran, he is more than a role model for the entire country.¹

¹ *Mazdabadi, Ali Akbar, Hajj Qasim, Ya Zahra Publishing House (S), Tehran, 30th edition, 2018, p. 137.*

Manager and Manager Selection Index

When the manager is selected – it is an injustice to our society – it is usually based on two issues, and none of these issues can be found in holy defense. You don't know about holy defense, for bloody responsibilities, if someone asks what line are you in? Are you left or right? Reformism or fundamentalism? No one pays attention to this. They looked at the merits. They looked at the capabilities. They looked at matching the person with responsibility. They were taking the exam.

This belongs to my party, this is my friend, this one has praised me; this view is corrupting. Why is the pit of corruption created? The pit of corruption is based on the factional and party view

they use in the selection of managers. Well, the result is that when you come and object to a manager, he creates a cover, a satire, a safe zone for himself and immediately attributes dealing with himself, dealing with a faction, dealing with a group, dealing with a character in a party and so on.

Another point is the issue of evidence. A degree is an important thing, but it is a valuable degree, a valuable science that can be applied to practice. I have a bachelor's degree in agriculture, but I can't tell the difference between a peach tree and a cherry tree. The commander must be innovative in crises. What will happen if I, the commander, get scared, get stuck, run away in crises? My army will disintegrate. My army will fall.

The manager must be creative. Let the country's budget come here, I will sit here and say that I am the governor, I am the prefect. Well, money comes. He came, I'm the manager, he didn't come, I'm unemployed and I sit behind the desk. This is not management. The manager must be creative, be pioneering, be innovative, create creativity out of crisis. Avoid the crisis. Suppress the crisis. Turn the crisis into an anti-crisis. And so, this is what happened in different periods during the revolution.¹

¹ Mazdabadi, Ali Akbar, *Zulfiqar*, Ya Zahra Publishing House (S), Tehran, 11th edition, 2018, pp. 148-149.

Weekly Prayer at Hajj Qasim's house

Hajj Qasim was sensitive about the training of his children. Every Friday evening, he had a ritual in his house; a family prayer meeting for himself, his wife and his children! Some friends came one by one. In these mosques, he sought to educate himself and his family. The preacher of the assembly was mostly Hajj Agha Rezaii, the imam of the Imam Ali Mosque (peace be upon him) in Shaheed Mahalati. Sometimes I also spoke. The speaker used to identify and explain Sharia rulings first and then proposed a religious-moral issue.

Hajj Qasim's request was that a verse from the Qur'an should be interpreted in the meeting and the hadiths of the pure Imams (peace be upon them) should be said for each topic. Sometimes they were asked about rulings or religious topics. If there were any questions or doubts, he or the children would raise them. Hajj Qasim tried to make children learn things deeply. The speaker arranged it so that the children entered into a conversation with the speaker and the interaction was not one-sided.

After that, the Rosary was recited. Mr. Yadegari recites the prayer. The beauty of that meeting was the appeal to the Ahl al-Bayt (peace be upon them). Because it was a private gathering, Hajj Qasim cried loudly.

Everyone would cry like rain. He wanted to bring his wife and children together by appealing to the Ahl al-Bayt (peace be upon them).

This ceremony was held every week. If it was not Iran itself, the community would have organized it. Hajj Qasimi, who

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worked day and night, left home at 3:30 in the morning, and sometimes came home at 12:00. This Hajj Qasim, with this busyness and numerous trips, all he tried, was to reach his home. He did not travel for less than a week. If there was no special program that required him to stay, he would arrange it so that it would be Friday in Tehran and not miss this meeting. When the prayer was over, he would send away the cleric of the Majlis - Hajj Agha Rezaii. I was bound to go to these meetings. For me, it was both a gathering of sermons and rulings, prayer and tears, and friendship with Hajj Qasim!

Hajj Qasim considered it his duty to increase the faith and piety of his children. He used to tell me, "When I want to remind my children about devotional and religious issues, I write them a letter."¹

¹ Shirazi, Ali, *Hajj Qasimi that I know*, by Saeed Alamian, Khat Moghadam Publishing House, Qum, 37th edition, 1400, pp. 26-27.

Serving Parents¹

Serving parents was prominent in Hajj Qasim's life. Hajj Qasim was born in the village of Qanat Malik in Raber, Kerman. A mountain village where most of its inhabitants are engaged in animal husbandry. The village is two hours away from Kerman. Hajj Qasimi, who has not been with his family for more than maybe a tenth of his life, even when he was constantly in Syria, Lebanon and Iraq, with all his busy schedules, he would go to Kerman once a month, and from there he reached Qanat Malik.

On Thursday, he would sometimes go from Tehran to Kerman on the last flight at 11:30 p.m. and return on Friday night or on the 5:00 a.m. flight on Saturday to be at work at 7:00 a.m. It takes four hours to travel from Kerman to the village. It is a three-hour flight to Kerman and Tehran. The trip was seven hours of travel time alone. He invests himself in all this toil to visit his parents. Whenever he went there, he would be at the service of his parents. He would kiss the feet of his parents. He was no longer the commander of the force. Qasim was at Baba's house. He considered himself the slave of his parents.

Sometimes he took his parents to Mashhad. He also served his parents there. If there were no wheelchairs left, He did not allow anyone to take his parents to the shrine. Once he took the wheelchair of his father or mother, returned and took the second wheelchair.

¹ Narrator: Hujatul Islam Ali Shirazi

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General Suleimani was in Syria when his mother passed away. Hajj Qasim was involved in an operation in Syria for several months. If he came to Tehran for work, he would do his work and return quickly. Once he came from Damascus to Imam Khomeini airport. At the airport, after a meeting to follow up on things, he left and returned. He didn't even go home. In the middle of the operation, they announced that Suleimani's mother had passed away. They told him that your mother is unwell. General Qaani told me that General was coming from Damascus. Sometimes I went to meet him. My relationship with him was not that of the head of the agency and the commander of the force, it was a warm, sympathetic relationship. I always regarded him as my commander, friend and comrade.

We went to Imam Airport with General Qaani to welcome him. We knew how much love he possessed for his mother and father and especially how hard it was for him to face their death. When he came, we went and sat in a room. I was supposed to give the news. I slowly made an introduction and told the news of his mother's death. It was as if he realized that his mother had passed away, because he had heard that his mother was sick, so he was ready. We left the room with General Qaani and left him alone. He stayed in the room for a while and cried. Then we went to Mehrabad airport to catch the flight to Kerman. He said, "This last time, my mother said not to go. Stay with me for two days. I could not believe that it was our last meeting." He served his mother as a slave would his master. When she died, he would visit the village regularly in order to visit her grave. After his mother's death, his father was alone,

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The General would wet nurse him and take care of his needs, even more than before. Even after his father passed away, he still did not forget Qanat Malek.¹

¹ Shirazi, Ali, *Hajj Qasimi that I know*, by Saeed Alamian, Khat Muqadam Publishing House, Qum, 37th edition, 1400, pp. 29-30.

Dealing with the Families of the Martyrs

He did not go to the house of martyrs in the name of the commander or with ceremonies. In the morning, he called the house of Shahid Dehghani¹, saying that he wanted to go to his house for breakfast today; "I also want Kale Pache (an Iranian Sheep or cow's trotter meal, often eaten for breakfast in winter)" he would say. He treated himself in such a way that there was no distance between him and the martyrs' children. They feel that their father has come; giving them an opportunity to speak and release their concerns. He had a phone book with maybe a hundred and fifty phone numbers

The martyr's family had written in it. Not a day went by that he did not contact several of them. At every opportunity during the day, he called the martyrs' mothers, fathers, wives and children. He talked to each of them for five to ten minutes. He asked them how they were and listened to their problems and concerns. On the way home, to work, on the way to the airport and going to meetings, these times also belonged to the martyrs' families.²

¹ Asghar Dehghani was born in 1337 in Qanat village of Ghostan, Kerman. He was one of the line-breaking divers of the 410th Battalion of the Tharullah Army and was martyred on the 22nd of Bahman 1364 in the Wal-Fajr 8 operation.

² Shirazi, Ali, Hajj Qasimi that I know, by the efforts of Saeed Allamian, published by Khat Moghadam, Qum, 37th edition, 1400, p. 38.

Leave the Hospital ¹

Zaynab, daughter of Fatima Khanum, fell ill and needed surgery. As soon as he found out that Zaynab was taken to the hospital for surgery, Hajj Qasim went to the hospital with Hussein Pour Jafari. He stopped with all work commitments for Zaynab's surgery. The surgery was completed successfully.

Lady Fatima says to Hajj Qasim, "Now that you are relieved, go get your work done."

Hajj Qasim says, "I sent your father in my place, now I am here instead of him!" He stays with her until Zaynab regains consciousness; It means that he is also a grandfather to the grandchild of Shahid Moghfouri.

When Mehdi Moghfouri was martyred, Fatima was three years old.²

¹ Ibid., pp. 41-42.

² This story received a lot of media attention not long ago. CCTV footage of Hajj Qasim's presence in the hospital is available.

Respect for the Child of the Martyr

As soon as he sat down, a martyr's child came and sat on one of the front seats. One of the organizers of the ceremony lifted the child of the martyr and put one of the guests in his place. After seeing this scene, Hajj Qasim said to the official, "Who gave you permission to do this to the martyr's child?" A martyr's child has dignity. He got up, brought the martyr's child and sat him on the same chair. I went behind the podium and invited my Hajj Qasim to come to give a speech. During the ceremony, if I complimented my Hajj Qasim, he would be upset. Several times in the council meeting, I honored Hajj Qasim for the work he had done in Syria. He would throw his head down and frown. It was clear that his unease was not put on.¹

¹ Shirazi, Ali, *Hajj Ghasemi that I know*, by Saeed Alamian, published by Khat Moghadam, Qom, 37th edition, 1400, pp. 44-45.

“I will lose my Reputation”. In humor

At the airport, I used to see women without hijab coming to Hajj Qasim to take pictures together. He said with a laugh, "Ma'am, if I take a picture with you, it will take away my honor!" With this joke, the lady mends her hijab. Some, seeing that their hijab was not too bad, took pictures with them. Why do they want to take a picture with Hajj Qasim? Did you play football? Is he an actor? What did Hajj Qasim do? Hajj Qasim fought in holy defense; He is a supporter of Agha (the Supreme leader) He talks about the Qur'an, religion and martyrs.

Hajj Qasim is a guard major general. They want to take a picture with a guard; are these counter-revolutionary? Many of those whom we call less-veiled or non-veiled accept the revolution, Islam and values. Even someone who does not believe in hijab would like to marry a chaste lady. People love a brave person; they like someone who supports the oppressed and stands against the oppressor. This is human nature. When one is in the presence of Hajj Qasim, they see a sincere warrior who has defended Islam, the revolution and the country for forty years, and with whatever behavior and appearance they have, they are drawn to him.¹

¹ *Ibid.*, pp. 59-85.

It Was Expedient to Stay Alive

Once the gentleman called me and indicated to come forward. When I got close, they opened the book in their hands and showed me the pictures of some of the martyrs. Shahid Bakri, Shahid Baqari and Shahid Zainuddin. One of the photos was my own. The gentleman asked, "How does your photo match with the rest of them?"

It was like a photo of my youth, I said, "We were the same age."

Agha said, "They did their duties and left."

"God's Will was, for you to stay and do what may be more difficult than their work."

When ISIS spread to Syria and Iraq to weaken the resistance front, Hajj Qasim created a regional army to deal with it. Afghan forces in Lashkar Fatemiyoun, Pakistani youths in Lashkar Zainabyoun, Iraqi fighters in Hashd al-Shaabi, Heydaryoun, and the Syrian National Defense Force were all the forces of this great army. Ayatullah Khomeini (ra) had said in the message of acceptance of Resolution 598 in July 1367 that we should form the World Mobilization of Islam. With the establishment of this army, Hajj Qasim moved in the direction of the desire of Imam (RA) for the global mobilization of Islam.

The leaders and Takfiri forces of ISIS had the destruction of the shrines of Ahl al-Bayt (peace be upon them) on their agenda. Hajj Qasim named his army "Defenders of the Shrine".¹

¹ Ibid., p. 64.

In the Back of the Van¹

In Deir ez-Zor, the Fatemiyoun forces had taken action before me. I had lost them. It was a large area. I saw a double cab van standing in the desert. I was nervous. I yelled at the driver. I heard someone say from the back cabin, "Wow! calm down! What's going on?". I looked and saw that it was Hajj Qasim; he was laughing. He said, "Don't worry! Continue on the same path, you will reach your forces." In the middle of the operation, where it is not clear where the enemy is, he calms him down.²

¹ Narrator: Abu Baran

² Shirazi, Ali, *Hajj Qasimi that I know, by the efforts of Saeed Alamian, published by Khat Moghadam, Qum, 37th edition, 1400, p. 71.*

Nouri al-Maliki's Memory

Dr. Nouri al-Maliki, the former prime minister of Iraq, used to say:

After I left the prime minister-ship, I went to the conflict areas above Diyala. We reached an area between ISIS and our forces. They didn't let me stay there for long. They said the area is dangerous. The shelling continued. For a moment, I saw Qasim Suleimani get out of the car. He came from the enemy fronts and the contact line. He was in the front line where the brothers did not allow me to stay behind!

An operation was designed to free Tadmuriyya.¹ The Syrian army and national defense forces wanted to participate in the operation. Palmyra is a strategic and important place. The enemy was invested there. The fire was heavy and Hajj Qasim was in the field. He got on a motorcycle to go and identify the area! Recognition is different from defiance of force. For identification, before the operation, one should go ahead of the internal embankment.

Qasim Suleimani had the same spirit in the defense of al-Maqdis. He sat behind the engine of the operation intelligence guys and went into the middle of the conflict, but with courage. He was calculating and resourceful.²

¹ *Tadmuriyyaa Palmyra, an ancient city located in Homs province of Syria and 210 km from Damascus. This city was occupied by ISIS terrorist group in May 2015 and was liberated in March 2015.*

² *Shirazi, Ali, Hajj Qasimi that I know, by Saeed Alamian, Khat Moghadam Publishing House, Qum, 37th edition, 1400, pp. 72-73.*

Tireless Man

In the last meeting I had with Hajj Qasim before his martyrdom, I asked, "Are your children okay?" How is your family?"

He said, "If I see them, I will ask them how they are." Sometimes there was no Iran for twenty days. When he came, he would attend a few meetings and come back again. He did not have time to visit his wife and child.

General Suleimani was in Lebanon for 40 days during the thirty-three-day war. Sayyid Hassan Nasrallah said in one of the meetings we had with him: At the beginning of the thirty-three-day war, Hajj Qasim came from Tehran to Damascus. He called me. He said, "I want to come to you." We were in the southern suburbs that day. "I said, what does that mean?! Such a thing is not possible at all. All the bridges have been hit. The roads are closed. Israeli warplanes hit any target. The situation is completely warlike. It is impossible to reach Dahiya and Beirut at all."

Hajj Qasim insisted and said, "If you don't send a car, I will walk and come myself." He insisted and reached us, and stayed with us the whole time.

He also said, "Hajj Qasim was a commander of the army. He could sit in Tehran, tell someone else to come here, hold a meeting and follow up the issues naturally and well, and he himself would visit Lebanon every six months. Some commanders behave in the same way. Since 1998 [1377 AD] when I met Hajj Qasim and our relationship with him started, we rarely went to see him. He was always the one

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who came to us. His presence here ensured that he would see all the brothers here and go directly to the square to listen to the Mujahideen.”¹

¹ Shirazi, Ali, *Hajj Qasimi that I know*, by Saeed Alamian, published by Khat Moghadam, Qum, 37th edition, 1400, pp. 83-84.

Discovery of Elites

Anthropology was one of Hajj Qasim's talents. He identified his forces in the field. There was no command to manage from outside. Some complained that they could not see Hajj Qasim, but the jihadist force in the field did not complain that they could not see Hajj Qasim. In the field, he evaluated his forces; he saw his war, measured his morals and allocated responsibility.

Just as in the Holy Defense era, he grew his forces in operations, in Syria he looked at all the members of the force to see who had skills and qualification for field management and who could make decisions in the field under fire. He used to select them for the field.

Young men like Mustafa Sadr Zadeh,¹ Muhammad Hussein Muhammad Khani,² Hussein Qumi³ and others, all went to Syria as a regular fighting force, and became commanders in the war. Hajj Qasim discovered them in the battlefield.

I had seen Sadr Zadeh several times; it was a sincere force. He lived in Shahriar, Tehran and was not allowed to be sent. He went to Mashhad and was sent to Syria as an Afghan citizen. Hussein Badpa, one of the old members of the Tharullah army, who was one of the commanders of the Fatemiyoun army in Syria, calls Hajj Qasim by wireless to

¹ Sayyid Mustafa Sadrzadeh, with the jihadi name of Sayyid Ibrahim, was martyred on November 1, 2014 in the outskirts of Aleppo, Syria. He was born in Shahrivar 1365 in Shushtar.

² Muhammad Hussein Muhammad Khani was born in July 1364 in Tehran and was martyred in Syria on the 16th of Aban 1394.

³ Murtaza Husseinpourshalmani, known as Hussein Qumi, was born in September 1364 and died on the 16th of August 1396 in Deir Ezzor, Syria.

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report to him. At the same time, Sadr-Zadeh was talking to someone on the wireless next to him, and Hajj Qasim heard his voice behind the wireless. Hussein Badpa told me, "When I saw Hajj Qasim, Hussein asked, who was that young man next to you talking on the wireless? The one who had a thick Tehrani accent?"

I said, "His name is Sadr-Zadeh, he told me to come and see him." behind the wireless, he recognized that the owner of this voice is a special and powerful person. He gave him the command of a battalion.¹

¹ Shirazi, Ali, Hajj Ghasemi that I know, by Saeed Alamian, Khat Moghadam Publishing House, Qom, 37th edition, 1400, pp. 86-88.

Attention to Rights

Hajj Qasim, in the battlefield, paid attention to the limits of Sharia and Haq al-Nas (the rights of the people)

If he had to enter a house in liberated areas in Syria or Iraq, he was bound not to wear a religion, for example, when Bukmal Syria was liberated and they wanted to use a house for the command headquarters, Hajj Qasim ordered to put the household items in one of the rooms and lock the door of the room.

Elsewhere, in a letter to a house owner in Syria, he wrote:

I am your little brother, Qasim Suleimani. You must know me. We have rendered many services to Sunnis everywhere. I am a Shia and you are a Sunni... I realized from the Holy Qur'an and Sahih Bukhari and other books in your house that you are people of faith. First of all, I apologize and I hope you will accept my apology that we used your house without permission.

Secondly, whatever damage has been done to your house, we are ready to pay for it... We think that we owe you; because we stayed in this house without your permission. This is my number in Iran. I hope you will call. I am ready to do whatever you want.

In the letter, he wrote his phone number. This behavior of Qasim Suleimani teaches commanders and fighters that we are not subject to our whims and that we follow the duty that Islam has set for us, even in war.

Launching the Arbaeen Procession

After the overthrow of Saddam, the tradition of the Arbaeen procession was revived in Iraq. Iraqi people held this ceremony every year with great interest. Little by little, the Iranians started working to support this effort so that the processions leading to Karbala and Najaf could welcome more pilgrims of Imam Hussein (peace be upon him) from Iran and other countries.

When ISIS attacked Iraq and Hajj Qasim and his forces entered the field to liberate the areas around Karbala, the security of the processions and the route to Karbala, Najaf and Baghdad was the most important issue for holding the Arbaeen ceremony. Establishing the security of a ceremony of this magnitude was the work of Qasim Suleimani. Hajj Qasim played an important role in the formation of the Arbaeen headquarters and supporting the processions.

The Arbaeen (fortieth day after Ashura) procession brought unity between the two nations of Iran and Iraq and showed the power of the Islamic nation in the world. In addition to the people of Iraq and Iran, people from other parts of the world are also present in the Arbaeen ceremony. The enthusiasm that the Arbaeen ceremony has created in the world is a huge revolution, circulating around the love of Imam Hussain (peace be upon him) in the world and a cultural war with arrogance. It is a powerful culture that neutralizes the cultural invasion of the enemy.¹

¹ *Ibid.*, p. 102.

Being Earthy and Simple

He goes to Isfahan while entering by a regular flight, from the public hall. The guards said that once we saw Hajj Qasim come to the corner of the airport and sit on the carpet. He said, "I am very tired. Let me sleep here for ten minutes."

As we said, "General, there are carpets and sofas in our room..." he lay down on the carpet and slept! He woke up after ten minutes. We wanted to have a special dinner for him. "What's your dinner?" he asked.

We said, "Pasta."

He said, "Bring the same, let's eat together."

The troops of Fatemiyoun used to say that once we saw Hajj Qasim enter our bunker. He got along well with everyone. We said, "Where does he want to eat lunch now and where will he sleep?" We saw him sleep in the same trench that we slept in, he ate the same food that we ate.

Other soldiers said that Hajj Qasim came to us intrudingly. We put better food in front of him. He asked, "Do you give the same food to the fighters?"

We said, "No". He did not touch the food.

He said, "Bring me the food that you give to the warriors."¹

¹ Ibid., p. 123.

Capital Movie Making and Art Work

When Mr. Selahshoor was making Hazrat Yusuf (peace be upon him) film and series, Hajj Qasim went to his filming set and thanked him. On the set of the movie Muhammad Rasoolullah (PBUHP), Mr. Majidi went to pray for God's strength. He was persistent about making a movie about the war in Syria and ISIS. He invited Mr. Hatamikia. He took time for this. During the making of the film, he visited Mr. Hatamikia at dinner time, from the beginning to the end. He saw every part of the movie scene by scene and commented. Hajj Qasim also played a supporting role in making the capital series (the fifth season). He invited the directors and screenwriters of the documentary and had a meeting with them. He took them to the region and justified them.

He was aware that the arrogant world wants to pull artists towards it. We should do something to encourage the artist on the home front and in the ceremony. The only place where he was satisfied with being in the news was when artists were appreciated.

The story of the book and the film of those 23 people is related to the twenty-three prisoners of Lashkar Tharullah; all of whom were from Kerman and at most fifteen years old. Saddam wanted to use them to start a propaganda war in the world and show that the Imam (RA) (Ayatullah Khomeini) sends small children to the front. No matter what he tried, these twenty-three people did not fall under the burden and created an epic.

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First, the book of 23 people was published. The Supreme Leader wrote a commentary on it. Hajj Qasim also wrote a note for the author of the book, Ahmed Yusufzadeh, who was one of the twenty-three people, when they wanted to make the film of those 23 people, supported this work. At the very beginning of filming, he went on stage and thanked the director and the people involved in the film. There, he narrated the memory of those children to the artists who played the role of those twenty-three people. He said that I had said that the children should not go into the operation, but these children cried and begged so much that they convinced me.¹

¹ *Ibid.*, pp. 133-134.

Blue Nissan

In order to settle about 13 thousand families of Badr forces, we loaded 13 thousand cars with furniture for these families and took them to Iraq. Hajj Qasim said, "I cannot wait for the High Commissioner, the United Nations and our Ministry of Interior."

If it was according to their planning, they would have said to move a thousand or two thousand people a year; that means would take thirteen years for them to go to Iraq. But Hajj Qasim said,

"I want you to transfer these families in two months; even if we don't have money!"

I said to Jamshid Guderzi, "Jamshid, let's think!"

We concluded with the group. I said to him, "Hajj, can we use people?"

He said, "Anything that can take these people to Iraq sooner is good."

We gave the permission to leave Iran's border to Iraq and called that whoever has a Nissan pickup truck and will load family furniture, we will allow him to visit Karbala and Najaf. In two months, we registered and licensed all Nissans in Iran and introduced each one to an Iraqi family. The families got in front of the Nissans and loaded their furniture. The soldiers had already gone and determined their place. At one point, all of Karbala, Najaf and Basra were full of Iranian Nissan vans.¹

¹ Shirazi, Ali, *Simai Suleiman*, Khat Mughadam Publishing House, Qum, 1400, pp. 121-122.

In Samarra...

General Qasim Suleimani, the commander of the Quds Force's special forces, constantly visits various war zones in Iraq, especially Samarra. This city is very important for the government and Shiites in general. The importance of this city is due to the presence of the two shrines of Askariyan (peace be upon them) and the previous attack by terrorists and their planning to attack this holy shrine again.

The Associated Press announced that according to two Iraqi Shia militia commanders who did not want to be named, General Qasim Suleimani, during his frequent visits to Samarra, is stationed in the two shrines of the Askariyan (peace be upon him) and even sleeps in the basement of the shrine and coordinates and controls the city's defense from there. They had seen him in the shrine, and another commander confirmed that Suleimani was participating in the congregational prayers of the shrine.

The military advisors of the IRGC, along with Qasim Suleimani, have guided the Iraqi militias in identifying the position of ISIS terrorists in order to target them and strategically manage them so that a large barrier is created around the city and the terrorists' mortars do not reach the shrine.¹

¹ Karamati, Morteza, *Soldiers of General*, Three Points Publishing House, Qum, second edition, 2015, p.66.

This is My Dream¹

In that last meeting, I said to Hajj Qasim, "Hajji! The American media is focused on you." Then I showed him one of the most important American magazines, the picture on the cover of which was Hajj Qasim's photo with the title: "Irreplaceable Commander". I told Hajji, "Some of our friends, who know the United States well, say that this amount of media attention is a preparation for terror." You have to be careful."

He laughed and said, "How good! This is my dream."²

¹ Narrator: Sayyid Hassan Nasrallah

² Mazdabadi, Ali Akbar, *born in March*, Ya Zahra Publishing House (S), Tehran, 2019, p. 162.

If Two People Forgive Me ¹

Around the time of Arafah in 1998, Hajj Qasim came to Karbala. During that trip, I saw that he was in a strange state. I was standing behind him when he turned and said to me very seriously, "Look! If two people forgive me, I will definitely become a martyr."

"Who are these two people?" I asked.

He said, "One is this Pour Jaafari, the other is my wife."

I said, "Pour Jaafari is not a problem, I will certainly forgive you. What do you want your wife to do?" Later, I said to myself that I wish I could see his wife and ensure that she would never forgive him.²

¹ Narrator: Ali MoHajjeri

² Mazdabadi, Ali Akbar, *born in March*, Ya Zahra Publishing House (S), Tehran, 2019, p. 157.

I Realized What Had Happened to Me ¹

Half an hour had passed since the morning call to prayer on Wednesday, January 18. I was on the way to Martyr's Garden when they called me and said, "Where are you?" Everyone is waiting for you here." Apparently the schedule had changed and I was not aware of it. When I reached Gulzar, there was a huge crowd there. Passing through them as well as the protective ring around the grave was a very difficult task, but because I had been called several times on the loudspeakers, the necessary cooperation was done as soon as I was introduced.

With a thousand efforts, forty-five minutes after the morning call to prayer, I was able to reach the top of the grave. They held the coffin. They opened the coffin. Martyr's family and some officials were present. The robe of the Supreme Leader was spread on the floor of the grave. With the help of Mr. Ghalibaf, we put the body in the grave. We put the ring with which Hajj Qasim prayed his night prayers along with the signed cloth and the letter of a martyr's daughter inside the shroud. This letter has an interesting story.

In 1395, after Hajj Qasim visited a martyr's family, the martyr's daughter wrote him an emotional letter saying, "After you came to our house, I forgot the thirty-five-year-old sadness of my father's martyrdom."

In response, Hajj Qasim writes a letter to that girl and makes a bequest as follows; "Put this writing in my shroud. I am sure that he will be my savior and intercessor in that dark

¹ Narrator: Mahmoud Khaleghi

strait." I don't know to whom he made this will, but the letter was given to me to put in the shroud. They also brought the earth of Karbala and Zamzam water, which we put in the grave.¹

¹ *Mazdabadi, Ali Akbar, born in March, Ya Zahra Publishing House (S), Tehran, 2019, pp. 185-186.*

Revenge¹

Less than two hours after the assassination of Hajj Qasim Suleimani, Iran's military apparatus was ready to fire at American bases in the region. They were just waiting for the commanders to decide which base to target and shoot at. What caused the rockets to be fired with a delay of a few days and this revenge was taken, was to preserve the sanctity of the bodies of the martyrs, especially Hajj Qasim Suleimani and Abu Mahdi Al-Muhandis, so that the people could pay their respects to the bodies of these martyrs without worry and easily and carry out the funeral and honoring ceremony. Martyrs should not be affected by retaliatory operations.

After the holy bodies of the martyrs were buried in Iraq and Iran, on the 18th of January, the order was given to fire and the US base in Ain al-Assad was targeted.

One of the foreign delegations asked us, "Why did it take four days for Iran to take this action?"

I told them, "Incidentally, Iran was ready less than two hours after this incident, but human and social considerations made the Islamic Republic, which has strategic patience, that is known to for respecting the bodies of the martyrs and not to let anything affect this Day of Allah."²

¹ Narrator: Hussein Amir Abdullahian, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the 13th government

² Mazdabadi, Ali Akbar, born in March, Ya Zahra Publishing House (S), Tehran, 2019, pp. 174-175.

My Blood is Effective Now¹

Sometimes when we were sitting around with Hajji in our presence, we would discuss his martyrdom. It was natural. Once in humor, I said, "Hajji, let us be angry, we pray that you become a martyr." I immediately said, "After a hundred and twenty years." He liked it.

"Why after one hundred and twenty years? Pray for me to become a martyr now."

"I feel sorry for Hajji. Hazrat Agha (the Supreme Leader) needs you, the resistance front needs you, the Islamic Republic needs you, the Islamic world needs you, be and serve after one hundred and twenty years."

Hajji would not leave the case alone. He responded, "No, the effect that my blood has now, it will not have in the future, the effect that my blood has now among the youth, it will not have in the future."

A year and a half passed until I realized what he meant. When millions of people poured into the streets to bury his body. Young people shed tears holding Hajji's photo. Hajji's speech accompanied me step by step. My blood is effective now.²

¹ Narrator: Mehdi Iranmanesh

² Ghorbani, Mehdi; Mousavi, Leila; Tahmasabi, Alame, Aziz Suleimani, *Life and War of Martyr General Hajj Qasim Suleimani*, published by Hamase Yaran, Qum, 75th edition, 2018, p. 222.

Bury Me Next to Yusufullahi¹

He had willed to be buried here, next to Yusufullahi.² We dug the ground and went down. The space between the two graves was very small. We had to take more from both sides to bury the body. We shaved off the beards. We went to the tomb of Yusufullahi. We were scraping when one of the bricks fell away. I looked into the grave. After 34 years, the plastic on the shroud was intact. Even their color had not changed. It's as if they buried the martyr just now. Well, when I looked carefully, the volume of the body inside the shroud was clear. I sat on the floor of the grave. I started reading Ziarat e Ashura (the visitation of Ashura). I did not feel well.³

¹ Narrators: General Murteza Kashkoli, Hujatul Islam Ali Arabpour, representative of Walifaqiya in the Tharullah Army.

² Martyr Muhammad Hussein Yusuf Elahi was one of the mystics of the 41st Army of Thar Allah who, according to Hajj Qasim, reached high levels of mysticism at a young age, and the book *Qasim, Ghulam Hussein's son*, was written about him, which describes the life of this divine mystic.

³ Ghurbani, Mehdi; Mousavi, Leila; Tahmasabi, Alama, Aziz Suleimani, *The Life and War of Martyr General Hajj Qasim Suleimani*, Hamaseh Yaran Publication, Qum, 75th edition, 2018, p. 226.

Siege Strategy

After Hajj Qasim Suleimani and his forces arrived in the region to prevent the fall of Erbil, when we were preparing for the operation in Jalula, Hajj Qasim said to me, "Can you stay here for 3 days to regain control of this area?"

"Yes, I can," I said.

"I will tell you the news of Jalula's release at the same time tomorrow."

In that operation, my opinion was to surround Jalula and not allow any of the Daesh escape from there, but Hajj Qasim rejected this idea and said, "If we close the way off to the enemy, he will continue to fight. We have to open a hole for them to escape so that they can vacate the area."³

You Don't Have a Single Person like General Suleimani

At a time when the Americans were approaching Iran on the JCPOA issue, a meeting was held with the presence of John Kerry, the then US Secretary of State, and Arab foreign ministers. During the meeting, the Arab ministers began to leak. The Saudi foreign minister, the foreign minister of Bahrain, Kuwait, the UAE, and the rest of them were grumbling at John Kerry and they said that you have sold us to the Iranians.

During these talks, suddenly John Kerry got angry. He slammed the folder in his hand on the table and addressed the Arabs. He said:

“All of you don't have one person like General Qasim Suleimani to fight terrorism! You all sat down for the Americans to go with the Iranians to give you blood. The person who sterilized the security in your countries and gave you political life is General Suleimani and Iran. Are you just criticizing me?! Each of you should go and give a hundred medals to General Suleimani, who has kept your countries for you.¹”

¹ *Ibid.*, p. 81.

Criteria for Choosing a Commander

Set the criteria of responsibilities for the selection of commanders, courage and strength of crisis management. It is natural that I will not mention the province, because province is not part of the armed forces, but it is the basis for the survival of the armed forces.¹

Death of Hajj Qasim's son²

During the war, Hajji was not at home much. The same is true when he was in command of Quds camp. in the Quds Force that was always on the go. I remember one of Hajj Qasim's sons fell ill and Hajji was on a mission. He could not be with his son and he died in the hospital due to illness. Even Hajji could not reach his parents when they were in bed and he reached after their death.

¹ Part of General Suleimani's speech, quoted by: Mazdabadi, Ali Akbar, born in March, Ya Zahra Publishing House (S), Tehran, 2019, p. 197.

² Narrator: Nasrullah Jahanshahi, one of Soleimani's companions from the war until his martyrdom

Iranian Sword

In the analyses written by foreign publications, the main characteristics of General Suleimani have been mentioned as strength and victory. Each of these media, even if they entered with a position against his presence, they agree that he is a powerful personality.

Newsweek, by publishing a photo of General Suleimani on its cover and with the headline:

"First he fought America; now he is crushing ISIS"

It points to his ability and effective power in the region. The Guardian English newspaper, pointing out that important Iraqi officials see Suleimani as an angel and consult with him.

They said about him, "Even those who don't like Suleimani, consider him a smart person."

Many American officials, who have spent these years stopping people's loyalty to Suleimani, say that they would like to see him and believe that they are shocked by his actions.

Some time ago, the publication of a photo of General Suleimani in cyberspace and its broadcast in domestic media had many reactions. By airing this photo, AFP wrote in a report: Iran TV published a rare photo of the commander of Quds forces in Iraq.

It spread widely on the Internet to point to the secret of one of the most powerful men in the region.

Memories of Martyr Hajj Qasim Suleimani

The Turkish Al Jazeera network, by publishing a report about Qasim Suleimani's life, spirit, personality, actions and experiences, called him one of the influential pillars of the world politics scene and "The Sword of Iran" in the West Asian region. It is stated in this report:

During the Iran-Iraq war, Suleimani proved his loyalty and capabilities to the Islamic Revolution, and with the extensive communication he had with Iran's war commanders at that time, he was able to introduce himself as one of the reliable figures of the Revolutionary Guards.

After the end of the war, Qasim Suleimani proved his capabilities and merits. His footsteps can be seen in the issue of Hizbullah's wars with Israel, the Palestinians' wars with Israel, America's problems in the wars with Iraq and Afghanistan, and in a way, every development that has played a role in the interests of Iran and West Asia. He has such a role in the countries around Iran that even the Iraqi officials do not hesitate to say that the security of Baghdad today and the existence of the country of Iraq owes to Qasim Suleimani.

Al-Hayat newspaper, published in Saudi Arabia, in an article titled "Qasim Suleimani, the most Powerful Security Official in West Asia", wrote: "The commander of the Quds Force is a person who has dedicated himself to serving the Islamic Republic of Iran." This newspaper pointed out that the

Memories of Martyr Hajj Qasim Suleimani

supreme leader of the Islamic Republic of Iran named Qasim Suleimani as a "Living Martyr" and added:

Suleimani knows Syria like a person who was born there and is well acquainted with Iraq. Iran infiltrated Iraq in the field, in such a way that General Suleimani became the star of the field attacks against ISIS.

Al-Akhbar newspaper wrote about Martyr Suleimani:

General Suleimani and the soliders of Iraq proved that ISIS is nothing more than a paper tiger and a scarecrow they make it look big in the saga of Jarf al-Sakhr. The troops of Iraq recently attacked ISIS like a flood in Jarf al-Sakhr, and it was only with the support of the organization and special tactics of General Suleimani that they succeeded in this operation.¹

When these photos and videos were spread in the media and social networks, I talked to him and said;" Hajji, these are dangerous."

He said:

These Soldiers who are in the front line and in the first embankments, have taken their lives in the palm of their hands, and are ready to die. I am ashamed to take their phones from them and tell them not to take pictures of me, because my life will be in danger.

For this reason, the first pictures of Hajj Qasim that were published were not by himself or the Quds

¹ Shirazi, Ali, Simai Sulaiman, Khat Moghadam Publishing House, Qum, 1400, pp. 139-140.

Memories of Martyr Hajj Qasim Suleimani

Force, but by the frontline fighters who took pictures of his presence among themselves and published them, and from there it reached the media.¹

¹ Ibid., p. 82.

The Well-Known Order is Correct¹

I was coming from Kerman to Tehran with General. One of the female flight attendant was not wearing a proper hijab. Hajji slowly called the lady and talked to her a little. I did not understand the details of Hajji's conversation with her, but a few minutes later, I saw the same flight attendant wearing a proper hijab. It was clear from the captain's behavior and the response of the flight attendant, how he had kindly asked her to improve the state of her hijab.²

¹ Narrator: Hujatal Islam Asghar Asgari

² Shirazi, Ali, *Simai Suleiman*, Khat Moghadam Publishing House, Qum, 1400, p. 155.

Injury¹

Hajji had a backache. Whenever he could, he went to the pool to walk in the water. In the water, I saw his wounds for the first time; I had seen the palm of his right hand before. When I wrestled with him, he was physically better than me. He had a weakness; it was also the palm of his right hand. He was shot between his fingers. Whenever he wanted to tease me, I used to hold his hand and squeeze it. He would give up soon. Above his right arm, next to the shoulder, was a wound. A shrapnel had opened his stomach from top to bottom. It was also a chemical weapon.

The last time I saw Hajji, he asked me how I was. I told him, "Not bad"

He said, "I rarely see you!" Then he asked, "If such and such asks for help, won't you go?"

I answered, "One of my reasons is physical. I am disabled due to war injuries."

He rolled up his pants. He showed me his legs and said, "Look how I am! My situation is the same. His legs were black from the chemical weapon damage."²

¹Narrator: Brigadier General Mahmoud Amini, the last commander of the 410th Battalion of the 41st Army of Tharullah.

² Shirazi, Ali, Simai Suleiman, Khat Moghadam Publishing House, Qum, 1400, p. 178-179

Samarra's Savior¹

They called and said Samara had fallen. It was Thursday morning, June 14. I called and asked my deputy in Samara, "How is the situation?"

He said; "There was an attack at 2:30 last night, and ISIS came to the vicinity of the shrine, and the fighting continues, but now the military forces have also arrived and the fighting is scattered."

I made the arrangements at noon on Thursday, they got me a ticket, and at eight o'clock that night, we went from Imam Khomeini Airport to Baghdad Airport. The roads were closed. In coordination with the office of the Prime Minister of Iraq.

They decided to take us to Samarra together with the Iraqi military forces. Then we went to Balad airport. Shortly before the morning call to prayer, we went to Samarra by helicopter. We encountered enemy fire in the entrance square of Haramain Asgharayin (peace be upon him). We entered the shrine in this difficult situation. Up to a radius of 200 meters, ISIS forces were everywhere. They were targeting the shrine. The suicide bombers wearing military uniforms came from all sides to attack the shrine. We closed the doors of the shrine on ourselves. It was a difficult situation.

¹ Narrator: Musa Esmaili, the head of the headquarters for the reconstruction of high shrines in Balad.

We spent several days and nights in this situation. Iraqi Shiites were asking when will General Suleimani come. They had heard his reputation. The servants, engineers and troops stationed in the shrine told us to inform General Suleimani to come and save us from this situation. We said: General Suleimani is in the region. He will do his job soon. On the 17th of Khordad, General Suleimani reached Kazmin's route to Balad by land and with difficulty. All the routes were cut by ISIS with explosions like the Bengal Torpedo. No car could pass through these gaps. The cars had to go from the side, where a trap was also placed. With all these obstacles, he traveled the path, got involved on the way and reached by himself.

Near the maghrib call to prayer, General Suleimani and his group reached Balad intersection, 50 kilometers from Samarra. As it was night, moving towards Samarra was very risky. He decided that this column would go to Balad at night and stay in that city and come to Samarra the next day. The city of Balad was under siege from several sides. General Suleimani changed his position due to the darkness of the night. ISIS forces thought they were exposed.

They told their forces in the area that we were exposed and the column of General Suleimani is coming towards us. ISIS opened fire, and the fighting continued until early morning. The people came from all sides with all the tools and weapons they had to help Hashd al-Shaabi forces, Badr army and General Suleimani.

ISIS was hit hard there. The next day, until morning call to prayer, General Suleimani reorganized the Hashd al-Shaabi

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forces in Balad city. They cleaned around the airport and Aziz Balad and contaminated areas.

The next day, after the noon prayer, moved towards Samarra with a column and reached the shrine. His arrival, in the heart of the shrine defenders, military and police forces, shrine attendants and pilgrims who were under siege, created hope. They all revived. The news immediately reached the ISIS around the shrine, and in text messages and online pages, they threatened General Suleimani that if he did not leave the shrine, they would raze it to the ground. Regardless of the threats, General Suleimani settled in a corner of the courtyard, which was a source of strength for us. He led all the forces with acumen. He was in the shrine for 10 days. Some days and nights, for coordination, he went to Baghdad by land and returned to the shrine with the same 14-15-seater minibuses and vans with Hashd al-Shaabi forces. He used to make pilgrimages and in front of everyone's eyes, he boarded the same minibuses and went to the conflict area and Tikrit.¹

¹ Shirazi, Ali, *Simai Suleiman*, Khat Moghadam Publishing House, Qum, 1400, pp. 122-124.

Arabic Language¹

America had given all the money and resources to Saddam to bring Iran to its knees. When he saw that Saddam was not doing anything, he attacked Iraq. He wanted to attack Iran directly after taking Iraq. American forces had poured into Najaf. We had heard whispers that they wanted to come to the courtyard, but it was not clear what they would do to the shrine of Amirul Momineen (peace be upon him).

Some of the Iraqi Mujahideen who were in Iran came to Iraq to defend themselves. There were also ordinary people, but the need for a commander was felt. On the same day, Qasim Suleimani came with an Arab army Muqarman near the shrine of Imam Ali (peace be upon him). He identified many Iraqi commanders and put them in front of them. With his management, he brought the Iraqi resistance groups to work. Everyone joined hands to get rid of American forces from Najaf forever. The same day he came to Muqram, he said, "I have come to throw the Americans out of Najaf."²

¹ Narrator: Hujatul Islam Sayyid Hamid Husseini, head of the Iraqi Radio and Television Union.

² Shirazi, Ali, Simai Suleiman, Khat Moghadam Publishing House, Qum, 1400, pp. 128-129

Siege Trick¹

I saw him one day below Khanaqin. It was a place where they monitored the area with monitors and drones. In those days, I believed that we should besiege Jalula so that none of the ISIS would be saved, but Qasim Suleimani believed that if you block the way for the enemies, they will continue to fight with you. Doors must be opened for them to escape.²

¹ Narrator: Mahmoud Sangawi, a senior member of the Patriotic Union of Iraqi Kurdistan.

² Shirazi, Ali, Simai Suleiman, Khat Mughadam Publishing House, Qum, 1400, p. 131.

A Threat to America¹

In 2006, at the height of the bloodshed in Iraq, Suleimani temporarily abandoned the management of Asaib Ahl al-Haq and its affiliated groups in order to supervise another of Iran's proxy groups, Hizbullah, in the war with Israel. During his absence in Iraq, US commanders in the Green Zone noticed a significant drop in casualties across Iraq. Suleimani, after returning from Lebanon, wrote to the American commanders, "I hope you enjoyed the peace and tranquility in Baghdad. I was busy in Beirut."

In early 2008, Suleimani sent a message to Jalal Talabani's personal phone; a commanding message addressed to General David Petraeus, the highest ranking American official in Iraq at the time. The text of the message was as follows:

Dear General Petraeus! It is better to know that I, Qasim Suleimani, control Iran's policy regarding Iraq, Syria, Lebanon, Gaza and Afghanistan. The fact is that the (Iranian) ambassador in Baghdad is a member of the Quds Force. The person who will replace him is also a member of Quds Force.²

¹ Narrator: Mahmoud Sangawi, a senior member of the Patriotic Union of Iraqi Kurdistan.

² Shirazi, Ali, *Simai Suleiman*, Khat Moghadam Publishing House, Qom, 1400, p. 131.

Groom's Day¹

Before the sun had risen, he left his home. Just like that, he came and sat next to the driver to go to Ahvaz. They started from Kerman and two or three hours later they reached Sirjan. It was then that the words of the commander's heart came to his lips. It turned out that he left his heart behind the door of his house and came. He told his driver, "Last night was my wedding night."

"Hajj Agha, you will stay. Why did you come?"

"No, the front needs me more now."²

¹ Narrator: Mehdi Iranmanesh

² Ghorbani, Mehdi; Mousavi, Leila; Tahmasabi, Alame, Aziz Soleimani, *The Life and Battle of Martyr Sardar Hajj Qasim Soleimani*, Hamase Yaran Publishing House, Qom, 75th edition, 2018, p. 19.

X-ray Machine¹

Every meeting that the political officials of a country had with the gentleman and related to Hajj Qasim's field of mission, he also attended. It didn't matter if he was the president of a certain country or an official of a certain country. When he passed through the X-ray machine inspection gates, the machine would make a noise. Sound after sound, beep after beep. Because the shrapnel was in Hajji's body. He himself said, "There is not a moment where my body does not hurt because of these shrapnel." He sometimes takes painkillers because of the intensity of the pain, but to reduce the pain a little.²

¹ Narrator: Hussein Amir Abdullahian

² Ghorbani, Mehdi; Mousavi, Leila; Tahmasabi, Alame, Aziz Suleimani, *The Life and War of the Martyr General Hajj Qasim Suleimani*, Hamase Yaran Publishing House, Qom, 75th edition, 2018, p. 19.

19 hours a day¹

The talks of the meeting did not end. It was decided to leave the rest for tomorrow morning; Six o'clock.

It was seven in the evening when we left the meeting. From there, Hajji went to Isfahan, to meet one of the veterans of IRGC Quds Force. After listening to the words of that veteran, he went straight back to Tehran.

He was sitting in the meeting at six o'clock the next morning. Hashd al-Shaabi commanders are sitting. Hajji turns to the crowd and asks, "How many hours do you work a day?"

One straightens his chest and is the first to say: "I work 16 hours a day." A word comes out of Hajj Qasim's mouth that shames everyone. He says, "I work 19 hours every day. So should you."²

This was an exceptionally dire situation that caused greater focus than other operations. Hajji wanted to encourage the soldiers, commanders and those involved to put extra attention into it by voicing the hours he spent on it. It was not his regular behavior to sound like one who is using himself as an example, Hajji was far too humble and non assuming to do that, but the purpose was to somehow inspire the understanding of the need of these commanders in this critical operation, which he already understood that

¹ Narrators: Hujatul Islam Shirazi, the representative of Walifaqi in IRGC Quds Force, Ayatollah Sayyid Hamid Hussein, one of the commanders of Hashd al-Shaabi

² Narrators: Hujatul Islam Shirazi, representative of Walifaqi in IRGC Quds Force, Ayatollah Sayyid Hamid Hussein, one of the commanders of Hashd al-Shaabi.

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they took on as their duty. All the commanders were invested in the operations by duty and love.¹

¹ Ghorbani, Mehdi; Mousavi, Leila; Tahmasabi, Alame, Aziz Suleimani, *The Life and Battle of Martyr General Hajj Qasim Suleimani*, published by Hamase Yaran, Qom, 75th edition, 2018, p. 74.

Argument¹

Hajj Qasim called three times, he must have something important to say.

I had just returned from work. My wife wanted me to call Hajji, but I remembered his harsh attitude and ignored the phone. The phone rang again. I picked up the phone. that was it. Afterwards, he thanked me for what I had done and said, "What you did was very valuable." He was repeating what had taken place in our fight. He thanked me several times and hung up the phone saying goodbye. A smile came to my lips. "What happened?" said my wife. I said, "Nothing! Today, there was an argument because of work, now Hajji has called me to take care of me. If he didn't call at night, he wouldn't sleep. Now he can sleep easily."²

¹ Narrator: Hasan Polark

² Ghorbani, Mehdi; Mousavi, Leila; Tahmasabi, Alame, Aziz Suleimani, *The Life and War of the Martyr General Hajj Qasim Suleimani*, Hamaseh Yaran Publication, Qom, 75th edition, 2018, p. 38.

Atbat Reconstruction Headquarters¹

The door of the shrine was closed. When Gudam opened the door, he saw a scene that broke his heart. It was as if the shrine of Amir-al Mumineen (peace be upon him) had come out of the soil. The condition of other shrines was not better than Najaf. As soon as he returned to Iran, he said, "The situation of the shrines is very awkward, it is not worthy of Imams and Shiites." He did not delay. He established a headquarters called the Headquarters for the Reconstruction of the Supreme Courts.

Three or four years later, we had rebuilt a complete round of Atbat. We changed the courtyards, broken doors, stone walls around the shrine and porticoes, toilets, even the heating and cooling system and sound system of the shrines.

Order after order wherever you can use people's help. He used to say, "Anyone from different trades, whatever he can do, take him to work there."²

¹ Ghorbani, Mehdi; Mousavi, Leila; Tahmasabi, Alame, Aziz Suleimani, 2. The Life and Struggle of Martyred General Hajj Qasim Suleimani, published by Hamase Yaran, Qom, 75th edition, 2018, p. 46.

² In this plan, many skilled workers such as builders, plasterers, tilers... were sent to Atbat for free, and free work was done for the reconstruction of Atbat.

Inspection¹

I have never seen him like this. I asked, "What happened, Hajji? Why are you so angry?"

He said, "The women's section was inspected. They are mourning Hazrat Zahra (peace be upon her)."

When he finished speaking, I said, "Hajji, they are coming to respect your condition. You know that they are planning to assassinate you. Because of that, they control."

His anger increased. He said, "They have no right to do this." I will be killed anyway. Shall I insult Hazrat Zahra (peace be upon her)?! Dare I?! This is Hazrat Zahra's (as) house, there is no place to look."²

¹ Ghorbani, Mehdi; Mousavi, Leila; Tahmasabi, Alame, Aziz Suleimani, *The Life and War of the Martyr General Hajj 2. Qasim Suleimani*, published Hamase Yaran, Qom, 75th edition, 2018, p. 156.

² This incident happened in Husseinieh Kerman, which is the neighborhood of General Suleimani's ancestors. Every year, the general participated in the religious ceremonies of this Husseinieh.

Is the meeting for God?¹

When we, the children of war, had a meeting, the first thing Ahmad (martyr Ahmad Kazemi) reminded everyone was, is the meeting for God?

The Army That Was Divided!

Really, whenever this comes to my mind, my heart is filled with sadness. Hamet was the commander of the division, the capital division. Tens of thousands of people under his supervision. In the Khyber operation, so many of his army were martyred, wounded, and martyred that he reached the battalion. He moved the battalion from Talaiyeh to the southern Majnoon Island. It became a category. Well, it became a group of about forty people, [but] Hamet stayed with the group.²

¹ A part of the words of Hajj Qassem Soleimani quoted by: Bani Lohi, Seyyed Ali, *this man has no end: the jihadi life of the Islamic Soldier Martyr Qassem Soleimani*, Rah Behesht Publishing House, Isfahan, 18th edition, 2018, p. 63.

² Ibid., p. 79.

Way of Light

We must have a martyr's photo inside our homes, inside our work environment. I believe that every Iranian should have a picture of a martyr in his home. We must not block the way to light.¹

Defenders of the shrine

When I wanted to choose this name at the beginning of the Syrian crisis, I thought a lot that if we want to attract someone or people from the Islamic framework to defend the shrine, what name should we give them? I saw that the most attractive name that can be applied to this new Jihadi movement is the name "Defenders of the Haram".²

Secret of Success

Always the strongest people failed if those around them were weak, and on the contrary, the weakest people succeeded if those around them were strong.³

¹ Ibid., p. 127.

² Ibid., p. 183.

³ Speech of Hajj Qasim Suleimani; Quoted from: Documentary 72 Hours, a documentary account of the last three days of martyr Hajj Qasim Suleimani.

Anthology of Wills

Thank you, God, for transferring me from one pillar to another, from century to century, from one pillar to another, and for allowing me to appear and exist at a time when I could understand one of the most prominent saints, who is close to the infallible, Abd Salihat Khomeini the Great. And become his foot soldier.

I thank you, God, that after the dear Abd Saleh Khomeini, you put me on the path of another Abd Saleh whose oppression is greater than his authority, a man who is the sage of today's Islam, Shiism, Iran and the Islamic political world, dear Khamenei - may my life be sacrificed for his life - Contractual.

Thank you, God, for giving me the benefit of poor parents, but pious and loving Ahl al-Bayt and continuously on the path of purity.

My journey is empty, I come without a leaf or luggage, hoping to feast on your pardon and cream.

When I took up the weapon to defend your religion, these are the wealth of my hand, which I hope you will accept.

O Merciful! Accept me, Accept me clean. Accept me so that I become worthy of your visit. All I want is to meet you, my paradise is next to you, O Allah!

Dear God! I have been left behind for many years and I am constantly sending people to it, but I myself have been left behind, but you know that I could never forget them. Continuously, their memory, their names, not in my mind, but in my heart and in my eyes were mentioned with tears and sighs.

Memories of Martyr Hajj Qasim Suleimani

Connect me to the caravan that has come to you.

The Islamic Republic is the center of Islam and Shiism.

Today it is the residence of Hussein bin Ali (peace be upon him), Iran. Know that the Islamic Republic is a shrine and if this shrine remains, other shrines will remain. If the enemy destroys this shrine, there will be no shrine left, neither the Abrahamic shrine nor the Muhammadan shrine.

My brothers and sisters! The Islamic world is constantly in need of leadership.

The leadership is connected and appointed by Sharia and Faqih to the Masumeen. You know very well that the most beautiful religious scholar who shook the world and revived Islam, that is, our great and pure Khomeini, made Wilayat-e-Faqih the only saving version of this Ummah, so whether you who believe in it as a Shiite or you who Sunni, you have a rational belief, know [you should] not leave the tent of the province to save Islam, away from any differences. The tent is the tent of Rasulullah. The basis of the world's enmity with the Islamic Republic is the burning and destruction of this tent. Go around it. By God, by God, by God, if this tent is damaged, Baitullah al-Haram and Madinah, the shrine of Rasoolullah, Najaf, Karbala, Kazimin, Samarra and Mashhad will not remain. The Qur'an is damaged.

Take care of the basics. Usul means the legal guardian, especially this sage, oppressed, pious in religion, jurisprudence, mysticism, knowledge; consider Aziz Khamenei dear to your heart. Consider his honor as the honor of the saints.

Memories of Martyr Hajj Qasim Suleimani

Look at the children of martyrs, who are orphans of all of you, with courtesy and respect.

Dear ones, I have passed away from you today by divine destiny, I love you more than my parents and children and brothers and sisters, because I was with you more than them; in addition, I was a part of their body and they were a part of my being. But they also agreed that I will vow my existence to you and the Iranian nation.

I would like my dead body to be carried by the children of the martyrs, maybe God will bless me with the blessing of their pure hands touching my body.

Whoever wants to assume responsibility in the Islamic Republic, the basic condition is that he has a true belief and practice in the Islamic jurisprudence.

The government is the main factor in the strength of the family and on the other hand, they are the important factor in the disintegration of the family.

Set the criteria of responsibilities for the selection of commanders, courage and strength of crisis management. It is natural that I will not mention the province, because province is not an exception in the armed forces, but the basis for the survival of the armed forces. This condition is unbreakable.

Another point is to know the enemy and his goals and policies in a timely manner and take a timely decision and act in a timely manner. Each of these, if done at the wrong time, has a serious effect on your victory.

Memories of Martyr Hajj Qasim Suleimani

A short speech from a 40-year-old soldier in the field, to the great scholars and precious authorities who enlighten the society and remove the darkness, especially the great authorities of Taqlid. Your soldier saw from a watch tower that if this system is damaged, the religion and what of its values [for which] you have broken bones and labored in the fields will be destroyed. These courses are different from all courses. This time, if they dominate, there will be nothing left of Islam.

I cannot mention Hussein Pour Jafari¹, who helped me benevolently and brotherly like a child and I loved him like my brothers. I apologize to his family and all my fighting and mujahid brothers whom I made toil. Of course, all the brothers of the Quds Force had brotherly love and helped me, and my dear friend, General Qaani², who tolerated me with patience and sobriety.

¹ General Hussein Pour Jafari was martyred on 13 January 1998 at Baghdad Airport along with Hajj Qasim.

² General Hajj Esmail Qaani was the deputy commander of Quds Force until the martyrdom of General Suleimani, and after the martyrdom of Hajj Qasim on the morning of January 13, 1998, he assumed command of the Quds Force by the decree of the leader of the revolution.

The Condition of Martyrdom...?

The condition of becoming a martyr is to be a martyr. If you see the smell of martyrdom in someone's behavior and morals today, you know that he will be martyred. All martyrs have this characteristic.





Attending the shrine of Hazrat Masouma (PBUH) three days before achieving martyrdom.



Moments later, in the courtyard of Javad Al-Aima Hankam, leaving the shrine (Haji Qasim went directly to the airport after visiting the shrine of Hazrat Masouma (PBUH))



Baghdad 72 hours before the assassination

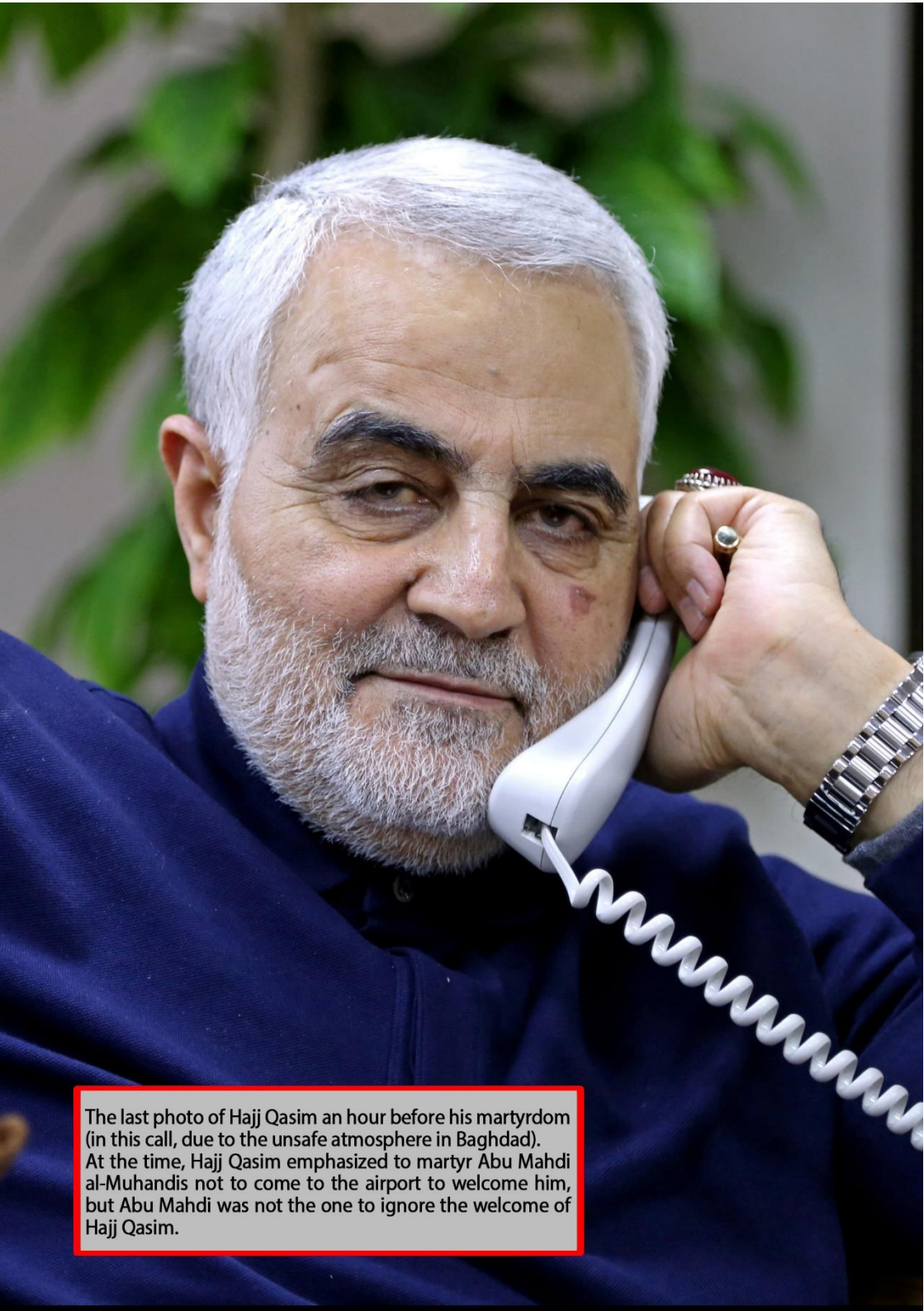


Trump is consulting with Senator Lindsey to assassinate General Suleimani on January 9, 2018, four days before the assassination.



The last meeting of Hajj Qasim and Sayyid Hassan Nasrallah on January 11, 2018, Lebanon Dahiya - 48 hours before martyrdom





The last photo of Hajj Qasim an hour before his martyrdom (in this call, due to the unsafe atmosphere in Baghdad). At the time, Hajj Qasim emphasized to martyr Abu Mahdi al-Muhandis not to come to the airport to welcome him, but Abu Mahdi was not the one to ignore the welcome of Hajj Qasim.



The last flight of Hajj Qasim



Chair of Khali Hajj Qasim and Shahid Pour Jafari



The car carrying Martyr Abu Mahdi Al-Muhandis passing through the gate of Baghdad Airport to welcome Hajj Qasim at 00:30 am on January 13, 2018 (1 hour before the explosion).



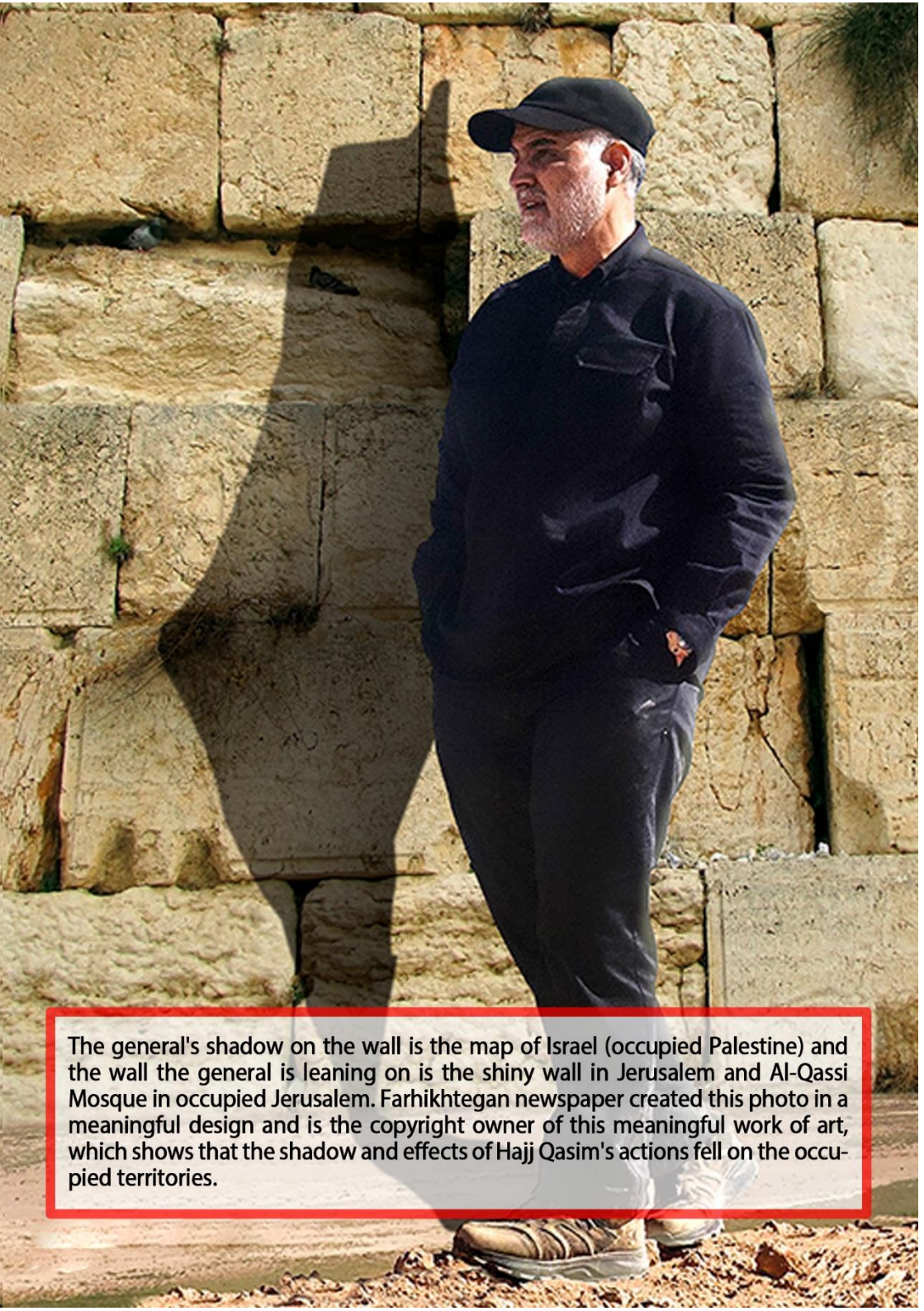
Seats of guards and companions



Abu Mehdi takes Hajj Qasim's car and moves towards the exit door of the airport.



Hajj Qasim's plane at Baghdad airport about 1 hour before the explosion.



The general's shadow on the wall is the map of Israel (occupied Palestine) and the wall the general is leaning on is the shiny wall in Jerusalem and Al-Qassi Mosque in occupied Jerusalem. Farhikhtegan newspaper created this photo in a meaningful design and is the copyright owner of this meaningful work of art, which shows that the shadow and effects of Hajj Qasim's actions fell on the occupied territories.



The last pictures of the martyrs Hassan Muqawat and Muhammad Shibani from the Hashd al-Shaabi people passing through the airport hall to get into the car - minutes before the explosion.



Recorded image of the car carrying Hajj Qasim and Abu Mahdi leaving the airport.



These images were filmed by the American RQ drone.



1:20 in the morning at the moment of the explosion.



The Pentagon (US Department of War) brazenly shared pictures and video of the moment of the assassination at the behest of Trump. The available images from the moment the General was targeted are from this source.



The moment of the explosion from another angle - this image was taken from one of the CCTV cameras of the Baghdad airport.





1:20 in the morning Congratulations on becoming a heavenly leader.



Place of explosion.



No description....



Moments later....



Dr. Ali Khafaf (the person who collected and transported the hands of Haj Qasim and the rest of the martyrs' bodies from the scene): We were investigating the place of the explosion, one of the soldiers said that he had found a hand, and we went to the place where the hand fell and took his ring. I saw, I knew... (Baqrifah). I gave myself hope that we are wrong, or at least one of them (Hajj Qasim and Abu Mahdi) is alive and did not get into the car. A few minutes later, a piece of black and white hair was found behind the head and neck. I gave myself hope that Abu Mahdi's hair is completely white, so it cannot be Abu Mahdi's head and neck. One of the people brought a blue glass and we washed the hair of this head, it turned black and completely white hair was seen. We found the truth. Among the treatments we did for Martyr Abu Mahdi was traditional medicine and needle fever, and I had followed up on this issue until I saw the bottom of Para and recognized it (crying... a few moments of silence). I hugged Abu Mehdi's feet and sat on the street. We were worried about killing the bodies. (Another assassination so as not to have an embarrassing funeral) I took the remains of the martyrs, Hajj Qasim and Abu Mahdi to a mortuary in Baghdad where we had more control and felt more secure for the safety of the bodies.





The remains of the car of Hajj Qasim and Abu Mahdi (now a museum has been built at the place of martyrdom of the General around the Baghdad airport, where the car of Abu Mahdi, Hajj Qasim and the guards are kept in this place)



Transporting the rest of the general's body to the homeland.







God, we have seen nothing but good from him



Children of Hajj Qasim at their father's grave, Hajj Qasim has 5 children: 3 girls and 2 boys. Hussein, Nargis, Fatima, Muhammad Reza, Zainab





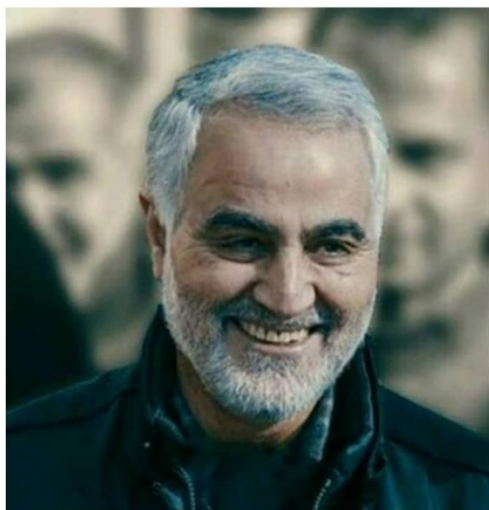
The largest funeral in history after the funeral of Imam Khomeini (RA)







Without guards and ceremonies between people.



In the public fleet and people's surprise at the unceremonious presence of the general.



Passing through one of the streets of Tehran (without guards and ceremonies).



Visiting Kerman Martyrs Garden (currently the burial place of Hajj Qasim is at this point, next to martyr Yusufullahi on the right side of the picture)



Without protection and formalities when leaving the engine in the operational area).







Hajj Qasim and commander of IRGC Intelligence Organization



Haj Qasim and the Secretary General of the Palestinian Islamic Jihad Movement.



Shahid Suleimani, Al-Muhandis and Ayatollah Raisi



Father's motel - on a trip to Babylon



In The Martyr's Garden, Kerman (Hajj Qasim's tomb is now located at the same spot).





1950s Qasim Suleimani working at the Kasarai hotel in Kerman



In the educational and elementary period



1359 Qasim Suleimani, one of the security guards of Kerman airport



1354 among the members of Zorkhaneh and ancient sports



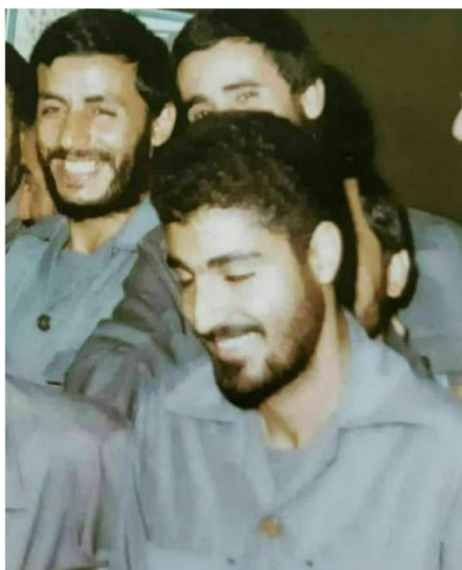
Together with Shahid Muhammad Ali Rajaei, the then president



Senior military commanders of the 60s.



With martyrs Zainuddin - Major General Rahim Safavi - Shahid Kharazi



Next to the martyr Muhammad Ibrahim Hemat, the commander of the division.



With martyrs Ahmad Kazimi and Mehdi Bakri and Major General Baqiri, Chief of the General Staff of the Armed Forces.







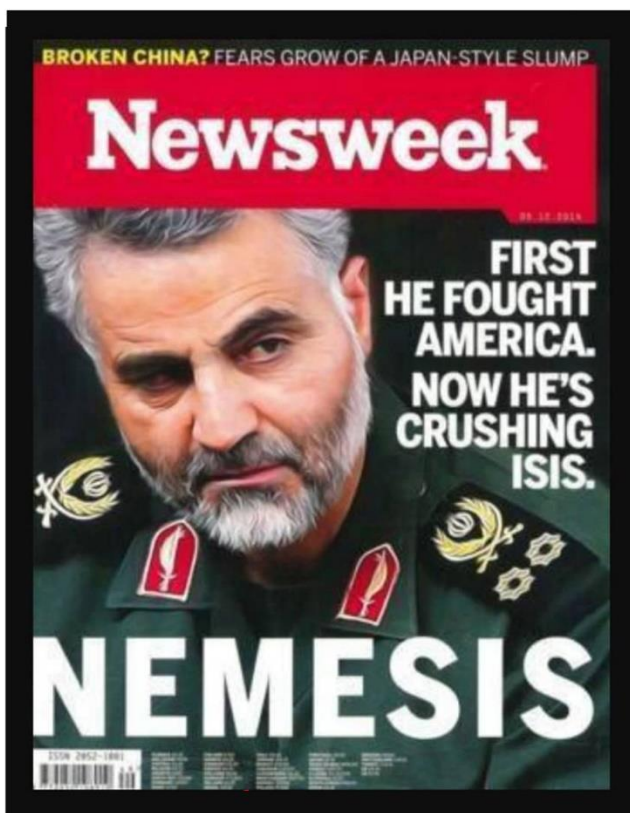
From the right: Sayyid Hassan Nasrallah, Hajj Qasim, Shahid Imad Mughniyah



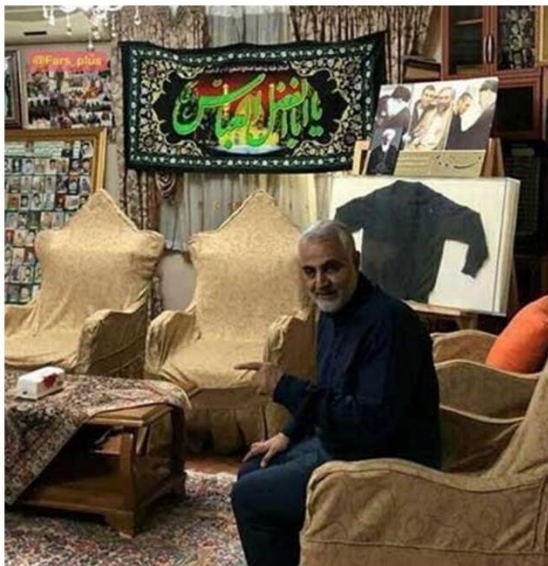
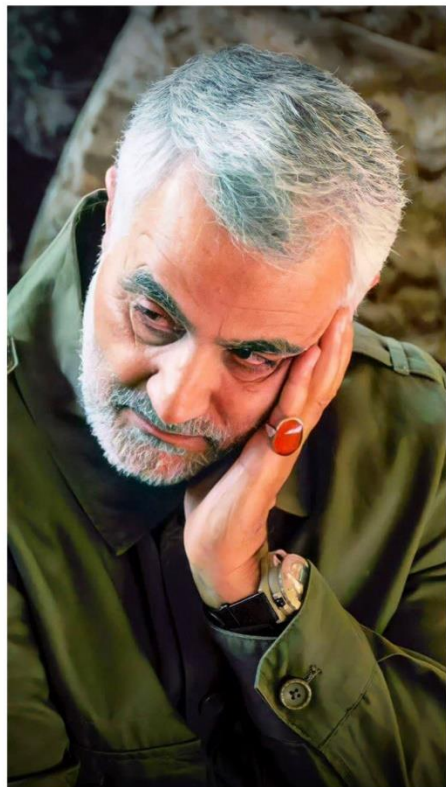
Passing through underground and secret tunnels.



First prayer even on the plane



General Suleimani's picture on the American magazine Newsweek

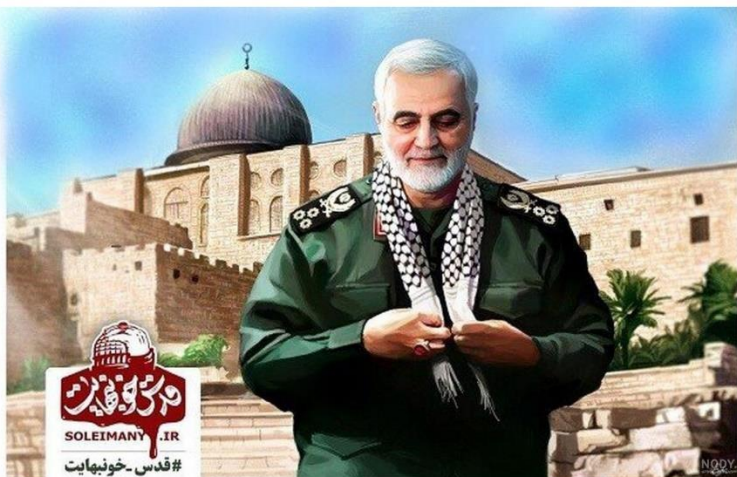


A picture of Hajj Qasim's house (the shirt in the frame is the shirt of martyr Imad Mughniyah, which he was wearing at the time of his martyrdom. Hajj Qasim kept this shirt with him).





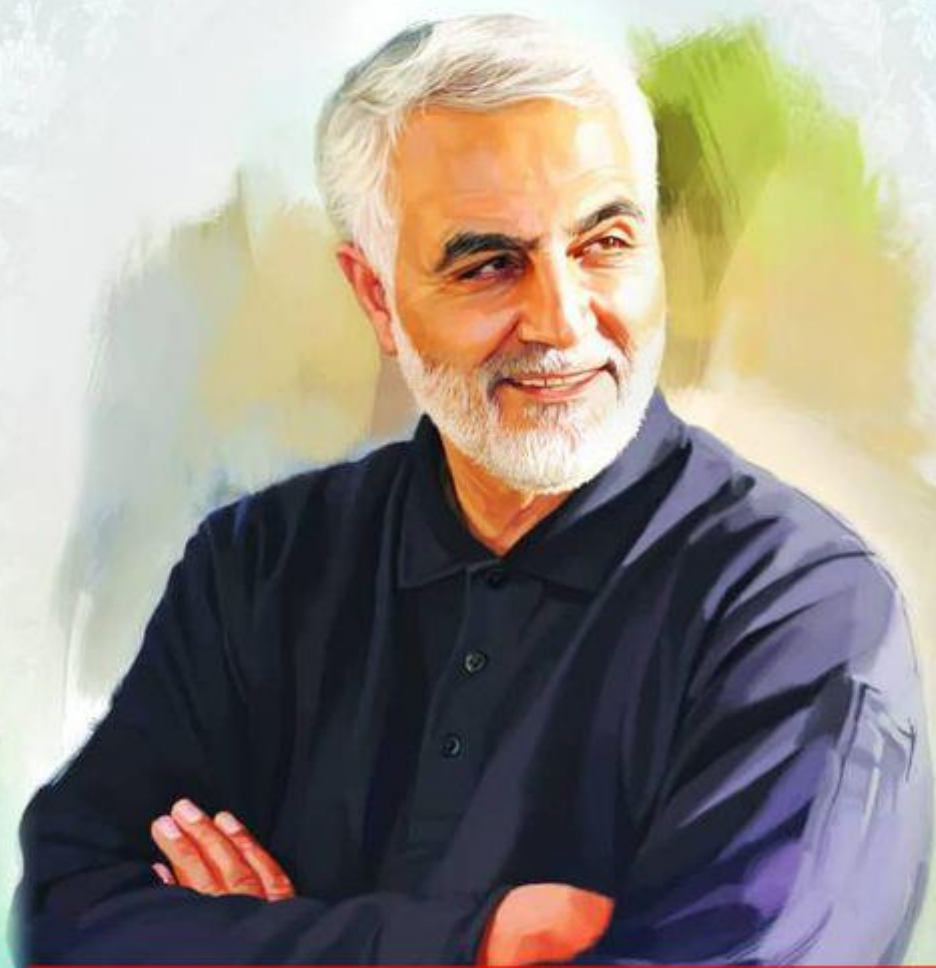
With Parviz Perstavi, a film and television actor



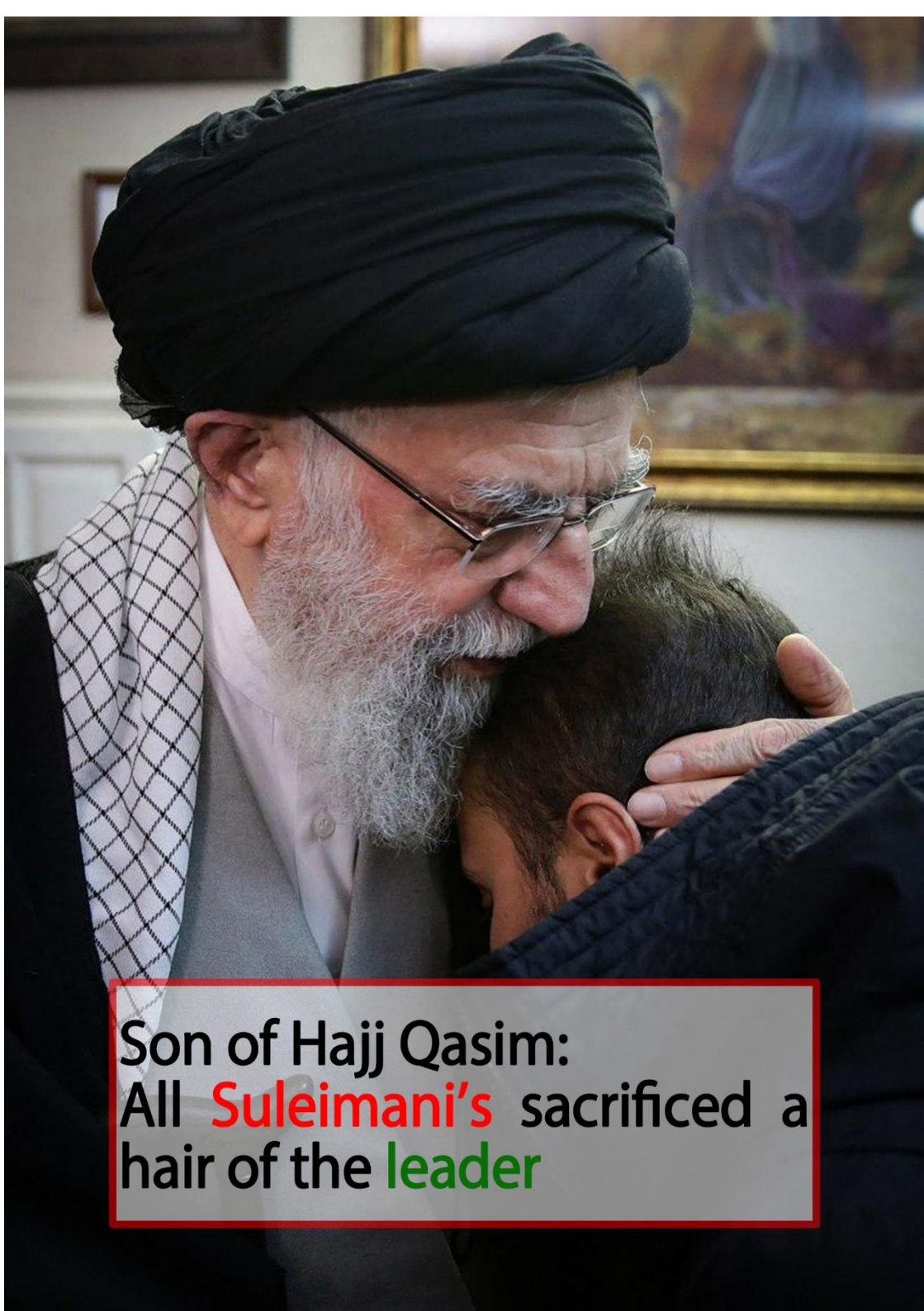
Holy blood



Private and family meeting of Hajj Qasim Suleimani with the leader of the revolution



Leader of the Revolution: In the end, I would like to say to all dear viewers and dear listeners, for the happiness of the soul of the great leader of Islam and the unforgettable face of the resistance of martyr Qasim Suleimani, all of you should sing one praise and one word, Ho Allah, in the name of Allah, the Most Merciful, the Most Merciful. Rahim...



Son of Hajj Qasim:
All **Suleimani's** sacrificed a
hair of the **leader**

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