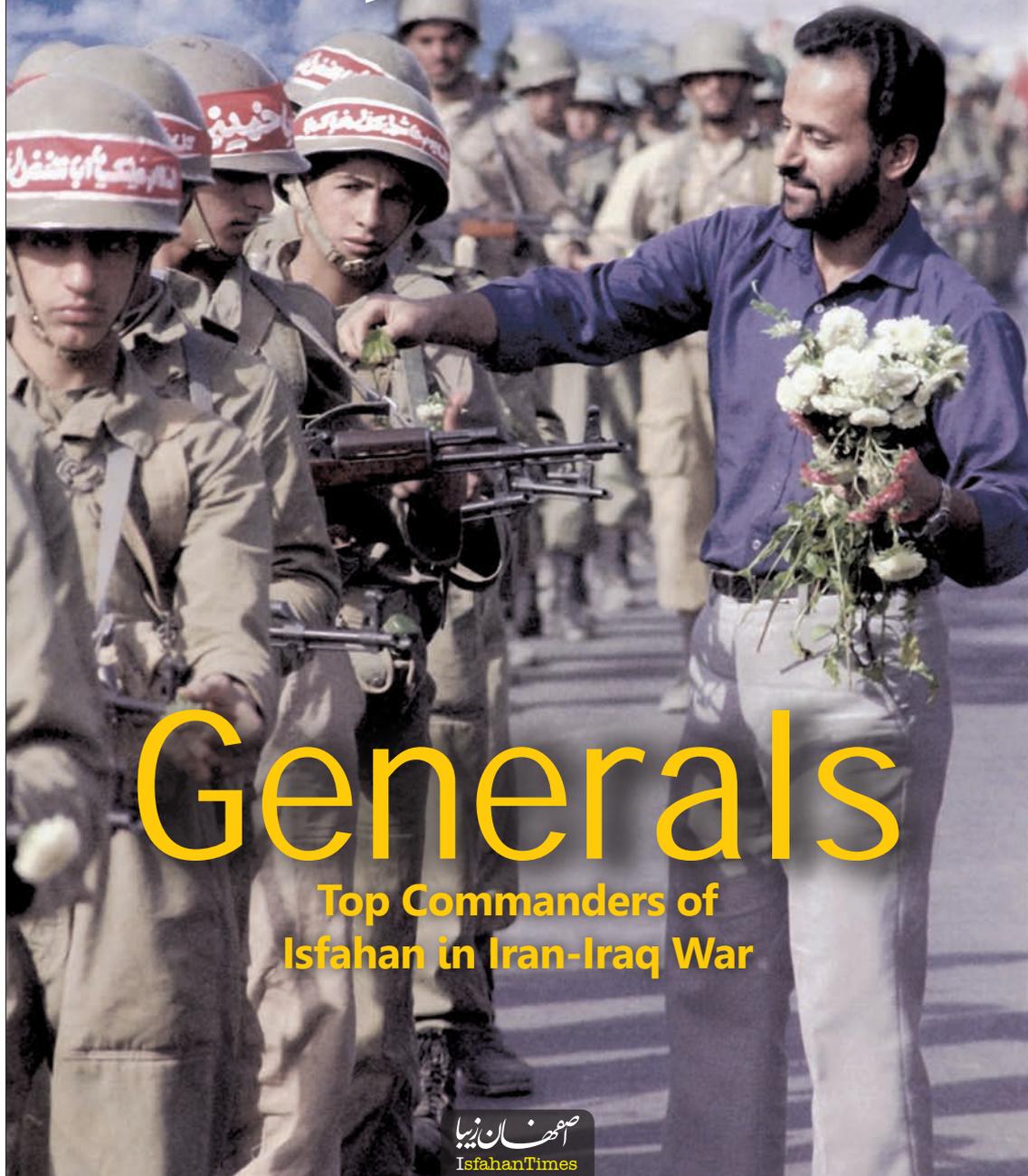


explore³



Generals

Top Commanders of
Isfahan in Iran-Iraq War



Major General Hossein Kharrazi (1957–27 February 1987) was the commander of IRGC's 14th Imam Hussein Division during Sacred Defense. He supported Islamic Revolution and after its victory, served and helped safeguarding it. He was engaged in many operations during the war. His first considerable command was in Darkhovin region close to Abadan-Ahvaz road, known as "The Lion Frontier".

In the battle, the Iranian troops resisted Saddam's army for 9 months. He became the commander of Darkhovin front. Kharrazi served actively in freeing Boştan afterwards. Following Operation Tarigh- ol- Qods, Imam Hussein Brigade was established which soon was reorganized to a division with Kharrazi being appointed as the Major General. His troops participated in the operations Fath- ol- Mobin and Beit- ol- Moqaddas (which liberated Khorramshahr). In Operation Val- al- Fajr 8, his troops managed to defeat Saddam's Republican Guard and had victories in Al-Faw Peninsula and around "Salt Factory". During Operation Karbala5, Kharrazi's division was the spearhead and succeeded to pass arched embankments of the combatant army. He was incredibly popular among Iranian fighters. Karbala 5 was his last operation. He was martyred by shrapnel from a mortar bomb in this operation. Kharrazi was a staunch adherent of Islam and the ideals of the Islamic revolution of Iran.

Hossein

Kharrazi

Mohammad Ebrahim Hemmat

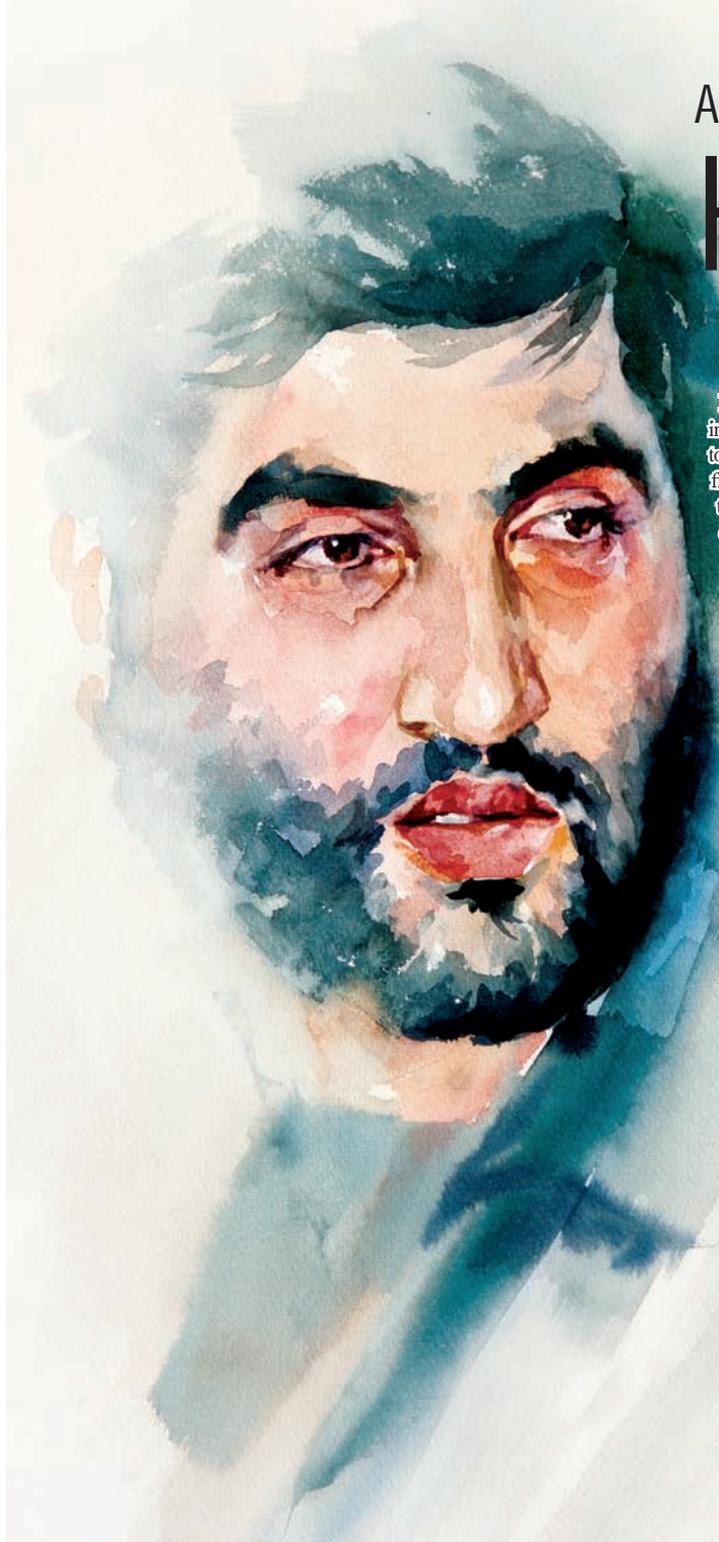
Mohammad Ebrahim Hemmat was born on April 2, 1955, in Shahreza, Isfahan. After graduating from high school, he entered Isfahan Denaeshsara of Teacher Training and later, after graduation, engaged in teaching in the schools of his birthplace. There, he associated with a number of revolutionary Clergymen and Qom Seminary and became more familiar with the personality and thoughts of Imam Khomeini. After the victory of Islamic Revolution and formation of the Islamic Revolution Guardian Corps, he joined this institution and in the early 1980 departed for Paveh to calm the unrests. During Sacred Defense, after the liberation of Khorramshahr, in June 1982, he went to the Lebanese-Syrian border, along with a commando unit to help the Lebanon against Israel troops. After two months, he returned to Iran. Hemmat spent nearly two years in Kurdistan, commanding more than 20 small and great operations. Then he departed for the southern fronts to command Muhammad Rasool-Allah brigade. Participation in great Operation Beit- ol- Moqaddas and liberation of Khorramshahr as well as commanding operations Ramadan and Muslim Ibn Aqil occurred at the very same era. During great operation Kheibar was martyred and his body buried in Shahreza.

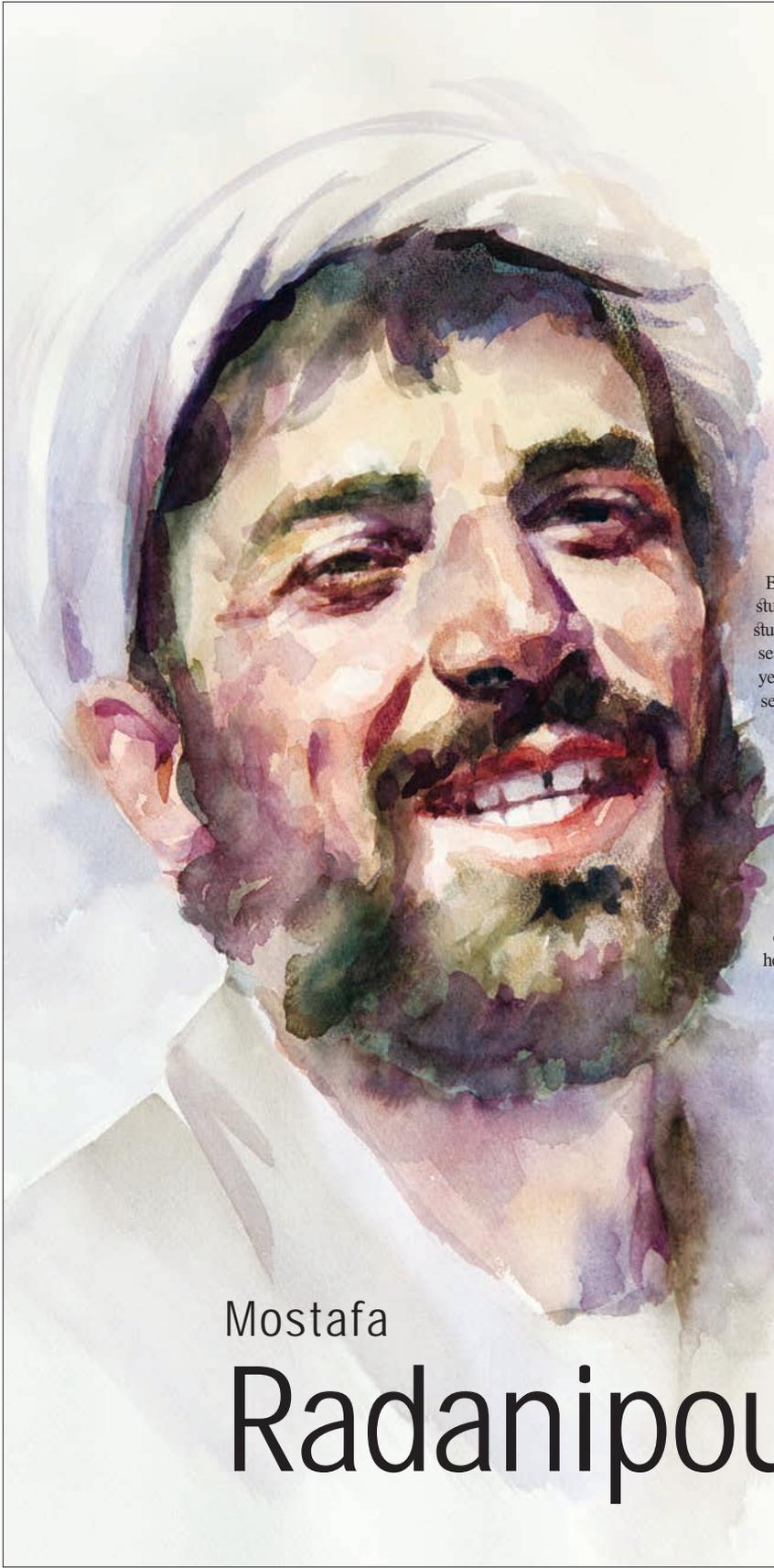


Ahmad

Kazemi

Ahmad Kazemi was born on July 22, 1958, in Najafabad, Isfahan. He was an Iranian commander in the Army of the Guardians of the Islamic Revolution and one of the most notable commanders in Sacred Defense. Along with his family, he moved to Lebanon in 1975. Ahmad with his father joined the fighters in Southern Lebanon. With the emergence of the Iranian Revolution, he struggled against monarchy of Pahlavi. After the victory of the Revolution and establishment of AGIR (Sepah) in 1980, he joined it and went to Kurdistan in 1981 to suppress the domestic enemies of the revolution. After the end of the war, he attended the university and got a BA degree in Geography and a master's degree in management and defense spending. He was appointed as Commander of Ground Forces of the Army of the Guardians of the Islamic Revolution on 1 June 2005 by the Supreme Leader Ali Khamenei. He was one of the military advisors to Presidents Ali Akbar Hashemi Rafsanjani and Mahmoud Ahmadinejad. He was killed in a falcon plane crash near Urmia in January 9, 2006, according to the Aviation Safety Network.





Mostafa Radanipour was born in Isfahan, 1958. By the advice of the scholars, he studied religious sciences and after studying a year in Isfahan theological seminary he went to Qom. After 6 years presentation in theological seminary, he went to Kurdistan. By starting Sacred Defense, he went to Khuzestan. After several years, he began the commander of Saheb- al- zaman Revolutionary Guard and then became the commander of Fath headquarters. "Commander in chief" was his first operation. In the operation for breaking siege of Abadan and Tariq- ol- Qods, he was the Battalion commander and injured. In 1983, during Val- al- Fajr 2, he was martyred and his body is still missing.

Mostafa

Radanipour

Ali Qouchani was born in 1963 in Arak. When he was 6 he came to Isfahan along with his family. At 17, when Iraq invaded Iran, he went to Kurdistan and from there he went to Darkhoveyn. He participated in Commander in Chief, Samen-ol-Aeme, Fath- al-Mobin, Badr, and Beit- ol- Moqadas operations. Qouchani had an essential and sensitive role in the most operations and even he could achieve the deputy of Imam Hussain Division. For several times, MKO had identified and tried to assassinate him. Moreover, he participated in Val- al- Fajr 8 in the Al-Faw peninsula. On the fourth night of the operation, when Qouchani was organizing battalions under his command to be joined with neighboring battalions to repel counter-strike of Iraqi Republican Guard Division, he was martyred at the age of 22 in 1985.

Ali

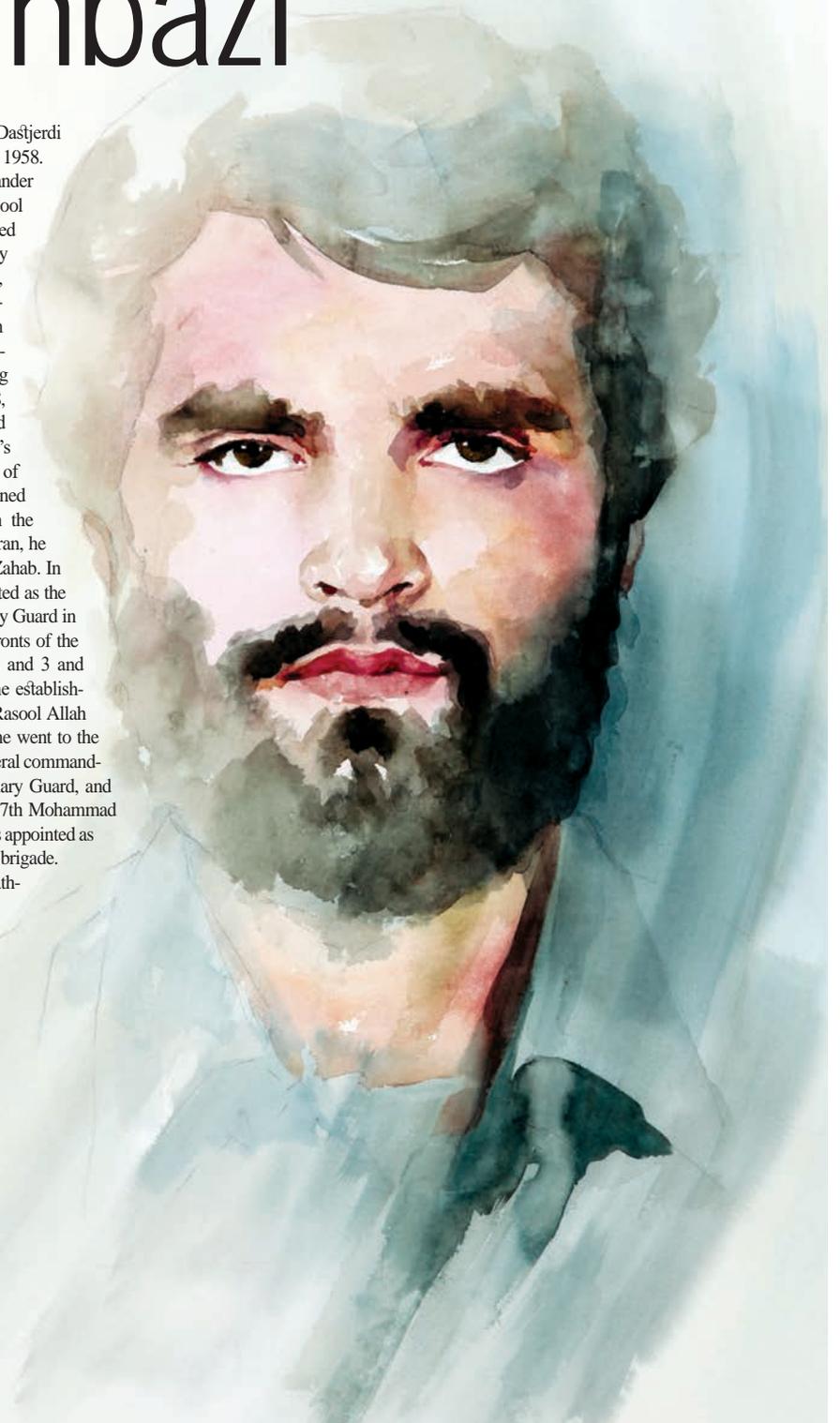
Qouchani



Mahmoud

Shahbazi

Mahmoud Shahbazi Dashtjerdī was born in Isfahan, 1958. He was the deputy commander of 27th Mohammad Rasool Allah Division. He finished elementary and secondary education in Isfahan and, then, went to Science and Industrial University in Tehran by 1977 in order to study industrial engineering. During Islamic Revolution, 1978, he was a militant activist and distributed Imam Khomeini's leaflets. After the victory of Islamic Revolution, he joined Revolutionary Guard. With the onset of Iraq invasion into Iran, he went to the front, Sarpol-e Zahab. In March 1980, he was appointed as the commander of Revolutionary Guard in Hamedan and attended in fronts of the west such as Bazi Deraz 2 and 3 and also Matla- ol- Fajr, until the establishment of 27th Mohammad Rasool Allah brigade. In January 1981, he went to the south of Iran along with several commanders of Hamedan Revolutionary Guard, and since the formation of the 27th Mohammad Rasool Allah division he was appointed as the vice- commander of the brigade. Then, he participated in Fath- ol- Mobin operation. Then he was martyred in Beit- ol- Mo- qaddas in 1982.



Akbar

Aqa Babaei



Akbar Aqa Babaei was born in a religious family in Isfahan, 1961. In February 1973, he began his activity in the Committee of Civil Defense in Isfahan. A few later, he started his activity as an instructor of tactics and weapons in Revolutionary Guards. By starting Kurdistan riot, he accepted the responsibility of Sanandaj Revolutionary Guard operation. Aqa Babaei was appointed to be the commander of North West region and Kurdistan operation and due to his ability and resourcefulness, he accepted to be the commander of the 18th Al-Qadir brigade for a few months. During Sacred Defense, he participated in various operations and for several times he became wounded. Karbala 5 operation was his brilliance courage during the war.

Chemical bombardment of Baathist enemies in this operation put him to bed. Finally, after years of suffering from chemical injury, in the September 1996, while Aqa Babaei was under treatment at the Baqiatollah hospital in Tehran, he was martyred. He also was the deputy of Kurdistan operation, the commander of martyr 110th Boroujerdi brigade, vice-commander of 14th Imam Hussain Division, the deputy of Qods operation and the commander of 18th Al-Qadir brigade.

Aqa Babaei also participated in overseas missions such as Bosnia and Herzegovina, Afghanistan, etc.



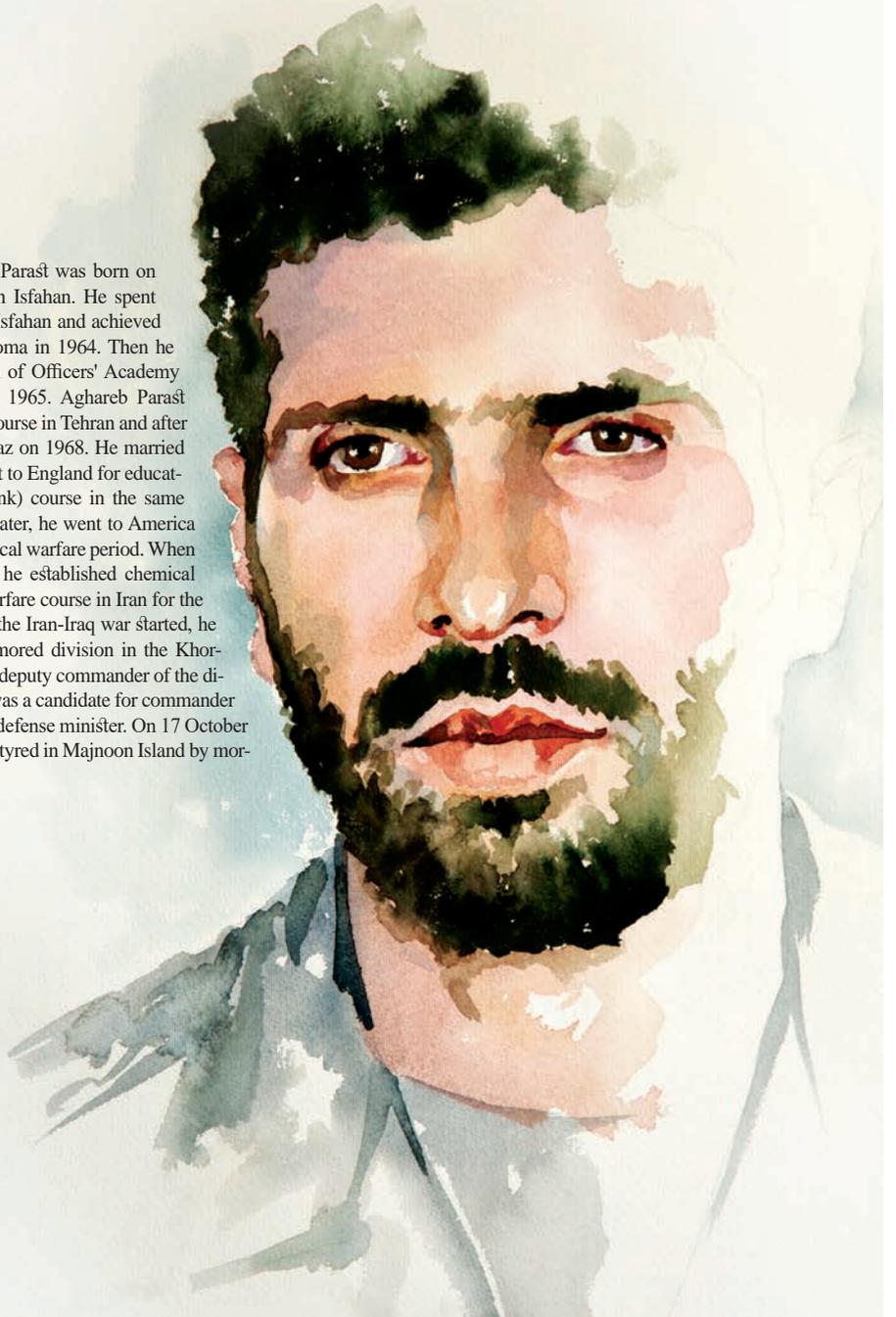
Sayyed Mohsen
Safavi

Sayyed Mohsen Safavi was born in Homam villag, Isfahan, 1954. In childhood, along with his family, came to Isfahan city. Safavi was graduated in the field of civil engineering from Isfahan state university. He began his political movements in Isfahan and its surrounding towns and quickly expanded the scope of his activities. Safavi had a close relation with Dr. Beheshti, one of the most important figures in Islamic Revolutionary, and with his several comrades worked actively in the covert pre-revolutionary movements. In clashes and military operations early in 1977, he was responsible for preparing explosive and weapons and in this regard he went to Hamedan, Kurdistan and other provinces. After the victory of Islamic Revolution, he was appointed to form Islamic Revolution Committee in Shahreza, Isfahan. Later, he was appointed as a director of engineering of Isfahan Revolutionary Guard. Serat- al- Mo'staqim headquarters was also under the control of him. Moreover, he supervised on the implementation of many great projects. Due to a mission, after Karbala 5 operation, he went to Tehran but while returning, he was killed in a flight clash in Tehran- Ahwaz line, in 1987.

Hasan

Aghareb Parast

Hassan Aghareb Parast was born on 21 April 1946, in Isfahan. He spent his education in Isfahan and achieved high school diploma in 1964. Then he enrolled in exam of Officers' Academy and accepted on 1965. Aghareb Parast passed primary course in Tehran and after that went to Shiraz on 1968. He married on 1971 and went to England for educating Chieftain (tank) course in the same year. Two years later, he went to America and passed chemical warfare period. When returned to Iran, he established chemical and microbial warfare course in Iran for the first time. When the Iran-Iraq war started, he went to 92nd armored division in the Khorramshar and was deputy commander of the division. Also, he was a candidate for commander of joint staff and defense minister. On 17 October 1984, he was martyred in Majnoon Island by mortar bomb.



Abbas

Karimi

Abbas Karimi was born in Kashan, 1957. His military service period was at the same time with the public militants in Islamic Revolution.

Despite of severe repression of the military bases, he transferred Imam Khomeini's leaflets to the Abbas Abad garrison in Tehran and distributed them.

After Imam Khomeini's decree about leaving the garrison, he left his military service and joined the ranks of militant of Islamic Revolution. When Revolutionary Guards was established in Kashan, he joined. In 1980,

he went to Kurdestan voluntary and cooperated with the intelligence unit of Piran Shahr's Sepah. Along with Motavesellian and Cheraghi, Karimi went to fronts of the south and continued his activity as the chief of Mohammad Rasool Allah brigade's intelligence unit. Although in Fathol- Mobin operation, he injured and got hospitalized for two months, in 1982, he attended in Muslim Ibn- Aghil operation. In Initial Va- al- Fajr operation he was appointed as the intelligence unit's chief of Sepah's 11th Ghadr. He

also was introduced as the commander of Salman 3rd brigade of 27th Mohammad Rasulullah Division. After the martyrdom of

Mohammad Ibrahim Hemat in Kheibar operation, he was appointed as the commander of 27th Mohammad Rasulullah Division. Finally, he was martyred by explosion of a mortar-shell in eastern part of Tigris.





Sayyed Hossein

Rouh-al-Amin

Sayyed Hossain Rouh- al- Amin was born in Isfahan, 1956. After military service, his brother and he were engaged in industrial work. In 1978, when the Islamic Revolution was reached its peak, he was present in all scenes. After the event of Ramadan 5th, he was arrested by the Shah regime and by passing a few days he released and again continued his activities. When Imam Khomeini returned to Iran, he was one of those who protected the location of his speech in the Behesh Zahra. After the victory of Islamic Revolution he continued his activities in Basij, and by starting Kurdistan riot he went there. In 1982, he participated in Fath- ol- Mobin operation and took apart in other operations such as Beit- ol- Moqadas, Initial Val- al- Fajr, Kheibar and Badr. It was in the Badr operation that his arm was injured. He was also participated in various operations in Kurdistan. In the Val- al- Fajr 8, after the liberation of Al-Faw, he brought himself immediately to the Kurdistan region and participated in Val- al- Fajr 9 as the commander of the operation of the Kurdistan Revolutionary Guard. Finally, he was martyred in March 1985.

Abbas Ali

Jannesari

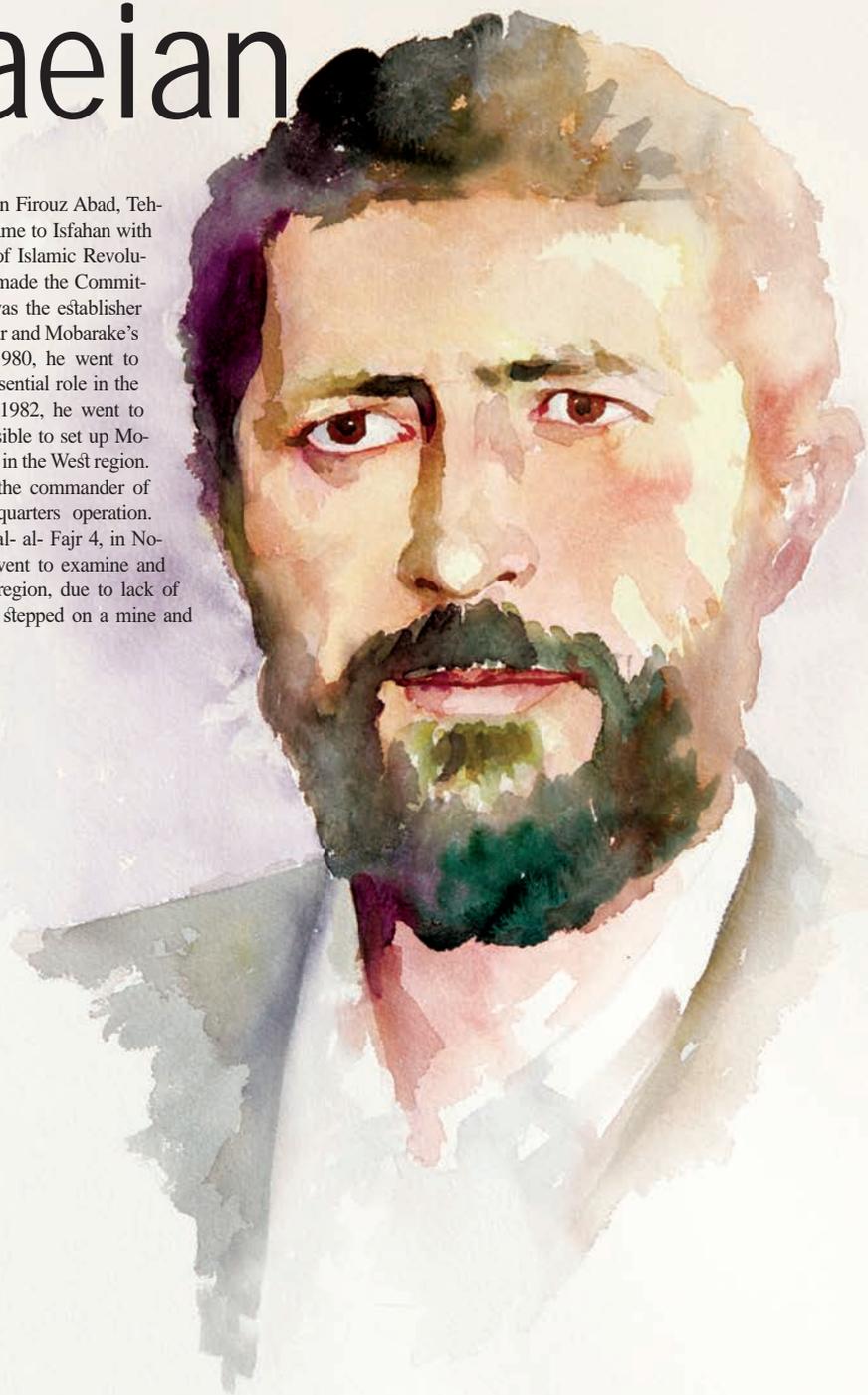
A watercolor portrait of Abbas Ali Jannesari, a man with a beard and mustache, wearing a blue shirt. The portrait is rendered in a soft, painterly style with visible brushstrokes and a mix of colors including blues, greens, and earthy tones. The background is a light, textured wash of colors.

Abbas Ali Jannesari was born in Isfahan, 1966. When Iraq invaded Iran territory, he went to the front and joined Beit-ol-Moqadas operation. Then, he participated in the Artillery of the 14th Imam Hussain Division and while 17, he experienced his first responsibility as a commander of the battery. In 1984, he was appointed to be the vice-commander of intelligence unit of Artillery of the 15th Khordad. He also participated in various operations such as Ramadan, Moharam, Kheibar, Badr, Initial Va- al- Fajr, Va- al- Fajr 3 and 8, Karbala 3, 4, 5 and Beit- al-Moqadas 7. In 2011, Jannesari was assigned to the operational areas of the West and North West in order to ward off counter revolution enemies by the commander of the Army Corps. On September 7, 2011, he was martyred by the sniper of the enemy in the Spies region of Sardasht.

Ali

Rezaeian

Ali Rezaeian was born in Firouz Abad, Tehran, 1947. He, then, came to Isfahan with his family. By the victory of Islamic Revolutionary, his friends and he made the Committee of Civil Defense and was the establisher of Daran, Fereydan, Khonsar and Mobarake's Revolutionary Guard. In 1980, he went to Kurdistan and played an essential role in the liberation of Sanandaj. In 1982, he went to Tehran and became responsible to set up Moqadam Hamze headquarters in the West region. Then, he appointed to be the commander of Sayed- ol- Shohada headquarters operation. Before the third stage of Val- al- Fajr 4, in November 1983, when they went to examine and identify Larry operational region, due to lack of thorough cleaning area, he stepped on a mine and was martyred.

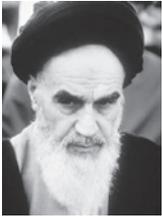


Ebrahim

Jaffarzadeh



Ebrahim Jaffar zadeh was born in Isfahan, 1960. After the victory of Islamic Revolution, he was trying hard to construct Islamic Revolution Committee in Mobarakeh, Isfahan. By forming Revolutionary Guard, he became one the members of the organization. In 1981, Jaffarzadeh was appointed as the person- in- chief for investigations in Islamic Revolutionary Court of Isfahan. Sometime later, he went to Kurdistan and fought against insurgences and counter- revolution cliques. After that, he went to fronts of the south. During Sacred Defense, he attended in various operations such as Commander- in- Chief, Tarigh- ol- Ghods, Fath- ol- Mobin, Beit- ol- Moghadas, Ramadan, series of Val- al- Fajr, Kheibar and Badr. He was also the commander of one part of 14th Imam Hossein Division, the armor commander of Nasr headquarter, the commander of 21th Ramadan brigade, the armor commander of 28th Safar brigade and etc. His latest post was the commander of 18th Al- ghadir Brigade. Through Badr operation, Jaffarzadeh was martyred in Al- Sakhre region, Iraq, in 1984.



**"Where in the world
you can find a city like
Isfahan in which people
escort 300 martyrs only
in one day?!"**

Imam Khomeini



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