



His Death Shaped U.S.-Iran Relations for Decades

जयपुर • कोटा • बीकानेर • उदयपुर • अजमेर • जालोर • हिण्डौनसिटी • चूरू

राष्ट्रदूत

Rashtradoot

Metro

The July 1924 killing of Robert Imbrie fueled the rise of the Pahlavi dynasty and set the stage for both a CIA-backed 1953 coup and the 1979 Iran hostage crisis

Looking Towards the Sky On June 30, International Asteroid Day has everyone looking towards the skies.

देश के सबसे पुराने स्पोर्ट्स क्लब के साथ इतना दुर्व्यवहार क्यों : यातनाएं ही यातनाएं

-यादवेन्द्र शर्मा-

जयपुर वाग में वर्ष 1889 में बने यूनियन फुटबॉल क्लब से जो भूमि, जयपुर विकास प्राधिकरण ने भूमित पार्किंग विकसित करने के लिए ली थी, अब वहाँ उजड़ा हुआ खाली मैदान यूनियन क्लब को लौटाया जा रहा है। इसकी हालत ऐसी है कि ना तो खिलाड़ी फुटबॉल खेल सकते हैं और ना ही यहाँ कई मैच आयोजित करना सकता है। उल्लेखनीय है कि भूमित पार्किंग बनाने के प्रताव से पहले भी जे.डी.ए. और राज्य सरकार ने फुटबॉल ग्राउंड से जमीन ली, ताकि वह न्यू गेट से अलंदू हॉल की ओर आवाजाही के लिए अस्थायी सड़क मार्ग विकसित कर सके। जब तक कि रविन्द्र मंत्र के सामने

जयपुर के यूनियन फुटबॉल ग्राउंड को लुटेरे ही लुटेरे क्यों मिले, रखवाले क्यों नहीं?



यूनियन ग्राउंड के इस फोटो में देखा जा सकता है कि जेडीए ने अपर्ड ग्राउंड पार्किंग से बाहर आने के लिए बनाये गये चार निकास द्वारों को ग्राउंड की जमीन में ही खोल दिया है, जिससे ग्राउंड का क्षेत्रफल कम हो गया है। फोटो में ये निकास द्वारा ग्राउंड के बाईं तरफ की सीमा पर गुलाबी रंग के कमरे नुमा ढांचों के रूप में नज़र आ रहे हैं।



यूनियन क्लब ग्राउंड का पर्याप्त गेट इस तस्वीर में देखा जा सकता है। गेट के सामने बड़ी सड़क यूनियन ग्राउंड को आवंटित भूमि पर बनी है। प्रशासन ने राज्य सरकार ने यूनियन क्लब से बत तक के लिए उक्त भूमि पर अस्थायी सड़क के निर्माण के लिए अनुमति ली थी जब तक रावेन्द्र मंत्र के सामने बन रही सड़क का कार्य पूरा नहीं हो जाता। परन्तु जिस भूमि पर अस्थायी सड़क बनी है उस यूनियन क्लब को नहीं लौटाया गया। इसी सड़क से जुड़ी सी-सी-रोड, जी की सूर्ति तक जाती है, वह भी यूनियन क्लब की जमीन पर बनी हुई है, जिसे भी यूनियन क्लब को नहीं लौटाया गया।

- भूमित पार्किंग के चक्कर में, वर्ष 1889 में बने यूनियन फुटबॉल क्लब के ग्राउंड को भी उजाड़ा।
- राजधानी जयपुर के रामनिवास बाग स्थित फुटबॉल ग्राउंड की नीचे पूर्ववर्ती गहलोत सरकार ने बनाया था पार्किंग का प्रस्ताव।
- क्लब के सचिव का आरोप है कि जे.डी.ए. ने मनमुताबिक नवशे बदले और पार्किंग के निकासी द्वारा भी क्लब की जमीन में बना डाले।
- फुटबॉल ग्राउंड की दशा इतनी उजड़ी हुई है कि यहाँ फुटबॉल खेलना तो दूर कोई अन्य सामान्य खेल भी नहीं खेला जा सकता है।

से महाराजा सवाई मानसिंह की मृत्यु तक जा ही सड़क को विकसित कर ले। तत्कालीन नारायण विकास मंडी शांति तक जा ही सड़क को विकसित कर ले। शारीरिक विकास मंडी के बाद हालांकि यह मार्ग विकसित होने के बाद हुई, जिसमें जेडीए कमिशनर और स्मार्ट भी यह जमीन यूनियन फुटबॉल क्लब को नहीं लौटाई है।

जात रहे कि वर्ष 2019 में



प्रशासन ने यूनियन क्लब के ग्राउंड के अन्दर अपर्ड ग्राउंड पार्किंग बनाने के प्रस्ताव में यह स्पष्ट लिखा था कि ग्राउंड को लौटाते समय वह उसे हरा भरा बना कर देंगे और ग्राउंड को जमीन पर कोइं नया निर्माण नहीं हो। परन्तु इस तस्वीर में देखा जा सकता है कि ग्राउंड के दक्षिण की तरफ, जहाँ माध्यमिक द्वितीय कार्यकाल के दौरान बने सिचाई की टैंक और टीन का छज्जा है, वहीं पर जेडीए प्रशासन से जुड़ा एक 'वैन्ट' बनाया है। इस वैन्ट पर गुलाबी रंग का 10 गुणा 10 का कमरा नुमा ढांचा बनाया हुआ है और इसका एक काले रंग का गेट है।

कर्नाटक में फिर चलने लगी नेतृत्व परिवर्तन की चर्चा

विधायक ने दावा किया कि 2-3 माह में डी.के. शिवकुमार मुख्यमंत्री बन सकते हैं

बंगलूरु, 29 जून। कर्नाटक में कांग्रेस सरकार के अंदर एक बार फिर सियासी हलचल के तहाँ हो गई है। डिप्टी संसदीय डीके शिवकुमार को लेकर विधायक हुसैन का बड़ा बयान सामने आया है। उनका दावा है कि शिवकुमार को अपाले दो से तीन महीनों में मुख्यमंत्री बनने का मानकिल सकते हैं। वह भी यूनियन क्लब की जमीन पर बनी हुई है, जिसे भी यूनियन क्लब को नहीं लौटाया गया।

■ दूसरी ओर
मुख्यमंत्री
सिद्धारामेया के पुत्र
यतीन्द्र ने नेतृत्व परिवर्तन की बातों को अफवाह करार दिया।

तिथि दिन-रात मेहनत कर रहे थे, अब उन्हें उनका हक मिलना चाहिए हुसैन ने कहा, "सबको पता है कि हमारी सरकार किसकी मेहनत से बड़ी शिवकुमार की राजनीति के बारे में रेतर अंदर देखा करते हैं।" उन्होंने कहा कि हम सभी जानते हैं कि 2023 में सरकार बनाने का अफवाह करार दिया है।

उन्होंने कहा कि जो नेता कर्नाटक में कांग्रेस की सरकार बनाने के

विधायक हुसैन का यह बयान ऐसे समय पर आया है जब संसदीय तंत्री मंत्री के बाद बड़ी राजनीति ने हाल ही में सिंतंबर के बाद बड़ी विकासी द्वारा निर्माण के लिए उक्त भूमि पर अस्थायी सड़क का निर्माण कर रहा था। उनके इस बयान के बाद ही फिर से कर्नाटक में नेतृत्व परिवर्तन की चर्चा तेज हो गई। हालांकि मुख्यमंत्री सिद्धारामेया के बेटे यतीन्द्र ने इस तरह की बातों को अफवाह करार दिया है।

इक्काल हुसैन ने साफ कहा कि

कांग्रेस में अंतिम फैसला हाईकमान ही

करता है। उन्होंने कहा कि हम सभी जानते हैं कि हम सभी जानते हैं कि 2023 में सरकार बनाने का फैसला सोनीया गांधी, गालू गांधी और स्कूलों में कशा 1 से हिंदू को डिफाल्ट हुआ था।

(शेष अंतिम पृष्ठ पर)

महाराष्ट्र में तीन भाषा नीति लागू नहीं होगी

मुंबई, 29 जून। महाराष्ट्र सरकार की तीन भाषाओं को लागू करने की नीति रद्द हो गई है। राज्य सरकार को इस नीति की वजह से पिछले कुछ दिनों से शिक्षाविदों, राजनीतिक दलों और

बड़े विरोध के कारण महाराष्ट्र सरकार ने निर्णय बदला। तीन भाषा नीति में, राज्य के स्कूलों में हिन्दी को डिफाल तीसरी भाषा बनाने का फैसला हुआ था।

इक्काल हुसैन ने साफ कहा कि कांग्रेस में अंतिम फैसला हाईकमान ही करता है। उन्होंने कहा कि हम सभी जानते हैं कि हम सभी जानते हैं कि 2023 में सरकार बनाने का फैसला सोनीया गांधी, गालू गांधी और स्कूलों में कशा 1 से हिंदू को डिफाल्ट हुआ था।

(शेष अंतिम पृष्ठ पर)

रथ यात्रा में भगदड़ : पुरी में 3 की मौत, 50 घायल

रविवार सुबह 4 बजे श्रीगुंडिचा मंदिर के पास दर्शनार्थियों की भीड़ अनियंत्रित हो गई।

■ पुरी की जगत्काश रथ यात्रा देश की सबसे बड़ी धार्मिक यात्राओं में से एक है। रथ यात्रा के दौरान भगदड़ को श्री मंदिर से बाहर श्रीगुंडिचा मंदिर ले जाया जाता है। इस यात्रा के दौरान यह हादसा हुआ।

■ ओडिशा सरकार ने घटना की उच्च स्तरीय प्रशासनिक जांच के आदेश दिये। कलक्टर, एसपी का ट्रांसफर किया जावा पर पुलिस अधिकारियों को निलम्बित किया।

कि शर्कों को पोस्टमार्टम के लिए भेज दिया गया है और मामले की जांच चल रही है। एक वरिष्ठ अधिकारी ने बताया कि घटना सुबह दो बजे गया।

एक गुलाब डॉमेन के लिए भेज दिया गया और घटना की प्रशासनिक जांच के आदेश दे दिए हैं। माझी ने घटना में हुए मामलों में भगदड़ के बाद भगदड़ में हुए मामलों पर गहरा दुख व्यक्त किया।

घटना में दर्शनार्थी ने बताया कि घटना के दौरान भगदड़ की देखेख डॉमेन के लिए भेज दिया गया था। घटना में हुए मामलों पर गहरा दुख व्यक्त किया।

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Looking Towards the Sky

On June 30, International Asteroid Day has everyone looking towards the skies. The day was founded after the 2014 release of the film *51 Degrees North*, which explores what would happen if an asteroid were to strike London. The film's creative team (many of whom are scientists) wanted to raise more awareness about the threat of asteroids to earth. In 2015, they celebrated the world's first International Asteroid Day. There are over one million asteroids in space that could potentially strike the earth, but modern scientists have only discovered about one per cent of them. The day focuses on spreading the word of the declaration and helping fellow Earthlings prepare for a potential asteroid impact.

• Francine Uenuma

prospect of adventure and a desire to sit in the game," Imbrie wrote of his comrades and, by extension, of himself. Volunteering offered an opportunity to test his mettle: Hearing the rumble of gunfire for the first time, he "wondered whether my nerve would hold when confronted with the conditions I had come to seek."

Imbrie didn't hesitate when next offered a slot on the Eastern Front, and took him to Greece and Albania. His lengthy service earned him distinction.

"His curiosity, his interest in people and his adventuresomeness are just part of his personality," says Susan M. Stein, author of *On Distant Service*, a 2020 biography of Imbrie.

American diplomat Robert Imbrie arrived in Tehran in May 1924, two months after Prime Minister Reza Khan, a military officer who'd seized control of the country in a 1921 coup, tried, and failed, to turn Persia (now Iran) into a republic.

A crowd attacked Imbrie on July 18. Reza capitalized on the assassination to impose martial law and present himself to the U.S. as the only leader capable of maintaining order. He named himself Persia's monarch the following year.

American Vice Consul Robert Imbrie approached the crowd gathered at a sacred fountain in Tehran, the capital of Persia (now Iran), on the morning of July 18, 1924, wary due to ominous outbreaks of violence in recent weeks. He stands as a diplomat did little to shield him when a mob of the throng accused him of poisoning the water source. Incensed, the mob attacked Imbrie and pursued him through the streets. Four hours later, Imbrie died of his injuries, becoming the first United States Foreign Service officer to be assassinated abroad.

The rise of Bolshevism and Imbrie's defiance of it defined his tenure. He was tasked with gathering intelligence and assisting detained American citizens, a task that led to confrontations with the feared secret police. Imbrie's work placed him in such peril that unsubstantiated rumours of Bolshevik involvement in his death persisted for years.

"I'm never looking for trouble," Imbrie told the *New York Times* in 1918, "but if it comes, I'll welcome it with open arms."

By August 1918, the Bolsheviks were arresting foreigners, making Imbrie a marked man. Norwegian diplomats helped him escape. Imbrie had been captured and transported to Petrograd, but his next destination was about as close as he could get: In early 1919, he arrived in Viborg, Finland (now part of Russia), where his work consisted largely of securing intelligence reports on the Russian situation. It was a thrilling life, the *New York Times* reported.

The next year, Imbrie was sent to the ascendant Turkish nation, then forming out of the remnants of the Ottoman Empire. Initially posted to Constantinople (now Istanbul), he met a young Allen Dulles, future head of the CIA, who began his posting there around the same time.

Imbrie also met Katherine Gillespie, a relief worker whom he married in Constantinople on December 26, 1922. The newlyweds lived in a converted boxcar in Angora (now Ankara), where they were the center of much admiration in local social circles. *Time* noted the Imbries' next move was to Persia, an assignment supported by Dulles, then chief of the State Department's Near Eastern Affairs Division. Upon the couple's arrival in May 1924, the department asked Imbrie to delay his posting to Tabriz so that he could fill in for the Tehran-based consul, who was on leave. Persia itself was in a state of flux. In 1906, the successful Constitutional Revolution created a new parliamentary body, challenging the waning vestiges of the centuries-old monarchy. Clerical leaders, representing the majority Shiite Muslim population, secured political clout under the new constitution. Caught in the middle of a border dispute between the United Kingdom and Russia, Persia was also transformed by the turbulence of World War I.

Imbrie's assignment to Persia came as the U.S. was eyeing access to the country's oil reserves, which the UK had dominated since the first geyser in the region spouted in 1908. The U.S. was lagging behind and seeking an entry point to the lucrative industry.

Direct American engagement with Persian politics was limited. But Arthur Millsbaugh, an American financial adviser employed by the Persian government, was working to restructure the foreign country's finances, including increasing revenue through taxes. His involvement made him, alternatively, friend and foe to an ascendant politician: Reza Shah Pahlavi (then known as Reza Khan), an officer in the Russian-style Persian Cossack Brigade.

In 1921, Reza supported a coup

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Robert Whitney Imbrie, 1883-1924.



Imbrie Yale

#AMERICAN DIPLOMAT IN PERSIA

that won him control of Persia's armed forces in 1923, he rose to the position of prime minister. He tried to take his restructuring one step further, pushing for a republic-style government in March 1924, but met with opposition, particularly from Shiite clerical leaders like Sayyid Hassan Modarres. In December 1925, Reza declared himself monarch (shah) of Persia, founding the Pahlavi dynasty just a year and a half after Imbrie was killed.

"There was quite a bit going on in addition to all of the oil interests in the country, so political, religious, commercial, all of these factors were coming together as Imbrie entered Persia," says Stein.

Once again, Imbrie was ready to venture into new terrain. Recounting his journey to Persia from Baghdad, the vice consul wrote dryly to his friend John Oliver La Gorce, vice president of the National Geographic Society: "I became involved in a skirmish with some Iranian soldiers, that at last we were in a he-country. We had poor luck, not being held up or shot at, but aside from this had a very good trip."

Imbrie poses in front of a vehicle in Tehran in 1924.

lent incidents against the Bahá'í, a minority religious group viewed as a heretical sect by the majority Shi'ite Muslim population. Imbrie sensed the inflaming of religious belief for political ends, noting in a June 11, 1924 dispatch that the

demonstrations were 'engineered by the mullahs (Muslim clergy), subsidized by the government.' He added, "Mobs fired by oratory and hashish swarmed through the streets, uninhibited by the police, crying against Bahá'ís."

Reza's stature had been eroded by his failed bid for that spring to form a republic. It was made even more precarious by a wave of demonstrations over the July 3 killing of a popular newspaper editor by two police agents. "There was this wide hostility to the idea of a republic, and there were demonstrations against Reza, and in early 1924, it looked very much like he had lost his grip," says Zirinsky.

Reza's fall was preceded directly into this tumult, defending two American Bahá'í women, physician Susan Moody and teacher Elizabeth Stewart, after angry crowds gathered outside their home. By demanding government protection, Moody later asserted to reporters



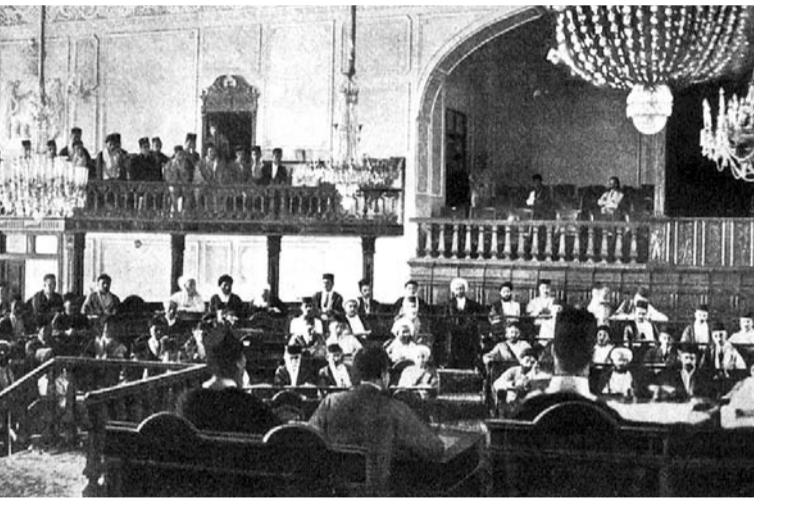
Imbrie's wife Katherine.



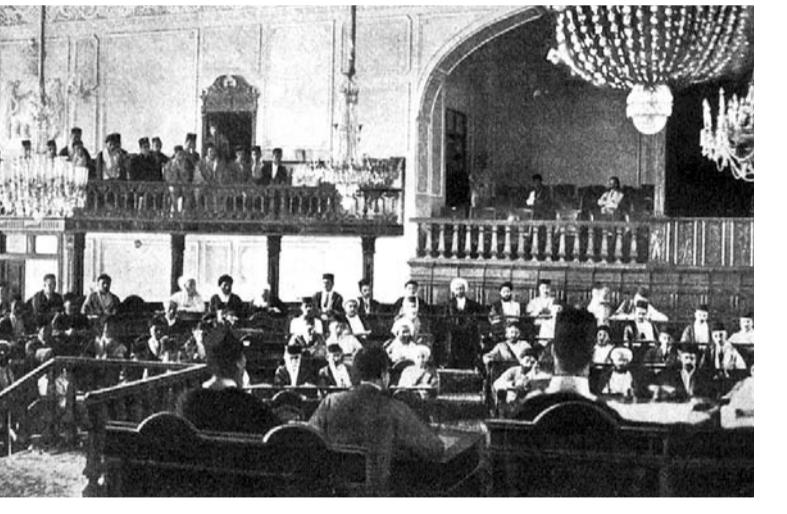
Reza Shah's coronation.



Mohammad Reza Pahlavi Shah of Iran.



Arrival of body of Maj. Imbrie at Wash Navy Yard.



Parliament, Tehran, 1906.



Mohammad Mossadegh.



Allen Dulles.

mination to get revenge on the Persians," says Zirinsky. "And a lot of this seems to be directed by Allen Dulles." Imbrie's friend and boss.

Imbrie's body arrived in Quantico, Virginia, in late September. His funeral at Washington's storied New York Avenue Presbyterian Church was attended by President Calvin Coolidge, and Dulles was among his pallbearers. The words "French Army" and "Foreign Service," highlighting the start and end of Imbrie's career, overwrote are inscribed on his headstone at Arlington National Cemetery, where he is buried alongside Katherine, who died in 1968.

Initially, the Persian government claimed the deaths were an 'accident' caused by Imbrie and Seymour's 'own carelessness in going to a sacred place and persisting in taking pictures.' Millsbaugh, the economic adviser, similarly argued that 'a foreigner should have realized the extreme danger with respect to any religious manifestation, of provocative action or inappropriate intrusion.'

Whatever role Imbrie might have played in inciting the crowd, Persian representatives moved quickly to assure American officials that the culprits will receive drastic punishment after their trial," as *Time* reported. The trial would take place under martial law, freshly imposed by Reza.

The Persian prime minister could 'make use of the present crisis to rid himself of clerical opposition,' the *New York Times* predicted in an article about the decline of 'Mohammedan' influence in the country. 'His chance for putting through reorganization will be measurably better.'

'Reorganization' was a euphemism for what came next. Reza oversaw the arrest and trial of three teenage scapegoats. Though the court sentenced all three to death, the Persian government commuted two of these sentences to life imprisonment, a reversal that attracted the ire of Dulles and leading politicians in Washington. Ultimately, the Persians moved forward with the three executions, fulfilling their promise that American representatives could bear witness to the proceedings.

The protests, ranging in age from 14 to 19, would pay for the mob's actions with their lives. As Zirinsky wrote in a 1986 journal article, 'Despite strong evidence of high-level military involvement in the riot that led to Imbrie's death, the United States did not insist on punishment of high-ranking officers, nor did it distance itself from a prime minister who also had been implicated.'

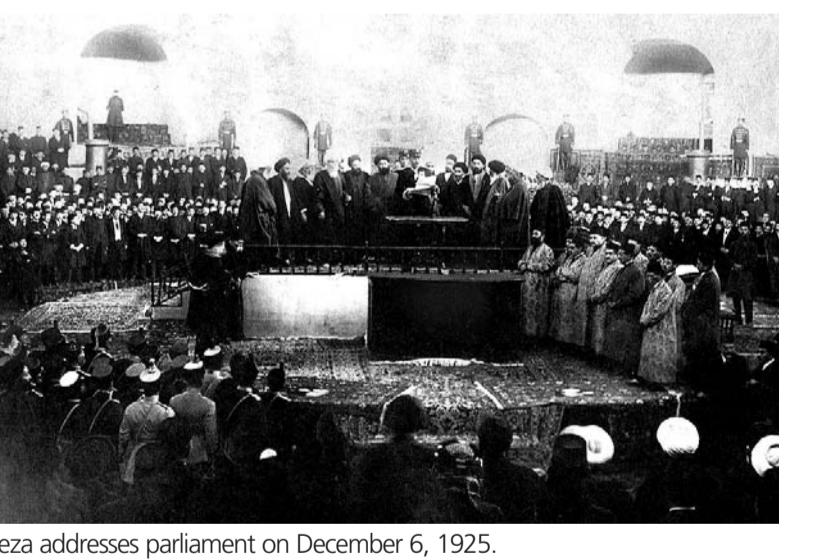
When it comes to risk, the line between justifiable curiosity and roguish recklessness is a thin one, as it was during Imbrie's fatal encounter in Tehran just over a century ago. Imbrie chose to go to the outer fringes of American diplomatic relations, affording him a life of adventure and consequence, one that ended prematurely but influenced the trajectory of his country's relationship with Iran. As Zirinsky says, 'The events of 1924 show threads in Iranian culture and politics which had been there for a very long time, and they culminate again in the Islamic Revolution.'

Whether Reza effected, enabled or cunningly took advantage of Imbrie's death is impossible to prove. Speaking to reporters, Packard suggested that the death of an American in Persia was a political maneuver planned as an excuse to declare martial law. 'The speed with which Reza moves is just amazing,' says Stein, highlighting the prime minister's fall 1924 military campaign to bring outlying regions firmly under his control.

'It just seems so much was in

reality'

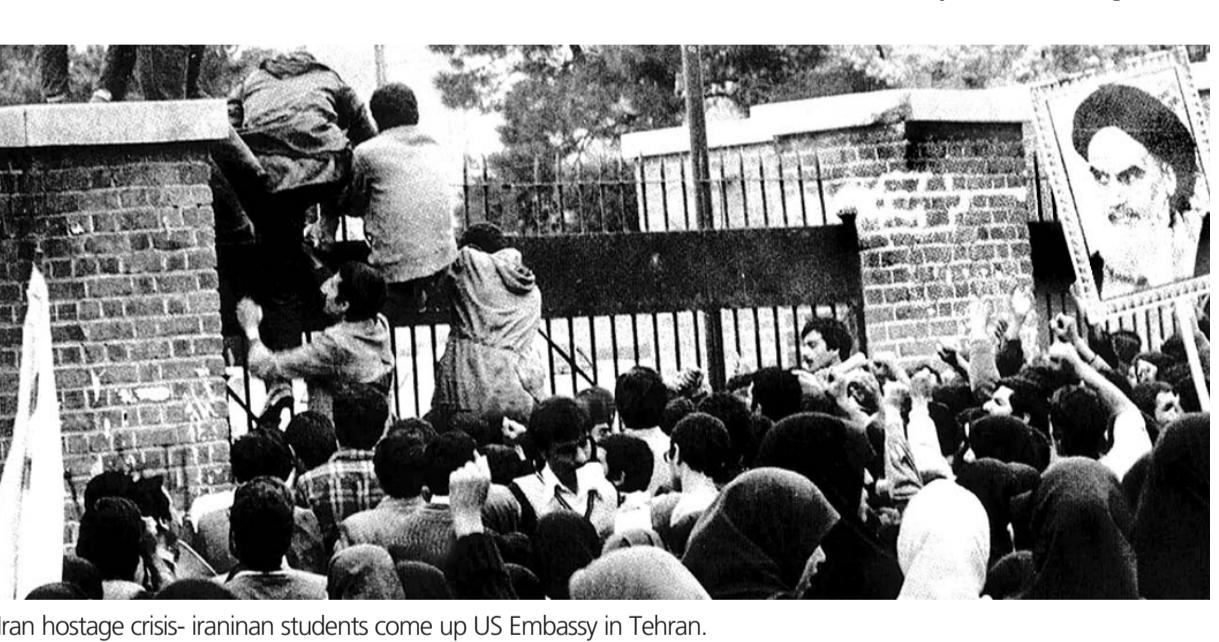
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that the diplomat had drawn the ire of the crowd. She harbored 'no doubt' that Imbrie had 'sacrificed his life for us.'

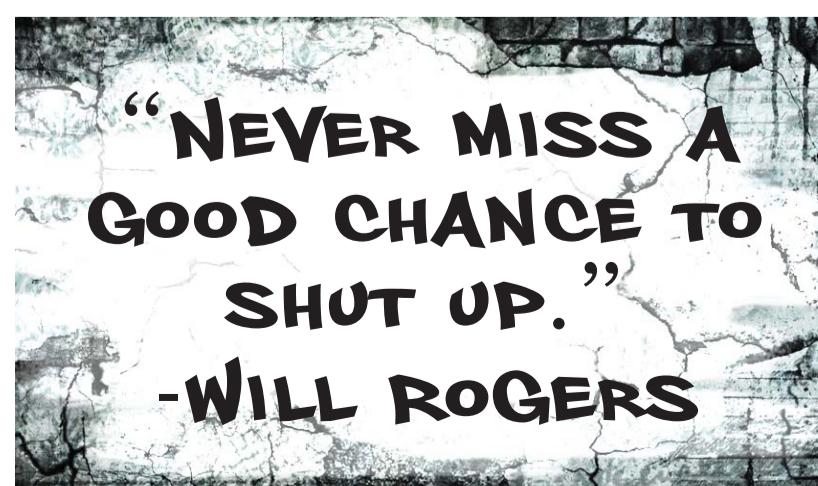
Around 11 A.M. on July 18, Imbrie, accompanied by Melvin Seymour, a prisoner of the U.S. consulate, approached a fountain where, rumour had it, a Bahá'í had been struck blind for failing to pay proper homage to Shiite saints. Some reports claimed a camera carried by Imbrie set the crowd off; another account by Packard asserted that a 'Mohammedan priest suddenly cried out, pointing at Major Imbrie.' He 'has put poison in the well!' Still other reports suggested the crowd believed the man to be Bahá'í's themselves.

The U.S. threatened to withdraw its representation in Persia and issued a series of demands,



Iran hostage crisis-iranian students come up US Embassy in Tehran.

THE WALL



BABY BLUES



By Rick Kirkman & Jerry Scott

ZITS



By Jerry Scott & Jim Borgman



