



## Biography and Services of Seyyed Abdollah Entezam Vaziri

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### **Abstract**

Seyyed Abdollah Entezam Vaziri is one of the political and social figures in the Pahlavi period in Iran (1895-1983). He is originally from the city of Tafresh, one of the cities of Markazi province, and his lineage goes back to Imam Zin al-Abidin AS, one of the Shiite Imams. He has held senior executive positions as Minister of Foreign Affairs and Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Oil Company of Iran, and has represented Iran in international organizations. Executive works did not hinder Seyyed Abdollah's scientific activities, and he was able to write and translate several books. His family were also of the famous figures in the Qajar period and had social and cultural services. Famous members of his family include Mirza Mousa Vazir and Mirza Isa Khan Vazir. The purpose of the present article is to explain and study the various aspects of the life of Seyyed Abdollah Entezam Vaziri. The method of data collection is library and the explanatory-analytical method is used in information processing. In this article, we have attempted to use authentic historical books and sources.

**Keywords:** *Ministry; Pahlavi; Political Men of Iran; Politics; Seyyed Abdollah Entezam Vaziri; Social and Cultural Services*

### **Introduction**

#### **1. Remarks by Dr. Mahmoud Ghaffari**

#### **Trustee of Endowments of Mirza Isa Khan Vazir and University Professor**

In my youth, when my late father, Abdolali Ghaffari, took me to the house of the late Nasrollah and then to the house of Abdollah Entezam every Friday morning, I realized the greatness and humanitarian character of these two person. I observed the love, purity, and friendship in both of them towards the friends and companions who came to visit them.

Apart from the administrative and national positions that they had in Iran and international community, both of which were at the highest levels, they were widely praised in Iran and among world leaders, as they acted like dervishes, especially Abdollah.

In many foreign documents, both brothers are referred to with dignity. This is one of the most honorable places in the history of Iran that an educated person can reach. Perhaps in the last 200 years in the history of Iran, such a position has not belonged to anyone but these two brothers.

The two brothers achieved very high levels in the Dervish and Sufi sects; but Abdollah was more active in it than Nasrollah, and spent most of his life and all his wealth in the way of the truth and Imam Ali (peace be upon him), helping others and keeping shelter for those who needed and the time had cast a shadow of darkness over them.

The two good brothers, like their ancestors, Seyyed Mohammad Entezam al-Saltanah, Mirza Isa Vazir, and Mirza Mousa Vazir, and 37 generations later, Abuzar Ghaffari, continued to be well-known and valuable in the 20th century.

May this book show the way of enlightenment and goodness of this family and a role model for future generations.

Sincerely,  
Mahmoud Ghaffari / Los Angeles: USA  
April 2021

## 2. Ali Mahmoudi's Introduction

I am very happy that my dear friend, Mr. Mansour Rashidi, and his colleague, Mr. Ali Ghanbarian, have collected and published this book by collecting information about the late Abdollah Entezam and as a result introducing such a political and cultural figure to the dear compatriots, especially the youth of the country (Iran).

One day in the 1340s (coinciding with the 1960s), I went to the Ferdowsi store for shopping, which was later renamed the Shahr and Roosta store. After shopping, I remember that the house of my friend is in the alley in front of the store. I entered the alley to meet him. At the beginning of the alley, I saw a turning workshop where a middle-aged man in a blue uniform was working on a special clamp. I had seen his picture in the Ayineh magazine, published by the oil company. I entered the workshop with curiosity. At first glance, I recognized Mr. Abdollah Entezam, who, unlike his photos, had a thick mustache. I greeted him. When I told Mr. Entezam that my father works for the oil company, he said with great humility: I was your father's colleague. When he saw that I was happy to meet him, invited me to sit down. I was at the young age then, and it was a great honor to meet and associate with such a prominent figure who had been in charge of sensitive jobs for many years in the oil company, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and so on. I have met him several times since then, during which he often referred to his memories, interests, and aspirations for Iran's progress and the actions he had taken at the oil company. To acquaint the readers, I will mention some of them:

The late Entezam said: "I am originally from Tafresh. People of Tafresh are intelligent, and among them are famous families such as: Kazemi family (including Seyyed Baqer Kazemi, Foreign Minister), Hejazi family (including Mohammad Hejazi, writer), Sahab family (including Professor Abolghasem Sahab, writer and researcher), and poets, politicians, doctors, and artists. For this reason, I wish to have the opportunity to establish a cultural foundation in Tafresh in order to raise the awareness of the people, especially the intelligent and talented youth of Tafresh, I am also interested in establishing an industrial school in Tafresh to train young people in technical fields so that the youth can easily find a job after receiving a technical diploma."

As Mr. Entezam was very interested in the future of the youth, when he was the CEO of the oil company, established two boarding industrial school in Kermanshah and Mashhad, where was free of charge (accommodation, food, clothes, allowances, etc.) for the children of the oil company's employees. They received technical training in these schools, and some of them, after receiving a technical diploma, were later employed by the oil company with a degree of engineering in various occupations. Another useful program that was implemented during the administration of Mr. Entezam in the oil company was that every year a well-equipped camp was held in Mahmudabad on the shores of the Caspian Sea with the help of experienced trainers and teachers. In this 15-days camp, children of the oil company's workers, both boys and girls, from all over the country, especially from the oil-rich regions of the south, were the guests of the oil company. In these camps, far from their families, they acquainted with social life, handicrafts, basic technical work, painting, sculpture, journalism, etc., as far as the students understand.

In all meetings with Mr. Entezam, I saw that his greatest concern was the programs for educating children and youths. He believed that if the Ministry of Education pursued the right program in educating children, it would surely grow honorable, committed, and valuable youth to the community for the next generation. In this regard, he sometimes complained about those who, instead of giving spiritual education to the youth, promoted superstitious teachings by creating centers of ignorance.

Mr. Entezam believed that the rulers of the countries can summarize their entire program in one sentence, "creating the well-being of the people of the nation". In his opinion, all the aspirations of a nation lies in this sentence. Real happiness is when people have a prosperous livelihood and are not financially distressed. When people do not have a problem in terms of livelihood, they will be more eager for moral and spiritual education. The late Entezam once said about administrative changes, "Luxury in us, both in individuals and in government agencies, has reached such a level that I am afraid of its consequences. Instead of saving money, some office workers vying with each other and enlarge their office and use expensive items in their office. Every boss wants his office's equipment to be more impressive than his competing equipment. They talk about the administrative revolution, organize seminars, come from all over the country and seat and say and go, but such meetings bring nothing for the country."

As you know, Mr. Entezam has been in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs for many years, and as the Minister of Foreign Affairs and other positions, has made numerous trips to foreign countries and had talks with the heads and officials of the countries. He sometimes referred to them, saying, "Once, during a meeting with Molotov, the powerful Foreign Minister of the Soviet Union, Molotov told me, the border issues and disputes between Iran and us were resolved by you after a century, but what should we (the Soviet Union) do to improve our relations with Iran more? In response to Molotov, I said, we have nothing to do, you should gain the trust of the Iranians more, given the Soviet records during the occupation of Azerbaijan." The late Entezam once mentioned his memories of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and said about the great Iranian writer, Sadegh Hedayat, who was an employee of Mr. Entezam in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs for some time. He mentioned Sadegh Hedayat as someone with great intelligence and a special sense of humor.

Finally, let us mention Mr. Entezam's younger brother, the late Nasrollah Entezam, who was known as a fashionable diplomat and was the only Iranian to become the President of the UN General Assembly.

May their soul rest in peace.  
Ali Mahmoudi  
Employee of National Oil Company  
Tehran / April 2021

### 3. Detailed Biography

Seyyed Abdollah Entezam Vaziri was born on March 26, 1895 (the date that is written on his tombstone) in one of the famous Qajar families. He was the son of Seyyed Moḥammad Entezam al-Saltaneh. After graduating from high school and higher education, he entered the world of politics and could complete his diplomatic degrees very soon. Seyyed Abdollah Entezam Vaziri was an old hand Diplomat of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. (Tarfi (Abdollahpour), 1996, Vol. 4, Pp. 972-973) For many years, he was in charge of sensitive political and consular jobs and the Iranian ambassador in various countries, he headed various departments of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and had political missions in Germany and the United States. (Naraghi & Ghaffari, 1974, P. 29) He was also the Dean of the Faculty of Philosophy at the University of Tehran for some time.

He was the Foreign Minister of Hossein Ala's cabinet in 1951. He then served as Deputy Prime Minister and represented Iran in international organizations. Entezam Vaziri was elected as a member of the Consortium Contract and Dispute Resolution Committee of Experts on July 20, 1953.



SEYYED ABDOLLAH ENTEZAM VAZIRI

Benefactor of the Time

Date of Birth: 1895/03/26

Date of Death: 1983/03/22

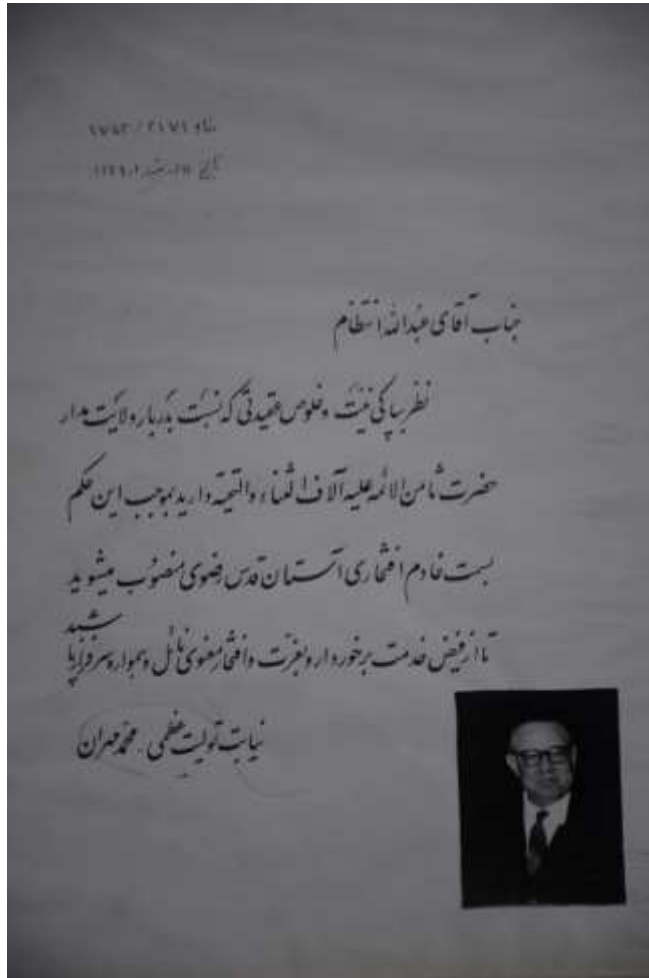


Seyyed Abdollah Entezam Vaziri  
(young age)

In 1957, during the prime ministership of Hossein Ala, he resigned from politics and was appointed as the Chairman of the Board of Directors and the Managing Director of the National Iranian Oil Company, and was in this position until 1963. Seyyed Abdollah Entezam Vaziri take the post of Chairman of the Board of Directors after Saham al-Soltan Bayat. (Tarfi (Abdollahpour), 1996, Vol. 4, P. 880) He became the Chairman of the Board of Directors and the Managing Director of the National Iranian Oil Company twice. The first was from 1957 to October 25, 1963 and the second was from November 1978 to February 11, 1979. During his Managing, Amir Abbas Hoveida was the Director General of administrative affairs.

During his tenure as Managing Director of the National Oil Company, Entezam Vaziri was a close adviser to the King and the Minister of Hossein Ala's court. In 1960, he was appointed as the honorary servant of the shrine of Imam Reza (AS). The appointment issued by the honorary servant of the shrine hangs on the wall of the tomb. There are three mistakes in the article "Meeting with the Diplomatic Minister near Heaven" (Bagheri, 2016, P. 4) regarding the appointment on the shrine of Imam Reza (AS):

- A) The year of the appointment is 1959.
- B) It has used the word "custodian" of the shrine of Ali ibn Musa al-Reza (AS); while it is not a custodian but an honorary servant.
- C) It has attributed the appointment to Seyyed Mohammad Entezam al-Saltaneh.



The appointment issued by the custodian of the shrine of  
Imam Reza (AS)

No. 2753/3172

May 14, 1960

Dear Mr. Abdollah Entezam, considering the sincerity of your intention and purity of your belief in the court of Imam Reza (AS), you are hereby appointed as an Honorary Servant of Astan Quds Razavi, to enjoy the grace of servitude, enjoy spiritual dignity, and always be successful.

Representative Custodian of Shrine

Mohammad Mehran



**Board of Directors of the Oil Company**

Seyyed Abdollah Entezam Vaziri (sitting)

Amir Abbas Hoveida (standing fourth from right)

Abdolali Ghaffari, Entezam Vaziri's nephew (standing first from right)



**Seyyed Abdollah Entezam Vaziri**  
**(Chairman of the Brotherhood Association)**  
**and members of the advisory board**



Permission of the Brotherhood Association from the  
Ministry of Interior

Names of the Board of Directors of the Association:

Abdollah Entezam, Nasrollah Saba, Mohammad Okhovat, Gholamali Meikadeh, Seyyed Hashem Malekmadani, Bozorg Bayat, Ali Vossug, Manuchehr Tajbakhsh, Saied Saie, retired Lieutenant General Eskandar Azmoun, and Mr. Javad Safaie Semnani and Alireza Afzalipour.

These members were all pioneers in good deeds; like deceased Alireza Afzalipour, who provided financial assistance for the construction of Kerman College of Engineering.





The above document was written on June 10, 1979 by Mr. Ahmad Kaveh, the lawyer of Seyyed Abdollah Entezam Vaziri, to the Endowment Organization. The name of Seyyed Abdollah Entezam Vaziri's father and grandfathers is written at the bottom of the document, which according to Mr. Mansour Rashidi, the text at the bottom of the sheet is the handwriting of Seyyed Abdollah Entezam Vaziri.

"1. Mirza Bozorg Ghaem Magham, the first 2. Mirza Abolghasem Ghaem Magham, the second 3. Mirza Mousa Vazir, Mirza Isa Vazir, who was without successor 4. Seyyed Abdollah Entezam al-Saltaneh 5. Seyyed Moḥammad Entezam al-Saltaneh 5. Seyyed Abdollah Entezam"

As can be seen in this document, the lineage has reached Mirza Abolghasem Ghaem Magham Farahani, who had a position during the reign of Mohammad Shah Qajar.

Entezam Vaziri, during his tenure because of the events that led to the arrest of Imam Khomeini and the bloody uprising of June 6, 1963, and the massacre of the people, he in the company of Hossein Ala, who was in charge of the court, and several other political figures such as Warlord Hekmat and General Yazdanpanah (Head of the Imperial Inspectorate), went to the Shah and warned him of the consequences of the policy of Alam against the clergy, and finally failed to protect the interests of those in power as they should. It seems that late Entezam did not protect their interests, because he did not accept the policies of people like Alam, and it is not because he doesn't have the ability and adequacy. On Friday, October 25, 1963, he resigned as the Chairman of the Board of Directors and the Managing Director of the National Iranian Oil Company. (Tarfī (Abdollahpour), 1996, Vol. 4, P. 971) After resigning as Managing Director of the National Iranian Oil Company, Seyyed Abdollah Entezam Vaziri entered the cabinet of Hossein Ala as the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of State.

After the fall of Dr. Mosaddegh, he became the Minister of Foreign Affairs in Major General Zahedi's cabinet. The reason of his dismissal from Minister of Foreign Affairs was that he was by no means willing to sign Iran's accession to the Baghdad Agreement (which was an oil deal). (Sahab, 2014, P. 113)



Seyyed Abdollah Entezam was the bail bondsman of the Minister in Hussein Ala's cabinet.

From left:

Dr. Jahanshah Saleh, Dr. Ardalan, Asadollah Alam, Dr. Moqbel, Gholamhossein Forouhar, Hossein Ala, Abdollah Entezam, Al-Qani, Major General Vossug, Mahmoud Hedayat



Second person from the top on the left: Seyyed Abdollah Entezam Vaziri (Minister of Foreign Affairs)  
 Second person on the right: Dr. Ali Amini (Minister of Finance)  
 Third person on the right: Lieutenant General Zahedi (Prime Minister)



According to the approval of the Council of Ministers, on April 6, 1968, Seyyed Abdollah Entezam Vaziri became a member of the Supreme Planning Board. He is a member of the 11 members of the Advisory Board of the Brotherhood Association, and was elected as the Head of the association after Lieutenant General Farajollah Agh Avali in 1975. (Homayouni, 1976, P. 217). In 1978, Mohammad Reza Shah, who felt the danger of the monarchy's overthrow, asked Entezam to accept the position of Prime Minister, but he refused. (yon.ir/qP1Gr). In 1978, in the midst of the strikes of the employees of the oil industry, Entezam once again took charge of the Managing Director and Chairman of the Board of Directors of the National Iranian Oil Company. Managers and high-ranking employees of the Oil Company accepted him, but the striking workers of the Oil Company on the eve of the victory of the revolution refused to end off the strike and return. With the victory of the revolution, Seyyed Abdollah Entezam Vaziri stayed at home again. (Tarfī (Abdollahpour), 1996, Vol. 4, Pp. 971-973) Abdollah and his brother, Nasrollah, played a significant role in contemporary politics of Iran, insofar as the two brothers were known as the "Political Twins". (yon.ir/Z6cA8) At the same time, they were a philanthropist and were very diligent in helping the needy and the poor.

When Dr. Mohammad Nasiri was the President of the Center for Higher International Studies, Seyyed Abdollah was a members of the center. (1973-1974, P. 1)

Here is the text of one of the documents that Mr. Mansour Rashidi has;  
Document: University of Tehran  
Office of the President of the University. 2536/02/28.12874

Dear Mr. Abdollah Entezam, on the recommendation of the Faculty of Law and Political Science and the approval of the Faculty Council, and on the basis of the statute of the Center for Higher International Studies, according to this appointment, you will be appointed to the membership of the Council of the Center for Higher International Studies of the Faculty. It is certain that your cooperation and guidance will be valuable in the development of the important educational and research tasks and activities of this center.

President of the University of Tehran, Ahmad Houshang Sharifi



Membership of the Council of the Center for  
Higher International Studies, Faculty of Law and Political Science

He translated the book "Human, Destiny" by Lecomte du Noüy Pierr (1947) and other writings, such as the book "The Roots of Coincidence". Seyyed Abdollah Entezam Vaziri studied poetry and literature, and his writings include a series of articles, "A New Theory of Sufism and Mysticism", signed by anonymous. "Ahd-e Taraghi" journal is of his works. (Sahab, 2014, P. 113)

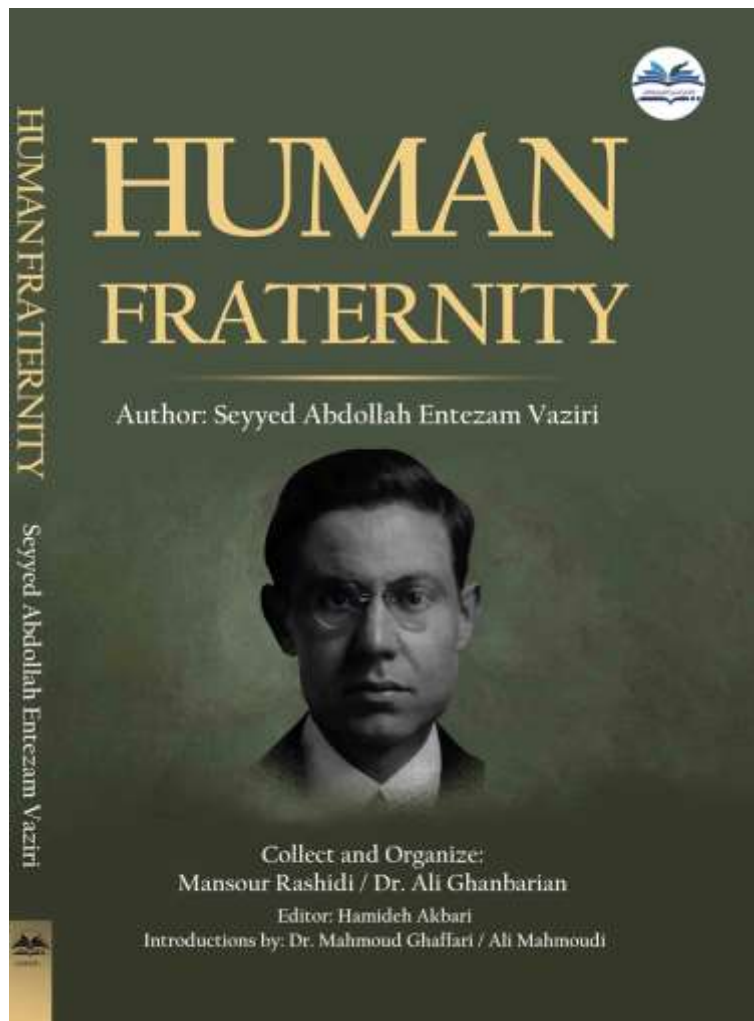
Mr. Seifollah Vahidnia (Head of Vahid Publication) says about him in the preface of the book "The Roots of Coincidence",

"The translator of the book, Seyyed Abdollah Entezam Vaziri, was one of the thinkers of our time. He was a linguist, mystic, poet, scholar, and thinker. He translated "Human, Destiny" many years ago and wrote "A New Theory of Sufism and Mysticism", which was published in the Vahid journal under the title "anonymous" and later was available as a book to those interested. "The Roots of Coincidence" is also his works, that he translated and prepared it a year before his death and entrusted it to me for printing and publishing, and now for the happiness of his soul and for the consolation of his bereaved wife (Farah Olia Zand Ansari, who is from the Karim Khan Zand tribe) and his loyal companions, it is published." (Koestler, 1984, P. 7)

And in the preface of the book, "A New Theory of Sufism and Mysticism" he had written,

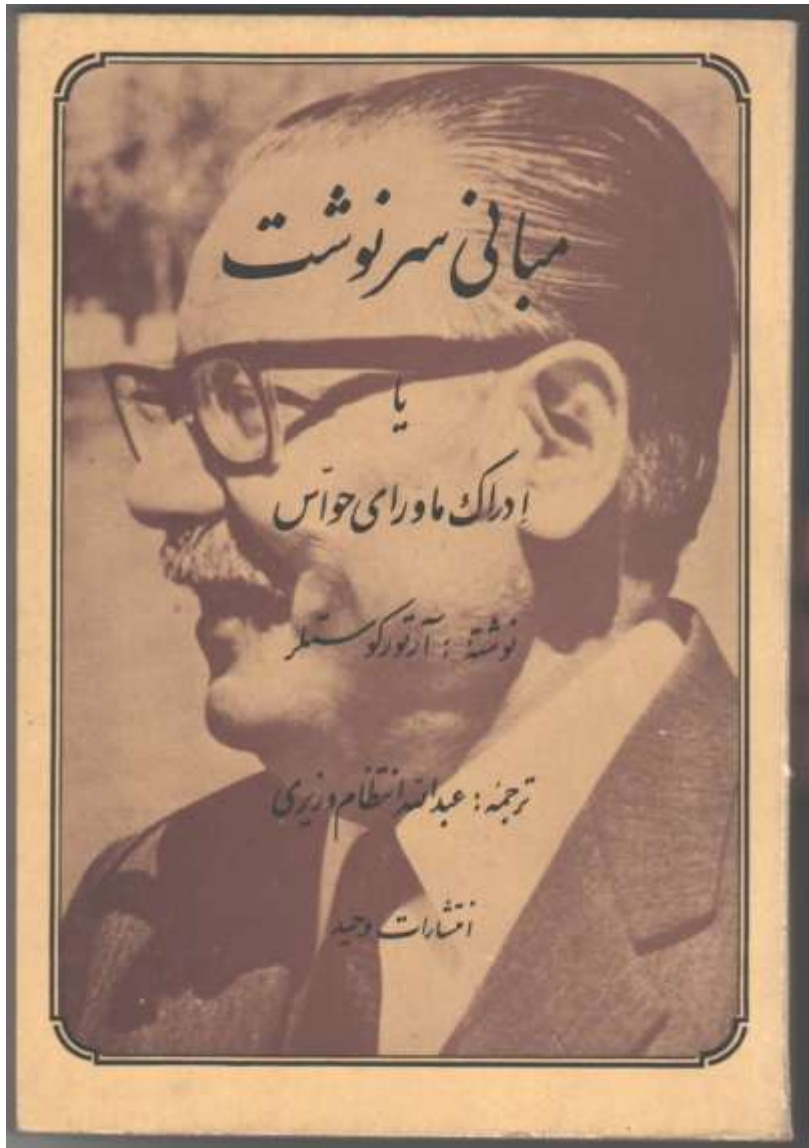
A brief and meaningful collection is in front of your eyes. I read and liked it and tried to publish it in Vahid journal so that its benefit would be more general and thousands of curious and eager readers of the journal would read it and benefit its sweet and interesting information. Now, according to the request of a group of readers, I have published it separately so that you and others who want knowledge in this material world... (Entezam Vaziri, *A New Theory of Sufism and Mysticism*, P. 4)





The author of the book is Seyyed Abdollah Entezam Vaziri. The authors of the present article (Ali Ghanbarian and Mansour Rashidi) have organized and collected the book and Ms. Hamideh Akbari has edited it.





Since Entezam was a culture lover, some copies of treatises of professors and his friends were with him, those of which if corrected and preserved would be very effective in advancing science and culture. In the Travelogue of Zahir al-Dawlah, page 32, the following text is specified,

"Agha Reza Hozourali, nicknamed Shams Al-Orafaa, who was Safi's brother, wrote some of the tragedies of Safi's life, quoting himself, and the manuscript was with the late Abdollah Entezam."

Seyyed Abdollah Entezam Vaziri was older than Seyyed Nasrollah, and their father (Seyyed Mohammad) appointed Seyyed Abdollah as his executor.

Seyyed Mohammad Entezam al-Saltaneh (Bineshali) and after him Seyyed Abdollah Entezam Vaziri and now Seyyed Mohammad (son of Seyyed Abdollah) were the custodian of the endowments of Mirza Mousa Vazir Tafreshi and Mirza Isa Khan Vazir.

It is written in one of the documents,

"According to the verdict of the General Endowment Research Office No. 1738 dated January 19, 1957 and according to the letter No. 9589 dated July 15, 1957, the tenure of the endowment of Mirza Isa Vazir was handed over to Mr. Abdollah Entezam."

Seyyed Abdollah Entezam was in Geneva on February 14, 1947, so delegated to Mahmoud Ghaffari (his brother-in-law) about the endowments of Mirza Isa Khan Vazir. The original power of attorney was in the personal library of Mr. Mansour Rashidi. He donated this document along with 3 other documents to the National Archives of Iran on November 24, 2019 with the registration number 600.

Text of the power of attorney,

Geneva, the Switzerland's second most populous city after Zürich, on February 17, 1947

By the power of this document, Mr. Mahmoud Ghaffari, ID number 25694, district four of Tehran, on behalf of me, Abdollah Entezam Vaziri, ID number 64, district four of Tehran, the trustee of the endowments of the late Mirza Isa Vazir, is empowered to undertake all activities related to these endowed properties and fields in Tehran, Eshtehard Block, and the suburbs of Tehran, including real estate (the place from which they rent), root cellar, and farm properties, and any contracts, including definitive, conditional, mortgage, barter, exchange and leasing with anyone for any time and for any amount he deems appropriate. He shall also have the same powers that I have as custodian, including sub-delegation of tasks, in drawing up contracts, signing the papers and books, collecting sums, quantum meruit, and damages, and also in cancellation or extension of contracts, requesting writs of enforcement regarding executive operations, from beginning to end, and undertaking other formalities and procedures for referring to the power of attorney.

Signature: "Abdollah Entezam Vaziri"

Up to here is the handwriting of Seyyed Abdollah Entezam. From now on, it seems, it is written by an embassy employee.

No. 280/64

Date: February 18, 1947

The Consulate General of the Imperial Embassy in Bern, the capital of Switzerland, confirms the authenticity of Mr. Abdollah Entezam Vaziri's signature, marked above in the form of a cross. The amount of 4.60 francs, the currency of Switzerland, was received and the stamp equivalent of 35 Rials was canceled.

Seal: Canceled

Seal: "The Consulate General of the Imperial Embassy in Bern"



Seyyed Abdollah Entezam's power of attorney to Mahmoud Ghaffari  
 (his brother-in-law) on the endowments of Mirza Isa Vazir Geneva,  
 February 17, 1947

Seyyed Abdollah and his brother Seyyed Nasrollah were among the benefactors of the time and closely followed their forefather, Hazrat-e Ali (AS), in helping the poor and needy, some of the helpless had been given a monthly stipend as a gift. They have also donated about 148 residential units to the poor in Khaniabad-e Takhti neighborhood.

Although Seyyed Abdollah's ancestors were among the elders and ministers of the country and he, himself, had reached high social and professional ranks, he did not have the slightest bit of pride or arrogance, and after resigning from the Managing Director of the Oil Company, set up a metallurgy and turnery workshop and personally taught the poor and needy children the blacksmithing and woodworking industry and then employed them in various occupations.

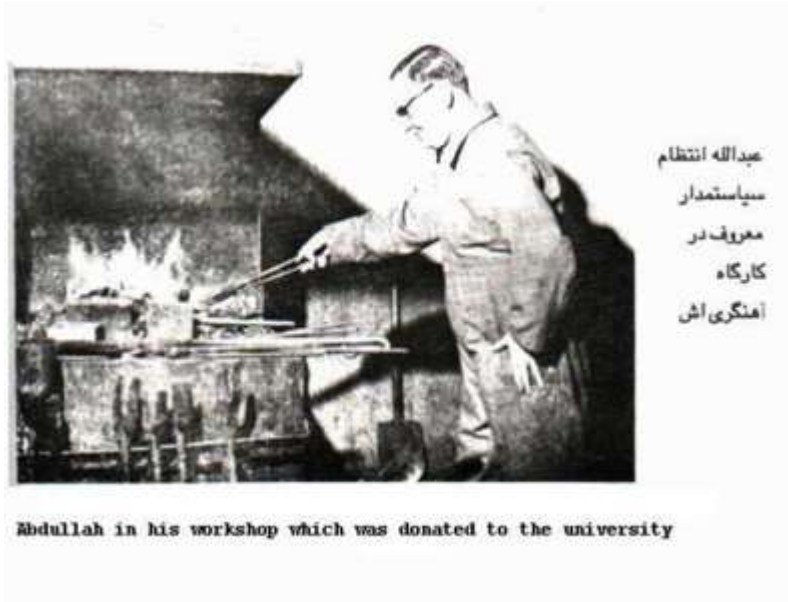




عبدالله انتظام بعد از ترک‌سازی از ریانسب شرکت نفت یک کارگاه آهنگری باز کرد و به کودکان بی‌مصافت کارهای آهنگری یاد می‌داد - در اس عکس او را در میان شاگردانش ملاحظه می‌کنید.

Abdullah after descension from the NIOC, devoted his time to his metallurgy workshop and volunteering his time teaching metal workshop at schools in the poorer neighborhoods in Tehran.

Seyyed Abdollah Entezam Vaziri  
Among his students in the metallurgy workshop



عبدالله انتظام  
سیاستمدار  
معروف در  
کارگاه  
آهنگری اش

Abdullah in his workshop which was donated to the university

Seyyed Abdollah Entezam Vaziri,  
the well-known politician in his metallurgy workshop

Seyyed Abdollah had 2 wives.

A) His first wife was Madam Margaret Robinson Hume. She was American. It is written incorrectly in the book "Managers of Iran's Oil Industry" that Seyyed Abdollah Entezam had 3 children, while Abdollah and Marguerite have 2 children:

- Seyyed Mohammad (Hume Horan). He was the US ambassador to Saudi Arabia.
- Leila Brennan

B) His second wife is Farah Olia Zand Ansari from the Karim Khan Zand family. She was once the government spokeswoman. Seyyed Abdollah had no children of his second wife. His wife was a philanthropist, and used to donate some money to the orphans, lepers, blinds, and the poor in Kahrizak.

His second wife's father is Nasrollah Ansari. He was a diplomat at the Pahlavi Foreign Ministry. On August 3, 1944, when returning from an administrative mission in Shiraz, he, his wife, and his daughter (Azizeh Ansari and Lady Mahtaban Ansari) died in a plane crash. That day was the Mid-Sha'ban, which is a holiday observed by Muslim communities on the night between 14 and 15 Sha'ban. It is regarded as a night when the fortunes of individuals for the coming year are decided and when Allah may forgive sinners. Their tombs are in the Imamzadeh Seyyed Abdollah cemetery in Shahr-e Rey.

Seyyed Abdollah Entezam al-Saltaneh died on March 22, 1983 (the date is written on his tombstone) and rested in Ibn Babawayh Cemetery in Shahr-e Rey.



Tomb of Farah Olia Zand Ansari

The second wife of Seyyed Abdollah Entezam Vaziri

Tehran, Behesht-e Zahra, February 20, 2019

Tombstone:

Allah

110

**Late Lady Farah Olia Zand Ansari**

Daughter of Nasrollah

Wife of the late Seyyed Abdollah Entezam

Date of birth: August 26, 1925

Date of death: April 25, 1997

**Late Lady Tahereh Zand Ansari**

Daughter of Nasrollah

Wife of Lotfali Khan Vafaie

Date of birth: March 21, 1028

Date of death: November 20, 2004

Section 70      Row 15      No 34

110 is the Abjad number of Imam Ali (AS); Abjad is a type of writing system in which each symbol or glyph stands for a consonant.

There are some documents related to him in the National Library of Iran and the information of the documents has been registered in the library information database. Sample,

**Title:** Audit and publication of the book "Erfan al-Haq" by Haj Mirza Hasan Alishah" [Document]

**Standard Level:** File

**Source:** Iran. Ministry of Culture and Islamic Guidance

Iran. Vezarat Farhang va Ershad Islami

**Date / Time of Creation:** 1974 A.D.

1353 SH

**Appearance:** 5 pages + one typed version (168 pages)

**Content:** The correspondence of the General Directorate of Writing of the Ministry of Culture and Art with the National Library regarding the implementation of registration, censorship, and publication of the book "Erfan al-Haq" by Mirza Hasan Safi Alishah with Abdollah Entezam and Ehsanollah Estakhri's explanations of Safi Alishah Publication and Marvi Printing House (Tehran).

**Descriptor:** Safi Alishah, Mohammad Hasan Ibn Mohammad Bagher, 1835-1898 A.D. (1251-1316 A.H.)

Entezam, Abdollah, 1896-1982 A.D. (1275-1361 SH)

Estakhri, Ehsanollah Ali, 1934-1986 A.D. (1313-1365 SH)

**Descriptor:** Iran. Ministry of Culture and Art

**Descriptor:** Audit

**Descriptor:** Tehran

**Document Maintenance Center:** National Archives of Iran

**Document ID:** 264/4620

.....

**Document ID:** 360/5163

**Title:** Hundred million dollars help of America to Iran for printing banknote

**Source:** Iran. Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Iran. Vezarat Omur Kharejeh

**Date/ Time of Creation:** 1914 A.D. (1332 A.H.)

**Appearance:** 1 page

**Content:** Telegraph of Abdollah Entezam to Nasrollah Entezam and consulting about the lack of banknote and taking the advantage of hundred million dollars help of America to Iran as backing for printing banknote during the holiday of The Parliament and...

**Descriptor:** Iran. Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Iran. Vezarat Omur Kharejeh

**Descriptor:** Cash helps

Printing

Money

Currency

Oil

Nationalization of the Iranian Oil Industry

1953 Iranian Coup Detat

National Consultative Assembly

Qajar dynasty

**Descriptor:** America

United Kingdom

**Document Maintenance Center:** National Archives of Iran

**Document ID:** 360/5163

**Archive:** 523T3AV1

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**Document ID:** 297/27464

**Title:** Diploma Graduation Certificate for Abdollah Entezam from the LaSalle University of America, on completing the training course in the field of Commerce

Administrative Department

**Date/ Time of Creation:** 1922

**Content:** Diploma Graduation Certificate for Abdollah Entezam from the LaSalle University of America, on completing the training course in the field of Commerce Administrative Department

**Descriptor:** 1922 A.D.

1031 SH

United States of America

Graduation certificates

Universities and postgraduate school

Postgraduate School of Commerce

Entezam, Abdollah (13611275)

**Document Maintenance Center:** National Archives of Iran

**Document ID:** 297/27464

**Archive:** 1AP5QEIN712

**Slip No:** 02020012

Among the contemporary scholars, the late Gholamreza Sahab, in his book "*Yearbook of Tafresh*", deals with the epistemology of Seyyed Abdollah Entezam Vaziri and the officials of his family.



#### 4. Brief Biography

##### 1.1 4.1. Who is Abdollah Entezam?

Abdollah Entezam Vaziri, the son of Mirza Seyyed Mohammad Khan, nicknamed Entezamat al-Saltanah, was one of the famous men of the Qajar period and a descendant of Mirza Isa Vazir Tafreshi, known as Vazir. It is worth mentioning that Mirza Isa Khan Vazir, is not the grandfather of Seyyed Abdollah Entezam Vaziri, but the uncle of his father. Abdollah and his brother, Nasrollah, were so prominent in contemporary Iranian politics that the two brothers became known as "political twins".

According to the Important Oil and Energy Milestones Agency "NAFTEMA", <https://www.naftema.com>, Abdollah Entezam was born in 1895 in Tehran. He completed his primary education in Aqdasiyeh School and his secondary education in Iran and Germany School in Tehran. He learned German, English, and French languages and went to the United States to continue his higher education. He continued his studies in political science at the University of LaSalle. After returning to Tehran in 1918, Abdollah Entezam Vaziri was hired by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. He first did an internship in the Third Political Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. For a while, he became a member of the central offices of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. He then became the third deputy at the embassies in The Hague and Washington. After returning from his mission, he became the director of the Foreign Ministry's Political Bureau, then became the first deputy in the Warsaw and Bern-Switzerland embassies, and finally was in charge of the Bern embassy. He was also the Director of the Intelligence Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Iran and the Head of the Third Political Department of

the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, while representing Iran at the United Nations in Geneva. Entezam Vaziri was elected as the Consul of Iran in Prague in 1936. From April 1938 to November 1940, he worked as an agent of Iran in Switzerland. In 1942 he was elected as the Minister of Health in the government of the Qavam os-Saltaneh. In March 1946, a year after the end of World War II (1939-1945), he became Iran's Consul General in Stuttgart and was elected as Iran's representative to the Supreme Allied Council. He was in this position until July 1951. Entezam Vaziri was in the first cabinet of Hossein Ala', for a period of one month from March to April 1951, became Minister of Foreign Affairs for the third time. Then, with the fall of Hossein Ala's cabinet, he continued to work as a senior political adviser and deputy prime minister. With the coup d'état of 19 August 1953, and the overthrow of Mosaddegh's government and the coming to power of the coup's cabinet, the cabinet of General Fazlollah Zahedi, was elected as the Minister of Foreign Affairs on 11 September 1953, and remained in this position until March 1955. In 1957, with the death of Morteza-Qoli Bayat (Saham al-Soltan), who was the chairman of the board and managing director of the National Iranian Oil Company, Entezam Vaziri was elected as his successor and remained in this position until 1963. On June 6, 1963 Imam Khomeini's house was besieged and he was arrested and detained. Following the news, people staged mass demonstrations and protests, which were suppressed by the Imperial Guard. Entezam was the head of the National Iranian Oil Company at the time. In a meeting held in the office of Hossein Ala', the court minister, he criticized the behavior and actions of Mohammad Reza Shah and warned him about the consequences of Asadollah Alam's extremism and confrontation with the clergy and warned the Shah against such actions. Asadollah Alam was the Prime Minister of the time. The matter was reported to the Shah by Lieutenant General Yazdanpanah, and he became angry that some of the rulers of the country had dared to criticize his rule. Following this incident, Mohammad Reza Shah ordered the removal of Hossein Ala' from the Ministry of Court and Entezam Vaziri from the Head of the National Iranian Oil Company.

Abdollah Entezam stayed at home for 15 years after he resigned from the post of the head of the National Oil Company, during this time he spent his time reading books and was visited by his dervish friends once a week. He was away from the political scene for many years, and as he was in trouble in terms of livelihood, he set up a small blacksmith and window-making workshop in his home and while covering his expenses, taught blacksmithing to help poor children. Abdollah Entezam Vaziri was one of the most influential people in the Freemasonry Lodge, who worked in the Loyalty and Purity Lodges and was even awarded the title of Grand Master. Prior to the formation of the Morning Star Lodge, which was recognized as the first regular lodge, it was a function of German Freemasonry. Prominent Iranian Freemasons who joined Freemasonry in Germany formed a lodge called Mehr, and Abdollah Entezam was one of the founding members of the German lodge Mehr and the National Independent Lodge of Iran. The "National Independent Lodge of Iran" was a union based on the union of all Iranian Freemasonry lodges and their non-affiliation with the Freemasons of the world. Entezam was a Dervish and Sufis diplomatic. In other words, he combined the diplomatic position with the dervish spirit. He was a Sufi practitioner and even made his house look like a khanqah. Entezam also chaired the "Brotherhood Association" for some time. He studied Persian poetry and literature, and translated and published the book *The Destiny of Man* by Pierre Lucent Donoue for the first time, which was published many times. Among his other writings is a series of articles entitled "A New Theory of Sufism and Mysticism" which was published in "Vahid" magazine under the signature of "La Adri" (I don't know). In his youth, Entezam, along with several close friends, published a magazine called *Ahd Taraghi* (Covenant of Progress) which focused on scientific and social issues.

#### **4.2. Initiatives of Abdollah Entezam**

When he was re-appointed to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, he would tell staff working at embassies in other countries to report about the political, economic, and geopolitical issues of the country of their mission. Entezam had made the preparation of these reports a condition for the promotion of State Department staff to a higher position. This action was considered as one of the disciplinary initiatives and caused each of the Iranian ambassadors and employees who went abroad to carry out their missions,

while being informed about the political situation of the staff of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, carry out the tasks assigned to them, can better decide and act in the interest of the country and the people. Entezam always emphasized the proper treatment and behavior of the employees of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs with the clients and said that the behavior and performance of the employees of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs should be exemplary for other government employees. The restoration of political relations between Iran and Britain was one of the actions of Abdollah Entezam during the time of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, during the time of General Zahedi as Prime Minister. He was also a member of the International Oil Consortium Contract Commission, an oil and gas sales contract. During the presidency of Hossein Ala', Iran was supposed to enter the Baghdad Treaty; but some of the politicians at the time, including then-Foreign Minister Abdollah Entezam, disagreed and advocated a "policy of neutrality" and did not sign the contract until the day he was foreign minister in Hossein Ala's cabinet. Entezam considered the conclusion of such an agreement to be the cause of severe Soviet provocations against Iran, and because he did not sign the contract, was removed from the position of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

#### **4.3. Resolving Border and Financial Disputes with the Soviet Government**

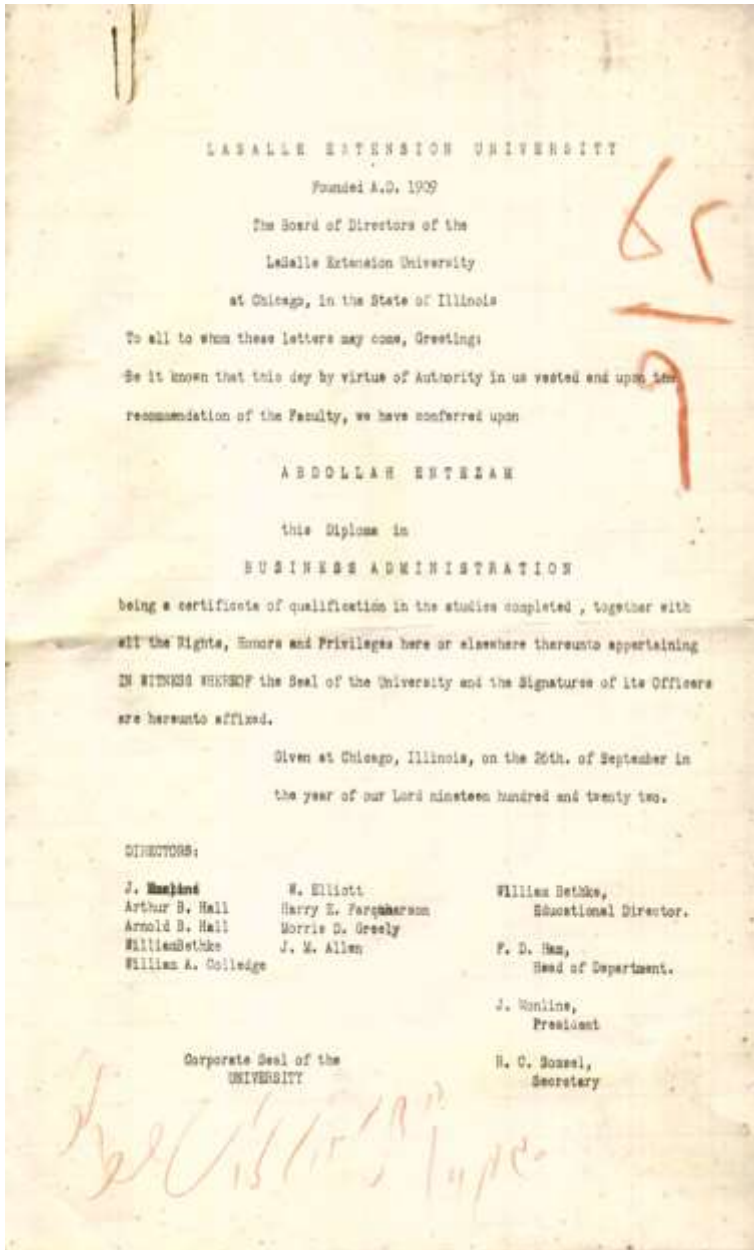
One of the actions of Entezam was the settlement of border and financial disputes with the Soviet government, which eventually led to the return of eleven tons of Iranian gold and, most importantly, the consolidation of the border line between the two governments of Iran and the Soviet Union. The policy of the Soviet government after the coup d'état of 19 August 1953 was to show a new face of itself. In this regard, returned eleven tons of Iranian gold, which had refused to give for years, to the Iranian government.

#### **4.4. Rejection of the Post of Prime Minister**

Mohammad Reza Shah, in 1978, who felt the danger of the fall of his monarchy, asked Entezam to accept the post of Prime Minister, but he refused. In the last days of 1978, the Shah put Entezam back in charge of the National Oil Company after the escape of Houshang Ansari, but nothing was done by him. Entezam was a member of the Royal Council when the Shah fled Iran. Entezam stayed home again after the victory of the Islamic Revolution. His house was in an alley next to 24 Esfand Square, the current Enghelab Square, a gathering place for those fired from the political arena. Finally, Abdollah Entezam died in Tehran on March 22, 1983 at the age of 88. (A Page of the History of Oil, content code: 68344, publication date: Wednesday, September 20, 2017. (NAFTEMA: Oil and Energy Milestones Agency).Some of the contemporary poets wrote poems in Seyyed Abdollah Entezam Vaziri praise and greatness, after his death.

### **5. Fluency in English**

The present book Human Fraternity has been written in English by the able hand of Seyyed Abdollah Entezam Vaziri. Since he has held positions abroad, it is natural to be fluent in English. In addition, he studied in the United States. In the following, we will read and review two documents related to his education:





**Microform Number: 202/12**

**Ahmadi: Jan 26, 2021**  
**English Document (1):**

LASALLE EXTENSION UNIVERSITY  
Founded A.D. 1909  
The Board of Directors of the  
LaSalle Extension University  
at Chicago, in the State of Illinois

To all to whom these letters may come, Greeting:

Be it known that this day by virtue of Authority in us vested and upon the recommendation of the Faculty, we have conferred upon

ABDOLLAH ENTEZAM  
this Diploma in  
BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

being a certificate of qualification in the studies completed, together with all the Rights, Honors and Privileges here or elsewhere thereunto appertaining IN EITNESS WHEREOF the Seal of the University and the Signature of its Officers are hereunto affixed.

Given at Chicago, Illinois, on the 26<sup>th</sup> of September in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and twenty two.

DIRECTORS:

J. Honpind

W. Elliott

William Bethke,

Arthur B. Hall

Harry E. Farquharson

Educational Director.

Arnold B. Hall

Morris D. Greely

F. D. Ham,

William Bethke

J. M. Allen

Head of department.

William A. Colledge

J. Monline,

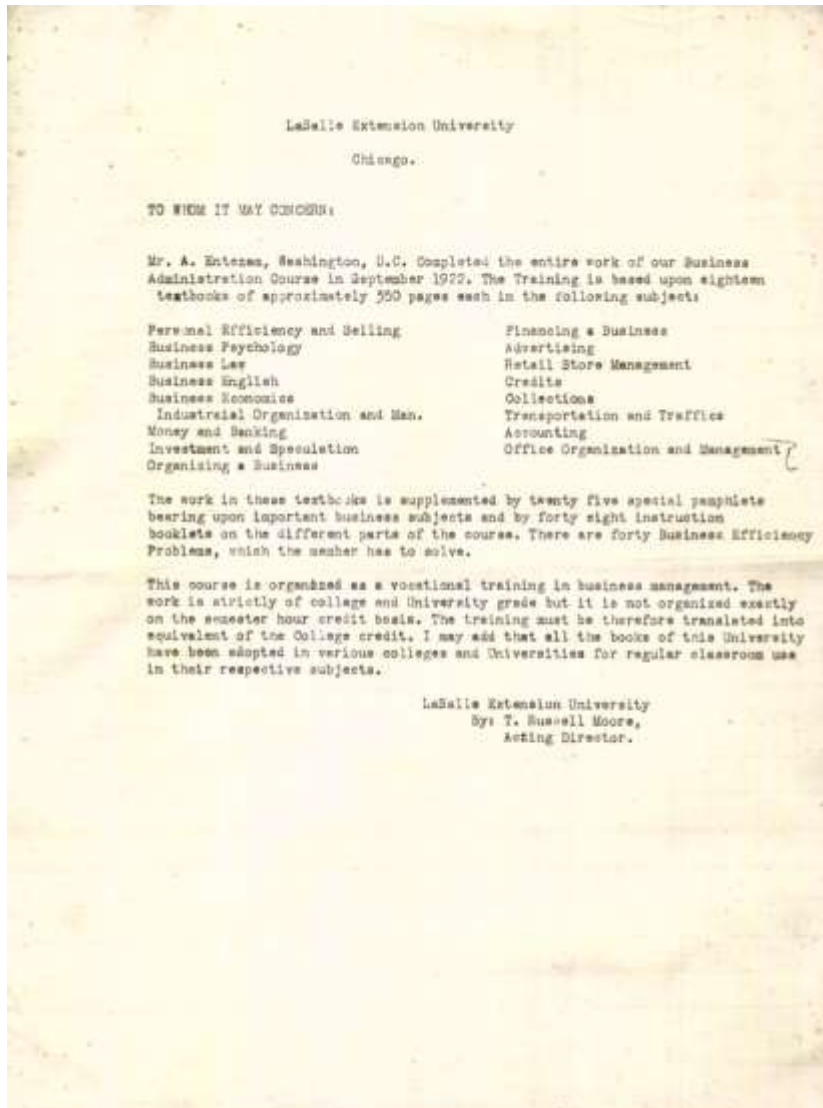
President

Corporate Seal of the

R. C. Somsel,

UNIVERSITY

Secretary



### English Document (2):

LaSalle Extension University

Chicago.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Mr. A. Entezam, Washington, D.C. completed the entire work of our Business Administration Course in September 1922. The Training is based upon eighteen textbooks of approximately 350 pages each in the following subject:

Personal Efficiency and Selling  
 Business Psychology  
 Business Law  
 Business English  
 Business Economics  
 Industrial Organization and Man.  
 Money and Banking  
 Investment and Speculation  
 Organizing a Business

Financing a Business  
 Advertising  
 Retail Store Management  
 Credits  
 Collections  
 Transportation and Traffics  
 Accounting  
 Office Organization and Management

The work in these textbooks is supplemented by twenty five special pamphlets bearing upon important business subjects and by forty eight instruction booklets on the different parts of the course. There are forty Business Efficiency Problems, which the member has to solve.

This course is organized as a vocational training in business management. The work is strictly of college and University grade but it is not organized exactly on the semester hour credit basis. The training must be therefore translated into equivalent of the College credit. I may add that all the books of this University have been adopted in various colleges and universities for regular classroom use in their respective subjects.

LaSalle Extension University  
 By: T. Russell Moore,  
 Acting Director.

**Document ID:** 297/27464

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United States of America

Graduation certificates

Universities and postgraduate school

Postgraduate School of Commerce

Entezam, Abdollah (13611275)

**Document Maintenance Center:** National Archives of Iran

**Document ID:** 297/27464

**Archive:** 1AP5QEIN712

**Slip No:** 02020012

In the previous page, the FIPA of the document is listed. The writer of FIPA mistakenly recorded the year 1031 SH as equivalent to 1922, while it is wrong and its equivalent is 1301 solar. We wrote it correctly in FIPA and intend to inform the National Library officials as soon as possible to correct it.

Entezam was born on March 26, 1995. Therefore, he was 27 years old at the time of obtaining the above degree.



Seal Phrase:  
Abdollah Entezam  
Chairman of the Board of the National Iranian Oil Company



Seal Phrase:  
A. Entezam

Seyyed Abdollah Entezam Vaziri was a lover of culture. He has written and translated several books in English and Persian. We have described his books in the book "Family of Entezam Vaziri: Biography and Cultural, Social, Civil Services", this book was published twice by Miras Farhikhtegan Publications, once in April 2019 and again in July 2020 along with index.

Through our searches, we found 3 articles by Seyyed Abdollah. All 3 articles are registered on the Noormags site, which belongs to the Noor Organization. The number of his articles and notes may be more than this. 3 articles are:

1. Historical Photographs, Vahid Magazine, Sep 1976, No. 196, 2 pages (from 397 to 398). File (PDF or Word) of this article is not available.

2. *Animal Artillery*. Daneshkadeh Magazine, Rangarang. Oct 2018. No. 6. pp. 335-338.

At the beginning of the article, Entezam talks about the beauty of human beings and their use of weapons, and then deals with animals and introduces examples of them that are shooters and gunners:

"War and bloodshed are an integral part of every soul, which is basically due to avarice and jealousy and the result of greed. And this habit has become so entrenched in the commune of beings that it can never be assumed that it will ever disappear from the world. It is this abominable feeling that has repeatedly plagued the world in the hands of bloodthirsty human beings, and the latest example of this is the current war, means World War I. As the present article was published in 1918, and World War I occurred from July 28, 1914 to November 11, 1918, in which the nightmare of horror of those long years will not even pass from the brains of warriors today, this feeling is not specific to human beings, but is common to all psychic beings, and if we exaggerate a little, we can say that inanimate objects have the same feeling. It is certain that in this way Highest Creation are more evil than the most evil animals. It refers to the verses: *أُولَئِكَ كَالْأَنْعَامِ بَلْ هُمْ أَضَلُّ أُولَئِكَ هُمُ الْغَافِلُونَ* (The Heights (in Arabic: Al-A'raaf): 7/179) They are like cattle; even more misguided! They are the heedless ones (because they are still astray with all the means of guidance)! (Makarem Shirazi, Translation of Quran, P. 174)

Each creation uses a specific method to defeat the enemy and uses a certain tool, but one of the common feelings is that each of them tries to defeat the enemy in a way that does not harm himself as much as possible. Therefore, seeks to eliminate the enemy from a far distance. The horrific effect of artillery, aerial bombardment, and other devices used in warfare today, suggests the same theory; but we humans should not be proud of ourselves in this way and should not be proud of this unhealthy way of life (it is wrongly said in the magazine that: "We are proud of ourselves in this way") because some animals naturally have this penchant and this art. Although sniper and artillery animals are rare, there are masters among them who are the envy of artillerymen today. Animal shooters and artillerymen, like human artillery, are divided into several groups, each with a specific job." (Entezam Vaziri, 1918, Pp. 335-336)

Finally, he concludes the article with a moral conclusion and warns that humans are crueler in their use of weapons than animals:

"On the whole, man has always imitated animals and went in their path, but because he is naturally crueler, always puts his foot above the status of need. For example, if the beetle is content to stun the enemy and get rid of him, man try to destroy the enemy with suffocating and tear gas, or at least deprive him of the blessings of sight." (Entezam Vaziri, 1918, Pp. 338)

3. *Repelling Flies and Its Harms*. Daneshkadeh Magazine. Rangarang. May 1918. No. 2. Pp. 108-112.

As we mentioned in the previous pages, Seyyed Abdollah was born on March 26<sup>th</sup>, 1895 and died on the March 22<sup>nd</sup> 1883. The first article is for 1355 solar year. At that time, Seyyed Abdollah was 81 years old. The second and third articles were published in 1297 solar year. That is, at the age of 23.

The book "*Erfan al-Haqq*" by Mirza Hasan Safi Ali Shah was published by him. He has written an introduction to the book, as follows:

«*Erfan al-Haqq*. Haj Mirza Hasan Safi Ali Shah (may his grave be sanctified), is undoubtedly one of the greatest mystics of the late thirteenth and early fourteenth century AH, who, in addition to spiritual authorities, is adorned with outward information and had a eloquent nature and powerful pen and has left valuable works. One of them is the interpretation of the Holy Quran, which has been disciplined with mystical interpretations and is considered one of the great masterpieces of the recent

period, and the other is a collection of poems that includes Ghazal, Qasida and Tarji'band (a form of Persian poetry that consists of multi-bit sonnets that are of equal weight and uses a repetitive verse to connect these sonnets to each other) both of his works are somewhat appreciated and used. Among the other works of this great mystic, which due to the scarcity of manuscripts, despite their value in terms of Sufism and mysticism, have been more or less far from the view, is "*Erfan al-Haqq*", which is truly one of the best mystical treatises and despite its apparent brevity, includes all the principles of Sufism and mysticism and have been composed with an interesting prose, which the author has certainly been inspired by the Alawite world in its order. If the reader reviews it repeatedly with attention, patience, accuracy and opportunity, not only will it not cause boredom, but every time new truths of mysticism will be revealed to he and he will benefit from its source of grace. The new edition of "*Erfan al-Haqq*", which is now presented to the one who seeks knowledge and the path of truth, is published by the efforts of Safi Ali Shah Press. The press is pioneered in the publication of "*Diwan*" and "*Zabda al-Asrar*" of Safi Ali Shah and has made the name of the company meaningful. This edition has been copied from the first edition, which was published in 1297 AH, and special attention has been paid to the placement of sentences and punctuation so that the contents can be clearly seen by the reader. The translation of the verses of Quran is selected from the commentary of the author of the book, and the translation of Arabic sentences and hadiths as well as the brief descriptions of the mystics mentioned in the text was prepared by the scholarly mystic, Dr. Ehsanullah Estakhri, author of the book "*Principles of Sufism*". The book is very useful for readers who are not fluent in Arabic. It is hoped that the new edition of the book will have a great impact on illuminating the path of purity and will serve as a beacon for seekers, God willing. On the 23 December 1963 Sayed Abdollah Entezam."

**Title:** Audit and publication of the book "*Erfan al-Haqq*" of Haj Mirza Hasan Safi Ali Shah [Document]

**Standard Level:** file

**Origin:** Iran. Ministry of Culture and Islamic Guidance

**Date / Period of Creation:** 1353 AH.

**Appearance:** 5 sheets + a typed version (168 pages).

**Scope and Content:** Correspondence of the General Directorate of Writing of the Ministry of Culture and Arts with the National Library regarding the registration, censorship, and publication of the book "*Erfan al-Haqq*" by Mirza Hasan Safi Ali Shah with explanations by Abdollah Entezam and Ehsanollah Estakhri from Safi Ali Shah Press and Marvi Printing House (Tehran).

**Descriptor:** Safi Ali Shah, Mohammad Hasan Ibn Mohammad Baqir, 1251-1316 AH.

Entezam, Abdollah. 1275-1361.

Estakhri, Ehsanollah. 1313-1365.

Iran, Ministry of Culture and Arts

Audit

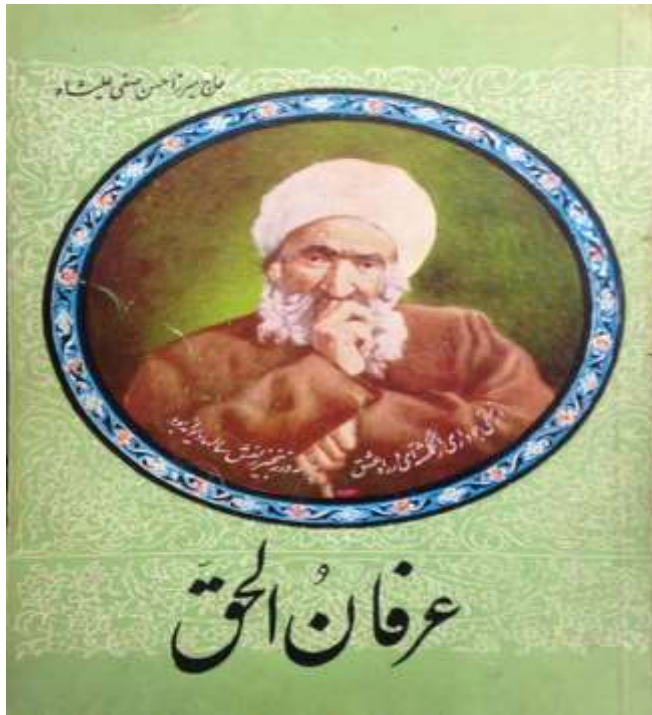
Tehran

National Archive of Iran

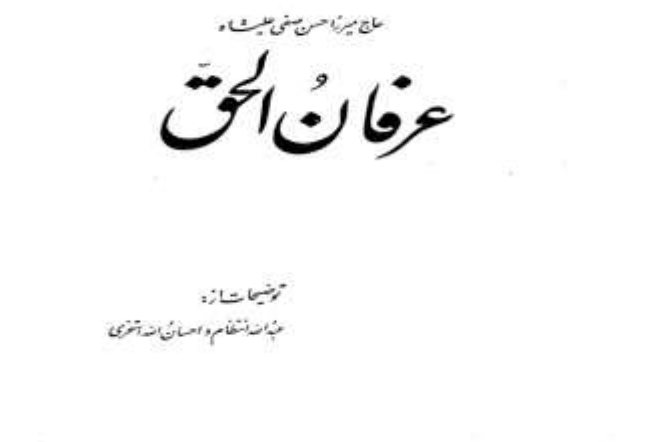
4620/264

The information of the book *Erfan al-Haqq*

In the site of National Library of Iran



Cover of the Book  
Erfan al-Haqq



The Third Page of the  
Book Erfan al-Haqq

### Conclusion

In this article, we dealt with various aspects of the political, social, and cultural life of Seyyed Abdollah Entezam Vaziri. Various executive responsibilities at senior levels did not hinder his scientific activities, nor did they quench his sense of compassion and benevolence towards the weak and low-

income sections of society. According to acquaintances and friends, he always and in any case helped the poor and, while taking charge, formulated and implemented programs for the weak and vulnerable sections of society. Currently, there are endowments in Iran by the family of Entezam Vaziri, part of which is spent on helping the needy and feeding them.

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The Holy Quran.

National Library Site.

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