

A PROFILE

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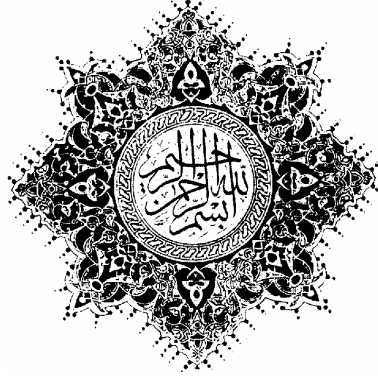
HAZRAT-E AYATOLLAH AL-OZMA

**SAYYID MAHMOUD HASHEMI
SHAHROUDI**

COMPILED

BY

SAYYID MAHMOUD KHATIB



In the name of God,
the Merciful,
the Compassionate.

IN THE NAME OF GOD

INTRADUCTION

Hazrat-e Ayatollah al-Ozma Sayyid Mahmoud Hashemi Shahroudi is considered as one of the most prominent students of the late Marja', Ayatollah al-Ozma Sayyid Muhammad Bagher Sadr. He started his scientific life with the study in Howzah of Najaf. Because of having a keen intelligence, detailed understanding and extraordinary talent for learning, he could achieve the scientific degrees quickly and became one of the most prominent professors of the old Howzah.

He was given the authority of the absolute Ijtihad by his professor, Shahid Sadr, in the third decade of his blessed life. It is noteworthy to mention that Shahid Sadr didn't give the authority of absolute Ijtihad to anyone except him.

Ayatollah Hashemi Shahroudi was also involved in the cultural, social and political activities in that time and because of that, he was pursued by the criminal regime of Ba'th, then arrested and tortured. By the request of his professor, Shahid Sadr, he finally emigrated to Iran a little

after the victory of Islamic Revolution in 1980 and then dwelled in Qom. His Excellency presence in Howzah of Qom provided some conditions for the clergymen and the outstanding scholars to gather around him and benefit from his infinite knowledge and Ijtehad.

In recognition of his services to Islam, the Muslims and Howzahs and according to the amount of our knowledge about him, we found it necessary to offer a summary of the most important periods of his religious and scientific life and his intellectuals, cultural, jihadi and political positions; in the hope of providing an opportunity for the youth to know and consider him as an exemplar of their lives.

Qom - Mahmoud Khatib
15, Sha'ban, 1432 (A.H)

***A profile of Ayatollah al-Ozma
Sayyid Mahmoud Hashemi
Shahroudi***

His birth and ancestry : Hazrat-e Ayatollah al-Ozma Sayyid Mahmoud Hashemi Shahroudi was born on Zilgha'ada 2,1368 A.H coincided with (1327 S.C) in Najaf. His honorable ancestry goes back to Imam Hussein, so they're known as Sadat Hussein in Shahroud. His noble pedigree had been written by the late Ayatollah Sayyid Ali Hashemi-his father-in back of the cover of a Quran in folio and lithographic printing but regretfully was plundered along with home and office furnishings in an invasion of the intelligence agents of Saddam's regime.


His father : His honorable father, the late Ayatollah Sayyid Ali Hussein Hashemi Shahroudi, was one of the most prominent students at the first round of Ayatollah al-Ozma Khoei's courses. He was the first one who wrote the expositions of Fiqh and Osool by Ayatollah Khoei and then published them.

In the introduction of the book "*Al-Mohazerat fi al-Fiqh al-Ja'afari*", he writes as; "The book titled as

"Al-Mohazerat fi al-Fiqh al-Ja'afari" that is dedicated to the readers, is the result of my understandings of the first and second rounds of the courses of the jurisconsult professor, Hazrat-e Ayatollah al-Ozma Sayyid Abol Ghasem Khoei, so that they benefit from his indefinite knowledge which contains the secrets of religion and follow his bright way. *May God make his life too long and the seekers of the knowledge enjoying his benefits. The glorious God is the Owner of help and success.*

Ayatollah Khoei in his comment writes about him as:

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ
 الحمد لله رب العالمين والصلوة والسلام على أشرف الأنبياء والمرسلين محمد وعمرته الطيبين
 الطاهرين والعبدة الدائم على أقدامهم إجماعين وبعد فمن من الله عز وجل أن وفق حيا
 العلامة زكن الاسلام ومغفرة هذه الايام قوة عيني المعظم له الايمان السند علي الشاهر وذي
 ادام الله فضله وكثر في العلماء اسأله لصف جل عمره في تحصيل العلوم الشرعية والمعارف الالهية
 وقد حضر بجاني في الفقه والاصول والفتاوى حضور وتفهم وتحقيق وتدبر وتدقيق حتى بلغ
 بفضل الله سبحانه الدرجة العالية وفاض بالفتح المعلى من العلم والعمل فاصبح من العلماء العظام
 والاحكام الاعلام ولقد اجلت النظر في ما حرره من تقريرات بجاني في كتابه هذا فوجدته
 مجهدا على ذكره واقيا بما يقناه ومؤريا لما حقيقناه فحمدت الله على ما انعم به علي ولشكره
 دام فضله على هذه المرتبة التي لا ياله الا ذون حظ عظيم وله الحمد على نعمه الالهية ابراهيم المرزوق
 ٢٢ شهر صفر الحرة ١٣٧٠



" In the name of God, the Merciful, the Compassionate. Praise belongs to God, the Lord of all being and peace be upon the noblest of Prophets and Messengers, Muhammad, and his pure and chaste descendants and eternal curses (from God) be upon those who are their enemies, and then:

One of the glorious God's blessings for us is that Mr. Allamah ,the pillar of Islam ,the honor of this age and a dear person , Sayyid Ali Shahroudi – *may God prolong his virtue and increase the scholars like him* – succeeded in spending the major part of his life to learn the religious studies and divine teachings. He attended my sessions of discussions on Fiqh and Osool and interpretation with lots of understanding, researching, pondering and meticulousness. With the grace of God, he achieved the high, worthy scientific and practical degrees and became one of the great and famous scholars. We reviewed his writings of expositing my discussions at this book – *Praise be to God, whose mentioning is high* – whatever we had researched and purified , he explicated properly. I thank God for the blessings He has bestowed on me. He should be also thankful for achieving such a scientific degree that no one but the extremely talented ones will achieve it. *Thank God for the blessings He has bestowed on us.*

Abol Ghasem al-Mousavi al-Khoei
22 , Safar, 1370(A.H)

Also after the death of Ayatollah Sayyid Ali Shahroudi, Ayatollah Khoei in his comment on the book "Al-Mohazerat fi al-Fiqh al-Ja'afari" writes about him as;

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ
 الحمد لله رب العالمين والصلاة والسلام على أشرف الأنبياء والمرسلين محمد وعترته
 الطاهرين واللعنة الدائمة على أعدائهم اجمعين الى يوم الدين
 وبعد فقد لاحظنا هذه المحاضرات التي كتبها العلامة المحجة المحقق الورع النقي السيد
 علي الشاهرودي تعهداً لله برحمته واسكنه فسيح جناته تقريراً لاجلنا الفقهيته
 في المعاملات فوجدناها في غاية الجودة والاتقان والضبط والبيان يبرع عن
 دقائق البحث ويحافظ على مزاياه ويلم بمجملاته في حسن الاداء وجودة التقرير
 وقد تطلبت سلاسة بيانه على تعمق البحث ودقته فابرزه الى الوجود صورة واضحة
 جلية . ولا عجب فقد كان رحمه الله من تبعقده عليه الآمال ان يكون احد المراجع العظام
 برعم بالدراسة العلمية في مستقبل الأيام لكنه يوسفنا جداً ان عاجله المنون وهو
 في بيان شبابه ونضارة ايامه حيث فقدنا به احداً عمره اولادنا الذين صرفنا جهودنا
 في تثقيفهم واعدادهم لاداء ابراراً يستنبطون احكام الدين ويتسخفون مقام القيايين
 المسلمين وما اخص به قدس الله نفسه الزكية شدة مواظبته على اجتهاد حتى انما سمعنا
 يشكر الله سبحانه وتعالى على ما منحه اياه من عدم انقطاعه عن اجتهادنا الفقهيته والاصوليه
 ولا يوماً واحداً انما هاء عشرين عاماً ما كان قدوة حسنة لطلابنا في النشاط العلمي والاداء
 القيم وقد سبقهم الى طبع تقريراتنا في الاصول فندم الهيئة العلمية ونرددهم بكتابيه
 (الدراسات) الذي لا يستغني عنه طلاب العلم . وان في اثاره العلمية التي خلفها
 من تقريرات دروسنا الكفائية في تجلده ذكره والاشاره بفضلته فورا من صريحه وخبراه
 عن العلم واهله خير خبراء الحسين حرر بتاريخ ١٠/١٢/١٤٠٤ ابراهيم البرزنجي الخوني



"In the name of God, the Merciful, the Compassionate. Praise belongs to God, the Lord of all being and peace be upon the noblest of Prophets and Messengers, Muhammad, and his pure descendants and eternal curses (from God) be upon those who are their enemies until the Judgment Day. We observed the expositions that the pious scholar, Sayyid Ali Shahroudi, (*may God bless him and reside him in Heaven*) had written on our Fiqh discussions about transactions. He expressed the Fiqh subjects and discussions thoroughly and meticulously and revealed the details of discussion while retaining the advantages and aspects of discussion in an eloquent way and fine exposition. His fluidity controlled the depth and details of the discussion and stated it in a clear way with a fluent style of writing. He was hoped to become one of the great scholars who could have undertaken the scientific leadership in the future. Most regretfully, he passed away in his youth. With his death, we lost one of our dearest sons whom we had tried so hard for his intellectual development to promote him to the level of the pious scholars those who infer the religion's commands and issue the fatwa. One of his characteristics, *may God purify his spirit*, was to be always present in our classes, so that we heard that he was thankful to God for not being absent in Fiqh and Osool classes even for one day.

He was an honorable exemplar in scientific effort and reaching successful conclusion for his colleagues. He was the first one who published our exposition of Osool lesson and with publishing the book titled "*Derasat*" which the religion's scholars aren't needless of , served the scientific community. Among his marks on the expositions of our lessons is enough for his remembrance eternity and also to remember his knowledge. *May God lighten his tomb and give him the best of the righteous people's rewards.*

Abol Ghasem al-Mousavi al-Khoei
12 , Shavval, 1379 (A.H)

He finally was infected with a sever disease and it didn't last for him to pass away. He had an honorable funeral procession , so many of the believers and in the forefront of them the Shiite great Maraji' such as: Mr. Hakim, Mr. Shahroudi, Mr. Khoei and the clergymen attended his funeral procession. Ayatollah al-Ozma Sayyid Mahmoud Shahroudi said a prayer on his body and they buried him in the holy Alavi courtyard from Toosi gate side in the chamber next to the Emran mosque.

His mother: The dignified mother of Ayatollah Hashemi Shahroudi was an excellent Alavi from a house of knowledge and jurisprudence, the daughter of the late Ayatollah al-Ozma Sayyid Ali Madad Mousavi Ghaeeni and the mother of three martyrs.

His paternal grandfather: Sayyid Ali Akbar, the son of Sayyid Mohsen Hashemi Hussein, was the paternal grandfather of Ayatollah Hashemi Shahroudi. When he was a child, he migrated with his family from Shahroud to Karbala to reside near the holy shrine of Imam Hussein. He was raised there, got married and engaged in business. He was famous for his piety and pure spirit. Ayatollah Sayyid Ali Madad Ghaeeni had described him as "*Salman of this age*".

He was also famous for his nice welcoming and hospitality. His house was a safe accommodation for the

pilgrims who came from Iraq and Iran to go on pilgrimage to Karbala.

Every year, he used to hold the mourning ceremony for Imam Hussein from the first of Moharram to 13th. In addition to the clergymen, some of the great men of Howzah, including; the late Ayatollah al-Ozma Sayyid Mahmoud Shahroudi, the late Ayatollah al-Ozma Khoei, Ayatollah Sayyid Hussein Al-e Ali Shahroudi and the professor, Sayyid Abd-ur-Razzagh Mogharram attended there and the preachers were Sheikh Mahdi Khaje and Sheikh Abd-uz-Zahra Kaabi.

It's been quoted from Ayatollah Behjat, "when we went on pilgrimage of Imam Hussein with a group of the clergymen, we went to Sayyid Ali Akbar's house, he used to come to welcome us on barefoot."

The late Sayyid Ali Akbar had been infected with poor eyesight and after his death, he was buried in Wadi-us-Salaam graveyard of Najaf, behind the tombs of Hazrat-e Hood and Saleh (*Peace be upon them*).

His maternal grandfather: His maternal grandfather was the late Ayatollah al-Ozma Sayyid Ali Madad Mousavi Ghaeeni. He learned the initial lessons (Moghaddamat) in Sayyedani, a village of Birjand, then he moved to Mashhad to complete his education and attended the classrooms of the great scholars of Mashhad, including; Fazel Bastami

and Sayyid Muhammad Bagher Razavi. After that, he returned to his village to preach and guide the people. After a while, he emigrated to Najaf that was coincided with the events in the revolution of Iraq in 1920. He attended the classrooms of Sayyid Yazdi, Agha Ziya'eddin Iraqi, Sheikh Al-Shari'ah Isfahani and Mirza Naeeni and said the prayer in Howaysh in Najaf. He was given the authority of Ijtehad by Sheikh Al-Shari'ah and Mirza Naeeni and the authority of narration of Hadith by Sheikh Muhammad Bagher Birjandi, Sayyid Abu Torab Khansari, Sayyid Mohsen Amin, Sheikh Abbas Qomi and Sayyid Abdol Hussein Sharaf-e-Din. Then he returned to Mashhad in 1955 and was engaged in teaching and saying the prayer in the holy shrine of Imam Reza. After a while, he returned to Najaf on the purpose of pilgrimage. He got sick on that trip at the end of his life. He passed away in 1384(A.H) and was buried in Alavi holy courtyard, 29th chamber from the side of Bab al-Gheblah.

His wife and children: His honorable wife is the daughter of Ayatollah Sayyid Ali Shahroudi and the grand-daughter of, the Shiite great Marja', the late Ayatollah al-Ozma Sayyid Mahmoud Husseini Shahroudi. She has been a devoted partner for him in different stages of his campaign and religious life. The couple have eleven children, five sons and six daughters.

Three Martyr Brothers

1 – Shahid Sayyid Hadi Hashemi: He was born in Najaf in 1943. He finished his primary, intermediate and high school education at Alavi school and then entered Osool-e-Din college in Baghdad. He passed all levels of his education with excellent grades. Having finished the semesters of the college, he entered the language institute and learned English and French. He was fluent in four languages such as: Arabic, Persian, English and French. When he finished his education, he ran a business in Baghdad.

Sayyid Hadi was a man of honesty, peace, modesty and few words. He did not speak until it was necessary but only in brief. He had a very emotional and kind personality and was obliged to do the religious requisites.

In the early 1980, at the time of horrible onslaught of Ba'th regime and widely custody of Iraqi people, Shahid Sayyid Hadi was also arrested at his workplace in Baghdad, then taken to the Central Security Station. He severely tortured physically and mentally by the mercenaries and criminals of Saddam's regime such as "Sa'doon Sabri"-

Abu Asma- and "Raed Amer"-Mon'am Nasif- then he was martyred. There have been no signs of him and even his corpse since he was arrested until now. *Peace be upon him in Heaven beside Muhammad and his pure descendants.*

2– Shahid Sayyid Mohsen Hashemi: He was born in Najaf in 1949. He finished his primary and high school education at Alavi school and then Montada al-Nashr in Najaf. After that, he entered the college of Fiqh and finished it successfully. He was an exemplar of the firm believer, bound to do the religious requisites and adorned with the Islamic ethics. He used to go on foot on pilgrimage of Imam Hussein on different occasions specially in the days of Ashura and Arba'in. He was absorbed in the ideas of Imam Khomeini and Shahid Sadr. After the victory of Islamic Revolution in Iran and following the demonstration of Iraqi people by invitation from Shahid Sadr in support of Islamic Revolution and Imam Khomeini, Saddam's regime proceeded to arrest Shahid Sadr, a group of the clergymen and the scholars from Howzah of Najaf and some of the Iraqi zealous youth. The Security Station in a cruel action attacked Sayyid Mohsen Hashemi's workplace in Baghdad and then arrested and imprisoned him. He was martyred under the barbaric tortures of Ba'th

criminals. There has also been no sign of him since he was arrested until now. *Peace be upon him, the day he was born, and the day he died a martyr and the day he is raised up alive.*

3– Shahid Sayyid Mostafa Hashemi: He was born in Najaf in 1959. He finished his primary and intermediate education at Imam Ali school and his high school education at Kennedy school in Najaf. Then he entered the veterinary college at the university of Baghdad. He was truly distinguished at all levels of his education.

He was so clever and had admirable characteristics. He was an exemplar of honor, loyalty, sincerity, devotion and bravery. He was always smiling and his behavior attracted everyone who was dealing with him.

He gave his life to serve Islam and was hopeful to a bright future. His house was a center for holding the meetings with his friends and classmates of the university in order to teach, inform and direct the youth to the right way and propagate the real Islamic thoughts.

Having a good temper, extraordinary smart, pure innate, firm faith and fascinating locution, he could affect so many of the youth greatly and inspire the firm and faith-based spirit in them. He also participated actively in

the uprising of the Husseini youth in Safar, 1393A.H. During the uprising, a group of the Husseini youth went on foot on a pilgrimage to Karbala on Arba'in , despite the severe security actions of Ba'th regime and encircling them by gun and tank for stopping them from going there.

He was greatly affected by Shahid Sadr's ideas and visited him regularly. He attended his meetings specially on Thursday and Friday nights. He took advantage of every opportunity to visit and talk to him. Shahid Sadr also liked him and was intimate with him. He was also absorbed in Imam Khomeini's personality and liked him more after the victory of Islamic Revolution under his leadership. He utilized any means at his disposal to propagate and defend Islamic Revolution, among them, he took advantage of every opportunity to distribute the writings, pictures and speech tapes of Imam Khomeini.

After the uprising of Shahid Sadr and declaring the allegiance for him, Sayyid Mostafa was one of the organizers of the allegiance. While he was leaving Shahid Sadr's home, he was arrested by the agents of the Security Organization in Najaf and transferred to the Central Security Station in Baghdad. He was under different kinds of tortures but he remained as firm as a mountain. He was interrogated and tortured by the criminals such as

"Sa'doon Sabri"-Abu Asma- and "Raed Amer"-Mon'am Nasif- the executioner who martyred tens of the fighters by torturing them. Then he was transferred to Abu Gharib prison (the part of special commands, 2nd ward, 20th cell).

After a while in the last hours of 7,9,1980, a group of the agents of the Central Security Station under the supervision of "Captain Ghaleb Dowri" went to his cell and took him to an unknown place. Since then despite collapsing Saddam's regime, there has been no sign of him like his other two brothers. *Theirs is blessedness and curse from God be upon their enemies.*



His scientific life

Ayatollah Hashemi Shahroudi finished his primary and high school education at Alavi school in Najaf and simultaneously learned the religious sciences by Hojat al-Islam va al-Moslemin Sheikh Hadi Sistani. After that, he entered Montada al-Nashr school. Because of having extraordinary intelligence, he was highly regarded by the professors.

After passing all the levels in 1381(A.H), in his fourteen, he decided to enter Howzah to learn the studies of Ahl al-Bayt. No one of his family agreed with him except his grand-father, the late Sayyid Ali Akbar Hashemi, that admired his decision and encouraged him and also his mother's prayers accompanied him on this difficult decision.

Hojat al-Islam Sheikh Mahmoud Bayani Zaboli quoted from the late Sheikh Hadi Sistani,“ while Ayatollah al-Ozma Khoei was putting the turban on the head of Sayyid Mahmoud Hashemi, I was in Khazra mosque. Ayatollah Khoei's eyes brimmed with tears and then he smiled. I asked him,' Sir! what were those tears and what

is this smile? ', then he told me, ' When I saw him in this shape, I remembered his late father and the wishes I had for him that this pulpit - pointing to his pulpit - be for him, then at once I told myself that God willing, this pulpit will be for his son and because of that I got happy and smiled.' ”

His Professors : Ayatollah Hashemi Shahroudi was a student of the Maraji’ and the great scholars of Howzah in Najaf, including:

1 - Ayatollah al-Ozma Shahid Sayyid Muhammad Bagher Sadr.

2 - Ayatollah al-Ozma Imam Khomeini.

3 - Ayatollah al-Ozma Sayyid Abol Ghasem Khoei.

Attending the classroom of Shahid Sadr : While Mr. Hashemi Shahroudi was learning the lessons of high-level, he got familiar with Shahid Sadr by his students and different writings. He attended the weekly meetings of Shahid Sadr, where he met the clergymen and his other lovers. He became so absorbed in Shahid Sadr’s personality and regarded him as having a unique personality and possessing all kinds of knowledge. Day by Day, his friendly relationship with Shahid Sadr was increasing and strengthening specially when he reached the level of Kharij lesson and attended the sessions of Fiqh and Osool of Shahid Sadr, he found his missing in him and accompanied him. He became one of his most prominent students. He

was clever, so he had been regarded by his professors. Shahid Sadr wrote a letter to one of his students, describing him as: "***Mr. Hashemi has a wonderful and genius growth in science***".

His scientific relationship with Shahid Sadr was developed, so that Shahid Sadr told about him, "***Mr. Hashemi is the epitome of my existence***".

Again, he told one of his students about him, "***Sayyid Mahmoud Hashemi is the best representative to direct our scientific school***".

The relationship between them continued until 1387(A.H), when Mr. Hashemi left Iraq a little before the martyrdom of Shahid Sadr.

Ayatollah Hashemi describes Shahid Sadr as :

"The school of Shahid Sadr is comprehensive and includes the different aspects of Islamic and human knowledge. He doesn't limit it to a particular field of the knowledge, also it includes the different aspects of sciences such as; Fiqh, Osool, philosophy, economy, interpretation of Quran, history, law, bank, monetary issues, the method of education, the method of social and political techniques and so on.

This comprehensiveness of Shahid Sadr's school is the result of his great and creative genius and also his practical effort. Such personalities like him are rare and turning points in the history of knowledge and the scholars.

He was unique in his behavior toward the nation and training them. God had bestowed him the state like prophets and Imams' ,so that he would capture the hearts of people and enter into the depth of their spirits. Everyone who saw him and dealt with him from a long distant or near, became captivated by him, which is a fundamental quality for leadership."

Ayatollah Hashemi Shahroudi describes Imam Khomeini as :

"One of the bounties of God is to bestow the great Marja', the guardian jurisprudent and the inspiring leader - Ayatollah al-Ozma Imam Khomeini - on the people of this age. He is the grace of the religious authority (Marja'iyyat), the source of Islam's honor and the lifeboat for saving people from being captured by the devils of this age. Our great professor, Shahid Sadr -*may his grave be sanctified*- said so beautifully about Imam Khomeini, ' *We must be fully compliant with Imam Khomeini as he's been compliant with Islam.*' "

Imam Khomeini's advice to Ayatollah Hashemi Shahroudi:

"In one of the meetings of the Supreme Islamic Assembly members with Imam Khomeini, knowing Ayatollah Hashemi well, greeted and asked him about the internal situation of Iraq, then addressed and asked him,

"You should attempt to teach and discuss in Howzah of Qom with relief".

The advice of Imam Khomeini was based on knowing about his scientific power as one of his students in Howzah of Najaf and his active presence in Imam's classrooms, also his disputes over the discussions in the classes.

From that time, he had been considered by Imam Khomeini, so Imam ordered his office in Najaf to pay him fee as much as for the scholars of Howzah.

Imam had allocated special fee for the scholars of Howzah in order to strengthen their aim and encourage them to study more.

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Ayatollah Hashemi Shahroudi
was supposed as the connection between
Imam Khomeini and Shahid Sadr

The relationship between Imam Khomeini and Shahid Sadr was very well because they had the same purposes, ideas and perspectives on the future. The relationship was established from two ways and then developed :

1 - The first mediator was the late Hojat al-Islam Sayyid Ahmad Khomeini. He attended the classroom of Shahid Sadr, in addition he was related to the family of Sadr.

Also when some persons and the political and religious groups - opposed to the regime of Shah - went to visit Imam Khomeini and report the news about the situation of Iran, they went to visit Shahid Sadr by the late Haj Ahmad Agha. Some of them asked Imam to introduce somebody so that they could refer to him in order to investigate the important changes. Imam referred them to Shahid Sadr and told them to make benefit from him.

2 - The second mediator was Ayatollah Hashemi Shahroudi. He had a prominent and basic role in developing the relationship between Imam Khomeini and Shahid

Sadr. He was a prominent student and considered by both of them. He talked to Imam Khomeini about Shahid Sadr's ideas on the important subjects related to the Islamic nations, including; the pressure on Howzah of Najaf by Ba'th regime, expelling, arresting and executing the clergymen, struggling against the ceremony for Imam Hussein and the quality of choosing a suitable position in front of the actions of Ba'th regime.

When Saddam's regime executed the five martyrs, Sheikh Aref Basri and his brothers, Imam bravely stood up to the regime and summoned one of the leadership members of Ba'th party, then notified him of his protest regarding the actions and told him, "*Tell Saddam, you've been a mercenary for thirty years.*" Hearing the words of Imam, he became fearful because he had expected nobody to say that.


Ayatollah Hashemi Shahroudi describes Ayatollah al-Ozma Khoei as :

" Ayatollah al-Ozma Khoei left an immortal heritage of the true science, surely he is one of the Shiite great men and their evidences on human beings. During the history of Shiite, it's seen less such as him.

Permission of Ijtehad by Shahid Sadr :

While Ayatollah Hashemi Shahroudi was just in his late twenties, he was given the permission of Ijtehad by his professor- Shahid Sayyid Muhammad Bagher Sadr.

This is the text of permission of Ijtehad to his Excellency :

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ
والحمد لله رب العالمين والصلاة والسلام على أشرف خلقه
محمد وآله الطاهرين وبعد فان ولدنا المبجل العلامة حجة الاسلام
والسليم السيد محمد الشكرات برطته قد صرفنا
من عمره في تحصيل الفقه والاصول وعلوم الشريعة وحباؤه
سبحانه وتعالى باثباته والتدبير حتى بلغ مرتبة الاجتهاد
والحمد لله رب العالمين فهو اليوم من المجتهدين الذين تناهوا عنهم
آمال الاسلام والسلمين وقد وكلته في كل ما يعود اليه من
الايام المسببة وسبق ما صدرته فهو صاحب رأي ولعلم المؤتمنين
والمعتمدين ان يوصلوا اليه ما يعود اليه من الحقوق الشرعية وكذلك
وكلائه من العلماء الاعلم فانهم نازون في ذات برطته في دفع
دنيا المولى سبحانه ان يحفظه من غير الله يعمه والسلام
عليه ورحمة الله وبركاته
٢٧ ربيع الثاني ١٣٩٩ هـ محمد باقر الصدر


"In the name of God , the Merciful, the Compassionate. Praise belongs to God the Lord of all being and peace be upon the noblest of His creatures, Muhammad, and his pure descendants. And then: Our respectable son, Hojat al-Islam va al-Moslemin Sayyid Mahmoud Hashemi has spent a long time of his life learning Fiqh, Osool and theological studies. Allah has confirmed and blessed him, so that he has succeeded to become a Mojtaهد on whom Islam and the Muslims may rely.

I authorized him to arrange all the religious binding affairs and his idea is the same as mine. All the believers, my followers and the authorized ones are allowed to give him the religious tax which is given to me.

I ask the great God to support and protect him, for he is a resource for Islam. *Peace be upon him as well as God's mercy and His blessings."*

***Muhammad Bagher Sadr
27, Rabi'ol thani, 1399(A.H)***

Shahid Sadr writes about the book titled "*Bohus fi Elm al-Osool*" as :

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ
الحمد لله رب العالمين والصلوة والسلام على خاتم النبياء واشرف
المرسلين محمد وآله الطيبين الطاهرين وبعد فقد لاحظت ما كتبه
من بحوثنا في الاصول ولنا العزيز العلامة المدقق اللطيف السيد محمود
الهاشمي الحسيني حفظه الله تعالى فوجدته وافيا بما استوعبته
بحوثنا من أفكار وآراء دقيقة عرض ما اشتملت عليه من نظريات
ومناقشات ويصعب ان يواضعها اليه الكاتب الناضل من المعية ونباهة
علمية وان اذ ابارك له جهوده العلية ونبوته المبكر انما الى المولى
سبحانه وتعالى ان يفتق فيه آمال ويتر به غنى ويرين فيه علما
من اعلمهم الدين والعلم والله ولي التوفيق
محمداة الصدر
٣٠ شوال ١٣٩٤

"In the name of God, the Merciful, the Compassionate. Praise belongs to God, the Lord of all being and peace be upon the noblest of Prophets, Muhammad, and his pure and chaste descendants. And then: We reviewed whatever our dear son, the clever and careful Allamah, Sayyid Mahmoud Hashemi Shahroudi – may God protect him – had written about the discussions of our Osool class. It is adequate to write all the thoughts raised in our discussions and to express the ideas and dissensions precisely that

shows the intelligence and high scientific rank of the scholar writer. I congratulate his scientific efforts and his newly flourished genius and ask Allah to fulfill my hopes for him, brighten me and make him as the great ones in religion and science. *God is the owner of success.*"

Muhammad Bagher Sadr

23, Shavval, 1394 (A.H)

Shahid Sadr writes about the book titled "*Bohus fi Elm al-Osool*" as :

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ
الحمد لله رب العالمين والصلاة على محمد وآله الطاهرين
وبعد فقد لاحظت في هذا الكتاب من المجموع الأصولية
التي كتبت ولدتنا العزيزة العروة المحمّدية السيد محمد الهاشمي
فوجدتها تتل في دروسنا وآراءنا في تلك المسائل الأصولية
بدرجة وعمق واستيعاب وحسن بيان وبالنسبة
من جهة تفكير وعلمي جليل للكتاب المناهض للاساليب
من أجل توحيد عالم هذه المدرسة الأصولية وطبيعة أصولها
مضمونها ونهجها وهو جدير بذلك هذا المعجم الموفق لونه
نواجز الباشير نباحة وقصود تدقيقا واجتهادا نالوا
تعالى أن يتقبل منه جهده ويحفظ به وبالنابعين من جنله
تراث أصل البيت ومنازل العلم والله ولي التوفيق
شهادته المصدر
٣٣ شهر ربيع الثاني ١٣٩٦

Teaching in Howzah of Najaf :

Ayatollah Hashemi Shahroudi was regarded in all scientific and cultural levels of Howzah, also he was famous because of his high scientific rank and intelligence. For a long time, he taught in the Islamic school founded by Ayatollah Hakim. It was a model school and run in a new style. He was also selected by Shahid Sadr to control the exams of the students of Howzah.

Then he started to teach the high levels for the more group in Indian mosque and so many clergymen attended, who became Islamic scholars later. He was known as having the high logic and carefulness in discussion in the Howzah.

Shahid Sadr's representative in the Conference of Islamic Tose'e Bank in Jeddah (1979) :

In 1979, Islamic Tose'e Bank – affiliated to Islamic Conference Organization – invited Ayatollah al-Ozma Shahid Sadr to attend the conference of the bank in Jeddah in order to discuss Fiqhi problems that the bank had encountered.

The question was, "Is it right for the Islamic bank to earn a profit from its deposits in foreign banks and isn't it subject to the order of usury? "

Ayatollah Hashemi Shahroudi was invited and attended on behalf of Shahid Sadr. A large number of the Islamic clergymen and intellectuals attended the conference. The chairman was Dr. Mostafa zargha. At the beginning of the conference and before discussing the scientific problems, Ayatollah Hashemi delivered a brief speech as follows :

" In the name of God, the Merciful, the Compassionate.

Praise belongs to God, the Lord of all being and peace be upon our master, the last Prophet - Muhammad - and his descendants and blessed companions.

I thank the sophisticated brothers in charge of Islamic Tose'e Bank and specially, the knowledgeable brother – Dr. Ahmad Muhammad Ali – to give me the chance to visit the greats of Islamic Fiqh and thought.

I'm happy to send you - the scholar brothers - our professor, Imam Sadr's greetings and great appreciation for your effort and eagerness to do the Islamic tradition.

Our professor believes that the only happiness way of the nation and returning it to its natural situation to the great God and in the world is to do the Islamic tradition in all fields of life. For some reasons, Imam Sadr couldn't attend the conference and it caused me to attend here on behalf of him but undoubtedly, he is conscientiously present here with his intelligence and thoughts.

We ask the Lord to stop us from doing any wrong,
guide us in the right way and make us successful at
serving Islam. "

God is the owner of success

7.3.1979

*

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Shahid Sadr admired the participate conclusions of Ayatollah Hashemi at the conference in Jeddah and wrote a letter to one of his students in Lebanon about it as follows :

بانتبه الى اينما راسد الهاشمي الجده كان ناجما
هدا وقد سطر على هو الفطر والمؤتمريين والمجتمعين من مكة
والمدينة والاردرن وسورية والجزائر والباكستان ومصر
ودفع المحير تمت هينته العلمية وكتب اليكم ان شاء الله
بالتفصيل

"The trip of Mr. Hashemi to Jeddah was so successful. He could prevail over the atmosphere of the intellectuals who were from Mecca, Medina, Jordan, Syria, Algeria, Pakistan and Egypt attended the conference and affected deeply by his scientific dignity."

The detailed discussion of Ayatollah Hashemi Shahroudi in the conference was published in the quarterly magazine affiliated with Islamic Propaganda Organization after the victory of Islamic Revolution in Iran.

The educational and scientific relationship with his students :

The relationship between each teacher and his students is different, sometimes it should be tender and hopeful or

stern and altering, so that the student understands his problems.

The manner of the great scholars was to have a father-child relationship with their students, sometimes they behaved kindly toward them depending on the situation and sometimes strictly, however, they considered their students' best interests.

A tale has been quoted concerning the behavior of the great scholars toward their students that maybe the method of Mr. Hashemi affected by that :

" When the late Sayyid Heydar Sadr, the father of Shahid Sadr and the son of the late Ayatollah Sayyid Esmaeil Sadr, was learning Kefayah by the late Ayatollah Sheikh Abdol Karim Haeri, his father recommended Mr. Haeri to never submit to the problems of Sayyid Hadi, lest he becomes haughty."

The relationship between Ayatollah Hashemi Shahroudi and his students is a kind of friendship, whenever it is to their best interests, he doesn't withhold his favor from them. He always tries to arouse the scientific soul in them, so that be never unstable.

One of his students told, "During the early days of my attendance at his classroom, I offered him my exposition of his discussion and expected to be admired by him but

when I went to him, he told me," It's not the way of explaining the discussion because the purpose of that is not to write down the words which are uttered in the classroom but it should be indicative of the level of writer's understanding and digesting the discussions and he should state whatever he learns about the lesson." His reminder motivated me to try more in order to understand the enormity of his discussions. I offered him my writings later, sometimes he admired me and sometimes he told me," It's not bad." , or " It needs to be improved."



The statements and letters

A message on the occasion of the martyrdom of his professor, Ayatollah al-Ozma Sayyid Muhammad Bagher Sadr :

"In the name of God, the Merciful, the Compassionate.

Who believed that Ashura repeated after fourteen centuries and another Hussein from descendants of Imam Hussein (P.b.h) became martyred again and made another heroism and Karbala?

Hearing the contradictory news about the martyrdom of the great genius and the brave warrior – Ayatollah al-Ozma Sayyid Muhammad Bagher Sadr – , we tried a lot to get the true news, therefore we sent some trustworthy persons to get the news from the reliable sources. They contacted the more close person to the family of Ayatollah Sadr , who had buried the great martyr and seen his bloody face closely, then they received the detailed news about him and became sure that he was martyred.

We offer our condolences to Hazrat-e Ayatollah al-Ozma Imam Khomeini, the Imam of the nation, and also ask all the Muslims to honor the pure blood spilled

unfairly and to consider it as the point of beginning the Islamic revolutions in the world.

We also ask the Muslims to cherish the memory of this martyr who laid down his life submissively for God like Imam Hussein defending Quran and the real Islamic values and jihad for the purpose of carrying out the commands of God on the land. We ask the Muslims to shout the martyrdom of the great man and inform all the people in the world of that. *Peace be upon you as well as God's mercy and His blessings.*"

Mahmoud Hashemi
9, Nisan, 1980

A message on the occasion of the martyrdom of Bentol Huda :

"In the name of God. The martyred Bentol Huda was a Muslim teacher making an effort on the contemporary history of Iraq. Her role was not less than her brother's, Imam Shahid Sadr, because she also made an effort to educate the second part of Iraqi community and return it to its natural situation. She was successful in her life and martyrdom with the great favor of God. The few women in Islamic history achieved such a great success like her to spend every moment in their lives for God."

Mahmoud Hashemi
9, Nisan, 1980

**A message on the occasion of passing away of
Imam Khomeini :**

"In the name of God, the Merciful, the Compassionate.

Who, when they are visited by an affliction, say, 'surely we belong to God, and to him we return. ' Upon those rest blessings, and mercy from their Lord. And those they are the truly guided.

His Excellency, Hojat al-Islam va al-Moslemin Sayyid Ahmad Khomeini,

I present my heartfelt condolences concerning the sad event happened to you and all the Islamic nations because of the helper's death of the oppressed and poor of the world, the initiator of Islamic Revolution and its leader, the Great Imam Khomeini. Today, your dear being reminds us of your great father's personality. May God bestow calm, patience and a great reward upon you and your honorable family for this tragic loss."

Sayyid Mahmoud Hashemi

15, 3, 1989

**A message on the occasion of passing away of
Ayatollah al-Ozma Sayyid Abol Ghasem Mousavi
Khoei :**

Hazrat-e Ayatollah Khamenei - the Leader of Islamic Revolution,

Surely, we belong to God, and to Him we return. I wish to offer my condolences with a heart full of sadness concerning the passing away of the religious Great Marja'- Ayatollah al-Ozma Sayyid Abol Ghasem Mousavi Khoei- to the presence of Imam Mahdi, *may God hasten his noble arrival*, you and all the Islamic nations.

He spent his long life to serve Islam, defend its bounds and holy things, strengthen its principles and commands and propagate its sciences. He left an immortal heritage of the true science and different and deep thoughts.

It's much to be sorry that the sun of his existence went down from the sky of Islamic world at this dangerous and crucial time. It's so sad that he passed away submissively and also the disasters brought to Islam and the Muslims by the infidel and cruel regime of Saddam in Iraq.

Sayyid Mahmoud Hashemi
9, Safar, 1413 (A.H)

**A message on the occasion of passing away of
Ayatollah Sayyid Muhammad Bagher Hakim :**

"In the name of God, the Merciful, the Compassionate.

I wish to convey my condolences and congratulations to the presence of Imam Mahdi, *may God hasten his noble arrival*, the leader of the Muslims – Ayatollah Khamenei – the scholars of Najaf specially the honorable family of Hakim and the families of the dear martyrs on the martyrdom of the warrior brother – Ayatollah Haj Sayyid Muhammad Bagher Hakim- and a large group of the worshippers following Ahl al-Bayt. Undoubtedly, the dirty arms of the criminals who make the Iraqi great Maraji' and devoted scholars the aim of their terroristic actions and are causing great disturbance, will be revealed with a favor of God.

Let the religious and vigilant Iraqi people know that these reprehensible and criminal actions just done by ones who are afraid of the strength and dignity of the religious authority (Marja' iyyat) and also the agreement among the believer and devoted forces around the Shiite Marja' iyyat.

We are fully confident that Howzah of Najaf - a thousand-years mighty Howzah - and the Iraqi zealous people will soon win vigilantly and with strong willpower against all intrigues of the enemies of Islam, and like the past their major messages will be fulfilled on the purpose

of saving the people, giving independence to Iraq from the occupying forces and the exploiters.

Surely, we shall help our messengers and those who have believed, in the present life, and upon the day when the witnesses arise.

Sayyid Mahmoud Hashemi
3, Rajab, 1424(A.H)

A message to Sayyid Hassan Nasrallah – the Moghavemat Leader of Lebanon – on the occasion of the martyrdom of his son :

" In the name of God.

Hojat al-Islam va al-Moslemin Sayyid Hassan Nasrallah:

Peace be upon you and God's Mercy and His blessings.

I wish to convey my condolences and congratulations to your Excellency on the martyrdom of your dear son and other sons of resistant Hezbollah by the enemies of God.

These youth are the sons of Muhammad, Ali and Hussein, *peace be upon them*, and they- the enemies- are the sons of the devils. Every drop of the pure blood of these martyrs is as a brand and flag for guiding the Islamic sons everywhere and they consider them as the leader and exemplar of their splendid ways. *Allah's peace, mercy and His blessings be upon you and the souls of the martyrs and the pious.*

Sayyid Mahmoud Hashemi
12. Jammadi Awal, 1418(A.H)

A message to the Moghavemat sons of Lebanon :

" *In the name of God.* We admire the warrior sons of the nation in south of Lebanon and every place. We shake their hands for doing the heroic activities, persevering firmly against all the intrigues and putting their lives on jihad against the enemies of God and Prophet, also the enemies of greatness and humanity. We annunciate to them that God has given His party the promise of help and victory and the evil's party the promise of disgrace and loss.

Ah, but surely God's help is nigh unto the believers.



His political campaigns

Ayatollah Hashemi Shahroudi and the idea of the primacy of the top spiritual leader:

Dismembering Al-Da'vah party, Shahid Sadr concluded that each political activities should be directed by a religious authority (Marja'iyat) and allowed by a top spiritual leader, if not it will be useless or perverted.

Mr. Hashemi was one of the most prominent students of Shahid Sadr. He propagated the idea that was accordance with Imam Khomeini's. Imam Khomeini discussed about the idea at his classrooms in Najaf, also Mr.Hashemi attended. His discussion was the main axis of bringing up and propagating the idea in the Howzah, cultural and academic circles.

Ayatollah Hashemi therefore was in the front line of the campaign of Shahid Sadr and Imam Khomeini and following that, Saddam's regime attacked Howzah of Najaf in 1974 (1352 S.C) and arrested him and some of the clergymen and Iraqi cultural elite. He was interrogated in the 5th branch of Central Security Station and tortured physically and mentally that even there was somehow no like it in the history of the criminals. He was finally

released from jail with the decree of being banned from leaving the country and doing any kind of religious and cultural activities.

Leaving Iraq

After the victory of Islamic Revolution in Iran, the huge demonstrations were held in Iraq cities specially in Najaf in support of Islamic Revolution and its leader - Imam Khomeini. According to the chief statements of Central Security Station, Saddam's regime arrested Ayatollah Hashemi as the incentive in holding the demonstrations, then the Station issued a decree arresting him. The security agents started to pursue him vigorously in order to arrest him, so Shahid Sadr asked him to leave Iraq immediately.

At first he went to Kuwait and then emigrated to Iran. They couldn't arrest him, therefore arrested and murdered three of his brothers that even their corpses haven't been found yet.

Investigating the affairs of the dispossessed and Iraqi homeless families :

Ayatollah Hashemi tried to investigate the affairs of the Iraqi homeless families and handled their material and spiritual problems during the years of the imposed war, so he wrote a letter to Imam Khomeini and requested

permission to spend the religious money, which given to him for the Iraqi poor and clergymen. Imam also authorized him absolutely.

The letter of Ayatollah Hashemi and the answer of Imam after that :


بِسْمِ اللَّهِ

محضر شریف است و عزیز رهبر کبیر انقلاب اسلامی حضرت آیت الله العظمی امام خمینی مدظله العالی
 پس از عرض مقدمه و انتقارست بوسی آن مجاب عالی و است و نیز در باره احکام و احکامات آن مقام
 صمیمانه مقداری وجه شرعی از بلاد عربی یا بیجا بابت میرسد چنانچه لطف فرمود
 اجازه دهنده این قبیل وجهها را حوت در امور اسلامی و کمک به برادران عراقی
 مستخدمه و یا خارج خلعت و مبلغین عراقی بنمایم زیرا که است. خداوند متعال
 رحمت و عزیز آن امید استغفان جلال و شایسته بحق این معصومین را از هر گونه
 مصون و محفوظ بدارد و تا ظهور حضرت بعثت الله اعظم عمر شریف آن سرور را
 مستدام و پایدار گرداند. والسلام بحکم وجهه الله در کمانه

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ

مجاوزه برین که در هم در آید
 عمر شریف و هم موفق باشد

فدوی
 سید محمد باقر
 ۶۴۲۱۰



" In the name of God.

Honorable presence of dear professors, the Great Leader of Islamic Revolution, Hazrat-e Ayatollah al-Ozma Imam Khomeini ,

Hello. I am proud of kissing hands of the dearest person, the great professor, now then:

Sometimes it happens that some religious money is given to me, so I ask the kindness of you to permit me to spend the money on the Islamic affairs , help the Iraqi poor brothers and provide for the Iraqi clergymen and missionaries. That's an added gratitude. May Allah protect and support the dear person, the hope of the poor people all over the world and the right senior clergyman of prophets and the immaculate from any damages. May Allah make his honorable life too long until the appearance of Imam Zaman. *Peace be upon you as well as God's mercy and His blessings."*

Yours faithfully

Sayyid Mahmoud Hashemi

10,2,1985

" In the name of God.

you are authorized to do according to whatever you've written. God willing, good luck.

Seal place: Ruhollah al-Mousavi al-Khomeini

His activities and responsibilities in Islamic Republic of Iran :

1– A member of the Professors Association of Howzah in Qom.

2 – A member of the Supreme Council for policy making of Howzah.

3 – A member of the World Assembly of Ahl al-Bayt.

4– A member of the Assembly of approaching Islamic Religions.

5– The head of Judicature in two consecutive periods for ten years.

During the headship of Ayatollah Hashemi Shahroudi, some basic changes occurred in the Judicature, including; reforming some laws and enacting the new law on the Islamic punishment, implementing the policy of disprison, dispunishment from the laws, increasing the lawyers dramatically and developing the relationships among the Judicatures in the Islamic countries.

6– A jurist member of the Guardian Council.

7 – A member and deputy to the chairman of the Expediency Council of the System.

8 – A member and deputy to the chairman of the Assembly of Experts of Leadership.

9– The chairman of the Supreme Board for settling the dispute and to set the relationships among the three branches.

10 – The chairman of Islamic Fiqh Encyclopedia Institute based on the school of Ahl al-Bayt.

In 1991, the Supreme Leader ordered Ayatollah Hashemi to establish the institute in Qom on the purpose of making the Islamic Fiqh encyclopedia based on the school of Ahl al-Bayt that its emptiness was very noticeable. Until now, the institute has succeeded to compile and publish twenty-one volumes (to the middle of Ba' word) of the encyclopedia , which is unique, under the supervision of Ayatollah Hashemi Shahroudi. The rest volumes of the big collection is going to be published.

11 – The chairman of Al-Ghadir L-ed-Derasat al-Islami Center in Beirut.

12 – To establish Islamic Studies Institute affiliated with the Scientific Assembly of Shahid Sadr in 1406 (A.H), where many students have been graduated from and now they are the professors in the Howzahs in Iran, Iraq and Lebanon.

13 – Teaching Kharij Fiqh and Osool in Howzah of Qom from 1404 (A.H). Hundreds of the scholars and pre-eminent students attended and are present now in different courses of these classes.

14 – Publishing the specialized quarterly magazine named "*Fiqh of Ahl al-Bayt*" in Persian and Arabic with responsibility of him. This magazine is publishing regularly and continuously from the institute establishment in 1995 until now.

Bibliography

His printed works :

1 – *Bohus fi Elm al-Osool*; 7-volumes containing the writing text of Kharij Osool discussions of Ayatollah al-Ozma Shahid Sayyid Muhammad Bagher Sadr. It shows the height of perfection of the basic school of Shahid Sadr.

2 – *Al-Khoms*; 2-volumes.

3 – *Ghaeda al-Feragh va al-Tajavoz*.

4 – *Gharat Fiqhiyat Moaserah*; a 2-volume collection containing an analytical Islamic approach towards new subjects and problems which had been before published in the articles of the quarterly magazine named "*Fiqh of Ahl al-Bayt*".

5 – *Al-Ijarah*; 2-volumes.

6 – *Azva va Ara*; 3-volumes containing the explication of the complicated subjects and phrases of the book titled "*Bohus fi Elm al-Osool*" , written text of the discussions of Shahid Sadr and adding some sayings and required reasons.

7 – *Al-Zakat*.

8 – *Al-Mozarebah*.

9 – *Menhaj al-Salehin*; 2-volumes, a functional essay.

10 – *Tozih al-Masael*; a functional essay in Persian.

11 – *Manasek al-Hajj*.

12 – *Manasek Hajj* (in Persian); contains Imam Khomeini's decrees commented by Ayatollah Sayyid Mahmoud Hashemi Shahroudi.

13 – *Al-Sawm Masael va Rodud*.

14 – *Al-Fiqh al-Zeraei*; a text written by Hojat al-Islam Sheikh Heydar Hobbollah.

15 – *Sahifa Edalat (Justice Book)*; a 7-volume collection containing Ayatollah Hashemi Shahroudi's statements in the fields of Fiqh, legal, judicial, political, social and cultural expressed on different occasions during his chairmanship on the Judicature.

16 – *Al-Mahsool fi Elm al-Osool*; including the written texts of Osool discussions of Ayatollah Hashemi Shahroudi written by Hojat al-Islam Sheikh Noori Hatam al-Saedi. 4 volumes of the collection have been published.

17 – *Al-Nazara al-Kuniah*; a booklet.

18 – *Mohazerat fi al-thorah al-Husseiniyah*; a booklet.

19 – *Ma'tiyat Ayat al-Mavaddah*.

20 – *Masdar al-Tashri' va Nezam al-Hokm fi al-Islam*.

21 – *Al-Tafsir al-Mozoo'i L-e-Nahj al-Balaghah*.

22 – *Al-Sawm al-Tarbiah va Hedayah*; a booklet.

23 – *Islamic Government* (in Persian).

24 – *Nazarah Jadidah fi Velayah al-Faqih*; a booklet.

25 – some of his speeches published in the Arabic and Persian magazines, including;

- "*Al-Imam Ali al-Ata al-Hezari al-Motavasel*", Damascus in 2002.

- "*The point of similarity between Abraham (P.b.h) and Shahid Sadr*" the interpretation of the verse: "*Surely, Abraham was a nation obedient unto God, a man of pure faith and no idolater.*"

- "*The political government and leadership theory in Islam*"; his speech among the Bahraini clergymen.

His unprinted works :

1 – *Ghaedatal Eta'd.*

2 – *Al-Ijtehad va al-Taghlid.*

3 – *Bohus fi al-Fiqh* (Al-Sherkat book).

4 – *Bohus fi al-Fiqh* (Al-bay'e book).

5 – *Bohus fi al-Tashri' al-jenaei (al-Hodud va al-Ta'zirat).*

6 – *Ahkam Amah L-el-O'ghud.*

7 – *Bohus fi al-Eghtesad al-Islami.*

8 – *A Criticism on the Philosophy of the Law.*

9 – *Elm al-Osool*; over 15-volumes.

10 – *Bohus Estedlaliyah fi al-Ghaza.*

His students :

During the years of Ayatollah Hashemi Shahroudi's teaching, hundreds of the scholars of the Howzah attended his Fiqh and Osool classrooms that are known for his meticulousness. So many of them reached the high scientific degrees by getting the cognition from the generous source of his Excellency's knowledge.

Since, it's not possible for us to look carefully for all of them. Here, it's deemed sufficient to mention some of his students' names, who are more known scholars of the Howzah:

1	Sheikh Ahmad Abu Zaid al-Ameli	Qom
2	Sheikh Mohsen Araki	Najaf
3	Sayyid Yoosef Arzuni al-Ameli	Qom
4	Sheikh Ahmad Esmaeiltabar	Qom
5	Sayyid Ali Eshkevari	Qom
6	Dr. Muhammad Reza Imam	Tehran
7	Sheikh Ali Reza Amini	Qom
8	Sheikh Abdol Karim Ansari	Qom
9	Sheikh Muhammad Ali Ansari	Qom
10	Sheikh Bagher al-Iravani	Najaf
11	Sheikh Issa Ghasem al-Bahrani	Qom
12	Shahid Sheikh Majed al-Badravi	Najaf
13	Sayyid Sami al-Badri	Qom
14	Sheikh Abd al-Bodayri	Qom
15	Sheikh Muhammad Reza Berri	Najaf
16	Sheikh Hamid al-Baghdadi	Qom
17	Sheikh Muhammad Hussein Bayati	Tehran
18	Sheikh Morteza Torabi	Qom
19	Sayyid Morteza Taghavi	Qom

20	Sheikh Ja'far Tavassoli Tabrizi	Qom
21	Sayyid Muhammad Bagher al-Jabali al-Ehsaei	Qom
22	Sheikh Hassan Ja'farzadeh	Qom
23	Dr. Ali Reza Jamshidi	Tehran
24	Sheikh Hassan Javaheri	Najaf
25	Sheikh Hussein Choupaei	Qom
26	Hobbollah Sheikh Heydar	Qom
27	Sayyid Ali Hejazi al-Ameli	Qom
28	Sheikh Asadollah al-Harshi	Qom
29	Sayyid Muhammad Husseini Shahroudi	Qom
30	Sayyid Ammar al-Hakim	Qom
31	Sayyid Muhammad Hadi al-Hakim	Qom
32	Sayyid Monzer al-Hakim	Najaf
33	the late Sayyid Abdol Aziz al-Hakim	Najaf
34	Sheikh Tamer Hamzah al-Ameli	Qom
35	Shahid Sheikh Hussein Bagher Hamoudi	Najaf
36	Sheikh Homam Bagher Hamoudi	Qom
37	Sayyid Muhammad al-Heydari	Najaf
38	Sayyid Mas'ood al-Khamenei	Tehran

39	Sayyid Meisam Khamenei	Tehran
40	Sheikh Ali al-Khatib	Qom
41	Shahid Sheikh Taleb al-Khalil	Najaf
42	Sayyid Mohsen Do'aei	Qom
43	Sheikh Yoosef Da' moush	Najaf
44	Sheikh Hamzah al-Deyrani	Qom
45	Sayyid Muhammad Hussein Ra' iszadeh	Qom
46	Sayyid Ebrahim Ra' isi	Tehran
47	Sheikh Hassan Rabi'i	Qom
48	Sheikh Muhammad Rahmani Neyshabouri	Qom
49	Dr. Abd al-Jabbar al-Refaei	Qom
50	Sheikh Adnan Zalghout al-Ameli	Najaf
51	Sheikh Noori Hatam al-Saedi	Qom
52	Sayyid Mohsen Sajjadi	Qom
53	Sheikh Muhammad Sarvar	Najaf
54	Sayyid Mohsen Sa'idi	Qom
55	Sheikh Noorollah Soltani Gorgani	Qom
56	Sayyid Muhammad Reza al-Salman al-Ehsaei	Qom
57	Sayyid Hashem al-Salman al-Ehsaei	Qom

58	Sayyid Abdollah al-Hashem al-Salman	Qom
59	Sayyid Abdol Hadi Ali Naser al-Salman	Qom
60	Sheikh Hassan Savidan al-Ameli	Qom
61	Sheikh Ali Akbar Seifi Mazandarani	Qom
62	Sheikh Mahdi Shari'atzadeh	Tehran
63	Shahid Sayyid Abd-ur-Rahim al-Shoki	Najaf
64	Sheikh Muhammad Taghi Shahidi	Qom
65	Sayyid Hussein Muhammad Hadi al-Sadr	Najaf
66	Sheikh Ali Tahini	Najaf
67	Sheikh Muhammad Tahini	Najaf
68	Sheikh Sabhi al-Tofeili	Najaf
69	Sheikh Abbas Zahiri	Qom
70	Sheikh Ja'far Muhammad Asi al-Ameli	Qom
71	Sheikh Hussein al-Ayesh al-Ehsaei	Qom
72	Sheikh Ali Abbaszadeh	Tehran
73	Sheikh Hassan Abd-us-Sattar al-Ameli	Najaf
74	Sheikh Muhammad Reza al-Ajmi al-Ommami	Qom
75	Sheikh Khaled al-Atiyah	Najaf
76	Sayyid Hussein Ala-e-Din al-Hakim	Qom

77	Sheikh Yoosef Amrou	Najaf
78	Sheikh Mohsen Gharavian	Qom
79	Sheikh Khaled al-Ghafouri	Qom
80	Sheikh Hassan al- Fotouni al-Ameli	Qom
81	Sheikh Yoosef al-Faqih	Najaf
82	Sheikh Hassan Fayyaz al-Ameli	Qom
83	Sayyid Sadr-e-Din al-Ghobbanchi	Najaf
84	Shahid Sayyid Ezz-e-Din al-Ghobbanchi	Najaf
85	Sheikh Ahmad Ghodsi	Qom
86	Sheikh Ebrahim Ghasir al-Ameli	Najaf
87	Sheikh Muhammad Hadi Mansour al-Kazemi	Qom
88	Sheikh Hussein Al-Kurani	Najaf
89	Sheikh Muhammad Hassan Goli	Qom
90	Sheikh Muhammad Ebrahim Lavasani	Tehran
91	Sheikh Mostafa Mahami	Qom
92	Sayyid Ebrahim Morteza	Najaf
93	Sheikh Hassan Marmar al-Ameli	Qom
94	Sheikh Rasoul Mazrouei	Qom
95	Sayyid Ali Makki al-Ameli	Qom

96	Sayyid Heydar al-Mousavi	Qom
97	Sayyid Abbas al-Mousavi	Najaf
98	Sayyid Sharaf ibn Ali al-Mousavi	Najaf
99	Shahid Sayyid Abbas al-Mousavi	Najaf
100	Sayyid Ali al-Mayyali	Qom
101	Sheikh Muhammad Reza Mir Sanaei	Tehran
102	Sheikh Afif al- Nablosi	Najaf
103	Sayyid Hassan Nasrallah	Qom
104	Sheikh Hassan Nazari Shahroudi	Qom
105	Sheikh Muhammad Sa' id al-No'mani	Najaf
106	Sayyid Hesham Noor-e-Din	Qom
107	Sheikh Mahdi Niyazi Shahroudi	Qom
108	Sayyid Muhammad Bagher Ja'far Hashemi	Qom
109	Sheikh Mostafa Heravi	Qom
110	Sheikh Muhammad Ya'ghoob al-Ameli	Najaf

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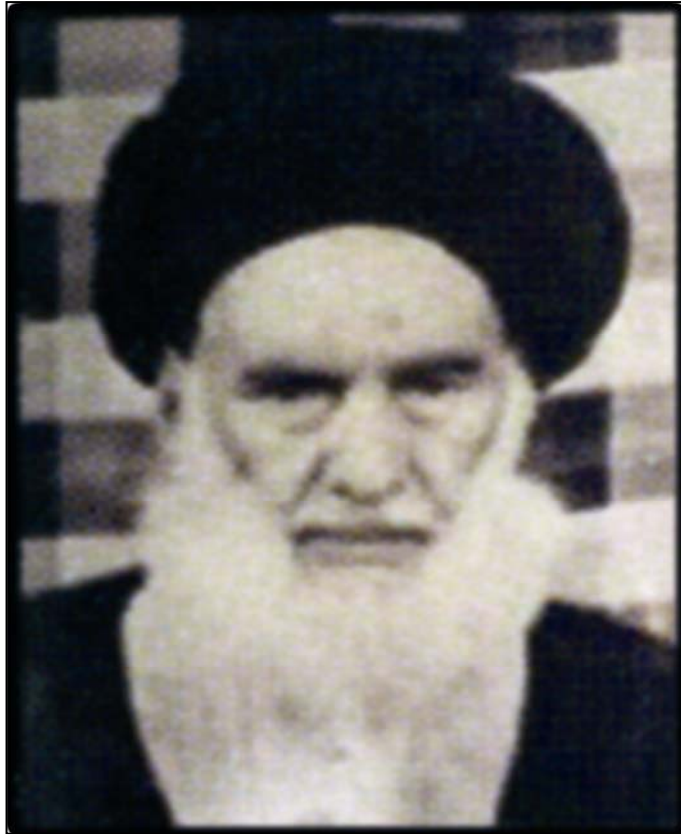
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***A selection
of
his photoes***



Late Ayatollah Sayyid Ali Hashemi – the father of
Ayatollah Sayyid Mahmoud Hashemi Shahroudi



Ayatollah al-Ozma Sayyid Ali Madad Mousavi –
the maternal grandfather of Ayatollah Sayyid
Mahmoud Hashemi Shahroudi



Ayatollah Sayyid Mahmoud Hashemi Shahroudi at
his age of fourteen



Ayatollah Sayyid Mahmoud Hashemi Shahroudi
with Shahid Sadr , Kufah (1974)



عن اليمين

السيد عبد الكريم القزويني ؛ السيد عبد الغني الاردبيلي؛ السيد عبد العزيز الحكيم ؛ الامام الشهيد الصدر
السيد محمود الخطيب ؛ السيد محمود الهاشمي؛ الشهيد السيد محمد باقر الحكيم
الشهيد السيد محمد علي الحائري ؛ السيد جعفر الصدر

From right: Sayyid Abdol Karim Ghazvini, Sayyid Abdol Ghani Ardebili, Sayyid Abdol Aziz Hakim, Shahid Sadr, Sayyid Mahmoud Khatib, Sayyid Mahmoud Hashemi Shahroudi, Shahid Sayyid Muhammad Bagher Hakim, Shahid Sayyid Muhammad Ali Haeri, Sayyid Ja'far Sadr.

From right: Sayyid Abdol Karim Ghazvini, the late Sayyid Abdol Ghani Ardebili, Sayyid Abdol Aziz Hakim, Shahid Sadr, Sayyid Mahmoud Hashemi Shahroudi, Shahid Sayyid Muhammad Bagher Hakim, Sayyid Muhammad Khatib, Sheikh Muhammad Reza Na'mani, Shahid Sayyid Muhammad Ali Haeri.

From right: Sayyid Abdol Aziz Hakim, Sayyid Mahmoud Hashemi Shahroudi, Sayyid Morteza Mostajabi, Sayyid Mahmoud Khatib, Shahid Muhammad Bagher Sadr, Shahid Sayyid Muhammad Sadegh Sadr, Sayyid Muhammad Bagher Mehri, Sheikh Muhammad Reza Na'mani.

From right: Sayyid Ja'far Sadr, Shahid Sadr, Sayyid Mahdi Sadr Ameli, Sayyid Mahmoud Hashemi Shahroudi, Shahid Sayyid Muhammad Ali Haeri, Sayyid Mahmoud Khatib.

Ayatollah Sayyid Mahmoud Hashemi Shahroudi with Shahid Dr. Mostafa Chamran.

Ayatollah Sayyid Mahmoud Hashemi Shahroudi saying a communion prayer and Shahid Sayyid Muhammad Bagher Hakim following him.

Ayatollah Sayyid Mahmoud Hashemi Shahroudi with his father-in-law - Ayatollah Sayyid Ali Shahroudi.

Ayatollah Sayyid Kazem Haeri and Ayatollah Sayyid Mahmoud Hashemi Shahroudi.

Ayatollah Hassanzadeh Amoli and Ayatollah Sayyid Mahmoud Hashemi Shahroudi in the

Conference of Time and Place in Imam Khomeini's Thoughts.

Ayatollah Sayyid Mahmoud Hashemi Shahroudi with a group of the scholars and Maraji' of Qom in the shrine of Hazrat-e Masoumeh (P. b .h).

Ayatollah Sayyid Mahmoud Hashemi Shahroudi performing a pilgrimage to the shrine of Hazrat-e Masoumeh (P. b. h).

Ayatollah Sayyid Mahmoud Hashemi Shahroudi with the Supreme Leader of Islamic Revolution - Ayatollah al-Ozma Khamenei.

Ayatollah Sayyid Mahmoud Hashemi Sahahroudi with Ayatollah al-Ozma Safi Golpaygani.

Ayatollah Sayyid Mahmoud Hashemi visiting his uncle - Ayatollah Sayyid Muhammad Madadi.

Shahid Sayyid Mohsen Hashemi , Shahid Sayyid
Hadi Hashemi , Shahid Sayyid Mostafa Hashemi.