

Why do Iranians have less love for Jimmy Carter?



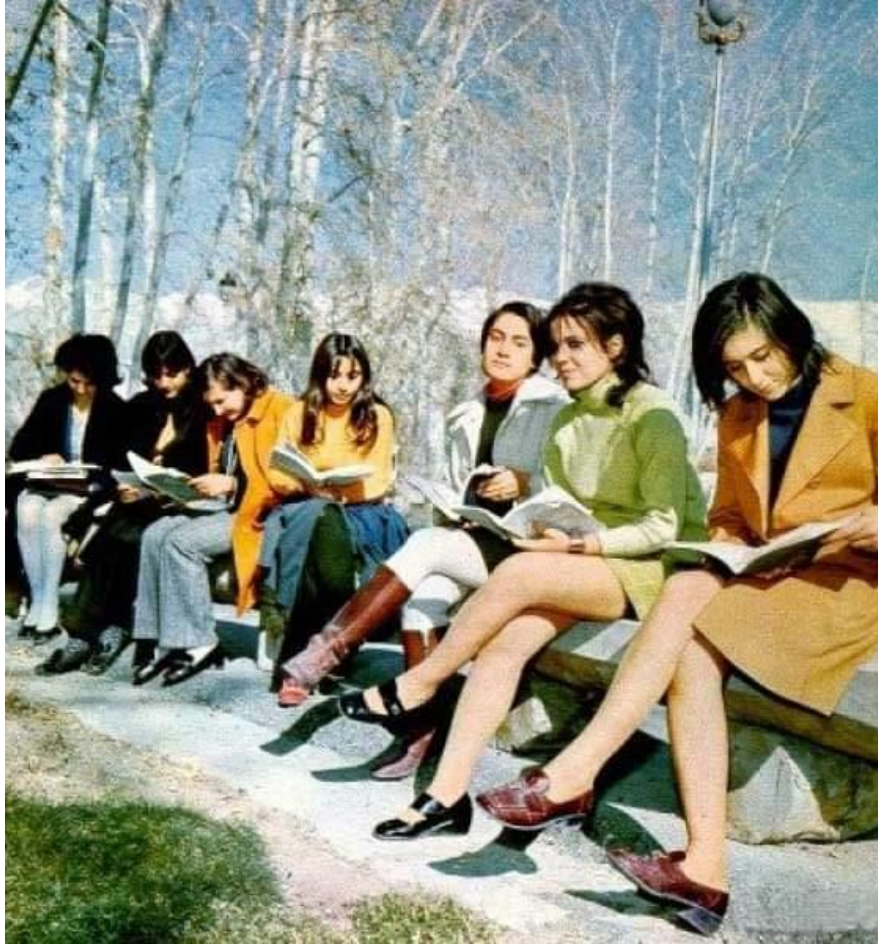
From: [George H. Hassanzadeh -- Expert in Islamic Matters](#)

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Iran prospered from the 1930s on through a series of well-thought-out, well-executed, essential programs under the Pahlavi reign. In the 1930s, the Great Reza Shah, the founder of the Pahlavi dynasty, banned mandatory Arabic garments, such as the veil hijab, and ordered police to remove headscarves forcibly. Reza Shah turned his back on what he perceived as harmful Islamic Arab influence and took pride in Persian values and culture.

Reza Shah modernized the education system from religious schools to a more academic environment; however, the Arab Shiite clergies were against modern education. Arab Shiite leaders of Reza Shah's era (the fathers of today's Iran rulers) had vigilante groups to harass new female students and faculty.

The 50s, 60s, and 70s were a time of progressive change and hope for an enlightened future for Iranians. There was a profound sense of pride and keen commitment that their future was bright and nothing could hinder their lives' study growth. Iranians navigated a delicate balance between tradition and progress. Tehran was a rapidly growing capital with French-style sidewalk cafés full of Tehrani women in their latest European fashions and smartly dressed men.



Iranian women just before the Islamic Revolution of 1979—photo courtesy of Redditt

ENTER The American President JIMMY CARTER, who was clueless and wholly ignorant about the history of Iran's Arab Shiite leaders and their global ambition, decided to become the person to agree with everything [with a smile] the cunning European leaders dished out for him in order to please them.

Iranians believe that Jimmy Carter not only destroyed Iran in 1979 but also changed the world in such a horrifying way that she will suffer way after his demise.

American Jimmy Carter, along with Great Britain, France, Germany, and the Oil lobbyists, decided to topple the Semi-Democratic government of the Shah and handed it to a few conniving Arab Shiite clergies who had a vendetta and lacked the knowledge of running a nation.

President Carter engaged in such low deception and trickery that no American president ever would consider doing. The European leaders knew Carter was ambitious and inexperienced and would do anything to gain recognition. Subsequently, the act of Jimmy Carter forced Iranians to

regress to the 7th-century Arab Bedouin ethos and adapt to new ways of life while holding on to the values that sustained them for millennia.

The Islamic Revolution of 1979 brought fundamental and seismic changes to Iran, particularly to women.



Women rallied against the hijab in 1979 after Khomeini decreed that all women had to wear the veil. Thousands of women turned out to protest the law—photo courtesy of Getty Images.

The most important part of the scheme was ‘*how to get the Shah to leave his country.*’ Since Shah trusted the United States and President Carter was his closest friend, Jimmy Carter was selected by his cohorts for the immoral task.

In his book “*Turbulent Iran,*” Sir Eldon Griffiths¹ wrote about President Carter’s unexpected visit to Tehran shortly before the Islamic Revolution.

Two days after Christmas 1977, one of the ‘flying command post’ aircraft at the American air base near Mildenhall, located near Suffolk, England, took off on a special mission on behalf of POTUS, the secret service acronym used to identify the president of the United States Jimmy Carter was crossing the Atlantic.

“That night, the president appeared on Shah’s arm at the state dinner in the Niavaran Palace. He danced with Farah Diba while Rosalynn Carter waltzed with the Shah.



From left: Princess Ashraf Pahlavi, Queen Farah Diba Pahlavi, US President Jimmy Carter, the Shah of Iran, American First Lady Rosalynn Carter, and Shah's brother, Shahpur Gholamreza Pahlavi.

The Island of Peace and Stability:

Carter did not read the text that his advisors prepared for him. Expressions of surprise appeared on his American officials' faces as he said,

“no other country is closer to America in our military security, and there is no other leader to whom I feel more profound gratitude or greater personal affection than I do to your Imperial Majesty. Iran owes its existence as an ‘Island of peace and stability’ in one of the world’s most troubled regions to Your Majesty’s abilities as head of state and the respect and admiration accorded to you by your people.”

President Carter ended his speech by saying,

“The United States admired the efforts being made by Iran and its sovereign to strengthen democracy and respect human rights.”²

‘Would someone take me to the nearest ‘vomitorium’? What developed immediately after Carter’s *stomach-churning* speech is so unpleasant that it makes me feel physically sick.

Iranians believe Carter’s unexpected plan to visit the Shah — was to lure the Shah into believing that President Carter was one to be trusted and was an unfailing friend.

President Carter’s decision to uproot the Persian Empire by dethroning its last sovereign king and handing the helm to the seventh-century cunning Arab ‘skulking under the clerical robe’ changed the course of history with a volley of devastating impacts on humanity. Moreover, the world is paying for Carter’s appalling blunder and shall continue to pay.

in his speech about the Shah’s fate, President Ronald Reagan said,

“The Shah, who died in July 1980 of cancer, had been ‘a stalwart ally ... and I am not at all convinced that he was that far out of line with his people.’”

“The Shah had done our bidding and carried our load in the Middle East for quite some time. And I did not think it was a blot on our record that we let him down.”

In his book ‘*hostage to Khomeini*,’ Robert Dreyfuss writes, “From the propaganda preparations to the supply of arms and ammunition. From behind-the-scenes deals with traitors to Shah’s military to the final ultimatum to the beaten leader in January 1979 to leave Iran, perhaps no other chapter in American history is so replete with treachery to the ideal upon which the nation was founded.” Robert Dreyfuss continues, “As President in January 1978, was embracing the Shah and praising Iran as an ‘Island of stability’ in the turbulent Middle East,’ his aides were already working to hurl this ally of the United States into the tumult of revolution.”

On January 16, 1979, a shocked and disbelieving nation read newspaper headlines:

“Shah is Gone.”

In his book, ‘*Farewell Iran: A Century of Memories*’ ‘Chief Protocol’ during the last days of the Shah, Amir Aslan Afshar says,

“Shah’s exit from Iran was a plot by the American President Jimmy Carter.”

Carter and his administration did not have the slightest idea that the Arabs helped with the takeover and were not only the enemies of the United States and Israel but also the world. Current President Joe Biden, who believed Iran and Iraq were the same country, was one such advisor.



Blind Film Critic Joe Biden advises President Jimmy Carter.

Here are some of the impacts of Jimmy Carter's disastrous blunder.

1. Only hours after the Arab Mullah's takeover, Jimmy Carter, boasting about his remarkable achievement, heard Fifty-three United States diplomats and citizens were held hostage in Iran. Time magazine described the crisis as an "entanglement" of "vengeance and mutual incomprehension."^[8] U.S. President Jimmy Carter called the hostage-taking an act of "blackmail" and the hostages "victims of terrorism and anarchy."
2. In September 1980, Iraq invaded Iran, beginning the Iran–Iraq 8-year War. More than 'Half Million Iranian youth as young as 13-years lost their lives.
3. A failed attempt on April 24, 1980, resulted in the death of one Iranian civilian and the accidental deaths of eight American service members after one of the helicopters crashed into a transport aircraft. U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance resigned from his position following the failure.
4. Islamic revival worldwide — Hijab for all women by law.



Forced Islamic Mandate 'Hijab' for all Iranian women.

5. The wholesale executions of Generals down to Army Corporal and intellectuals, members of parliament.
6. The Massive Exile of Iranians — predominantly ethnic Iranians ([Iranian diaspora](#)).
7. Khomeini's Fatwa for all Muslim nations against the United States and Israel.
8. Creation of [Hezbollah](#), [Hamas](#), and the [Houthis](#)

1. *Sir Elden Griffiths* (25 May 1925 – 3 June 2014) 'Turbulent Iran.' was a British diplomat/journalist well-versed in Middle Eastern affairs.
2. *Robert Dreyfuss*, '*Island of stability*,' was the phrase Jimmy Carter used to describe the status under the leadership of the Shah of Iran, Mohammad Reza Pahlavi, in the Christmas of 1977, shortly before the Islamic Revolution.
3. *Robert Dreyfuss*, '*Hostage to Khomeini*, 1980, ISBN 9780933488-113.

Internationally recognized as an expert in Islamic matters, George H. Hassanzadeh, born and raised as a Shi'a Muslim in Iran, is the author of "[Iran: Harsh Arm of Islam](#)," "[Persian Pirooz](#)," and the newly released book "[First Comes The Mosque](#)."

Hassanzadeh is a renowned authority on Shi's, Shari'a, and the "infallible" Arab Shiite clerics forcing medieval rule and a system of mind control in the 21st century.

George H. Hassanzadeh is a U.S. Army Veteran and lives in California U.S.A.