

## [PROVISIONAL TRANSLATION FROM PERSIAN]

[Translator's notes appear in square brackets.]

[Personal information has been **redacted**.]

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Here is an account of the martyrdom of the blessed martyr [Dr. Soleiman Berjis] and a summary of this Assembly's actions:

### First – Account of Martyrdom

On Friday, 14 Bahman 1328, 3 February 1950 at 8:30 a.m., two inhabitants of Kashan went to Dr. Berjis's private practice and asked him to make a house call. Since there were around ten people in the waiting room awaiting their turn, he asked the two [if he could] postpone the call to a later time. The two stated that delay was not possible at all as the patient was bedridden and extremely sick. As a result of the insistence of the two people and the urgency of the situation, Dr. Berjis was compelled to leave the patients in the waiting room and accompany the above-mentioned towards the street lane called Kelehar.

After passing through the narrow and bending streets of the mentioned area, where the house of the preacher, Sheikh Bagher, was situated, and six individuals were waiting at that house for Mr. Berjis's arrival, they entered a house, situated at the end of the lane, where an elderly woman lived. As soon as they entered, the six mentioned individuals joined the two and attacked the doctor. They punched, kicked and stabbed that honourable soul and wounded and injured him with their knives and then threw him, headfirst, to the ground from a height of five metres. They then went down and continued their [attack].

The doctor was still alive when one of the attackers, by the name of Mohammad Rasoulzadeh, stabbed him relentlessly with his knives until he attained martyrdom. This heartless person had wounded the doctor's body with knives to such an extent that it was verified by the inhabitants themselves that there were more than eighty stab wounds on his body. When the elderly woman witnessed this event and realized that her pleas and supplications to the biased assailants were futile, she went onto the roof and shouted, informing the neighbours of this deadly event.

As the news rapidly spread all over the town, more than three thousand people gathered around. Mohammad Rasoulzadeh, the ruthless murderer, washed his bloody hands with the snow and, accompanied by the other seven, and repeating the phrase "Allah-u-Akbar" [God is the greatest], passed through Kashan's marketplace, towards the police station. A crowd of almost seventy people joined them along the way.

When the crowd reached the police station, the mentioned eight individuals introduced themselves and stated that they were members of the Islamic Propagation Organization and had killed Dr. Berjis. When the police arrested them, the inhabitants, instigated by audacious agents, closed their shops in protest and intended to attack the police station and free the eight men; however, they subsequently changed their minds.

At 10:00 p.m., after forensic examination, a number of the Baha'is, escorted by a number of officers and guards, went to the place of martyrdom. They carried the body on their shoulders and transferred it to the Baha'i cemetery, situated three kilometres outside of the City of Kashan. Thirty officers and night guards remained with the believers at the Baha'i cemetery to protect the body.

The brothers and sons of the martyr from Tehran entered Kashan three hours after midnight, Friday, 14 Bahman [3 February] and went to the Baha'i cemetery at 7:00 the next morning. After a second medical examination by his brother, Professor Berjis, and the taking of photographs, and observances of the Baha'i burial ceremony, the blessed martyr's body was buried at the Baha'i cemetery and numerous commemoration meetings were organized at Kashan and Tehran. During these meetings, prayers were recited to rescue and salvage ignorant people from the abyss of oblivion and ignorance and we beseeched the Almighty God to guide these people to the right path.

The Spiritual Assembly of the Baha'is of Tehran also organized a commemoration meeting on Thursday, 27 Bahman 1328 [16 February 1950] at the National Haziratu'l-Quds, in memory of that blessed martyr.