

An Analytical Study of the Impact of the Guadeloupe Conference on the Revolution in Iran with an Emphasis on Educational Issues

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DOI: 10.56201/ijssmr.vol.11no2.2025.pg.1.9

Abstract

This research is aimed at the impact of the Guadeloupe conference on the revolution in Iran with an emphasis on educational issues, since this conference was held in January 1357 and on the eve of the formation of the revolution, therefore it is necessary to first use the document library method to obtain primary information. but since the documents at hand are not sufficient to be the only criteria for research in this regard, therefore, in this research, a qualitative interview-based method was used to get answers to the questions posed in this regard (Guadeloupe Conference on the Revolution in Has Iran emphasized educational issues in the economic dimension? Has the Guadeloupe Conference on the Revolution in Iran emphasized educational issues in the social dimension? Has the Guadeloupe Conference on the Revolution in Iran emphasized educational issues in the political dimension? (Used in such a way that the information and extracted the main criteria of the Guadalupe conference and on this basis and finally in order to complete the research process from free interviews with the elite professors in this field and active in this field, the interviews that have been carried out have been examined, in the meantime, the results of this The research shows that Gudalup was a meeting in line with the consensus of the great powers in line with the wide-ranging problems in the world, of which Iran was at the head, because Mohammad Reza Shah was facing wide-ranging problems and had lost control of affairs, and in his meeting with The personal representative of realized that he no longer has the support of the Westerners, but in general, the reasons for holding this conference in the political, educational and economic dimensions can be explained in these cases (the Shah's turning his back on economic theories that resulted in excessive inflation, the worrying dependence Oil revenues, the class differences of the people, the bloody and wanton killings on 17 September and 13 November, which led to an increase in strikes and protests, the appeasement of a religion-oriented government and the people's demand for a revolutionary and spiritual-oriented people's government, and the presence of Russia in the southern waters and regions are among the reasons. This was the main point of the conference and in the end, the presidents of France, America and the prime ministers of Germany and England came to the conclusion that the western countries should not cut off their relationship with the future government of Iran. Therefore, they decided to take a method based on which they can have a good relationship and economic cooperation with the next regime of Iran.

Key words: *Guadalupe Conference, Educational Issues of The Iranian Revolution*

Introduction

Is a part of an organization that is responsible for analyzing and interpreting data, and its main activity is to convert raw data into meaningful data in order to accept or reject research hypotheses. And this section is the heart of the thesis, and what has been brought in the previous chapters finds value and validity here, and here the success or failure of the research at hand is determined because in this chapter the researcher can prove the claims of the research at hand, and the prerequisite for the correct progress of this chapter is the knowledge, skill, creativity, and high inference power of the researcher, so that he can analyze the data from a correct and scientific perspective, so it can be stated that one of the most important basic issues in a research is the selection and adoption of a scientific method in its implementation, so that by this means he can achieve correct and correct scientific results. Using a wrong and unscientific method can mislead the researcher and the users of the research results. The purpose of choosing a research method is for the researcher to determine what method and procedure to adopt in order to lead him to possible answers as accurately and easily as possible. The research method depends on the objectives and nature of the subject, as well as the facilities and resources. This chapter examines issues such as the nature of the research in terms of (objective, method and type of data), how to develop data collection tools and their validity and reliability, the statistical method used for analysis and how to apply these tools and methods.

Data Analysis

In this part of the research, all articles and books about the Guadeloupe Conference were initially extracted, and documents and findings totaling 2428 files were found, of which only 471 files were made available to researchers for free. The research on the documents left behind from the Guadeloupe Conference reveals 676 book volumes, 3178 journal articles, 310 conference papers, and 113 thesis files at various levels of education. However, after re-examining and using the keywords revolution and educational issues as criteria, the number obtained changed as follows: In reviewing the documents (books, articles, theses, and dissertations), in reviewing the Guadeloupe Conference on the Revolution in Iran with an emphasis on educational issues, 183,582 files were displayed, of which 68,147 were free files. The documents that can be reviewed in this regard include 313,868 books, 147,712 journal articles, 66,790 conference papers, and 38,880 theses at various levels. After obtaining the original information, interviews with experts, coding the interviews, presenting the model, and finally explaining the presented model will be discussed.

Interviews

Among the 21 PhDs in the research path, 5 of them were interviewed, and it should be noted that the interview with the fourth person actually exhausted the argument and theoretical saturation was achieved, but in order to be precise in this process, 5 interviews were conducted, which will be mentioned here.

First interviewee (43-year-old PhD in History and Philosophy of Education)

Of course, not much is currently known about the Guadeloupe Conference, because this conference is unofficial and confidential, and its text has not been published in the form of a document. The

results of the studies can be said that because the French Giscard d'Estaing saw the critical situation in Iran and the fate of the Shah, he believed that there was no way but for the Shah to leave the country.

Amidst the political chaos, Destan invited US President Jimmy Carter, British Prime Minister James Callaghan, and German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt to consult with them in Guadeloupe to coordinate political strategy and find common solutions to protect their interests in Iran. The search for these people arrived in Guadeloupe on January 14, 1978, and reached the meeting place by the sea, and the sensitivity of their meeting was more about Iran, as evidenced by the words of James Callaghan. Callaghan believed that the Shah was lost and had no way to control the situation, and that the politicians who remained on the scene had limited ability and were infected with the problems of the regime. On the other hand, the army lacked political experience and its commanders could not be expected to be loyal to the Shah.

Regarding the danger of the Shah's fall and the possibility of Soviet intervention, Destan noted that Western governments should do everything they could to prevent this from happening, because the Shah asked me to take joint measures to reduce pressure on the Soviets. Therefore, it was necessary to warn the Soviet leaders and let them know that these leaders were directly involved and interested in the situation. He believed that the Shah should be supported. Because although he was only a weakling, he had seen the truth! This organization had to shoot and was the only army force that opposed the religious current. On the other hand, the growing economic problems of Tehran's middle class are likely to increase and have a significant impact, bringing about changes that will lead to the growth and development of political initiative among ordinary people. The appointment of clerics and scholars to ministerial positions.

The Guadeloupe Conference refers to a three-day meeting held in 1979 by the leaders of four European countries, France, Britain, the United States, and Germany, on the island of Guadeloupe. The conference was held on the eve of the victory of the Islamic Revolution.

Iran was held from 13 to 17 Azar 1357 and the leaders of four Western countries coordinated their foreign policies in several important areas of global crisis, including the Islamic Revolution in Iran. Iran. Where is Guadeloupe? Guadeloupe is the name of a small island in the eastern Caribbean Sea and western Atlantic Ocean. The island, with an area of about 1,800 square kilometers and a population of 360,000, has a warm, humid and rainy climate. It was discovered by Christopher Columbus in the late 15th century and became part of a French colony from the early 19th century. After World War II, France gave its citizens the same rights as the French people and it became one of the overseas provinces of France. Therefore, France appointed a governor-general to govern the island and the French parliament always had 3 representatives and 2 senators from Guadeloupe. The people of Guadeloupe believe in Catholicism, its currency is the franc, and its official language is French, written in Latin letters. The city of "Basteh" with a population of about 20,000 is the center of the island, and its most important crops are cotton, sugarcane, coffee, and bananas. The situation in Iran on the eve of the Guadeloupe Summit in late 1979, schools and universities were closed during the Islamic Revolution, and strikes broke out across the country. Oil exports were halted, and angry public demonstrations were held daily in

the city. Electricity was often cut off, and oil and gasoline supplies were reduced to a minimum. The press was closed, and strikes were held in protest of repression and censorship. Most domestic and international flights were canceled due to a strike by employees of Mehrabad Airport. Many soldiers fled their camps or refused to be killed on the orders of Imam Khomeini. The short-lived governments of successive kings could not resist the people and fell one after another. On the 5th of Shahrivar, the teacher gave up his position to Sharif Aimi, and on the 14th of Aban, he surrendered to the eternal government, which in December coincided with the collapse of the 16th, coinciding with the Guadeloupe Summit, and the Shah resorted to agents. The National Front of Goram Hossein Seddiqi refused to accept the Shah's order to form a cabinet, and Bakhtiari Bal assumed this responsibility in the last days of the Shah's rule. However, he did not enjoy popular support and was considered a puppet of the Shah's regime. In these circumstances, especially on the eve of the Shah's departure from the country, most governments in the world are ready to interact with the government that emerged from the revolution of the Iranian people.

This mentality even overshadowed the Guadeloupe summit. In early 1978, the Guadeloupe summit, President

France, Valéry Giscardin, invited the heads of state of the United States, Britain, and Germany to hold informal talks on international crises. At the time, the aftermath of the communist coup in Afghanistan, the growing ethnic violence in South Africa, the military occupation of Cambodia by Vietnamese forces, and, most importantly, the Islamic Revolution in Iran, were all major political concerns. Giscardin, whose country was hosting the revolutionary leader Imam Khomeini, felt these concerns more keenly than Western leaders. As Giscardin recounts in his memoirs, he still did not believe that the Shah was finished. He read with skepticism the report sent by Raoul Dreyler, the French ambassador to Tehran, and insisted that there was no choice but for the Shah to leave the country, and for this purpose he sent his special envoy, Michel Bonilla Tewski, also a special envoy. The envoy of the Iranian Revolutionary Guard Corps. One of the Shah's friends who had informed him of the situation in Iran had been sent to Tehran. So when he realized that Poniatowski's report was identical to the French ambassador's summary, in the midst of the political chaos, he invited US President Jimmy Carter, British Prime Minister James Callaghan, and German Chancellor Helmut Schloss to Guadeloupe to discuss political issues with them and find common solutions to protect their interests in Iran. The men arrived in Guadeloupe on January 14, 1978, and headed to the meeting place, a cottage by the sea. At this meeting, the participants were more sensitive to the issue of Iran than to other international issues and crises. The discussion on Iran began with a statement by James Callaghan: The Shah is gone and can no longer control the situation. There is no real solution to replace him. The politicians who remain on the scene have limited capabilities. After all, most of them were connected to the regime and affected by its problems and problems. Can the army play a transitional role in this regard? No! The army lacked political experience and its commanders were loyal to the Shah. Giskestan, initially impressed by the Shah's speech to the Elysee Palace envoy, "Poniatowski", offered only an analysis of Mohammad Reza Pahlavi. He said: "The danger of the Shah's fall and the possibility of Soviet intervention are the most important reasons that Western governments should try to prevent. The King asked me to take joint action to reduce the pressure on the Soviet Union. I believe that it is

necessary to warn the leaders and let the Soviets know that these leaders are directly involved and interested in the situation. It must have the Shah's support.

Because, although he was just weakened, he had a realistic vision! He had to deal with the problems and was the only force with an army to fight the religious movements. On the other hand, the growing economic problems were causing changes in the level of the large and influential middle class in Tehran and making their future political initiatives possible. However, the documentary reports that reached Guadeloupe on the day of the meeting and in the days that followed gradually encouraged the French president to make realistic judgments. He believed that Carter should be convinced to contact Imam Khomeini as a final solution to stabilize the government formed after the Shah's departure from Iran. Carter was convinced that the Shah would step down, but only the Bakhtiar government was officially recognized as the legitimate government after the Shah. He admitted that the Shah could no longer remain in Iran, but he still believed that the army would strengthen Bakhtiar's position. He trusted that the military commanders would not allow the revolution to triumph, but he did not want them to stage a coup. Carter distrusted Sullivan, the US ambassador to Tehran, and sent General Heiser to Tehran to assess the situation and force the army to obey Bakhtiar. In Carter's own words: "The Shah can no longer stay and rule, because the Iranian people do not want him." Apart from this, there was no other government or politician willing to cooperate and cooperate with him. Carter even dismissed any possibility of the king's success and invited Western leaders to think about a future in which the monarchy had absolutely no place. The meeting with the Shah confirmed what the Shah had made of Iran. An island of stability in the region. Helmut Schmidt, the German Chancellor, while more concerned than other allies about his country's economic interests in Iran, is not convinced that the Shah should stay in the country. After three days of talks and consultations on developments in Iran, the leaders of the United States, Germany, Britain and France concluded that the Shah's stay in Iran would lead to a continuation of the crisis. Of course, none of them want to see "Guadeloupe" on the international stage as the center of Western collusion to overthrow the Shah or the basis for the victory of the Islamic Revolution of Iran. After the Guadeloupe summit, Carter decided to allow Imam Khomeini to believe in the situation between the fall of the Shah's regime and the victory of Sudan. The Islamic Revolution. He sought this situation to preserve the Bakhtiari government. For this purpose, one day after the meeting, on December 17, he indirectly conveyed his message to Imam Khomeini (RA) through two French officials. In this message, he asked Imam Khomeini (RA) to make every effort to prevent this person from opposing Bakhtiar, otherwise it would cause many casualties and the deterioration of the situation would lead to the intervention of the army. The Imam categorically rejected Carter's request in this regard and said: Mr. Carter's message has two directions, one is agreement with the Bakhtiar government or at least silence in the current temporary conditions and the other is about the possibilities or a military coup. Predictions come true. Regarding the first question, the Imam emphasized that all the suffering and bloodshed of the nation is to free itself from the burden of the Pahlavi dynasty. Our country is neither willing to recognize the Bakhtiar government as the Shah's legacy nor is it willing to take measures such as the formation of the Royal Council, which are all illegal. However, regarding maintaining peace, we have repeatedly emphasized that we have always wanted a peaceful and stable country. But with the king, peace will never return. If Mr. Carter had

good intentions, in order to realize the legitimate aspirations of the country and achieve permanent peace and stability, he should stop supporting the coup and stop interfering in Iran's internal affairs. The Iranian nation will not be afraid of a military coup. Because for months, the regime treated its people with the most severe violence and martial law. The message from the Iranian people to me is that if a military coup is carried out, an order for jihad should be given. I do not think that a coup would be good for the Iranian or American people. But if a coup were to occur, the Iranian nation would see it. As a cleric, I always keep the interests of humanity in mind.

Therefore, I advise you to stop this bloodshed and not to interfere in Iran. In this case, neither the East nor the West will surrender. Leave the country alone so that I can form a revolutionary committee of honest men to transfer power so that the government of the country's envoys can be provided with sufficient facilities to achieve a result, otherwise there is no hope for peace. Deep and fundamental differences have now arisen in the organization of the Iranian armed forces, and in the event of a coup, many of the soldiers who join us will stifle this effort... 8. 21st D. Cyrus Vance, Secretary of State for the United States of America, State Presence in Melon The spokesmen of the countries and the four countries participating in the Drop Island meeting told reporters: "The King is considering a vacation outside Iran, and the United States government has also approved the Shah's decision." A Role in the Future of Iran 9 On the same day, British Ambassador to Iran, Anthony Parsons, intended to leave Iran to make sure that the Shah would definitely leave. He said: "In this farewell meeting, the king asked me what I thought about his fate. I said that I saw him in a situation where the Americans say "no win" (a situation where there is no hope of victory). I added that the longer you stay in the country, the more luck you have melts like snow in water. If you leave the country, you have little chance of returning. Because Bakhtiar was unable to establish order, to establish government... The storm of the Iranian revolution swept away all legal institutions... The Shah was about to fall, and he was also aware of this, so by being passive and hopeless about the Shah's survival, the Guadeloupe Conference was actually held in the shadow." Faldoost left no trace of himself regarding the national will of Iran and the West, as well as the all-out support of the great powers for the Shah's regime: "Carter did everything he could to support his regime and himself. Carter came to Tehran and made that speech at the dinner table, which was the greatest support for Mohammad Reza. Carter tried to prepare Mohammad Reza for resistance with daily phone calls, but Mohammad Reza was not yet ready. Carter did what was necessary to support the Shah. He could not send troops to Iran to support Mohammad Reza. 11 Neither the United States nor other Western governments were lacking in support of the Shah. But their problem was that they had no plan to save the Shah and his regime, and the wave of revolution that swept across them left them desperate and confused. Their presence in Guadeloupe represented their last, futile and desperate efforts against the Islamic Revolution. That is why the strongest Western allies saw the best way out in his departure from the country. This is why the victory of the revolution is seen as a symbol of the failure of the West.

Second interviewee (48-year-old professor of history and philosophy of education)

The Guadeloupe conference gave the French president a more realistic view of Iran and its situation according to Imam Khomeini (RA), who was responsible for communicating with Carter to stabilize the Shah after he left the country to form a government. Convincing the Final Solution

Seeing the situation in Iran, Carter knew that the Shah was going to step down, but he only recognized the Bakhtiar government as the legitimate government after the Shah. He acknowledged that the Shah could no longer stay in Iran, but he was sure that the army would strengthen Bakhtiar's position. He trusted that the military commanders would not allow the revolution to triumph, but he did not want them to stage a coup. Carter distrusted Sullivan, the US ambassador in Tehran, and sent General Heiser to Tehran to assess the situation and force the army to obey Bakhtiar, stating in his speech: "The Shah can no longer stay and continue... because the Iranian people simply do not want him. Moreover, there is no reliable government or politician left to work with. Carter even dismissed any possibility of the king's success and invited Western leaders to think about a future in which the monarchy has absolutely no place. The meeting with the Shah emphasized that the Shah has turned Iran into an island. Stability in the region.

Although German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt is more concerned than other allies about Germany's economic interests in Iran, he is not convinced that the Shah should stay in the country. After three days of talks and consultations on developments in Iran, the leaders of the United States, Germany, Britain and France concluded that the Shah's stay in Iran would lead to a continuation of the crisis and that the West should know this. The fall of the Shah or the foundation for the victory of the Islamic Revolution in Iran. After the Guadeloupe summit, Carter decided to convince Imam Homi in Nigeria that he believed that the situation between the fall of the Shah's regime and its victory was within the framework of the Islamic Revolution. He sought this situation to protect the Bakhtiar government. For this purpose, one day after the meeting, on December 17, he indirectly conveyed his message to Imam Khomeini (RA) through two French officials. In his message, he asked Imam Khomeini to use all his strength and effort to prevent the man from opposing Bakhtiar. In this message, he pointed out the certainty of the Shah's departure and then threatened that "an invasion of Bakhtiar is like a gamble that will cause many casualties and the worsening of the situation will lead to the intervention of the army." In response, the Imam categorically rejected Carter's request and said: "Mr. Carter's message had two aspects: one is agreement with the Bakhtiar government or at least silence in the current situation, and the second is about the possibility of a military coup or the anticipation of its occurrence."

Regarding the first question, the Imam emphasized that all the suffering and bloodshed of the country was to free itself from the burden of the Pahlavi dynasty and continued that our country was not ready to accept the Bakhtiar government as the Shah's legacy. There was also no readiness for the following measures: the establishment of the Royal Council, which was all illegal, and overcame it. But regarding maintaining peace, we have repeatedly emphasized that we have always wanted a peaceful and stable country. But with the king, peace will never return. Therefore, if Mr. Carter has good intentions, in order to realize the legitimate aspirations of the country and establish permanent peace and stability, he should stop supporting the coup and stop interfering in the internal affairs of Iran. The Iranian nation will not be afraid of a military coup. Because for months, the regime treated its people with the most severe violence and martial law. The Iranian people sent me a message that if a military coup occurred, jihad should be declared.

Ahmad Ali Masoud Ansari, a close associate of the Pahlavi court, said in response to this question: In my opinion, the Guadeloupe Conference was more about the Shah's decision to leave Iran. One

thing to note is that the Shah's intention was to go to America. However, when the Shah entered Egypt and intended to go to America, the Carter administration's opinion about the Shah's entry into America changed. This could indicate that the US government at that time did not have much hope for the continuation of the imperial system in Iran. My impression is that the leaders of Guadeloupe at that time were confused as to how the Shah had allowed things to go there? Most of them thought that it would be better for the Shah to leave Iran and after he left the country, they would see what the reaction to the Shah's departure would be and in what direction the situation would go.

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