

- 4/13
- \* 16 STUDENTS KILLED AT TABRIZ UNIVERSITY
  - \* AT LEAST 1000 STUDENTS ARRESTED
  - \* 3 PATRIOTS FACING DEATH
  - \* 4 PATRIOTS RECEIVED LIFE IMPRISONMENT

Because of international public opinion the dictatorial regime of Iran forced to retreat

SIGN A PETITION TO CONDEMN THE  
BRUTAL REPRESSION BY THE MILITARY  
REGIME OF THE SHAH

(I) According to the latest news (March 27) the death toll of the recent student demonstrations (early March) has amounted to at least 16. Many more are seriously wounded. The families of the students have not been informed about the conditions of the wounded and arrested.

There were country-wide student demonstrations condemning the purchase of \$2 Billion worth of arms from the U.S., and, objecting to the unfair deal with the oil Companies. The demonstrations were brutally suppressed by the Special Paratroopers who opened machine-gun fire on the students. The campuses all over the country have been closed for two months.

(II) Dr. Abbas Shaibani, an Iranian patriot, was illegally sentenced to death according to a recent report published by the International Association of Democratic Lawyers (Bruxelles, December 1972). The World Confederation of Iranian Students, supported by international public opinion, was able to force the Iranian regime to a retreat. Dr. Shaibani was recently tried in a military tribunal and received two years of jail.

(III) In a recent secret military tribunal 3 patriots were condemned to death

1. Mostafa Khoshdel
2. Ezatshahi
3. Katooziyan

and four received life imprisonment

1. Mehdi Eftekhari
2. Jalal Samsami
3. Hamid Jalilzadeh
4. Kazem Zol-Anvar

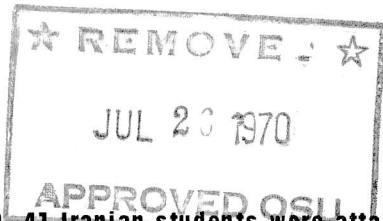
At least 1000 students and patriots have been arrested in the last week in connection with the student uprising. This itself is another proof of the Shah's repressive rule and his inability to stop the people's movement-- all contradicting his propaganda on Iran's economic prosperity.

Contribute to Defend the Just Struggle  
of the Iranian People and Sign our Petition

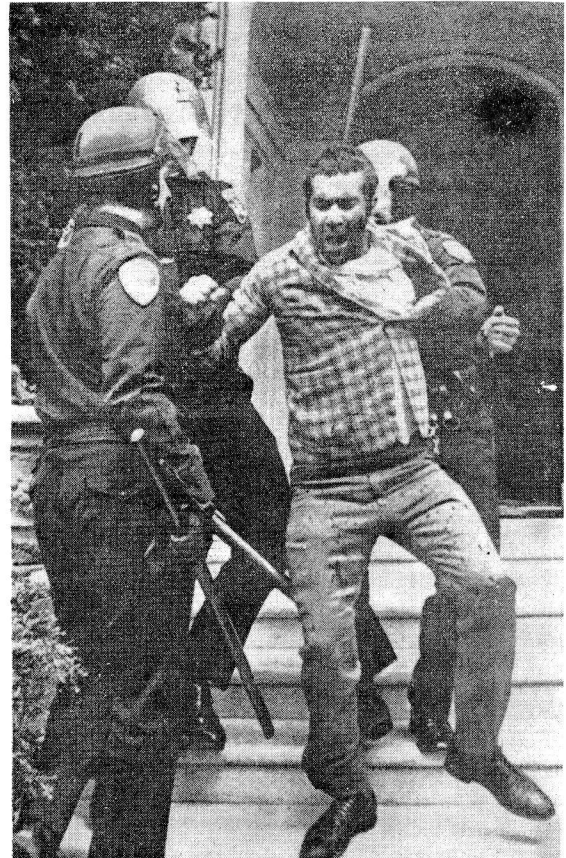
Iranian Students Association  
University of Illinois

# Support The Anti-Imperialist And Democratic Struggle Of Iranian People .

## 'Defend The 41 Iranian Students'



On June 26, 1970, 41 Iranian students were attacked by the tac. squad of the San Francisco Police while trying to arrange a press conference with the Consulate General of Iran and the Shah of Iran's visiting sister. They are faced with heavy charges which are being confirmed by a grand jury.



# Come To Our Picnic In Support Of The **41**

AND HEAR SOME FACTS ABOUT IMPERIALISM IN IRAN AND IN THE WORLD

- SPEAKERS
- ENTERTAINMENTS
- WORK SHOPS FOR DISCUSSIONS
- FOOD ( GENUINE PERSIAN FOOD )

TIME: 11 a.m. Saturday July 25, 1970  
PLACE: ILLINI GROVE  
DONATIONS: \$ 1.00

SPONSORED BY: IRANIAN STUDENTS ASSOCIATION\*BLACK STUDENTS ASSOCIATION\*PEOPLE\*UGSA\*  
THE ARAB STUDENTS ASSOCIATION

## THE PEOPLE'S STRUGGLES CONTINUES

The struggle of the peoples of the world against their oppressors is entering a new era. They are rising, ever more united and ever more determined, all over the world to fight for their liberation against imperialism and all reactions which have, for so long, robbed their wealth and exploited their powers. To this, the liberation struggles of the Indo-Chinese people, the Indian people, the Latin American people, the African people, the Arab people, and the Iranian people, are lively witnesses.

In Iran, since three months ago, the anti-imperialist and democratic struggle of the people has gained a new form and momentum. This new wave of struggles has flourished in the industrial areas, the universities, and the country side. During this time the masses of the workers and students turned a protest against an increase in the bus fare in the City of Tehran into a street fight, with anti-imperialist slogans against the armed troops of the reactionary regime of the Shah of Iran. Thousands of people were arrested and 203 of them are still in the prisons. In the City of Shiraz, the students at the Pahlavi University staged a massive demonstration against the rise in the tuition, in which they again expressed their support and unity with the laboring people of Iran in their cause. In this incident one coed student was shot to death by the army troops and 27 were arrested whose whereabouts and fate is not known. In Kurdistan, where an struggle of the suffering peasants has been going on for two years, a new wave has flared up again. 150 Kurdish patriots were arrested and their fate is again unknown. Three Moslem clergy-men who had spoken out against the large investment of 35 American imperialists (such as David Rockefeller, to invest more than \$ 1 billion toward more exploitation of the Iranian people's natural resources) in Iran, had been killed and their corps had been hung in public to demonstrate that any opposition to the reactionary regime of Iran is met by fierce punishment. 60 guerrillas have been captured three weeks ago whose fate and whereabouts are again not known.

To all these happenings, the Iranian students abroad who feel this struggle is one with their people's had to be responsive. On June 26, 1970, they reacted by going over to the Iranian Consulate General in San Francisco and asked for a press conference with the Consulate General and the Shah's visiting sister to discuss the new events in Iran and receive some information about the fate and whereabouts of their struggling brothers and sisters. Instead they were fiercely attacked, injured and arrested by the tac. squad of the S.F. Police who had been called by the frightened Consulate General. They were put under false charges such as "burglary" and "conspiracy to burglary" which because of being groundless, are being set on them without any preliminary hearings and by a grand jury. By going to jail or being convicted of these charges, their struggle against reaction is not extinguished. It is the duty of all the progressive forces and people to actively take part in their struggle to blow heavy strikes at the body of the reaction and turn their defense campaign into a joint struggle against imperialism and all its reactions. Let us unite our forces and struggle hands in hands; we are bound to reach victory.

**SOLIDARITY, STRUGGLE, VICTORY**

PALESTINE

ZIONISM & PALESTINIAN  
REVOLUTION!

FILM:

PALESTINE OCCUPATION

TODAY AT 12:15 P.M.

AT 273 UNION

COLOR DOCUMENTARY IN ENGLISH

1 ½ HOUR

FREE!

OW 9/73

IRANIAN STUD. ASSOC.

3/19/73

# 5 STUDENTS KILLED.

"Because of Opposing IRANIAN Governments' Repression, the Oil policies, the Purchase of \$2 billion in arms from the U.S."

A SEVERE CONFRONTATION BETWEEN TABRIZ\* UNIVERSITY STUDENTS AND THE POLICE RESULTED IN STUDENT DEATHS. (Le Monde, March 8, 1973)

Student protests in Iranian universities which started 20 days ago grew into severe confrontations with the police. According to the news in the capital, 4 students have been killed. The reason for the recent protests is the students' opposition to the internal and external policies of the Iranian regime (repression, the oil policies, the purchase of \$2 billion in arms from the U.S.).

It all started on February 20, 1973 when the students of Tehran Polytechnic went on strike. The "special" paratroopers of the regime crushed the stike and arrested the leaders. After the students boycotted the classes, more universities were shut down. Late last month, the Djonidi-Shapoor University of Khouzestan went on strike. Police attacked the students and according to rumors in Tehran a student (girl) was killed there. The university strikes spread after the students of Tehran and Melli Universities boycotted classes. When the students raised slogans against the regime, the police attacked the university and dispersed the students.

When the news about the purchase of arms was released, the Tabriz University students boycotted classes. The police attacked the students because they refused to leave the campus. The students resisted the attacks and took the university president as hostage. In the course of police fire, 4 students, and according to some sources, 6 students were shot to death. This repression at Tabriz University caused students strikes in the school of medicine and the politechnic of Aryamehr University. A great number of students have been arrested.

The Sha's Government in Iran, like Franco's regime in Spain and the "junta" in Greece, is a blatant example of ruthless dictatorship. Basic human rights are absolutely ignored. The irony of it

\* Tabriz is a city in western Iran, the capital city of the Provice of Azerbaijan.

Come and Sign Our Petition at Ummi Union

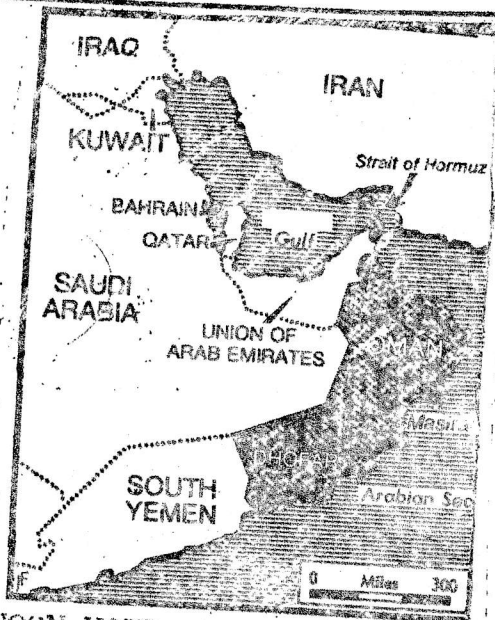
is that these human rights (such as freedom of press, expression, assembly, and organization) are parts of the U.N. Human Rights Charter to which the Iranian Government is supposedly a faithful signatory. Since its coming to power by the coup d'etat of 1953, the Shah's regime has imprisoned, tortured and executed thousands of its political opponents. Today there are about 20,000 political prisoners in Iran.

The Iranian Students Association in the U.S. is starting a nation-wide campaign to expose the ruthless dictatorship of the Iranian regime. Let us join to support the struggle of the Iranian students and expose the repressive nature of the Iranian government.

C O M E \_ \_ A N D \_ \_ S I G N \_ \_ T H E \_ \_ P E T I T I O N S

Iranian Students Association

# Middle East Series



**DHOFAR**  
**Wed. Apr. 7**

NOON HOUR PROGRAM IN THE S. LOUNGE, ILLINI UNION  
SPEAKER: FARHAT AMIDI, NATIONAL SECRETARY OF I.S.A. (U.S)

## The Nixon Doctrine in Iran

FILM PROGRAM

## Revolution in Dhofar

At 8 PM, BURRILL HALL, RM. 124

SPONSORED BY THE IRANIAN STUDENT ASSOCIATION, ORG. OF ARAB  
STUDENTS, REVOLUTIONARY STUDENT BRIGADE

## DHOFAR

### Persian Gulf's Vietnam

U.S. aggression against the people of Vietnam and the resulting horror and devastation of land and people is not unique to Vietnam. A similar aggression has been taking place for ten years in Dhofar, a province of Oman a feudal sultanate in the Arabian-Persian Gulf. The news blackout on the situation in Oman is suspect, considering the direct military involvement of three outside powers including Britain, Iran and Jordan, with the active advisory participation of the American military. The hypocrisy of recent statements by the Ford Administration against military interference of outside powers in the internal affairs of sovereign nations requires this news blackout to hide U.S. support of just such an aggression in Oman. The people of Dhofar are subjected to daily bombardments on land and villages, in line with the "scorched earth" policy pursued in Vietnam. In an arid land, water wells are poisoned and villagers have taken to caves in the hills to better protect and defend themselves. Thirty thousand Iranian troops and countless British bombers are attempting to isolate the province from sea and land, to cut its supply routes. In addition, direct U.S. military involvement is an ever-present threat. The U.S. is supplying Sultan Qaboos with sophisticated arms, and has acquired from him a military base on the Omani island of Massirah.

### The Nixon Doctrine

American interests in the Persian Gulf are linked to the Area's natural resources, it is the site of 70% of the world's oil. This is why the people of the area have to be denied, by brutal and murderous force, the control of their own resources and the right to be masters of their own fate.

The major policy lesson that was derived by U.S. strategists during the course of the Indochina war was the danger of direct U.S. military intervention. The best alternative was war by proxy. In the Middle East an elaborate plan was set up to integrate the reactionary, pro-imperialist powers in the area into an effective three-poled triangle of policemen the three poles being Israel, Saudi Arabia and Iran. The aim of this policy was the neutralization of Arab nationalist states and to eliminate the forces of social revolution in the area, (Oman-Dhofar being the area of one of these forces) so that imperialist control over the area can be maintained.

At present, the Omani people are continuing their struggle against the British, Qaboos, and the Iranian army. They are in great need of support and assistance by all democratic and freedom-loving people in the world. Victory surely belongs to the Omani people who are struggling for a better life in freedom, but at present they need all the help you can provide.

### Dhofar

Dhofar is a province of Oman on the lower edge of the Persian Gulf and the southern part of the Arabian peninsula with an estimated population of 150-300,000. The Omani people have long been under the most brutal colonial rule; the colonialist authorities and native reactionaries have done their utmost to keep the people as backward as possible. During the reign of Said bin Teimur (the father of the present Sultan Qaboos) 1932-1970 the people were deliberately kept in a medieval state. A U.N. report affirmed that much the same as in Medieval times, slavery was widely practiced during the despotic reign of the Sultan. As a fanatic despot he imposed many arbitrary restrictions on the people. They were not allowed to travel abroad or to build their own houses. Food could only be bought in one walled-in market where the quantity was fixed, and no import or export of foodstuffs was allowed. Furthermore, there were no jobs in Dhofar, no schools, no hospitals, no economic life, no equality, and no right to participate in politics. People in the cities were not allowed to drink, smoke, ride bicycles, play soccer, listen to transistor radios, trim their hair, or to wear shoes or trousers. The Omani people have lived through poverty, illiteracy, and malnutrition. So they have risen. The struggle of the people of Dhofar has its roots in the conditions described above.



# FASCISM IN IRAN

As the anti-imperialist & democratic movement of the people of IRAN grows, the Shah's U.S. supported regime intensifies political repression.

**FRI**

May 3

**8:00**

P.M.



Rm.

**263**

**Illini**

**Union**

## JOHN THORNE

LAWYER TO: George Jackson of the Soledad Brothers, Angela Davis, Reis Tijerina, and Wounded Knee.

Reports on his trip to IRAN investigating the situation of hundreds being tortured and now facing DEATH.

I.S.A. U.of I.

# SIGN THE PETITIONS

The first of May is the day of solidarity of workers throughout the world. Huge demonstrations and rallies are held in various countries in which the workers participate to demonstrate their unity, to air their anger at their oppressors, and to demand political freedom and humane conditions of life.

In Iran, the workers, like other classes and strata of the people, are denied their basic rights. The Iranian regime does not allow the workers to organize their own trade unions, does not allow the workers to demonstrate for their social, political and economic rights and, by infiltrating military and police agents in all industrial centers, tries to smash the slightest protest from the workers with the use of terror.

The regime tries to impose the policy of job stratification upon the workers. By buying out a small stratum of workers, the regime maintains a firm control. The main purpose of this despicable policy is to cause the workers to fight among themselves and to split their unity of struggle against the hated regime of the Shah.

The workers in Iran earn an average of \$22 a month. The carpet industry exported rugs valued at \$73.3 million in [97] the rate of profit is 20-50% annually mainly due to cheap labor. Half of all children between the ages of 7 and 14 are wage earners, mostly working in the carpet factories for 15-20¢ a day for 12 hours of work.

According to the government newspaper (Kayhan) the minimum wage in Iran was about 55-70¢ a day in [97]. It is important to note that the cost of living has increased more than 20% the last three years, while in most cases the wages haven't gone up at all and in some instances they have decreased because of job scarcity.

In serving imperialism and the reactionary class which it represents, the Shah's regime has constantly maintained the most despotic position against the Iranian working class. The living conditions of the workers have continually deteriorated in the years of terror under the Pahlavi regime. The intensification of the worker's movement provides the best proof of the worsening of living conditions.

In April 1971, twelve workers were killed and many others wounded when the government troops fired on a workers' demonstration. The workers were asking higher wages. 10 more workers were killed later the same year, when workers from a spool factory went on strike--they were mostly girls between ages of 10-17. These reactions by the regime to the just demands of Iranian workers are quite typical and there have been several cases this year.

We are urging all democratic and freedom-loving people to sign our petition to be sent to the International Labor Organization in Geneva, Switzerland, and to Prime Minister Hoveyda of Iran, condemning the general political repression in Iran and specifically demanding:

- 1). Workers be allowed to organize their own trade unions.
- 2). Workers be allowed to picket, hold rallies, and march in demonstrations.
- 3). Demilitarization of factories and other industrial centers by evacuating army and police agents.
- 4). Raise the minimum wage to fulfill the cost of living. (According to U.S. News and World Report a basket of food in Tehran is \$92.17 and in New York City is \$92.27, while the minimum wage in Iran is \$.70 a day!)

# Revolution in Iran

The Shah of Iran is taking a "vacation", as suggested by the U.S. State Dept. and the Iranian people are determined that he will never return. The new Bakhtiar government, which is aligned with the Shah, is facing continuing demonstrations, the oil workers are still striking, and it looks like this government will not last long. What has brought Iran to the brink of Revolution?

The key factor is the brutal regime of the Shah and the U.S. domination of Iran through the cooperation of the Shah's regime. Iran is vital to the interests of U.S. imperialism because of its economic and strategic importance. Iran is the second largest producer of crude oil in the Middle East. Iran also supplies more than 1/2 of the oil for Western Europe. It is located in a strategically vital area between the Soviet Union and the rest of the Middle East. Thus, as a former member of the U.S. Senate Select Intelligence Committee put it, "since about 1970, we (in the U.S. government) have decided Iran is going to be our regional power in the Middle East." Since 1972, the Iranian regime has become the single largest buyer of U.S. arms, buying over 50% of total U.S. arms sales abroad; during the last 18 years the U.S. has sold over \$18 billion worth of arms to Iran. And to keep Iran an "island of stability" the U.S. has "helped organize and equip a vast security system that gives its ruler, the Shah, absolute control of the country." (quote from New York Times, 7/9/78) The U.S. has sent over 30,000 military and intelligence advisors to Iran, in many cases the Iranian military could not even begin to operate without these advisors.

What has this meant for Iran and its people? The income from arms purchases, sales of oil and intelligence technology returns to the U.S. almost \$2 for every \$1 the U.S. spends on oil. Seventy percent of Iran's annual budget is spent on armament and military related expenditures. In fact, in 1975 the regime exhausted its entire oil revenues and accumulated a \$4 billion budget deficit. Iran is a country which has a 50% infant mortality rate, 80% of the people lack the minimum proper housing (according to the "Tehran Economist", Jan. 1975), and 75% of the people are illiterate. Ten Years ago Iran was self-sufficient in agriculture. Now, due to high inflation, dumping of U.S. goods onto the Iranian market, and the draining of the Iranian economy through high military spending; Iran now imports 60% of its food.

The situation is clear: the Iranian people have become increasingly impoverished, while Iran develops a huge oil industry, because the oil revenue is not used to develop Iran but to buy billions of dollars of arms and technology from the U.S. as well as France, West Germany and Britain. It is against this kind of "modernization" that the Iranian people are rebelling. In the uprisings the slogans of "U.S. Imperialism out of Iran", "Yankee Go Home" have been raised repeatedly. The oil workers have brought oil production to a halt with a political strike demanding the overthrow of the Shah's regime. The offices of foreign owned banks all over Iran have been burned down. These foreign banks finance the oil industry. It is controlled by a consortium of U.S., British and French oil companies in partnership with the Shah's regime. In fact, in 1953 when the elected government of Iran attempted to nationalize the oil industry the U.S. CIA arranged a coup which put the Shah in power. With the aid of the CIA, the Shah set-up the SAVAK, the Iranian secret police. The SAVAK has arrested thousands of Iranians whose only crime was speaking against the Shah's regime. It has supervised the torture of political prisoners. According to Amnesty International, there are over 100,000 political prisoners in Iran. It is illegal to be a part of any polit-

JAN 17 1979

ical grouping outside of the Rahstakhiz Party - the Shah's party. The U.S. arms deals have supplied Iran with the tanks, guns, grenades and helicopters which have been used frequently against the Iranian people - who have been demonstrating unarmed against the Shah. It is against this repression and American domination that the Iranian are rebelling - it is not because of hatred of Americans, in general. The U.S. media has portryed the uprisings as becoming increasingly "Anti-American", but in reality the uprisings are increainsly being aimed at the Shah's regime's most important allies - the U.S. corporation owners and the U.S. government.

This last year has seen countless demonstrations and strikes in every city and town of Iran. The strike of oil workers has stopped oil production completely. Joining this massive oil strike has been the striking government employees, teachers telephone operators, virtually every sector of the Iranian economy has shut down. In combination with demonstrations demanding the end of the monarchy and democracy for Iran, this struggle has defeated several attempts to institute martial law and one attempt to institute a military government. It has led to concessions after concession from the Shah's regime: release of thousands of political prisoners, the arrest of leading government ministers, the promise that SAVAK will be dismantled, huge pay raises, and now the Shah's "vacation". But the Demonstrations will continue until the main demand is acheived: an end to the monarchy, i.e. the Shah's regime, and the acheivement of independance and democracy.

The U.S. media has tried to portray one of the main sections of this movement as reactionary. It claims that Iranian moslems, under the leadership of the Ayatollah Khomeini, are to the right of the Shah. That they are opposed to the "liberalization and Moderniztion" of the Shah. These attacks on Khomeini are distortions of the real situation in Iran, and they are in line with the U.S. State Department's attempts to split the opposition in Iran. Khomeini's movement is not reactionary, it is progressive. Khomeini has called for an end to the monarchy, and the convening of a constituent assembly - elected by the people - to govern Iran. Khomeini has denounced the huge arms deals of the Shah as "criminal" He has described the foreign oil consortium which controls Iran's oil industry as "plunderers of Iran" and has said that Iran must be free of foreign domination.

Are these the demands of a reactionary? Khomeini has called for the end of the monarchy and democratic rights for the Iranian people. He has also called for the end of foreign domination of Iran. The U.S. government and media denounce him for "advocating violence" - but the U.S. government hasn't denounced the Shah's regime for using violence. The U.S. government has supported the Shah's regime - with its 100,000 political prisoners, complete lack of democratic rights, and brutal secret police. Who are the real reactionaries, Khomeini's movement or the U.S. government? Clearly it is the U.S., whose job it is to protect the U.S. oil companies' plunder of Iran, and to maintain Iran as "our regional power in the Middle East."

It must be remembered that Khomeini is only one part of a broad popular movement against the Shah's regime. It is this movement which deserves the support of the American people, in spite of what the U.S. government is supporting. The people of Iran are demanding independance and democracy, its the Shah's regime, and the U.S. government and corporations which support this regime, which is using every possible means including violent suppression to deny the Iranian people their just demands.

Revolutionary Student Brigade 285 Illini Union 333-2980

For more information, contact:

The Iranian Student Association, C-U or  
329 Union  
333-1199 or 359-0751

Iranian Student Assoc. at U. of I.  
204 Illini Union  
333-9775



# Bulletin

THE IRANIAN STUDENT ASSOCIATION

AT CHAMPAIGN—URBANA (ISA-CU)

No. 1

SEPTEMBER 23, 1976

## SYMBOL OF STRUGGLE

### BALTIMORE STUDENTS HONOR MOTHER SHAYGAN

Students from four Baltimore schools have organized to show their support for the Iranian people. Their actions were provoked by the award of an honorary degree from Johns Hopkins University to Princess Ashraf, the Shah's twin sister, on February 22. The university community was enraged by the recognition given to such a despicable person who, according to the university administration, represents Iranian women, but who actually represents the corruption of the Shah's regime.

Students from Johns Hopkins attempted to disrupt the presentation of the degree to Princess Ashraf. Five students were arrested. At a rally on March 5, over two hundred demonstrators gathered 1,100 signatures on a petition protesting the honorary degree and demanding that the charges against the five arrested students be dropped. President Müller of Johns Hopkins was swamped by letters of protest from the academic community, the faculty and women's groups. One letter was signed by five members of Congress. These pressures led to the dropping of charges against the five defendants on March 26.

Meanwhile, the senior class at Johns Hopkins voted 2 to 1 to request the university to present an honorary degree to Mrs. Fatemeh Saidi Shaygan ("Mother" Shaygan) "in recognition of her continued struggle for human rights and liberties." The students of three other Baltimore schools, Goucher College, Coppin State College and Morgan State Univer

sity, also joined the protests. Over 4,000 people signed petitions recognizing Mother Shaygan as an honorary member of the Baltimore academic community.

These actions culminated in the Joint Session of American Communities to Support Political Prisoners in Iran held at Johns Hopkins University on May 14, 1976. Sponsored by the Office of the Chaplain of The Johns Hopkins University, the Students Government Association of Morgan State University, the Students Government Association of Coppin State College and the Student Organization of Goucher College, the meeting was well attended by an enthusiastic audience. Two plaques and a scroll honoring Mother Shaygan were presented by students from Johns Hopkins, Morgan State and Goucher College. (Earlier, students of Coppin State had presented a plaque honoring Mother Shaygan to representatives of the Confederation of Iranian Students.) The significance of this meeting is shown by the support of the American communities and especially by the support of the representatives of the black and American Indian movements.

The Joint Session featured several speakers including Stokely Carmichael, a representative of the All African Revolutionary Party John Thorne, an activist from the National Lawyers Guild who has traveled to Iran to investigate the condition of political prisoners; Rev. Lee, vice president of the

Southern Christian Leadership Conference; Elizabeth McAlister, who was trialed with Philip Berrigan and others for conspiracy to kidnap Henry Kissinger; Eqbal Ahmad, an anti-imperialist activist and expert on the Middle East affiliated with the Center for Policy Studies; Anthony Russo, who along with Daniel Ellsberg revealed the contents of the "Pentagon Papers"; and Billy Tyac, who spoke on behalf of Bellacourte, a leader of the American Indian Movement, which has struggled effectively against repression and genocidal policies.

The meeting closed with reading of messages sent by supporters who could not attend, including members of Congress and progressive persons interested in the struggle for human rights.

This meeting did not mark the end of the protests. Faced with mounting pressures, President Muller agreed to read the petition which had been signed by thousands at the Johns Hopkins University spring commencement. The petition reads:

"We, the undersigned students and faculty members of the Johns Hopkins University: I) are pleased to recognize Mrs. Fatemeh Saidi Shaygan as an honorary member of the Johns Hopkins academic community.

II. We are pleased to honor Mrs. Fatemeh Saidi Shaygan as an outstanding representative of the just struggle of the progressive Iranian women for human rights.

III. We are also pleased to honor Mrs. Fatemeh Saidi Shaygan as the symbol of courage and resistance which is the true manifestation of her deep dedication and devotion to the just struggle of the Iranian freedom fighters against the repressive and dictatorial regime of the Shah."

In a related development, students at Goucher College forced a temporary cancellation of a cooperative program between Goucher and the Farah Pahlavi University. The program was developed after Princess Ashraf visited Goucher last October. An Ad Hoc Committee collected 124 signatures on a letter deploring the ties between Goucher and the Iranian regime.



An earlier photo of Fatemeh Saidi Shaygan

Mrs. Fatemeh Saidi Shaygan was arrested in 1973 by SAVAK after her son, Nader Shaygan, was shot to death by the Shah's police in Teheran because he was resisting repression. SAVAK has so severely tortured her that her arms are paralyzed. Thereafter the mimitary "court" has sentenced her to twelve years imprisonment. Since the "court" decision she has been kept in Ghasr's women prison where she has remained to this date.

She firmly believes in the struggle for human rights. Indeed, this belief enables her to sustain the barbaric tortures of SAVAK. "Not only Nader but myself and all my children must participate in the struggle and fight against the enemy. If death comes, we welcome it," Mrs. Shavgan once said in the courtroom.

Her firmness and resistance have been a source of inspiration to all Iranian people and other political prisoners as well as to all freedom-loving people throughout the world.

Reprinted from the "Iranian People's Struggle", Vol.2, No.2, June 1976.



ETERNAL GLORY TO CHAIRMAN MAO TSETUNG THE  
GREAT LEADER OF CHINESE PEOPLE

Mao Tse-Tung the leader of the world workers, a revolutionary who died, at the age 82. Chairman Mao was an outstanding Chinese revolutionary who had devoted his valuable life to the Chinese people's cause of national liberation and independence. He was also a revolutionary well known internationally, who had made a great contribution to the promotion of revolutionary movement for national liberation of the people of the world. Therefore Chairman Mao won not only the deepest love and respect of the Chinese people, but also the heartfelt love and respect of the people of Asia, Africa, Latin America, and the rest of the world who cherish independence, justice and peace. Thus the death of the Chairman Mao is a great loss to the Asian and the world people engaged in revolutionary struggle for people's national liberation. However his great thoughts will

continue to guide millions of the third world countries.

#### PRESS RELEASE

The Shah of Iran, in an effort to publicize his regime abroad, has sent a program of Iranian folk dancers to the United States. Appearing under the guise of a "cultural" program, what such a program is actually designed to do is to create favorable propaganda for the repressive regime of the Shah.

However, the dancers met with protest in Los Angeles as members of the Iranian Students Association in Southern California tried to expose the real purpose of the program to the people attending it. A demonstration was staged on Friday, Sept. 10, in front of the building where the program was being held. Some of the Students carried the protest into the building itself, saying that the program was only set up as propaganda for the Shah's dictatorship.

Some people in the audience left the program to show their support of the Iranian students' protest. Meanwhile, members of SAVAK (the Shah's notorious secret police), working in cooperation with the local police, attacked the protesters. Some of the students were beaten, and six were arrested.

SOME FACTS ON IRAN

Despite huge oil revenues received by the Iranian regime, the majority of the Iranian people live in poverty, disease and misery.

Life expectancy:

38 years or less; 1/3 of all Iranian children die before the age of five years.

Literacy:

the rare of illiteracy in Iran is estimated at more than 75%.

Housing:

28% of all living quarters in Iran are made of solid materials, the remainder are made of mud and straw; 41% of all households live in one room dwellings; 75% of all households lack electricity and 85% are not supplied with water.

Medical care:

In 1972, there were approx. 8,000 doctors in Iran for a population of over 28 million; half of these practiced in the central province (which includes Tehran); there are 11.7 hospital beds for every 10,000 people.

Income:

The annual income of an average peasant family in Iran is about \$125. Peasants make up about 55% of the population.

The repressive regime of the Shah has been severely condemned by many international human rights organisations and international observers who have examined the fascist policies used by the regime in dealing with political prisoners, firsthand. These include: International Association of Democratic Lawyers, Amnesty International, the United Nations panel on Human Rights, the International League for the Rights of Man and the International Commission of Jurists. There is little wonder why, in Iran:

-Basic political freedoms, the right

of assembly, freedom of speech and of thought and freedom of the press, are unconditionally denied.

-Iranian workers who must work under the most oppressive working conditions, are denied the right to strike and to organize their own trade unions. The regime's policy of militarization of all industrial centers subjects workers to constant surveillance by army and police agents planted in their ranks.

-There are more than 40,000 political prisoners in the Shah's jails. The Pahlavi regime, in the past five years alone, has murdered more than 350 of these Iranian patriots.

The Shah's principal repressive organ is the SAVAK (State Security and Intelligence Organisation) which was formally established in 1957 with the direct assistance of the U. S. Central Intelligence Agency and Israel, and is responsible for the direct persecution, constant surveillance and barbaric torture of Iranian citizens. Examples of some of the crimes for which SAVAK is responsible follow: electric canes and probes, injection of convulsive drugs, the hot bed (electric coils on a frame), electric shock, ultra sound waves, extraction of finger nails, sexual abuse and countless other means of torture.

For more information regarding Iran and ways to help, please contact:

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