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August 28, 1979

Section: News

Iraqi officers captured **Iran's** rulers agree to a ceasefire, **Kurdish** leader says

Tehran IRAN

Tehran **IRAN** -- TEHRAN (Reuter) - **Iran's** ruling Moslem religious leaders have agreed to proclaim a ceasefire today on all fronts in the **Kurdish** revolt, a spokesman for **Kurdish** negotiators said yesterday.

The announcement, for which there was no official Government confirmation, came as the official Pars news agency reported that two Iraqi military officers had been captured in the recent fighting in Paveh and sent to Tehran for questioning.

It was the first suggestion that any Iraqi soldiers might be involved in the fighting. **Iranian** officials have charged that civilian **Kurds** from across the Iraqi border might be involved in the fight for autonomy.

The **Kurdish** spokesman, Rahim Seif Ghazi, said the ceasefire agreement was reached after talks yesterday with Ayatollah Mahmoud Taleghani, Tehran's spiritual leader.

He said the ayatollah had promised that a ceasefire order would be broadcast by the state radio by this morning and that formal negotiations for peace would begin.

A five-man delegation from the rebel capital of Mahabad has been negotiating mainly with **Iran's** religious leadership in Tehran, but three Government ministers have been involved in the talks.

Two trusted aides of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini went to the holy city of Qum, 95 miles south of here, earlier yesterday to convey the **Kurdish** proposals to **Iran's** unofficial head of state.

Mr. Ghazi said the **Kurdish** negotiating team had been invited to attend a meeting of **Iran's** council of constitutional experts today from which the leader of the banned **Kurdish** Democratic Party was expelled earlier this month.

The talks with the Government were headed by Abdul Rahman Abbasi, head of Mahabad's Islamic Revolutionary Council. The five-man delegation also included the governor of the rebel city, Hassan Babataheri.

The five-man Government team included deputy Premier Mostafa Ali Chamran, who was at the centre of fighting 10 days ago in the Turkish border area, and the powerful Ayatollah Seyyed Mohammed Beheshti.

---- INDEX REFERENCES ---

NEWS SUBJECT: (Political Risk (1PO29); Military Conflicts (1MI68); World Conflicts (1WO07); Global Politics (1GL73); Government (1GO80))

REGION: (Arab States (1AR46); Middle East (1MI23); Gulf States (1GU47); Western Asia (1WE54); Iran (1IR40); Iraq (1IR87); Asia (1AS61))

Language: EN

OTHER INDEXING: (AYATOLLAH MAHMOUD TALEGHANI; AYATOLLAH RUHOLLAH KHOMAINI; ISLAMIC REVOLUTIONARY COUNCIL; MAHABAD) (Abdul Rahman Abbasi; Ali Chamran; Ghazi; Hassan Babataheri; Kurdish; Mohammed Beheshti; Rahim Seif Ghazi)

Word Count: 399

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August 27, 1979

Section: News

Kurds vow to continue fight Khomainsi soldiers clean up after siege

Saqquez IRAN

Saqquez **IRAN** -- From The Associated Press

and Reuter News Agency

SAQQEZ - Islamic Government forces mopped up in this shell-shattered town in western **Iran** yesterday after smashing a four-day siege by **Kurdish** rebels. But the rebels vowed to continue their fight for autonomy and said both sides were preparing for a major battle at the **Kurds'** stronghold of Mahabad.

In Tehran, assassins killed two supporters of the Islamic Government's spiritual leader, Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomainsi, and wounded a third.

The battle for Saqqez, a town in western **Iran** near the Iraqi border, ended after Government troops, flown in by giant Chinook helicopters, reinforced their besieged garrison on Saturday. They fought a blistering barrage with heavy weaponry to overpower the **Kurdish** insurgents.

Yesterday, as Government troops searched house-to-house for insurgents, the **Kurds** called their pullout a "tactical retreat." One **Kurdish** source said most of the rebel force of fewer than 500 had escaped. The Government garrison had about 700 men.

Kurdish sources said they now expect a Government strike on Mahabad, a heavily fortified city of more than 100,000 about 60 miles northwest of Saqqez.

They said a Government armored column of at least 65 tanks, scores of armored personnel carriers and long-range artillery was outside the farming village of Solduz, about 20 miles south of Mahabad, awaiting orders.

The insurgents said Mahabad would not be intimidated.

"We have anti-aircraft weapons, 105mm howitzers, 106mm recoilless rifles, mortars and 17 tanks ready for action," one **Kurdish** leader said.

He also said the **Kurds** have "thousands of armed fighters, all highly trained, to tackle any situation."

"If they use helicopters to strafe and rocket us as they did at Saqqez, they are going to find it rough. Now we have the weapons to knock them out of the sky."

One of the major problems facing the rebels is a shortage of supplies, particularly gasoline.

Kurdish Democratic Party sources said food, medicine and gas were running out in all guerrilla-held towns. Baneh has only three to four days of gas supplies left and Sardasht has none.

Mahabad, where Abdul Rahman Qassemlou, secretary of the banned KDP's central committee, maintains his headquarters, was reported quiet yesterday.

On Saturday, Mr. Qassemlou said the **Kurds** would wage "all-out war" and make **Kurdistan** "the graveyard of the reactionary regime."

---- INDEX REFERENCES ---

NEWS SUBJECT: (Political Risk (1PO29); Military Conflicts (1MI68); World Conflicts (1WO07); Global Politics (1GL73); Government (1GO80))

REGION: (Middle East (1MI23); Gulf States (1GU47); Western Asia (1WE54); Iran (1IR40); Asia (1AS61))

Language: EN

OTHER INDEXING: (ABDUL RAHMAN QASSEMLOU; ISLAMIC GOVERNMENT; KDP; KURDISH; KURDISH DEMOCRATIC PARTY; SAQQEZ ISLAMIC GOVERNMENT) (Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini; Baneh; Iran; Kurds; Qassemlou; Saqqez IRAN)

Word Count: 481

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August 25, 1979

Section: News

Iranian Army victory after three-day battle **Kurds** offer peace terms as stronghold falls

Mahabad IRAN

Mahabad **IRAN** -- MAHABAD (Reuter) - **Iranian** Government troops, fighting **Kurdish** guerrillas on two fronts in **Kurdistan** province, yesterday recaptured the rebel stronghold of Saqqez after a three-day battle, **Iran's** official Pars news agency reported.

Meanwhile, the **Kurds'** leader yesterday announced conditions for negotiations with the revolutionary Government; and a Tehran religious leader cursed the banned **Kurdish** Democratic Party.

The commander of the 28th infantry division based in Sanandaj, the **Kurdistan** capital, was quoted as saying Saqqez fell to a relief column. There was no independent confirmation of the report as all lines to the hill town were cut.

The Pars report indicated the column first relieved a stranded army garrison on the edge of Saqqez which had been under heavy mortar and light artillery fire from the guerrillas.

Helicopter gunships pounded the town - in northwestern **Iran**, about 50 miles from the Iraqi border - with rockets and machine gun fire throughout the day, according to witnesses.

Kurdish guerrillas still hold the northern **Kurdistan** stronghold of Mahabad although a battle between army tanks and guerrillas using rockets and artillery was reported to be raging 20 miles outside the town yesterday.

Earlier, KDP leader Abdulrahman Qassemlou told reporters in Mahabad that the **Kurds** were prepared to negotiate with the central Government if four conditions were met.

Mr. Qassemlou, dressed in traditional baggy trousers and battledress top with a pistol on his hip, said the conditions were: The suspension of further troop reinforcements to the **Kurdish** region. The release of political prisoners. The freeing of all **Kurdish** hostages.

An end to executions of **Kurds** alleged to have taken part in the fighting.

The **Kurdish** leader said if these conditions were not met his rebels would continue fighting.

In Mahabad, the guerrillas were armed with Soviet-made Kalashnikov, American M-16 and Czechoslovak-made Berne automatic rifles.

The army had units at Miandowab, northeast of Mahabad, but **Kurds** held the road between the two towns and had built sandbag emplacements along some stretches.

Outside Mahabad, the **Kurds** said, the Government forces used three planes and several helicopters against **Kurdish** positions and one helicopter had been shot down. This could not be confirmed.

In Tehran in a speech to mark the end of the Islamic holy month of Ramadan, the normally moderate religious leader, Ayatollah Mahmoud Taleghani, cursed the KDP and branded its members as Communists.

Using a Persian curse, he said: "Dust on their heads. The name of the KDP brings back very bad memories."

---- INDEX REFERENCES ---

NEWS SUBJECT: (Political Risk (1PO29); Military Conflicts (1MI68); World Conflicts (1WO07); Global Politics (1GL73); Government (1GO80))

REGION: (Middle East (1MI23); Gulf States (1GU47); Western Asia (1WE54); Iran (1IR40); Asia (1AS61))

Language: EN

OTHER INDEXING: (IRANIAN ARMY; KALASHNIKOV; KDP; KURDS; RAMADAN) (Abdulrahman Qassemou; Ayatollah Mahmoud Taleghani; Iran; Kurdish; Kurdish Democratic Party; Mahabad; Mahabad IR-AN; Qassemou)

Word Count: 524

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August 24, 1979

Section: News

Arab militants demand return of spiritual head 25 **Iranian** troops die as **Kurd** leader issues battle call

Tehran IRAN

Tehran **IRAN** -- TEHRAN (AP) - Twenty-five **Iranian** Government soldiers died yesterday in an ambush by autonomy-seeking **Kurdish** rebels in **Kurdistan** province, the official **Iranian** news agency Pars reported. The leader of the province's four million **Kurds** called for a battle to avert a new dictatorship.

In Khuzestan province, the country's major oil-producing area to the south, ethnic Arab militants threatened renewed violence if their spiritual leader is not allowed to return to the province by tomorrow, Pars said.

In a brief message distributed by **Kurdish** sources here, Sheik Ezzedin Hossein called on **Iranians** to defend the **Kurds** because it is becoming clear now the Government is leading the country to a new dictatorship, and warned them not to believe the poisonous lies which are being spread under the noble name of religion.

He said the **Kurds** will not stop fighting for one moment until **Kurdish** aspirations are met within a united **Iran**. For centuries, the large **Kurdish** population in northwestern **Iran** has fought for independence, but they now say they want autonomy within **Iran**.

Units of the 28th **Iranian** army division were ambushed near the town of Saez early yesterday and the division commander, 24 troops and 15 **Kurds** were killed and at least 15 troops were wounded, Pars said.

Kurdish sources said the ambush followed the army unit's mortar attack on the town, which apparently incited the population against them. The sources said the soldiers called on troops in nearby Bucan for help, but were ignored. The **Kurds** contend Ayatollah Khomeini's revolutionary guards went to the Bucan barracks and arrested its commander for not moving his troops out in support of the beleaguered army units.

Reporters in **Kurdistan** said that troops and revolutionary guards entered the town of Kamyaran, south of the region's chief city, Sanandaj, disarmed the population and declared martial law. The town was dead and no traffic was permitted to pass through for five hours, one reporter said.

While attempts were under way to control the **Kurds**, ethnic Arabs in Khuzestan warned that if their spiritual leader is not permitted to return home by tomorrow, we will react strongly.

Sheik Shobeir Khaqani was taken away by Government forces in July after the minority Arabs clashed with revolutionary guards in the port city of Khoramshahr. He was taken to the holy city of Qom for safekeeping.

Meanwhile, U.S. Defence Department officials said yesterday the Carter Administration was engaged in talks with the **Iranian** Government over the resumption of large-scale shipments of U.S. arms.

---- INDEX REFERENCES ---

NEWS SUBJECT: (Political Risk (1PO29); Military Conflicts (1MI68); World Conflicts (1WO07); Global Politics (1GL73); Government (1GO80))

REGION: (Middle East (1MI23); Gulf States (1GU47); Western Asia (1WE54); Iran (1IR40); Asia (1AS61))

Language: EN

OTHER INDEXING: (ARAB; KURDISH; KURDS; SHEIK EZZEDIN HOSSEIN; SHEIK SHOBEIR KHAQANI; US DEFENCE DEPARTMENT) (Ayatollah Khomeini; Carter; Meanwhile; Pars; Sanandaj)

Word Count: 517

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August 23, 1979

Section: News

Khomaini woos rebel Kurds with promise of \$75 million

Tehran IRAN

Tehran **IRAN** -- From Reuter News Agency

and The [Associated Press](#)

TEHRAN - **Iran's** unofficial head of state, Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomaini, offered the country's rebellious **Kurdish** minority the equivalent of \$75-million yesterday, but warned their rebel leaders they would be punished harshly if they did not accept the path of Islam.

In a statement broadcast by the state radio, the 79-year-old religious leader said he had ordered the chairman of the [National Iranian Oil Company](#), Hassan Nazih, to put a day's oil revenue at the disposal of the Western province of **Kurdistan** within the next week.

The first four points of the eight-point statement covered discipline in the armed forces, of which Ayatollah Khomaini declared himself the supreme commander last week.

Hinting at discontent among the armed forces at being ordered to put down the **Kurdish** rebellion, he said special courts would judge soldiers who failed to obey orders or who took part in strikes.

Ayatollah Khomaini said: I tell the **Kurds** that all the **Iranian** masses are the same. There is no difference between the masses.

Meanwhile, **Kurdish** rebels deployed tanks and anti-aircraft batteries in their mountain stronghold of Mahabad yesterday and the city was full of armed men, witnesses reported.

They quoted a senior member of the banned **Kurdish** Democratic Party as saying the city, about 40 miles from the Iraq border, could resist the army but not the air force.

Rebel leaders accused the Islamic regime of employing tactics reminiscent of deposed shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi so it could annihilate the **Kurdish** masses in **Iran**.

The only difference (in the two governments) is that during the Pahlavi regime they did not kill innocent people so ruthlessly, said Karim Hesami, an official of the KDP.

Heaviest fighting yesterday was near the provincial capital of Sanandaj where 60 **Kurds** and 10 revolutionary guards were killed, state radio said.

Kurdish sources said trailers carrying anti-tank missile launchers were spotted Tuesday in a large armored column manoeuvring in the region of Rezaiyeh, north of Mahabad.

Sources in Mahabad said **Kurdish** Democratic Party leader Abdulrahman Qassemloo left the city for an undisclosed destination. He is being sought by the **Iranian** authorities and has been described by state radio as guilty of leading a **Kurdish** rebellion.

So far, Islamic authorities have executed 29 **Kurds** alleged to have taken part in the rebellion.

Among those executed were nine **Kurds** who faced a firing squad Tuesday in the border town of Paveh.

The blindfolded men in **Kurdish** dress were lined up against the wall of Paveh hospital. Their necks were tied to the bars of the hospital windows by lengths of cord. The firing squad knelt a few yards away across a rubble-strewn yard.

In Tehran, warrants were out for the arrest of the leader of the centrist National Democratic Front, Hedayatollah Matine-Daftari, and the editor of the banned leftist daily Peygham Emruz, Reza Marzban.

---- INDEX REFERENCES ---

COMPANY: ISLAMIC COMMUNICATION NETWORK INC; NATIONAL IRANIAN OIL CO

NEWS SUBJECT: (Political Risk (1PO29); World Conflicts (1WO07); Global Politics (1GL73); Political Parties (1PO73))

REGION: (Middle East (1MI23); Gulf States (1GU47); Western Asia (1WE54); Iran (1IR40); Asia (1AS61))

Language: EN

OTHER INDEXING: (AYATOLLAH KHOMAINI; AYATOLLAH RUHOLLAH KHOMAINI; IRANIAN; ISLAMIC;

KDP; KHOMAINI; KURDISH; KURDISH DEMOCRATIC PARTY; MAHABAD; NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC FRONT; NATIONAL IRANIAN OIL CO) (Abdulrahman Qassemlou; Hassan Nazih; Heaviest; Hedayatollah Matine-Daftari; Hinting; Karim Hesami; Mohammed Reza Pahlavi; Peygham Emruz; Reza Marzban)

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August 22, 1979

Section: News

18 Kurdish rebels executed Iran orders 3 Western reporters out

Tehran IRAN

Tehran **IRAN** -- From Reuter News Agency

and The [Associated Press](#)

TEHRAN - The **Iranian** authorities expelled three Western correspondents yesterday after a call from religious leader and unofficial head of state Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini to be more revolutionary.

Two of the journalists are British - Towyn Mason of the [British Broadcasting Corporation](#) and Andrew Whitley, resident correspondent of the London Financial Times.

The third was Frenchman Jerome Dumoulin of the Paris magazine l'Express who received the expulsion order less than 48 hours after arriving in **Iran**.

All three were told to leave as soon as possible in separate meetings yesterday with Ali Behzadnia, foreign press director of the Ministry of National Guidance.

Mr. Mason was told the authorities objected to the general tone of BBC broadcasts about **Iran**. Mr. Dumoulin was criticized for an article about life after the revolution. Mr. Whitley, who had been in **Iran** for two years, was ordered out without explanation.

Six other Western journalists, all from U.S. news organizations, have been expelled from **Iran** since the overthrow of the shah.

Mr. Mason asked Mr. Behzadnia for specific criticisms of BBC coverage and said the press director replied: "We don't

have to tell the BBC what they already know."

Mr. Behzadnia told Mr. Mason the expulsions were a revolutionary decision which overruled any legislation already in force, a reference to restrictions on the foreign press issued last week.

The authorities also announced yesterday they intended to expel two West German newsmen who went to cover events in **Kurdistan** without obtaining credentials. They had been ordered back to Tehran and would then be expelled.

Previously, the Government had expelled reporters from the New York Times, the [Los Angeles Times](#) and an NBC television crew.

The Teheran Islamic revolutionary prosecutor, Ayatollah Ahmad Azari Qomi, announced yesterday that 26 newspapers and magazines have so far been closed down by the authorities.

In the latest move against leftwing political parties, the authorities last night sealed the offices of the pro-Soviet Tudeh (Communist) Party. The whereabouts of its leadership were unknown.

In the **Kurdish** border town of Paveh, scene of bloody fighting between rebels and revolutionary guards during the weekend, an Islamic court presided over by Ayatollah Sadeq Khalkhali sentenced 13 insurgents to death on charges of waging war on God and His representatives.

The Islamic Republic newspaper reported five other rebels went before the firing squad in the nearby city of Kermanshah.

Sources in the **Kurdish** stronghold of Mahabad reported clashes between **Kurdish** forces and revolutionary guards.

---- INDEX REFERENCES ---

COMPANY: BRITISH BROADCASTING CORP

NEWS SUBJECT: (World Conflicts (1WO07); Global Politics (1GL73))

REGION: (Middle East (1MI23); Gulf States (1GU47); Western Asia (1WE54); Iran (1IR40); Asia (1AS61))

Language: EN

OTHER INDEXING: (BBC; BRITISH BROADCASTING CORP; KURDISH; MAHABAD; MINISTRY OF NATIONAL GUIDANCE; TEHERAN ISLAMIC (THE)) (Ali Behzadnia; Andrew Whitley; Ayatollah; Ayatollah Ruhollah; Azari Qomi; Behzadnia; Dumoulin; Frenchman Jerome Dumoulin; Mason; Sources; Western; Whitley)

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August 21, 1979

Section: News

Press clampdown in **Iran** shuts 22 opposition papers

Tehran IRAN

Tehran **IRAN** -- From Reuter News Agency

and The [Associated Press](#)

TEHRAN - **Iran's** revolutionary clergy shut down 22 opposition newspapers yesterday and ordered political organizations opposing the rule of Islam to hand over their guns.

Meanwhile, Government troops streamed into **Kurdistan** to bolster undermanned garrisons as the **Kurdish** rebellion showed signs of spreading to West Azerbaijan province. Sporadic attacks were reported in several **Kurdistan** towns during the weekend.

Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, the unofficial head of state, has ordered a general military mobilization to crush the rebels. He said the rebellion was centred on the city of Sanandaj, but reports from there said the city was quiet.

Among the newspapers silenced on the orders of the Tehran revolutionary prosecutor, Ayatollah Ahmad Azari Qomi, were the official outlets of the Tudeh (Communist) Party, the Marxist People's Fedayeen guerrilla group and the centrist National Democratic Front.

A Turkish-language paper, alleged to have insulted Ayatollah Khomeini in a cartoon, also was shut down.

In a separate order, Ayatollah Qomi ordered all political parties and groups, "especially those whose policies go against the wishes of the **Iranian** nation," to surrender arms taken from military arsenals during the February revolution.

In a message to the **Kurdish** people broadcast on state radio yesterday, Ayatollah Khomeini called on the civilian popu-

lation to co-operate with Government forces to hunt down members of the **Kurdish** Democratic Party.

Referring to the KDP as the party of Satan, Ayatollah Khomaini said: "It is your divine duty to show the hiding places of the KDP to the authorities."

He called for the arrest of the KDP leadership, headed by Abdulrahman Qassemloo, whom he branded as corrupt.

Independent witnesses, who telephoned from Sanandaj yesterday, said the city was peaceful. They said six tanks and about 100 Revolutionary Guards were at the airport and troops held hill-top positions but there was no indication fighting had taken place.

Informed sources in the town of Paveh on the Iraqi border - recaptured from the rebels by Government forces on Saturday - said bodies of 36 Revolutionary Guards still were waiting to be flown out by military helicopters. One body was headless but the sources said it was impossible to say whether the guard had been beheaded.

Informed sources said Revolutionary Guards yesterday broke into the offices of the National Democratic Front and into the home of its leader, Hedayatollah Matine Daftari.

An arrest warrant was issued for the NDF leader after complaints by victims of a street riot here eight days ago that he was responsible for the violence, which pitted NDF supporters demonstrating in favor of press freedom against Islamic militants armed with rocks and clubs.

---- INDEX REFERENCES ---

COMPANY: ISLAMIC COMMUNICATION NETWORK INC

NEWS SUBJECT: (Political Risk (1PO29); Military Conflicts (1MI68); World Conflicts (1WO07); Global Politics (1GL73); Political Parties (1PO73))

REGION: (Middle East (1MI23); Gulf States (1GU47); Western Asia (1WE54); Iran (1IR40); Asia (1AS61))

Language: EN

OTHER INDEXING: (ISLAMIC; KDP; KURDISH; KURDISH DEMOCRATIC PARTY; NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC FRONT; NDF) (Abdulrahman Qassemloo; Ayatollah; Ayatollah Khomaini; Ayatollah Qomi; Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomaini; Azari Qomi; Hedayatollah Matine Daftari; Informed; Khomaini; Revolutionary Guards; Sporadic)

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August 20, 1979

Section: News

Khomaini orders Kurds' revolt crushed

Tehran IRAN

Tehran **IRAN** -- TEHRAN (Reuter) - **Iranian** Government forces converged on the **Kurdistan** capital of Sanandaj yesterday after Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomaini ordered a general mobilization to crush what he called a **Kurdish** rebellion there.

The 79-year-old unofficial head of state said in a message over the state radio that the arsenal of the 28th Infantry Division was about to fall into the hands of autonomy-seeking **Kurds** who had surrounded the Sanandaj garrison.

But the governor-general of **Kurdistan**, Mohammed Rashid Shakiba, strongly denied that the Sanandaj garrison was surrounded or that there had been any fighting in the city.

In a telephone call from Sanandaj, he said: "I don't know who told Ayatollah Khomaini this. It is a total lie. There is no unrest here.

"Both the town and the barracks are peaceful and the local commander has not asked for any reinforcements."

The official Pars news agency said a number of unidentified counter-revolutionaries, who were said to be leftists and members of the now-banned **Kurdish** Democratic Party, had attacked a column of two tanks and three armored personnel carriers in Sanandaj and captured rocket-launchers, mortars, artillery and anti-tank weapons.

The thrust on the western border province of **Kurdistan**, and particularly Sanandaj, followed Government recapture on Saturday of the town of Paveh on the Iraqi border after several days of fighting against **Kurdish** guerrillas.

The ayatollah said last night that he would like to turn **Iran** into a one-party state.

We want to make it like the Rastakhiz (Resurrection Party), he said in a reference to the deposed shah's official party.

We will keep just one party or a couple of good ones and the rest will be banned, the ayatollah said.

Eleven **Kurds** captured when Government forces retook Paveh on Saturday were executed at dawn yesterday in the nearby town of Kermanshah for waging war on God and his representatives.

Earlier, the ayatollah carried out his threat to ban the KDP, which he blamed for the violence in Paveh. The election of KDP secretary-general Abdul Rahaman Qassemloo earlier this month was declared null and void by **Iran's** shadowy Council of the [Revolution](#).

The U.S. consulate in Tehran was attacked late on Friday night with what appeared to be rifle-fired grenades, U.S. officials said on Saturday. No one was hurt.

---- INDEX REFERENCES ---

NEWS SUBJECT: (Political Risk (1PO29); World Conflicts (1WO07); Global Politics (1GL73); Government (1GO80); Political Parties (1PO73))

REGION: (Middle East (1MI23); Gulf States (1GU47); Western Asia (1WE54); Iran (1IR40); Asia (1AS61))

Language: EN

OTHER INDEXING: (28TH INFANTRY DIVISION; ELEVEN KURDS; KDP; KURDS) (Abdul Rahaman Qassemloo; Ayatollah Khomeini; Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini; Khomeini; Mohammed Rashid Shakiba)

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August 18, 1979

Section: News

Kurds beheaded 18 in hospital takeover, besieged **Iranians** say

Tehran IRAN

Tehran **IRAN** -- TEHRAN (Reuter) - The **Iranian** authorities accused **Kurdish** rebels yesterday of beheading 18 people in the embattled border town of Paveh, state television said.

A spokesman for the premier's office said the bodies of the 18 and those of 22 other people had been airlifted out to the city of Kermanshah.

He said the 18 were beheaded at Paveh Hospital after it was taken by **Kurdish** rebels earlier yesterday. A number of doctors and nurses died in the attack.

The state television said Deputy Premier Mostafa Ali Chamran and a force of Islamic revolutionary guards were besieged in the Paveh army barracks with Government units. It quoted him as saying he would hold out to the last.

The broadcast said Paveh was likely to fall to the rebels at any time.

Mr. Chamran went to the town by helicopter earlier yesterday with fresh ammunition for the besieged troops.

The radio described the situation in Paveh, which has seen two days of fierce fighting, as very tense. It alleged that pro-shah forces led by Gen. Hosseinali Palisban were aiding the rebels and accused **Iran's Kurdish** Democratic Party of spearheading the revolt.

Fighting is believed to have broken out after local **Kurds** protested over non-**Kurdish** revolutionary guards being dispatched to the town.

Premier Mehdi Bazargan's spokesman said those killed in Paveh included revolutionary guards.

The official Pars news agency earlier reported that an **Iranian** Air Force F-4 Phantom had crashed near the town; a second had been hit by bullets.

The state radio said **Kurdish** forces led by the Iraqi **Kurdish** leader, Jalal Talebani, were fighting on the rebel side in Paveh.

Defence Minister Taqi Riahi said army and militia reinforcements were being rushed to Paveh. He told reporters that the situation in the rest of the **Kurdish** region was quiet and cast doubt on the radio report that Gen. Palisban's forces or guerrillas from the Talebani clan were involved in the fighting.

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NEWS SUBJECT: (Political Risk (1PO29); World Conflicts (1WO07); Global Politics (1GL73))

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Language: EN

OTHER INDEXING: (AIR FORCE; IRAQI KURDISH; KURDISH DEMOCRATIC PARTY; PAVEH; PAVEH HOSPITAL; PREMIER MEHDI BAZARGAN) (Ali Chamran; Chamran; Defence; Hosseinali Palisban; Jalal Talebani; Kurdish; Kurds; Palisban; Taqi Riahi)

Word Count: 388

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8/17/79 Globe & Mail (Toronto Can.) 11
1979 WLNR 226319

Globe and Mail
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August 17, 1979

Section: News

Khomeini warns leftist dissidents **Kurds** reported to have seized town

Tehran IRAN

Tehran **IRAN** -- TEHRAN (AP) - Rebellious **Kurds** overran Government forces in the western **Iranian** town of Paveh yesterday after two days of heavy fighting in which at least 13 people were killed and 50 others were wounded, news reports said.

The Government did not confirm the fall of the town in the restive **Kurdistan** region, about 300 miles northwest of here, but said troop reinforcements had been unable to reach beleaguered revolutionary guards there.

The latest flareup among **Kurdistan's** four million **Kurds** - seeking autonomy for the region bordering Turkey and Iraq - was considered a major setback for the Islamic regime of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini.

Appeals for help arrived here from Paveh's Government defenders on Wednesday night as the situation became serious, the official Pars news agency reported. Deputy premier Mostafa Chamran accused the leftist-oriented **Kurdish** Democratic Party and affiliated political groups of laying siege to the town.

The press reports confirmed earlier information from **Kurdish** sources that the town had fallen to the insurgent forces early yesterday.

The fighting came amid incidents of opposition to the revolutionary Government, which overthrew the shah's regime last February.

This week, Islamic revolutionary guards loyal to Ayatollah Khomeini occupied the Tehran offices of the People's Fedayeen, a leftist guerrilla group. The incident sparked fighting between right-wing Moslems and the Fedayeens and their leftist allies.

Other disputes centred on the **Iranian** news media after the Government announced sweeping press restrictions.

In a broadcast yesterday, Ayatollah Khomeini told **Iranian** leftists: "Unless you stop your follies, I shall give the final word."

Observers interpreted the remark as a threat to unleash Islamic militants against leftists protesting against restrictions on the press and pushing for a government based on democratic principles.

"No one should think that the corrupt clashes (by) the American-inspired leftists are capable of doing anything in **Iran**," Ayatollah Khomeini said. "The **Iranian** nation is tired of these follies and is not frightened by them."

---- INDEX REFERENCES ---

NEWS SUBJECT: (Political Risk (1PO29); World Conflicts (1WO07); Global Politics (1GL73); Government (1GO80))

REGION: (Middle East (1MI23); Gulf States (1GU47); Western Asia (1WE54); Iran (1IR40); Asia (1AS61))

Language: EN

OTHER INDEXING: (AYATOLLAH KHOMAINI; AYATOLLAH RUHOLLAH KHOMAINI; KHOMAINI; KURDISH; KURDISH DEMOCRATIC PARTY; KURDISTAN) (Appeals; Deputy; Fedayeens; Mostafa Chamran; Observers)

Word Count: 427

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7/25/79 Globe & Mail (Toronto Can.) 6
1979 WLNR 239904

Globe and Mail
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July 25, 1979

Section: Editorial

Stupefied

From the **Iranian**-Turkish border came reports that 500 people, most of them civilians, had been killed in a clash between **Iranian** troops and **Kurdish** militants. From the region of the **Iranian**-Iraqi border came fresh bulletins on the continuing sabotage by Arab militants of oil pipelines.

From Tehran came the usual sound of gunfire. But in the holy city of Qum such minor annoyances, the little troubles and irritants of daily life in the Islamic Republic, were not allowed to distract the attention of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini from matters of real weight and substance:

Music, he warned, should not be broadcast over the radio and television. Music is something that everybody is attracted to naturally, but it takes them out of reality to a futile and lowly livelihood. Like opium, music also stupefies persons listening to it and makes their brain inactive and frivolous.

If he were talking about disco he might have a point, if hardly an original one. But this anathema appears to be total. Most totalitarian rulers or philosophers, from Plato to Leonid Brezhnev, have damned one sort of music or another as subversive or decadent. But the Ayatollah, the man who turned all **Iran** into a kangaroo court over which he rules as chief kangaroo, is the first to banish music altogether. Perhaps it interferes with his enjoyment of the sound of the firing squads.

Iran's economy is a wreck. Its people are hungry, frustrated and terrified. A token government passes laws that nobody heeds, and shadowy bands of killers wield the power to annihilate anyone who dares to listen skeptically to the latest gibberish pronounced by Ayatollah Khomeini.

Revolutions, in this century, have given power to tyrants, to monsters, to sadists, to mediocrities, even to a genius or two. **Iran's** revolution has given power, for the time being, to a pious fraud, a man without the least trace of political intelligence or, for that matter, any visible hint of intelligence of any sort. His brain may not be frivolous in the ordinary sense - although it seems the height of frivolity to sit solemnly dictating the designs of bathing suits in a country in ruins. But it clearly is inactive.

---- INDEX REFERENCES ---

NEWS SUBJECT: (Military Conflicts (1MI68); World Conflicts (1WO07); Global Politics (1GL73))

REGION: (Middle East (1MI23); Gulf States (1GU47); Western Asia (1WE54); Iran (1IR40); Asia (1AS61))

Language: EN

OTHER INDEXING: (AYATOLLAH; AYATOLLAH KHOMAINI; AYATOLLAH RUHOLLAH KHOMAINI) (Kurdish; Leonid Brezhnev)

Word Count: 433

7/25/79 GLOBEMAIL 6

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7/25/79 Globe & Mail (Toronto Can.) 11
1979 WLNR 240331

Globe and Mail
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July 25, 1979

Section: News

Kurds battle Khomains forces Music on Iran airwaves despite ban

Tehran IRAN

Tehran **IRAN** -- TEHRAN (AP) - **Iranian** radio played Persian folk music, classical pieces and themes of the country's revolution yesterday, ignoring a call by Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomains for a ban on music, which he described as an opiate that makes the brain inactive.

The director of the state radio said the ban "would apply only to the holy month of Ramadan, which starts on Thursday."

"For periods starting at the end of Ramadan, an appropriate decision will be made later on," said director Sadegh Ghotbzadeh, apparently avoiding a direct clash with Ayatollah Khomains, the **Iran's** austere 79-year-old religious leader.

In other developments yesterday:

- Rebellious **Kurdish** forces captured a state police headquarters near the town of Khoy in northwestern **Iran** as fighting was reported elsewhere in the region between **Kurds** and Government forces.

- Two men were arrested, tried and executed within hours of being caught while trying to set off a bomb near pipelines leading to the world's largest oil processing plant. Saboteurs believed to be ethnic Arabs wanting autonomy damaged pipelines in the Persian Gulf region earlier this month.

Ayatollah Khomains's launched his attack on music in an address Monday to employees of a summer radio station in the holy city of Qom.

"Music should not be played over radio and television. Like opium, music also stupefies persons listening to it and makes their brain inactive and frivolous," the official Pars news agency quoted him as saying.

Ayatollah Khomeini accused the regime of deposed shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi of corrupting and degrading **Iranian** youth by permitting music to be broadcast over the airwaves.

But songs of the revolution that toppled the shah's regime and other standard music fare still were broadcast yesterday.

The ayatollah's attack was reminiscent of attempts in other countries to censor music. China tried to root out some music during the Cultural Revolution of the 1960s. Radicals said Western music reflected "the nasty life and decadent sentiments of the bourgeoisie."

Hitler banned depraved art, including jazz and some modern classical composers. But he loved Richard Wagner, and for that reason, an unofficial, but firm ban of Wagner's music persists on Israeli radio, television and concert stages.

In northwestern **Iran**, Governor-General Jamshid Haghu of West Azerbaijan Province disclosed that state police headquarters near the town of Khoy had fallen to insurgent **Kurds**, Pars said.

Premier Mehdi Bazargan's provisional government acted quickly to discourage further attempts at sabotaging the country's vital petroleum industry.

The two men executed yesterday were believed to be brothers and members of the ethnic Arab community in southern Khuzestan province. They were executed swiftly after being caught with a bomb near pipelines leading to Abadan, sight of a giant oil processing plant.

Three other men were executed for crimes ranging from heroin pushing to "rebellious against the Islamic republic of **Iran**." It raised the total of executions since the February revolution to 363.

--- INDEX REFERENCES ---

NEWS SUBJECT: (Legal (1LE33); Intellectual Freedoms & Civil Liberties (1IN08); Civil Rights Law (1CI34); Censorship (1CE48); Government (1GO80))

REGION: (Middle East (1MI23); Gulf States (1GU47); Western Asia (1WE54); Iran (1IR40); Asia (1AS61))

Language: EN

OTHER INDEXING: (AYATOLLAH KHOMAINI; AYATOLLAH RUHOLLAH KHOMAINI; CULTURAL REVOLUTION; RAMADAN; WAGNER) (Hitler; Jamshid Haghu; Kurds; Mohammed Reza Pahlavi; Music; Pars; Premier Mehdi Bazargan; Rebellious Kurdish; Richard Wagner; Saboteurs; Sadegh Ghotbzadeh)

Word Count: 613

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7/23/79 Globe & Mail (Toronto Can.) 6
1979 WLNR 238939

Globe and Mail
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July 23, 1979

Section: Editorial

Iran: hell under a holy man

Iran under the holy terror of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini is as savage a place as it was under the unholy terror of the Shah. Only the chaos has deepened, and the absurdity.

The holy man who promised a democratic, egalitarian Islamic Republic has laid down, as if on tables of stone, an authoritarian constitution that denies even a hint of the autonomy that had been promised by the Ayatollah's supporters to the **Kurdish** and Arab minorities.

And so, while the Ayatollah concentrates on denouncing as Communists all who criticize his constitution, other ayatollahs included, an Arab liberation movement calling itself Black Wednesday has been blowing up pipelines and oil-field installations in the southern province of Khuzestan. Meanwhile, to the northwest, **Iranian** and Iraqi military aircraft have been exchanging a series of border raids, of which, by an insane symmetry, the **Kurdish** people who populate the villages on both sides of the border have been the victims.

The **Kurds** of **Iran**, Iraq and Turkey, tough and warlike themselves, have been embattled for most of their history, ordinarily under attack by the governments that claim sovereignty over the territory on which they live, rather than those of the neighboring countries. Taking the attacks across national borders, as **Iran** and Iraq have been doing, simply adds a new dimension of lunacy to an old chronicle of butchery.

The troubles among the **Iranian** Arabs of Khuzestan, however, are new. They came in with Ayatollah Khomeini. And, fanned by inflammatory talk in both Tehran and Baghdad, they threaten to set off explosions more devastating and more far-reaching than those they have yet produced.

Black Wednesday takes its name from the massacre of Arabs by **Iranian** troops on Wednesday, May 30. More than 80 died. The Arabs who died had been protesting the revolutionary regime's decree that Persian **Iranian** militiamen among the Ayatollah's legions were to be allowed to keep their arms but that Arab **Iranian** militiamen were to be stripped of their weapons.

For **Iranian** Arabs this brutal slaughter was the first warning offered that the Islamic Republic of the Ayatollah

was to be much less sympathetic in practice to **Iran's** minority peoples than it had been in promise.

The following month a peace pact was signed between Arab community leaders and Rear Admiral Ahmad Madani, the military governor of Khuzestan. Arab rights were to be protected. The massacre was to be investigated and those responsible for it punished. But Black Wednesday and its supporters insist that the promises were not followed through.

Between two such volatile and violent states as Iraq and **Iran** any disorders among borderland minorities have explosive implications. But there are extra complications in Khuzestan.

The majority of Moslems in Iraq, as in **Iran**, are members of the populist and often turbulent Shia branch of the faith. Several of the shrines most holy to Ayatollah Khomainsi's followers are in fact situated in Iraq. But the military rulers of Iraq are members of the Sunni branch of the faith which is the religious establishment in most of the Moslem world. And the **Iranian** Arabs of Khuzestan are Sunnis as well.

Thus the military rulers in Baghdad have a special interest, beyond the claims of pan-Arab nationalist rhetoric, in the **Iranian** Arabs of Khuzestan. Alarmed already by the possibility that the Shia fundamentalism preached by the Ayatollah will spill over the border to turn Iraqis against their Sunni leaders, Baghdad cannot help seeing its Arab brothers in **Iran** as natural allies and as potential citizens more congenial even than most of its own people.

The fires of anger in Khuzestan could hardly have been lit at a more dangerous time. In Iraq a new President, Saddam Hussein, has taken power and talks like a man determined to prove his toughness. In **Iran** competing governments and shadow-governments are wrestling in the dark, and the administration of the country has come down to the matter of keeping the firing squads occupied. Each country has territorial claims on the other.

Military incompetence on both sides - the **Iranians** could not hold up the Shah; the Iraqis could not crush the **Kurds** - may be the last, best hope for peace.

---- INDEX REFERENCES ---

NEWS SUBJECT: (Social Issues (ISO05); Political Risk (IPO29); World Conflicts (1WO07); Islam (IIS02); Global Politics (1GL73); Religion (IRE60))

REGION: (Western Asia (1WE54); Asia (1AS61); Middle East (1MI23); Arab States (1AR46); Gulf States (1GU47); Iran (1IR40); Iraq (1IR87))

Language: EN

OTHER INDEXING: (ARAB IRANIAN; ARABS; AYATOLLAH; AYATOLLAH KHOMAINI; AYATOLLAH RUHOLLAH KHOMAINI; IRANIAN ARABS; IRANIAN ARABS OF KHUZESTAN; IRAQIS; KHUZESTAN; KURDISH; KURDS; PERSIAN IRANIAN; SUNNI; SUNNIS) (Ahmad Madani; Alarmed; Arab; Black; Saddam Hussein)

Word Count: 841
7/23/79 GLOBEMAIL 6
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7/20/79 Globe & Mail (Toronto Can.) 4
1979 WLNR 237511

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July 20, 1979

Section: News

Iran's leaders agree on power-sharing

Tehran IRAN

Tehran **IRAN** -- From The New York Times

and Reuter News Agency

TEHRAN - Premier Mehdi Bazargan declared yesterday that he had reached agreement with Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, **Iran's** revolutionary leader, on the sharing of power between the secretive Revolutionary Council of **Iran** and his embattled Government.

In a nationally televised speech, Mr. Bazargan said that members of the Revolutionary Council would participate in the Government as deputy ministers, while members of his Cabinet will share in the Revolutionary Council's deliberations.

He said the decision was reached after weeks of deliberation and the near-resignations of 11 of his 17 ministers in the Cabinet.

"It was the only way to preserve the unity of word and the unity of decision and leadership in this country," Mr. Bazargan said.

The Premier said he went to see Ayatollah Khomeini last week in Qom, the holy city where the Shiite leader lives, and told him that he was about to lose most of his Cabinet. "I told him that if they left I would have no one else to replace them with," he said.

The Premier then invited some of his key ministers to participate in a meeting with members of the Revolutionary Council and the ayatollah.

After two days of deliberations, Mr. Bazargan said, a decision was reached to mix the executive power of his Government with the legislative power of the Revolutionary Council.

Mr. Bazargan said that four members from the Revolutionary Council will now take positions as deputy ministers in the Government. He described them as "those with whom we have had the most difficulties."

The four include Ayatollah Mahdavi Khani, the chief of **Iran's** Islamic Committees, or Komitehs, which have wide jurisdiction in the administration of law and order, and Ayatollah Hashem Rafsanjani, who has a key role in the administration of the Revolutionary Tribunals which have dispatched more than 300 people to death.

Ahmed Bani-Sadr, a radical Islamic economist, will be appointed deputy minister of economy and finance with special responsibility for the banking sector. Ayatollah Bahonar has been appointed deputy minister of education.

Unrest among **Iran's** ethnic minorities has spread to the Turkish border area where **Kurds** were reported yesterday to have attacked a column of paramilitary police and captured two tanks.

Unrest among **Iran's** ethnic minorities has spread to the Turkish border where **Kurds** were reported yesterday to have attacked a column of paramilitary police and captured two tanks.

Kurdish sources said the population was opposed to police reinforcement of a frontier post at Soro.

The official Voice of the Islamic Republic Radio blamed counter-revolutionaries for the clashes and said troops would be sent up to the border area. It said the police reinforcements were sent on Thursday to ensure law and order in the area and to prevent arms smuggling.

Southern Khuzestan province was reported calm yesterday after violence involving autonomy-seeking Arabs earlier this week.

In the northwestern town of Khoy, five former officials of the shah's regime were executed early yesterday after being found guilty of shooting anti-shah demonstrators.

---- INDEX REFERENCES ---

COMPANY: PREMIER

NEWS SUBJECT: (Social Issues (ISO05); Minority & Ethnic Groups (IMI43); Race Relations (IRA49); Political Risk (IPO29); World Conflicts (IWO07); Islam (IIS02); Global Politics (IGL73); Religion (IRE60); Government (IGO80))

REGION: (Western Asia (IWE54); Asia (IAS61); Middle East (IMI23); Gulf States (IGU47); Iran (IIR40))

Language: EN

OTHER INDEXING: (CABINET; KOMITEHS; KURDISH; PREMIER; PREMIER MEHDI BAZARGAN; SOUTH-ERN KHUZESTAN) (Ahmed Bani; Ayatollah Mahdavi Khani; Bahonar; Bazargan; Council; Hashem Rafsanjani; Kho-maini; Revolutionary; Revolutionary Council; Ruhollah Khomains; Unrest)

Word Count: 631

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1979 WLNR 234925

Globe and Mail
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July 16, 1979

Section: News

Ayatollah's aide shot **Iran** executes three after blast

Tehran IRAN

Tehran **IRAN** -- From Reuter News Agency

and The New York Times

TEHRAN - Three men were executed in **Iran's** gulf port of Khorramshahr last night after being blamed for a grenade attack on a mosque yesterday in which six Government supporters were killed and 60 injured, a spokesman for the city governor's office said.

He said the three were held responsible for the blast which provoked a violent attack by Islamic revolutionary guards on the home of Arab leader Sheik Taher Shobeir Khaghani.

About 300 guards stormed the sheik's home and a nearby religious school. At least two people were killed.

Survivors of the mosque attack immediately blamed Arabs seeking autonomy for **Iran's** oil-rich Khuzestan province for the blast. Two of the men executed last night had Arab surnames.

In Tehran yesterday a close aide to **Iran's** unofficial head of state, Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomani, was shot and wounded in the arms and legs.

Hujaat Islam Razi Shirazi, the chief of a key Islamic revolutionary committee and a prominent clergyman, was shot three times by a man who waited for him in a tiny alley leading to his home from a mosque where he worshipped. Another man with a scooter, which was used for a getaway, waited for the assailant and both escaped.

Mr. Shirazi was rushed to hospital and was said later to be in satisfactory condition.

Khorranshahr city governor Mohammed Alavi said in a telephone interview he was resigning and attributed the city's violence to what he called the intervention of irresponsible latecomers to the **Iranian** revolution.

He added: "I have warned that the danger in Khuzestan is threatening the revolution."

Iran's navy chief, Rear-Admiral Ahmed Madani, who is also governor of Khuzestan, was on his way to the town yesterday from the provincial capital Ahvaz.

Mr. Alavi called on Ayatollah Khomeini to support Admiral Madani "with all his might and power."

In troubled **Kurdistan** province, **Kurds** took control of the border town of Marivan on Saturday after a battle with revolutionary guards in which at least 22 died. Government forces were standing by behind barricades at the main Sanandaj airport.

Khorranshahr has been the scene of mounting tension over the past week since saboteurs claimed responsibility for blowing up oil and gas pipelines as a protest against Government failure to meet the minority Arab's autonomy demands.

The minority community contends that the continued detention of **Iranian** Arabs is the main reason for tension in the region. Officials have blamed counter-revolutionaries for the unrest.

More than 100 airborne guards were flown in yesterday to restore order in Marivan.

Meanwhile, **Iran's** military strength may be decreased under an emergency budget released yesterday which calls for a \$12-billion spending cut and a 60 per cent cut in defence spending.

---- INDEX REFERENCES ---

NEWS SUBJECT: (Political Risk (1PO29); World Conflicts (1WO07); Global Politics (1GL73))

REGION: (Middle East (1MI23); Gulf States (1GU47); Western Asia (1WE54); Iran (1IR40); Asia (1AS61))

Language: EN

OTHER INDEXING: (HUJAAT ISLAM RAZI SHIRAZI; KHUZESTAN; KURDESTAN; MR SHIRAZI; SHEIK TAHER SHOBEIR) (Ahmed Madani; Alavi; Arab; Ayatollah; Ayatollah Khomeini; Khomeini; Kurds; Madani; Mohammed Alavi)

Word Count: 561

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1979 WLNR 204597

Globe and Mail
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June 16, 1979

Section: News

Iranians claim new attacks made at border by Iraqis

Tehran IRAN

Tehran **IRAN** -- TEHRAN (Reuter) - **Iran** accused Iraq yesterday of launching new attacks on its territory and said people in the area were ready to go to the nearby border and fight.

The official **Iranian** radio said Iraqi planes strafed three of **Iran's** border posts, the second such air attack along the 750-mile frontier in less than two weeks.

As tension continued between the two Moslem states, the radio said the Iraqi jets struck after flying across the border near Mehran in Ilam Province, southwest of Tehran.

The broadcast also said Iraqi ground patrols opened fire at the same time on **Iranian** guards across the border. It made no mention of casualties.

Paramilitary police and revolutionary guards were rushed to the border from the provincial capital, Ilam, and the Iraqi guards were forced to retreat, the **Iranian** broadcast said.

The radio said thousands of people marched through the streets of Ilam yesterday shouting they were ready to fight. The province is the home of minority **Kurdish** and Turkish tribesmen.

Iran said Iraqi jets bombed and strafed four **Kurdish** villages in a June 4 raid over the border. Six people were reported to have died in the raid and a seventh died of his injuries later.

The **Iranian** charges have sparked a war of words between the two neighbors. The Tehran Government spokesman, Amir Entezam, said on Thursday: "We condemn the raids and if these incidents happen in the future our government will take serious decisions."

Mr. Entezam said the Iraqis apologized for the June 4 raid but this was denied by Iraqi Embassy sources here.

They said **Iran** had ample warning of proposed military activity along the border in **Kurdistan**. The Iraqis were apparently in hot pursuit of **Kurdish** guerrillas from their side of the border.

The tension between the two countries has grown since this month's fighting in **Iran's** southern province of Khuzestan between autonomy-seeking Arabs and **Iranian** militia.

---- INDEX REFERENCES ---

NEWS SUBJECT: (World Conflicts (1WO07); Global Politics (1GL73))

REGION: (Arab States (1AR46); Middle East (1MI23); Gulf States (1GU47); Western Asia (1WE54); Iran (1IR40); Iraq (1IR87); Asia (1AS61))

Language: EN

OTHER INDEXING: (IRAQI EMBASSY; IRAQIS) (Amir Entezam; Entezam; Iranians; Paramilitary)

Word Count: 386

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6/15/79 Globe & Mail (Toronto Can.) 3
1979 WLNR 204182

Globe and Mail
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June 15, 1979

Section: News

Iran issues warning in wake of air raids on border by Iraqis

Tehran IRAN

Tehran **IRAN** -- TEHRAN (Reuter) - A verbal war between **Iran** and Iraq intensified yesterday with a warning by the **Iranian** Government that it would make "serious decisions" in the event of further air raids on border villages by Iraqi jets. The Iraqi planes which bombed several villages 10 days ago were apparently in hot pursuit of independence-seeking **Kurdish** guerrillas who had fled across the border into **Iran**. **Iran's** official Pars news agency said yesterday that a seventh person had died as a result of the attacks.

Government spokesman Amir Entezam said: "The incidents caused by Iraq are in defiance of good and friendly relations between the two countries and I hope our relations will normalize."

But, he added: "We condemn the raids and if these incidents happen in the future our Government will make serious decisions."

Senior Iraqi diplomats denied a statement by Mr. Entezam that Iraq had apologized for the attack. Reports of an apology have been broadcast on the official Islamic radio for the past two days.

The diplomats said no apology had been made, adding that **Iran** was warned in advance of military activity near their common border in **Kurdistan**.

Tension between the neighboring countries was heightened by fighting in the southern Persian Gulf province of Khuzestan between Persian militia and autonomy-seeking Arabs.

Senior **Iranian** officials have claimed that Iraqis were running guns to the Arabs and accused the Baghdad Government of moving troops up to the border. Roads up to the frontier with Iraq in the sensitive area have been put under a dusk-to-dawn curfew.

A symptom of the worsening relations has been extensive **Iranian** press coverage of alleged mistreatment of

Shiite Moslem clergy by Iraq's Baathist Government.

The overwhelming majority of **Iranians** and more than 50 per cent of Iraqis, belong to the Shiite sect.

Iranian newspapers have reported violent demonstrations in the Iraqi city of Najaf, where **Iran's** unofficial head of state, Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, spent most of his 16 years in exile.

They said the demonstrations were in support of Shiite leader Ayatollah Seyyed Mohammed Baqer Sadr, who was reported by the Pars agency to have been arrested in Najaf.

Ayatollah Khomeini, who earlier this month appealed to Ayatollah Baqer Sadr to remain in Najaf rather than go into voluntary exile, sent him a telegram of support yesterday.

---- INDEX REFERENCES ---

NEWS SUBJECT: (Social Issues (ISO05); Political Risk (IPO29); World Conflicts (IWO07); Islam (IIS02); Global Politics (IGL73); Religion (IRE60); Government (IGO80))

REGION: (Western Asia (IWE54); Asia (IAS61); Middle East (IMI23); Arab States (IAR46); Gulf States (IGU47); Iran (IIR40); Iraq (IIR87))

Language: EN

OTHER INDEXING: (IRANIANS; SHIITE) (Amir Entezam; Ayatollah; Ayatollah Baqer; Ayatollah Khomeini; Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini; Baqer Sadr; Entezam; Roads; Sadr; Senior; Tension)

Word Count: 476

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4/25/79 Globe & Mail (Toronto Can.) 1
1979 WLNR 198100

Globe and Mail
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April 25, 1979

Section: News

Grenade attack on Premier foiled by **Iranian** militia

Tehran IRAN

Tehran **IRAN** -- From The Associated Press

and Reuter News Agency

TEHRAN - Revolutionary militiamen foiled an assassination attempt against **Iranian** Premier Mehdi Bazargan and other top Government leaders yesterday.

Witnesses said the militiamen wrested a hand grenade from a man who had tried to throw it at the leaders and kicked the would-be assassin to the ground as he attempted to fire a sub-machine gun. Militiamen hustled Mr. Bazargan, 72, to safety and took the unidentified attacker and at least one other person into custody.

Mr. Bazargan and other leaders of the provisional revolutionary Government were marching in the funeral procession of murdered Gen. Mohammed Vali Gharani when the attack took place.

Gen. Gharani, the first army chief of staff appointed after last February's revolution, was killed in his garden Monday by two assassins who escaped. He was the first major figure of the revolution to be assassinated.

A Government aide denied to reporters that an assassination attempt had been made against Mr. Bazargan. But reporters saw the disarming of the unidentified man who, they said, wore an air force uniform.

No shots were fired, and the funeral march continued without Mr. Bazargan. He and other senior officials were pushed into two cars that rushed away through the crowd, with armed security men hanging on, witnesses said.

Members of **Iran's** air force have been loyal to Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, religious leader of the revolution that ended the Shah's rule, and to the Bazargan Government appointed by the ayatollah.

A secret organization named Forghan and another group calling itself People's Fighters claimed responsibility yesterday for Gen. Gharani's murder. Little is known about Forghan, which is named for a holy book.

Forghan said the general was killed for his role in the death of innocent people in the **Kurdish** city of Sanandaj during fighting between troops and **Kurdish** tribesmen last month, and because of his collaboration with Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi.

Gen. Gharani was the Shah's military intelligence chief but he was jailed twice for opposing the monarchy.

Among political groups that condemned the general's murder were the leftist-religious urban guerrilla movement Fedayeen and the pro-Moscow Tudeh (Communist) Party, which called for a determined struggle against counter-revolutionaries.

The assassination was the latest in a series of violent incidents in **Iran** since the revolution, including serious clashes during the weekend in the northwestern town of Naghadeh between **Kurds** and local Turkish-speaking Azerbaijanis.

Meanwhile, firing squads yesterday executed another member of the Shah's army, a sergeant, in the southwestern town of Shushtar, after trial by a revolutionary court. He was the 158th accused known to have been executed since the revolution.

In the northwestern town of Naghadeh, the third Government-sponsored ceasefire in as many days appeared to be holding.

State radio said 40 death certificates had been issued so far after four days of fighting between ethnic **Kurdish** and Turkish tribesmen. The official Pars news agency has put the Naghadeh death toll as high as 180 in recent days.

The **Government** said it sent in 600 troops Sunday.

---- INDEX REFERENCES ---

NEWS SUBJECT: (Social Issues (1SO05); Violent Crime (1VI27); Civil Unrest (1CI11); Political Risk (1PO29); Crime (1CR87); World Conflicts (1WO07); Global Politics (1GL73); Government (1GO80))

INDUSTRY: (Ground Forces (1GR94); Military Ordnance & Weapons Systems (1MI79); Military Forces (1MI37); Aerospace & Defense (1AE96); Defense (1DE43); Defense Equipment (1DE51))

REGION: (Western Asia (1WE54); Asia (1AS61); Middle East (1MI23); Gulf States (1GU47); Iran (1IR40))

Language: EN

OTHER INDEXING: (AIR FORCE; AYATOLLAH RUHOLLAH KHOMAINI; MOHAMMED REZA PAHLAVI; SHAH; STATE) (Bazargan; Forghan; Gharani; Kurdish; Kurds; Mehdi Bazargan; Mohammed Vali Gharani)

Word Count: 644
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April 24, 1979

Section: News

Fired after **Kurdish** revolt, general slain in Tehran

Tehran IRAN

Tehran **IRAN** -- From Reuter News Agency

and The New York Times

TEHRAN - Gen. Mohammed Vali Gharani, **Iran's** first armed forces chief of staff after the revolution, was shot by three unidentified gunmen in his home yesterday and died later in a hospital.

He was the first major figure in Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini's regime to be slain. A group calling itself Forghan Fighters claimed responsibility for the slaying.

There was immediate speculation that Gen. Gharani, in his late 60s, was the victim of leftists who considered him pro-U.S. or of **Kurds** who resented his tough line against a **Kurdish** uprising in the northwestern town of Sanandaj last month.

The general was appointed Feb. 12, the chaotic last day of the revolution against the Shah, by Premier Mehdi Bazargan. His appointment had the blessing of Ayatollah Khomeini.

But he was dismissed on March 27 after severe criticism of his handling of the Sanandaj uprising.

The general airlifted commandos of the Shah's former brigade of personal bodyguards, the Immortals, to fight **Kurds** who were seeking greater self-rule. He was alleged to have ordered helicopter gunships to machine gun **Kurdish** civilian areas.

By the time of his dismissal, rumors also had spread that he tortured prisoners during the Shah's regime.

Gen. Gharani was head of army intelligence when anti-Shah premier Mohammed Mossadegh, who forced the monarch into a three-day exile in 1953, was in power.

When the Shah returned and Mr. Mossadegh was ousted, the general survived in office but was dismissed in 1957. He was in retirement before his appointment at the end of the revolution.

Nine more people linked with the Shah's regime, including a police general and a mullah (Moslem clergyman), were executed yesterday by revolutionary courts in the eastern town of Mashed and Bandar Abbas on the Persian Gulf coast.

At least 157 people, including 30 generals, are known to have faced firing squads since the February revolution.

The revolutionary court in the holy city of Qom, where Ayatollah Khomeini resides, acquitted six people charged with opposing the revolution and jailed two others yesterday. One of the two men sentenced was given 50 lashes.

The court also excommunicated two mullahs and ordered them to leave the city.

The state radio also reported that 179 political detainees were released yesterday from Tehran's Qasr Prison, where about 1,200 other political prisoners still were held.

The release of a large group added weight to rumors that an amnesty might be announced soon for lesser-known political prisoners.

---- INDEX REFERENCES ---

NEWS SUBJECT: (Political Risk (1PO29); World Conflicts (1WO07); Global Politics (1GL73))

REGION: (Middle East (1MI23); Gulf States (1GU47); Western Asia (1WE54); Iran (1IR40); Asia (1AS61))

Language: EN

OTHER INDEXING: (AYATOLLAH KHOMAINI; AYATOLLAH RUHOLLAH KHOMAINI; GHARANI; IMMORTALS; KURDISH; MOHAMMED VALI GHARANI; PREMIER MEHDI BAZARGAN; SHAH) (Bandar Abbas; Mohammed Mossadegh; Mossadegh)

Word Count: 511

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4/23/79 Globe & Mail (Toronto Can.) 11
1979 WLNR 196719

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April 23, 1979

Section: News

Ayatollah's aide extends influence Fighting rages in northwestern Iran

Tehran IRAN

Tehran **IRAN** -- TEHRAN (Reuter) - Fighting raged last night in the northwestern **Iranian** town of Naghadeh after a day of abortive peace moves by religious and Government leaders, state television reported.

It said several people were killed yesterday afternoon and Government troops were poised to enter the town, near the Turkish and Iraqi borders, if fighting did not cease.

The street fighting in the small town of 40,000 poses delicate problems for the central provisional Government in Tehran. The troubles mainly involve two ethnic minorities, **Kurds** and **Iranians** of Turkish origin.

State media gave no casualty figures yesterday but Tehran newspapers reported up to 70 people killed since the fighting began three days ago.

The television reported last night: "Fighting is still going on in Naghadeh. The army have not yet gone into action. They are still situated around the town."

The continued shooting meant that **Kurds** and Turkish-**Iranian** gunmen, dug in behind barricades, in houses and on rooftops, were ignoring ceasefire appeals by a delegation from the Interior Ministry and from religious and political leaders.

Meanwhile, in a significant political development in the capital yesterday, Ibrahim Yazdi, a controversial former aide of religious leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, has apparently become the effective head of the Foreign Ministry.

Deputy Premier Amir Abbas Entezam, at a regular news conference, told reporters that Premier Mehdi Bazargan had taken over the vacant portfolio of foreign minister, with Mr. Yazdi, already deputy premier for revolutionary affairs, as deputy foreign minister.

But the official Pars news agency, reporting the changes, said:

"Premier Mehdi Bazargan will supervise the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Mr. Yazdi will run the Ministry of Foreign Affairs on behalf of the premier. This, coupled with newspaper headlines saying Mr. Yazdi would replace Karim Sanjabi at the Foreign Ministry, indicated that Mr. Yazdi had increased his sphere of influence.

---- INDEX REFERENCES ---

NEWS SUBJECT: (Military Conflicts (1MI68); World Conflicts (1WO07); Global Politics (1GL73); Government (1GO80))

REGION: (Middle East (1MI23); Gulf States (1GU47); Western Asia (1WE54); Iran (1IR40); Asia (1AS61))

Language: EN

OTHER INDEXING: (FOREIGN MINISTRY; INTERIOR MINISTRY; MINISTRY OF FOREIGN) (Abbas Entezam; Ayatollah; Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomaini; Bazargan; Ibrahim Yazdi; Karim Sanjabi; Kurds; Mehdi Bazargan; Premier Mehdi; Yazdi)

Word Count: 402

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1979 WLNR 191600

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April 11, 1979

Section: News

Courts show leniency **Iran** faces unrest, pro-monarchy bid

Tehran IRAN

Tehran **IRAN** -- From Reuter News Agency

and The [Associated Press](#)

TEHRAN - **Iran's** revolutionary Government said yesterday it faced unrest from separatist elements and unemployed workers in sensitive border areas, and conceded that some people were calling for a return to monarchy.

Meanwhile, the revolutionary courts continued secret trials and executions, but for the first time showed leniency to several defendants.

Deputy Premier Amir Entezam spoke at a press briefing yesterday of continuing unrest among minority **Kurds** in western **Iran** and the Baluchis in the southeast.

He accused foreign agents of stirring up the unrest by taking advantage of widespread unemployment and separatist tendencies in border areas.

The number of jobless has risen as some industries have been shut down. It is now estimated at more than 3 million, or about 9 per cent of the population. A number of foreigners had been arrested in the Baluchi area near the Afghan and Pakistani borders, but Mr. Entezam did not identify them.

Mr. Entezam said that during a recent march by hundreds of jobless people in the western **Kurdish** area, some pro-Shah elements had shouted for the return of the monarchy.

The Government has faced uprisings by minorities seeking more rights in both the **Kurdish** region and the Turkoman area of the northeast, near the Soviet border, and to a lesser extent in Baluchistan.

Mr. Entezam indicated for the first time that unemployment had become a major cause of discontent in **Iran** since the February revolution which forced the Shah into exile.

Tehran newspapers reported yesterday that 13,500 jobless workers from various industries had begun a sit-in in a workers' building in southern **Iran**, demanding jobs.

For the first time since the revolution, the courts began showing leniency, handing out prison terms rather than death sentences and even acquitting 16 defendants in Tehran. In Borujerd, a former policeman was jailed for two years.

But four more officials of the Shah's government, including Col. Houshang Tavana, a former martial-law administrator, were executed yesterday. The new deaths brought to 90 the total of secret revolutionary executions, including 30 in the past five days.

---- INDEX REFERENCES ---

NEWS SUBJECT: (Legal (1LE33))

REGION: (Middle East (1MI23); Gulf States (1GU47); Western Asia (1WE54); Iran (1IR40); Asia (1AS61))

Language: EN

OTHER INDEXING: (BALUCHIS; DEPUTY PREMIER AMIR ENTEZAM; KURDS; SHAH) (Entezam; Houshang Tavana)

Word Count: 440

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1979 WLNR 185989

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April 2, 1979

Section: News

Islamic republic declared but **Iran** now must deal with minorities' demands

Tehran IRAN

Tehran **IRAN** -- TEHRAN (AP) - Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini triumphantly proclaimed an Islamic republic yesterday, saying almost all **Iranians** had voted for creation of the country's first government of God.

The Shiite Moslem leader, who led the struggle that toppled Shah Mohammad Reza Pahlavi, said his countrymen had voted to establish a government of righteousness and to overthrow and bury the monarchy in the garbage can of history.

The aytollah's statement contrasted with continued concern by the revolutionary Government over unrest among **Iran's** large ethnic minority groups.

Premier Medhi Bazargan warned rebellious Turkoman tribesmen in the northeastern city of Gonbad-e-Qabous yesterday that if the bloody fighting there did not cease, the Government would send troops to restore order.

The Turkomans, and four other ethnic minorities seeking to retain their cultural identities, pose a major threat to **Iran's** Islamic revolution.

About a third of **Iran's** 36 million people belong to these groups, which inhabit strategically located and fertile areas crucial to the economy.

The minorities - Arabs, Baluchis, **Kurds**, Turks and Turkomans - have their own customs and languages. Four are Sunni Moslems in a land dominated by the Shiite sect. The Turks in **Iran** are largely Shiite.

Goal is autonomy

Repressed for years, their common goal is autonomy, the freedom to teach their own languages in addition to

Persian in public schools, and the right to select their own local governments. They also want the Government in Tehran to invest most of the income derived from their respective provinces back into their depressed areas.

Mr. Bazargan's provisional Government has granted a measure of autonomy to two of the most vociferous minorities - the **Kurds** and Turkomans. Concessions are also expected to be made to other minorities.

Under the Shah, the minorities were kept in line by a strong military presence. Minority leaders were either jailed or exiled. Movements were put down by force. The central government also kept them powerless by draining off their economies, keeping the autonomy-minded provinces underdeveloped.

But once the monarchy collapsed and the army disbanded under the weight of a Islamic uprising Feb. 12, the minorities took action.

Kurds first to move

First to move were the 4 million **Kurds** who live in northwestern **Iran**, near the borders of Turkey and Iraq. Four days of fighting against government forces in the provincial capital of Sanandaj left 200 dead and hundreds wounded.

A ceasefire was arranged after a **Kurd** was appointed the province's governor-general for the first time and the city was permitted to pick its own officials. Other demands are under study.

The **Kurds**, recognizable by their baggy trousers, multi-colored waistbands and tassled turbans, inhabit fertile valleys and plains. They have aspired to self-rule for centuries. An additional 8 million **Kurds** live nearby in Iraq and Turkey. Some also live in Soviet Armenia.

The 500,000 Arabs who live in oil-rich Khuzestan province in the south also demand rights to keep their identity.

Demonstrations have flared in Ahwaz, centre of the oil-producing region, creating serious concern in Tehran.

Political unrest among the 8 million Turks in Azerbaijan province rose to the surface recently in demonstrations.

With the demands for self-rule, the government, fearing the situation could get out of control, pledged to give the Turks some measure of autonomy, but at the same time warned them to stay calm until their problems could be solved.

---- INDEX REFERENCES ---

COMPANY: ISLAMIC COMMUNICATION NETWORK INC

NEWS SUBJECT: (Social Issues (1SO05); Islam (1IS02); Religion (1RE60); Government (1GO80); Minority & Ethnic Groups (1MI43))

REGION: (Middle East (1MI23); Gulf States (1GU47); Western Asia (1WE54); Iran (1IR40); Asia (1AS61))

Language: EN

OTHER INDEXING: (IRANIANS; ISLAMIC; KHUZESTAN; KURD; SHAH; SHAH MOHAMMAD REZA PAHLAVI; SHIITE; SHIITE MOSLEM; SUNNI MOSLEMS) (Bazargan; Premier Medhi Bazargan; Repressed)

Word Count: 706

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March 24, 1979

Section: News

Kurds get Iran's promise of limited self-rule status

Sanandaj IRAN

Sanandaj **IRAN** -- SANANDAJ, **Iran** (AP) - A ceasefire between **Kurdish** tribesmen and Government troops restored peace to this strife-torn city in western **Iran** yesterday after the **Kurds** won promises of at least limited autonomy from the central Government in Tehran.

In central Sanandaj, men loaded weapons aboard buses, trucks and cars to journey back to their villages. Loudspeakers blared messages of appreciation for their help from Sanandaj citizens.

The ceasefire went into effect Wednesday after almost four days of fighting claimed about 200 lives and left hundreds wounded.

---- INDEX REFERENCES ---

NEWS SUBJECT: (Military Conflicts (1MI68); World Conflicts (1WO07); Global Politics (1GL73))

REGION: (Middle East (1MI23); Gulf States (1GU47); Western Asia (1WE54); Iran (1IR40); Asia (1AS61))

Language: EN

OTHER INDEXING: (KURDISH) (Iran; Kurds; Sanandaj; Sanandaj IRAN)

Word Count: 118
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1979 WLNR 180674

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March 23, 1979

Section: News

Kurdish rebels reject ayatollah's demand to lift garrison siege

Sanandaj IRAN

Sanandaj **IRAN** -- From Reuter News Agency

and The New York Times

SANANDAJ, **Iran** - Representatives of religious leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomaini yesterday asked **Kurdish** guerrillas to lift their siege at an army garrison here but they were met with demands for autonomy for the rugged **Kurdish** border region.

At an open-air rally at Azadi (Freedom) Square in this capital of **Kurdistan** province, Ayatollah Mahmoud Taleghani of Tehran called for an end to the siege at the army barracks one mile outside the town.

Ayatollah Taleghani, sent here by Ayatollah Khomaini to try to end the fighting between **Kurdish** guerrillas and soldiers, told the crowd that the army was needed to protect the region.

"Suppose we pulled out all the soldiers - do you think you could defend yourselves?" he asked.

The crowds chanted "Yes, yes," as guerrillas thrust their guns into the air.

The guerrillas are divided into leftist and conservative religious groups, but both are demanding self-rule for the **Kurdish** region.

Fighting broke out earlier this week when the Sanandaj residents, already well-armed and always suspicious of any regime in Tehran, saw wheat and arms being moved out of the town - apparently headed for non-**Kurdish** areas.

---- INDEX REFERENCES ---

NEWS SUBJECT: (Military Conflicts (1MI68); World Conflicts (1WO07); Global Politics (1GL73))

REGION: (Middle East (1MI23); Gulf States (1GU47); Western Asia (1WE54); Iran (1IR40); Asia (1AS61))

Language: EN

OTHER INDEXING: (AYATOLLAH KHOMAINI; AYATOLLAH MAHMOUD TALEGHANI; AYATOLLAH RUHOLLAH KHOMAINI; AYATOLLAH TALEGHANI; KURDISH; KURDISTAN; SANANDAJ) (Iran; Sanandaj IR-AN; Suppose)

Word Count: 245

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3/22/79 Globe & Mail (Toronto Can.) B1
1979 WLNR 180387

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March 22, 1979

Section: News

NEWS SUMMARY **IRANIAN BATTLE**

Confused fighting continued to rage in the **Kurdish** town of Sanandaj in western **Iran** yesterday and one guerilla leader estimated the death toll from three days of conflict at more than 200. Tehran has denounced the guerillas, but a rebel spokesman said they were supporters of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomaini and that they were fighting supporters of the ousted Shah.

---- INDEX REFERENCES ---

NEWS SUBJECT: (World Conflicts (1WO07); Global Politics (1GL73))

REGION: (Middle East (1MI23); Gulf States (1GU47); Western Asia (1WE54); Iran (1IR40); Asia (1AS61))

Language: EN

OTHER INDEXING: (AYATOLLAH RUHOLLAH KHOMAINI) (NEWS SUMMARY)

Word Count: 73

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3/22/79 Globe & Mail (Toronto Can.) 13
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March 22, 1979

Section: News

200 dead reported in western **Iran Kurds** challenge Khomains rule

Sanandaj IRAN

Sanandaj **IRAN** -- From The Associated Press

and Reuter News Agency

SANANDAJ, **Iran** - Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomains faced one of the toughest challenges to his Islamic state yesterday as **Kurdish** rebels tightened their hold on this provincial capital and threatened the military barracks after four days of bloody fighting.

The death toll in the fighting was estimated at more than 200 by one guerrilla leader. The Government said more than 100 have been killed and several hundred wounded.

Rebel forces tried repeatedly to overrun the barracks but were turned back when the Government put two tanks into the battle.

Tuesday night's shaky ceasefire vanished yesterday morning as **Kurdish** rebels wearing cartridge belts across their chests dodged from doorway to doorway toward the garrison. Government troops fired at them down the tree-lined streets.

Boys in their teens and grey-haired men helped distribute arms and ammunition and set up barriers near the beleaguered barracks. There was no indication how many defenders were in the military compound.

Terrified civilians huddled in doorways and ambulances and private cars took a stream of dead and wounded to the city's two hospitals. Many victims were taken to private homes for lack of hospital space. At least one ambulance driver was shot in the head.

Appeals for blood donors went out over the local radio station, which the **Kurds** control, and from sound trucks.

The conflict appears to have been sparked by sectarian rivalry between the **Kurds** of the Sunni Moslem sect and the dominant Shiite Moslems who control the new **Iranian** Government under Ayatollah Khomeini.

Fighting erupted Sunday over the army's reluctance to issue arms and ammunition to **Kurds**. The **Kurds** ousted the **Government's** local revolutionary committee and installed one of their own shortly after the fighting started.

The ayatollah appealed for an end to the fighting and sent his closest aide, Ayatollah Mahmoud Taleghani, head of Tehran's Shiite Moslems, to **Kurdistan** in northwestern **Iran** to try to arrange a truce.

Most of Sanandaj was under the tight control of the rebels who received tons of food and ammunition from nearby **Kurdish** towns and villages.

The Government said the armed forces commander, Gen. Vali Ullah Gharani, and Interior Minister Seyyed Ahmad Sadr-Haj Javadi flew to **Kurdistan** to try to stop the rebellion from spreading. There are about four million **Kurds** in western **Iran**, but about seven million more live just over the adjacent borders of Iraq and Turkey.

The fighting in Sanandaj, 250 miles west of Tehran, threatened to envelop all of **Kurdistan** province.

---- INDEX REFERENCES ---

NEWS SUBJECT: (Social Issues (1SO05); Political Risk (1PO29); Military Conflicts (1MI68); World Conflicts (1WO07); Islam (1IS02); Global Politics (1GL73); Religion (1RE60); Government (1GO80))

REGION: (Western Asia (1WE54); Asia (1AS61); Middle East (1MI23); Gulf States (1GU47); Iran (1IR40))

Language: EN

OTHER INDEXING: (SUNNI MOSLEM) (Ayatollah Mahmoud Taleghani; Boys; Government; Iran; Kurdish; Sadr-Haj Javadi; Sanandaj; Sanandaj IRAN; Seyyed Ahmad; Shiite Moslems; Vali Ullah Gharani)

Word Count: 521

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March 21, 1979

Section: News

Renewed fighting breaks ceasefire in western Iran

Tehran IRAN

Tehran **IRAN** -- From Reuter News Agency

and The Associated Press

TEHRAN - Fresh violence followed a short-lived ceasefire yesterday as

Iranian troops again battled **Kurdish** rebels who were laying siege to an army garrison in the western city of Sanandaj.

The revolutionary **Government** said it had sent military reinforcements to the area where 86 people were reported killed and 200 wounded during the fighting Monday.

A ceasefire had been declared Monday night after intervention by local religious leaders, but yesterday the national Voice of the Revolution radio station quoted Deputy Premier Amir Entezam as saying fighting had resumed.

A Government mission is scheduled to visit **Kurdistan** today to try to negotiate another ceasefire, Mr. Entezam said.

Mr. Entezam described the situation in Sanandaj yesterday afternoon as much the same as it was on Monday, indicating the Government so far had failed to achieve any breakthrough.

Mr. Entezam said rebels still controlled the Sanandaj radio station and had taken over the provincial governor-general's offices.

No troop movements were seen by reporters driving to Sanandaj, 300 miles west of Tehran, but 10 helicopters landed at the local airport, apparently loaded with soldiers.

Throughout the day military helicopters made low sweeps over the city, firing down on targets below. Hospitals were jammed with the wounded and doctors working round-the-clock appealed for medical supplies.

It was still not clear how the bloody fighting erupted on Sunday. Religious revolutionary leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini and members of the provisional Government have been careful not to blame the **Kurdish** population of the area, saying the fighting was fanned by counter-revolutionary elements.

The fiercely independent **Kurds**, who also inhabit eastern Turkey and northeastern Iraq, have been pressing for self-determination for many years.

The **Kurds** have their own language and culture and belong to the Sunni Moslem faith. Most other **Iranian** Moslems belong to the Shiite sect, whose teachings were central to the revolution masterminded by Ayatollah Khomeini.

Reflecting concern over a religious split, Mr. Entezam said yesterday he knew "our real **Kurdish** Moslem brothers" would not act against the revolution. But he warned that the Government would "wipe out and destroy all counter-revolutionary elements."

Yesterday's fighting was on the Persian New Year's Eve. With **Iranians** preparing for a five-day holiday, several rallies were also held around the country to mark the 28th anniversary of the nationalization of the oil industry.

The rallies hailed former **Iranian** premier Mohammed Mossadegh, who nationalized oil in 1951 and briefly ousted the Shah in 1953 before a military coup put the monarch back in power.

---- INDEX REFERENCES ---

NEWS SUBJECT: (Social Issues (1SO05); Political Risk (1PO29); Military Conflicts (1MI68); World Conflicts (1WO07); Islam (1IS02); Global Politics (1GL73); Religion (1RE60); Government (1GO80))

REGION: (Western Asia (1WE54); Asia (1AS61); Middle East (1MI23); Gulf States (1GU47); Iran (1IR40))

Language: EN

OTHER INDEXING: (IRANIAN; IRANIAN MOSLEMS; KURDISH MOSLEM; RELIGIOUS; SHIITE; SUNNI MOSLEM) (Amir Entezam; Ayatollah Khomeini; Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini; Entezam; Kurdish; Kurds; Mohammed Mossadegh; Reflecting; Renewed)

Word Count: 552

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March 20, 1979

Section: News

Kurdish rebels lay siege to barracks of Khomaini troops in western **Iran**

Tehran IRAN

Tehran **IRAN** -- TEHRAN (Reuter) - **Kurdish** rebels fought a fierce battle yesterday with air force-backed Government troops in the western city of Sanandaj, capturing the local radio station and police station and putting the army barracks under siege.

The national Voice of the **Revolution** radio reported last night that dozens of people had been killed or injured in the fighting before a ceasefire was declared yesterday afternoon.

Earlier, Moslem revolutionary leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomaini called for military resistance against the rebels, appealing for unity between **Iran's** Shiite Moslem majority and the Sunni minority to which most **Kurds** belong.

The ayatollah's radio statement appeared to indicate that long-standing religious differences between the two Moslem sects were partly to blame for the fighting in the sensitive **Kurdish** area near the Iraqi border.

He said anyone who attacked police stations or army garrisons was a foreign agent and did not belong to the Moslem people. **Kurdish** leaders, however, accused the remnants of the Shah's army of being responsible.

The ayatollah's headquarters broadcast a nation-wide appeal for volunteer nurses and doctors to treat the wounded in Sanandaj.

National television, which carried the two appeals, also broadcast a statement from **Kurdish** religious leaders calling on the population to maintain peace and order.

A spokesman for the **Kurdish** Democratic Party in Mahabad said agents of the toppled monarchy and members of the Shah's SAVAK secret police in the security forces formed an alliance with reactionary Shiite clergy and attacked Sunnis in the **Kurdish** town of Qorveh.

The Tehran press reported that the air force intervened on the side of the Sanandaj garrison with two helicopter gunships firing on the **Kurds** while F-4 Phantom jets swooped over the city.

One citizen told foreign correspondents in Tehran by telephone that he saw seven gunships in action, firing on the captured radio station and police headquarters.

He said the best-known **Kurdish** religious and nationalist leader, Sheik Ezzedin Hosseini, went to Sanandaj to try to stop the fighting and to persuade the army to share its garrison with **Kurdish** Pesh Murga guerrillas. This system is in use at Mahabad barracks where a **Kurdish** colonel was appointed local military commander.

In Tehran, an estimated 10,000 servicemen marched through the city streets in support of Ayatollah Khomeini, with similar demonstrations taking place in other centres.

Meanwhile, U.S. feminist Kate Millett, expelled from **Iran** earlier yesterday, said in Paris she was held for 24 hours under armed police guard but was not maltreated.

Miss Millett, 45, arrived in Paris with a companion, Sophie Keir of Vancouver, who was also ordered to leave the country.

Miss Millett said: "We were not beaten up and we were not maltreated, but we were subjected to every kind of intimidation that could possibly be used.

Miss Millett said treatment of women under the rule of Ayatollah Khomeini was "highly oppressive. "It is not just about the chador, it is about all the civil rights, and it was for that that we demonstrated. We are terrified for all our friends in **Iran** . . .

--- INDEX REFERENCES ---

NEWS SUBJECT: (Social Issues (1SO05); Legal (1LE33); Police (1PO98); Judicial (1JU36); Military Conflicts (1MI68); World Conflicts (1WO07); Islam (1IS02); Religion (1RE60); Global Politics (1GL73))

INDUSTRY: (Radio (1RA81); Traditional Media (1TR30); Entertainment (1EN08); Radio Stations (1RA51))

REGION: (Western Asia (1WE54); Asia (1AS61); Middle East (1MI23); Gulf States (1GU47); Iran (1IR40))

Language: EN

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