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# CRISIS of NATIONS:

The UNITED STATES and IRAN



**The Parthenon**

# Solving guilty feelings

When the Carter administration let the deposed shah in this country for medical treatment, the act served to nullify the nation's previous stand.

From the outset of his exile Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlevi had not been welcome in this country. On the first legs of his flee to refuge, the deposed ruler had to go to other countries. His sudden disfavor in American eyes was announced loudly by Carter — loudly enough to be heard among the clamoring voices urging the shah's execution.

Although America historically has supported the deposed shahs, its sudden desire to keep arms distance was not surprising. The shah is a deposed man, the object of the hostility of an entire country.

By turning its back on the shah, the Carter administration, in effect, announced its movement toward a policy of new relations with the new government of Iran.

The policy was motivated by fear of continuing a friendship with a ruler deemed a tyrant and dictator by

## Editorial comment

his own people. The question was often repeated during the shah's regime: How can a country that is supposed to be a supporter of human rights support the shah?

Although the country could support the shah while he was in power, it could not under the new regime. Hence, the shah, a long-time friend of the United States, was not welcome to spend his exiled days here.

Denying the ruler, an acclaimed executor of thousands of anti-shah Iranians, admittance into this country was a move intended to appease the new government in Iran.

But perhaps the Carter administration felt a twinge from its conscience because when the shah needed medical treatment he was invited to receive it. And although the administration issued statements to Iran informing the government the move was temporary and would last only as long as the shah's medical treatment, the Middle East country thought it was



witnessing yet another example of an alliance between the former shah and the U.S.

It appears Iran may have been getting a look at a country feeling the pangs of a guilty conscience. It couldn't befriend a ruler deposed of his monarchy because he had been termed a tyrant and a dictator, but it could help an ailing man — and appease a guilty conscience at the same time.

The move appears to be such a gesture. Although they recommend he obtain his treatment in the United States, medical authorities admitted the shah could have been cared for elsewhere. The administration recognized the importance of severing close regulations with the shah, but it also had to stand on a legacy of an alliance with the deposed ruler.

Although the United States contradicted its earlier

decision not to permit the shah's entrance in this country once the deposed ruler was allowed in the firm refusal to use him for negotiations was necessary.

Not only could the country not give in to political demands made at the expense of the lives of the 62 American hostages in Tehran, nor could it afford to let the matter develop into a political game of tug-of-war where the shah gets to stand in the middle.

When the shah does move out, we hope it will be of his own accord and not motivated by threats of safety to Americans.

Perhaps the shah will leave this country soon, as expected. But, we hope the move will be a choice not forced by the demands of a government holding innocent Americans hostage in efforts to get its demands met.

## Shift perspective of conflict

# Message to Carter: Change tactics

A dark and venal side of the United States is surfacing in light of recent events in Iran. A dark and venal side contrary to the compassion and trust that is the basis of this country's foreign policy.

Americans — even those thought of as the most liberal, students — have filled streets and campuses urging the Carter administration to take firm, military measures in dealing with the religious zealot who has endorsed the kidnap of the U.S. Embassy and its inhabitants.

But a show of force is not a show of true power. We should be and are exploring other available diplomatic avenues instead of thrusting out our military chest like some muscle-bound superpower. An analytical, creative approach is needed to insure U.S. prestige, to maintain international law and order and to free the captive U.S. citizens.

Our non-interventionist tactics have included demanding the release of all hostages; pleas to third parties; placing the responsibility of the hostages' safety on Khomeini and thus on his Iranian government; switching oil trade; freezing Iranian assets in U.S. banks; and deporting Iranian students with invalid visas studying in this country.

The Carter administration moves in the conflict have all been within diplomatic guidelines, but have secured only the safety of 13 of 62 hostages.

The United States can't shoulder the blame for lack of Iranian response to proper diplomatic relations. It is Khomeini's forces who are acting outside of

international standards by refusing to negotiate and refusing to accept the responsibility of the Iranian students' actions. Therefore, the United States must alter its tactics.

It is a diplomatic faux pas to allow an opponent's only retreat to be dishonorable. Instead of causing increased friction with the threat of military action and possibly costing the lives of the hostages, the U.S. administration should initiate a change in the perspective of the conflict.

The United States must convince the Iranians that by releasing the hostages, they will accept the judgment of the international community and appear responsible in their actions. The administration should initiate a change in the conflict's viewpoint from one between the United States and Iran to one between the international community and Iran. By teaming up with our allies, the United States could make Iran realize the economic and political jeopardy it would place itself into by severing ties with all countries outside the Soviet bloc.

But the nexus of the crisis will be the ultimate decision on the handling of the ailing shah. Under the Constitution the administration apparently can't force the exiled leader back to Iran for trial and it should not do so at any cost. But it must leave the possibility open of Iran pursuing its claim that the shah embezzled Iranian government funds. Every country, not just Iran, has the capabilities of hearing court proceedings and finding justice in this issue.

This could be the proper measure to insure the freedom of the hostages, the prestige of the United States and the maintenance of international peace.

### Special edition

Today's issue of **The Parthenon** is devoted to the continuing crisis in Iran. This issue will focus on the religion and culture of Iran, the events leading to the hostage situation, the release of some of the 62 hostages, and Iranian students and their standing in the United States. Past, present and future events will be examined by local and national thinkers.

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By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

# Khomeini vows to try hostages

TEHRAN, Iran — Ayatollah Ruholla Khomeini said Tuesday that the 49 American hostages still held at the U.S. Embassy will be tried as spies if the United States refuses his demand to return the ousted shah.

He called upon millions of Iranians to demonstrate Wednesday against American "imperialism."

Hours before Khomeini delivered his call over nationwide radio and television, militants released six more black men and four more women from the embassy.

State Department officials said all 13 hostages freed so far might be home for Thanksgiving.

Immediately after Khomeini spoke, thousands of people climbed to their rooftops and the capital rang with the cry, "Allah Akbar God is great."

The religious leader's remarks Tuesday night appeared to take a tougher stand than his statement Sunday that the militants had found evidence U.S. diplomats were spying on Iran from the embassy "and a certain number of spies...should be, according to our laws, tried and punished."

Iranian national television stoked the religious frenzy by broadcasting film taken last year of a series of bloody riots against Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi that led to his exile in January and the downfall, the next month of the government he left behind.

State Department spokesman Hodding Carter said any trial of the hostages, even one that ended in a pardon, would be a "mockery" of international principles.

"If there is anything more unacceptable than the taking of hostages it would be this trial," reporters in Washington.

U.S. diplomats attempted unsuccessfully in New York to convince other U.N. Security Council members to condemn a possible spy trial for the hostages.

Council President Sergio Palacios de Vizzio of Bolivia said only one unidentified member of the 15-member council supported the U.S. request.

Former U.N. Ambassador Andrew Young told State Department officials in Washington he planned to go to Tehran to try to win freedom for the hostages. U.S. officials said he would be acting on his own.

Today's march is expected to be the largest anti-American protest since militants occupied the embassy Nov. 14.

The Ruling Revolutionary Council declared the day a national holiday to commemorate the hegira, the march by the Moslem prophet Mohammed from Medina to Mecca in what is now Saudi Arabia.

The day, which concludes the holy month of Moharram, is one of the holiest in the Moslem year and this year marks the beginning of the 15th Islamic century.

The 10 freed hostages were flown to a U.S. Air Force hospital in Weisbaden, West Germany, where they had an emotional reunion with two black Marines and a woman secretary freed from the embassy Monday.



Dallas, Texas — One of many Texans who paraded in downtown Dallas against Iranians holding U.S. hostages.

## Military action likely

WASHINGTON — The Carter administration hinted for the first time yesterday at the possibility of U.S. military action against Iran if American hostages at the U.S. Embassy in Tehran are not freed.

The veiled threat came from White House spokesman Jody Powell after President Carter returned to Washington from his Camp David retreat to confer with top advisers.

"The United States is seeking a peaceful solution to this problem through the United Nations and every available

channel," Powell said. "This is far preferable to the other remedies available to the United States."

"Such remedies are explicitly recognized in the charter of the United Nations. The government of Iran must recognize the gravity of the situation it has created."

Under the U.N. Charter, an aggrieved nation is entitled to take defensive military action and seek Security Council sanctions, including interruption of economic ties or air, sea or land communications.

It was understood that the statement was intended as a stern warning to Iran's revolutionary leaders that the United States is no longer ruling out the right of self-defense.

At the Pentagon, officials declined comment on the White House statement. They said, however, that no orders had been issued to alert or to move any military units.

Defense Secretary Harold Brown and Gen. David C. Jones, head of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, took part in the White House meeting with the president.

## Khomeini followers seize Islam shrine in Tunisia

TUNIS, Tunisia — More than 100 armed men on Tuesday seized the Kaaba stone, the holiest shrine in the Islamic world, sources at the Arab summit conference here said.

The sources said the raiders were members of Saudi Arabia's minority Shiite sect, of which Iran's Ayatollah Ruholla Khomeini is a spiritual leader.

The Saudi delegation here, led by Crown Prince Fahd, was not able to confirm the report.

But Fahd was preparing to leave for home in what appeared to be an emergency in his country, the world's largest oil exporter and the birthplace of the Islamic faith.

State Department officials in Washington said they had unconfirmed reports the raiders were Iranian followers of Khomeini.

In Egypt, Cairo's Al Akhbar newspaper said "a large number of Khomeini's bands" in Saudi Arabia staged several anti-government demonstrations during the pilgrimage season in the city of Muna last month, and speculated the attackers might be Iranian.

The Egyptian newspaper said the Saudi army circled the mosque surrounding the shrine

with tanks and troops and began helicopter surveillance of the area shortly after the gunmen seized it early Tuesday.

The Saudi defense minister flew from the coastal city of Riyadh to Mecca to take personal charge of the security forces there, sources in Tunis said.

A Saudi spokesman in Tunis said Prince Fahd was "in urgent consultation" with other members of his delegation, but refused to elaborate.

Telephone and telegraph communications with Saudi Arabia were severed at midday Tuesday.

The day was the last of the Islamic year 1399, a religious period. At this time of year, Moslems from around the world traditionally travel to Mecca to visit the Great Mosque around Kaaba.

Various Islamic sects have coveted the stone, which is guarded by the conservative Wahabi Moslem sect of the Saudi royal family. In the last reported incident, an Afghan Moslem tried to steal the stone in 1932.

Nonbelievers are forbidden to approach Kaaba or even enter Mecca itself.

### Weak leaders

AUSTIN, Texas — The nation's Republican governors said Tuesday that weak leadership by the Democrats in power has subjected the United States to "economic distress and international embarrassment."

And former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger told the governors that weak leadership encouraged the kind of crisis that erupted in Iran with the seizure of the U.S. Embassy two weeks ago.

### Homecoming

WASHINGTON — Officials are planning to send 13 Americans freed from the U.S. Embassy in Tehran home to their families in time for Thanksgiving, administration sources say.

### Peril grows

TEHRAN — The U.S. Embassy siege, in its 17th day, focuses on the plight of the remaining 49 American hostages following the release of 13 women and blacks.

One of the freed women says those left behind are "in greater danger than we were."

## 10 American hostages released from Embassy

Revolutionary leader Ayatollah Ruholla Khomeini ordered the release of female and black hostages who "were not spies," and said Iran might put some of the remaining 49 hostages on trial for espionage if the United States did not return the ailing Shah Mohammad Reza Pahlavi from New York, where he is being treated for cancer.

In Washington, a White House statement said any such espionage trial of U.S. diplomats would be a "further flagrant violation" of international law.

The first three hostages freed flew by commercial airliner to Copenhagen, Den-

mark, where they appeared happy. They did not answer reporters' questions.

They were transferred quickly to an American military plane and taken to a U.S. Air Force hospital in Wiesbaden.

They bathed and rested, and State Department spokesman George Sherman said they all were in good health, "considering what they've been through."

The State Department said they would be questioned about the condition of the other hostages and debriefed, but Sherman said "the stay here will be very short and will be only a way-station on the way to their families."



## Hostages crisis for U.S.; peak for Iran's revolution

By KIMA JOHNSON  
Interchange Editor

The Iranian students' entry into the American Embassy in Tehran and seizure of the 62 hostages assumed crisis proportions for the United States. For Iran, the episode marked yet another plateau in an active revolution that has rocked the country for the past year.

Backgrounding the students' actions three weeks ago were a series of conflicts which erupted in the country as the Iranian government rocked from the hands of Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi to religious leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini.

The change of hands followed a year of increasingly bloody conflicts as anti-government demonstrators protested in masses in the streets in their efforts to end the shah's regime.

The point of dissent stemmed from the shah's attempts to westernize his country in opposition with Khomeini supporters, many of whom claimed human rights were overlooked in the process.

The streets of the cities, particularly in Tehran, became bloodbaths as conflict followed conflict in the battles between protestors and Iranian soldiers that left hundreds dead.

The shah, feeling his throne disintegrating beneath him, took steps to appease his people. Last November he named a military government, committing himself at the same time to all of the

demands named by his opposition, except for an end to his own rule.

But the military regime failed to end the mass demonstrations and the shah relented, asking a critic of his government, Shahpour Bakhtiar, to form a civilian government to replace the two-month-old military rule, another attempt to appease the masses calling for his dismissal without giving up the throne.

Opposition remained and the shah proposed an extended vacation outside of his country which ended in his exile. With his departure, Khomeini, who had spent 15 years in exile, returned to Iran as the country's spiritual leader and head of the revolution.

Khomeini took immediate steps to make the transition of power to his hands, denouncing the government of Bakhtiar as illegal and setting up his revolutionary council. His return was the collapse of the prime minister's 45-day-old government.

Under the new religious council, a series of trials began, resulting in the executions of officials of the shah's regime.

The Iranian students' seizure of the hostages was an attempt to place the shah on trial. The students bargained for extradition of the shah in return for the release of the hostages.

Just another step in a revolution in a country war torn in an internal struggle, the invasion into the American Embassy represents another attempt to create and solidify a steadfast government in Iran.

# What price the shah?

(Editor's note: The following is a personal commentary by Dr. Jabir A. Abbas, a native of Iraq, who is now an American citizen and associate professor of political science at Marshall.)

## What Is the Shah Worth?

The complexity of the recent crisis is steadily growing, and emotions and sentiments are rapidly escalating. The situation is pregnant with the danger of explosion, which would not only imperil the lives of some 50 American and 30 non-American embassy employees, but would imperil the lives of some 50,000 Iranian students in the U.S. and fearfully could inflame the Middle East region. However, responses and comments were truncated and only reflected the small portion of the iceberg apparent on the surface of the turbulent waters and did not reveal the eight-ninths of the iceberg hidden underwater.

## What is Involved:

### Who Started the Crisis

First, insofar as the Iranian people are concerned, the former shah is not an innocent patient seeking treatment, but rather a murderer and fugitive sought by the Iranian government. On the other hand, harboring a person accused of mass murder is considered a crime in the United States. Furthermore, the Nuremberg trials after World War II established the precedent of executing people for war crimes. Those who had fled to other countries were extradited, and Germany extended the Statute of Limitations (30 years) for such crimes.

Although the shah is still subject to Iranian law, the U.S. feels free to harbor him and grant him protection. Furthermore, the shah is charged with executing tens of thousands during his "reign of terror" and with machine-gunning some 100,000 unarmed and defenseless people last year. The shah admitted ordering the killing, and he was quoted as stating that he would not mind ruling Iran even if only a few million were left. The killing of tens

of thousands of Iranians by the shah did not receive even the usual cry against violation of human rights which you hear quite often from American public officials and private citizens especially with regard to Russian dissidents.

What is even worse is that U.S. CIA involvement in bringing the shah back to Iran in 1953 was not a hypothetical assumption of U.S. meddling and interfering in Iranian internal affairs but a historical fact. This intervention against a



DR. JABIR A. ABBAS  
Associate Professor of Political Science

popular democratic government backed and supported by the Iranian people led to the imprisonment, killing and execution of tens of thousands of the shah's opponents. The Iranian government charges the CIA and other Western agents at the present with continuously fomenting and causing the upheaval in Kurdistan, Khuzistan (Arabestan), and Bluchistan. The fact that the first anniversary of the mass killing of Iranians by the shah's government has not yet passed cannot be overlooked or pushed aside — these martyrs have not been forgotten and are still mourned.

Upon hearing of the shah's visit to the U.S. for medical treatment, the American Consul in Tehran anticipated trouble as evidenced by a letter he wrote to his wife just two days before the Iranian students' occupation of the American Embassy. This is the second dismal failure of American intelligence in Iran in about a year. Or was CIA intelligence and opinion ignored because of the influence of former President Nixon, Henry Kissinger, and David Rockefeller on Mr. Brezhnevski, chairman of the National Security Council, and the policymakers with regard to Iran, or is it a total disregard for the feeling of the Iranians regarding their martyrs and shah's crimes? "The killing of Western man (in this case, the extradition of the shah) is unforgivable sin while the destroying of a peaceful nation is something for investigation."

The United States after the fall of the shah, while not barring his entry to the United States, advised that it did not want to start on the wrong track with the new Iranian Republic and thus possibly endanger the lives of Americans still in Iran. Another question that has been raised is why the Iranian students and government did not protest the staying of the shah in Egypt, Morocco, the Bahamas, and Mexico. On the contrary, the Iranian people and government and even some important Egyptian segments vehemently denounced President Sadat for harboring the shah, and Iran severed diplomatic relations with Egypt. King Hassan II refused to renew or extend the shah's sojourn in Morocco. However, it would be great distortion to put these weak or unpopular governments on equal footing with the capabilities of the United States and her previous involvement in support of the shah since 1953.

Since the U.S. policy makers and the influential Rockefellers (Trilateral Commission) allowed this visit and treatment, the United States should bear the consequences and responsibilities not just for the deterioration of relations but also for the jeopardy in which the lives of the American hostages have been placed.

Another contention that you hear is correct — two wrongs do not make a right. While we all hope for and do what we can to secure the release, safety, and return of the American diplomats and embassy employees and while occupation of the embassy and hostage taking are flagrant violations of the minimum requirements of sanctity and inviolability of foreign embassies and diplomatic immunity, we should look at this violation in light of the errors and deeds of U.S. involvement in the internal domestic affairs of any country is violation of international law, the U.N. Charter, the Five Principles of Coexistence, and the Principles of Bandung. Indeed, the United States was able to rule Iran through the shah and gave him the material, military, diplomatic, and technical support to continue his "reign of terror." The shah's "reign of terror" certainly surpassed the violent action of the violation of the American Embassy and the holding of hostages in terms of

number of human losses in comparison to tens of thousands of Iranians unless we consider the worth of one American more than the worth of ten thousand Iranians. This spontaneous upheaval and frustration of the students is quite different from the quiet and cool planning of the CIA and the mastermind intelligence and spy operations that led to the fall of the popular government of Mossadegh and the number of people killed in the "reign of terror" and executions that followed.

The Iranian people who suffered from Russian, British, and European colonialism admire and idealize American democratic ideals — President Wilson's self-

determination; President Roosevelt's Atlantic Charters and four freedoms — but they resent vehemently American

meddling in Iranian affairs and unauthorized guardianship of their destiny and resources.

The issue is not American interest vs. Iranian interest, but rather the choice now is between keeping the shah or restoring normal and cordial relations between the Iranian people and the American people. The U.S. image and prestige would suffer more from keeping the shah who is sought by the Iranian people for murder than from disassociating from the shah. While existing international law, which reflects the interests of major European and industrial powers, condemns interference in another country's internal affairs, the United States feels free to interfere in, meddle in and exploit the internal affairs of Iran directly through the CIA, in the name of technical advisers, and through puppet governments like that of the shah. However, the United States becomes

outraged when the sanctity of its embassy is violated. The American government and most American press and academicians did not condemn the mass murder the shah carried out; however, since the establishment of the Islamic Republic, these same Americans have placed great emphasis on the countdown of Iranians executed by Iranian revolutionary courts. Most of those figures of the old regime were executed for murder, rape and embezzlement of the national resources, crimes punishable according to Islamic law. No such count was made of the execution or machine-gunning of tens of thousands of defenseless Iranian people whose main guilt was opposition to the shah's tyrannical regime, his squandering of Iranian resources and his catering to American and Western interests.

## The Chasm between the U.S. and Iran

Two governments and two peoples could not understand the implications, magnitude and outrages for what each did to the other. It is two societies, each with opposite views and principles. Influential U.S. Congressmen and Senators, and for that matter academicians, praised and lauded a corrupt oppressive regime like the shah's in the name of objectivity and scientific methods and research.

The Iranian people are the grieved party who suffered so much at the hands of the shah and his supporters of colonial circles and oil interests who not only exploited the Iranian resources and people, but also demeaned and degenerated the Iranian politicians and public officials. An Iranian student therefore could not differentiate between an American CIA agent engaged in espionage and sabotage and an ordinary diplomat entitled to diplomatic immunities and protection, the sanctity and inviolability of the embassy and safe conduct for the employees.

One can conclude that there are more similarities and common ground between the English language and the Persian language than between Carter's administration and the Khomeini's Islamic Republic.

## No quick solution

(Editor's note: The following is a personal commentary by Dr. William E. Coffey, associate professor of social studies.)

The crisis in Tehran troubles me greatly because I don't foresee a quick and peaceable solution to it, though virtually any turn of fate seems a possibility. The more protracted the seizure of American diplomatic personnel, the more opportunity is given to irrational elements in both Iran and America to plunge these nations into reckless and mutually harmful acts.

As Americans we should not underestimate the moral outrage which underpins the shocking spectacle at the American embassy. There is ample evidence in our own press that the Shah's reign was heinous and rapacious. It is incontestable that the United States government collaborated with his tyranny and provided the means by which he seized and held power for twenty-five years.

Further, I have happened onto an independent and reliable confirmation of columnist Jack Anderson's revelation that the Shah was admitted to this country due to somewhat suspect entreaties of Henry Kissinger and David Rockefeller. Iranians are probably justified in their belief that Pahlavi is not yet at death's door, and that physical health had little to do with his latest sojourn.

On the other hand, the Iranian government has so overstepped the bounds of



DR. WILLIAM E. COFFEY  
Associate Professor of Social Studies

established and self-enlightened diplomatic procedure that the United States government cannot negotiate the matter. It must continue to insist on the unconditional release of the hostages. Without resort to excessive histrionics the government must make it self-evident that Iran can only suffer for her breach of the fundamental code of international conduct. Unfortunately, beyond imposing a unilateral economic embargo and appealing for international support, there is not much that our government can do as long as there is hope that the hostages will eventually be released. Whatever punitive measures are ultimately required, they should be carefully and selectively aimed at the chaotic government of Ayatollah Khomeini and not at innocent Iranians either here or in Iran.

# College moods run range of emotional gamut

By KATHY YOUNG  
Reporter

Students at universities across the country are having diverse reactions to the fallout from the explosive Iranian situation.

Newspaper editors at seven universities reported feelings ranging from hostility to apathy.

All the schools contacted have experienced some type of protest to the crisis, including graffiti and rallies.

The University of Washington at Seattle, which has about 260 Iranian students, had two rallies on campus within two weeks, according to Janet Wilson, news editor for *The Daily*.

"There was a pro-Iranian rally the week before last and then there was a pro-American rally on the 9th. There were about 2,000 demonstrators at the American rally but they were mostly

been the ones protesting. "The American students marched and ran around with signs."

He said they went to the president of the Iranian association and demanded a statement. "He said that the shah should be returned but he deplored violence."

He said there have been some threats made, but the general mood of the campus is apathetic.

The anti-Iranian students are also protesting at Kent State University, Kent, Ohio, according to Steve Cooper, news editor for the *Kent Stater*.

"We've had a few signs and banners saying 'Iranians Go Home,' but no marches. A group was protesting but it wasn't organized," Cooper said.

He said the campus is anxious but pretty calm. "It's hard to describe. It's like the rest of the country. We're just waiting to see what's going to happen."

Texas A & M University in College

**"We had one protest last week. Really it was a pep rally. People got a permit to hold a protest. There were chants and signs. People started chanting, 'Beat the hell out of Iran.'"**

Texas A&M University reporter

spectators. Actually, only about 50 were doing anything. At the Iranian rally some American flags were burned but the people who did it got bloody noses," Wilson said.

She said last week was calm. "There were no major incidents. Some people tried to have another pro-American protest on the 16th. They had signs posted but nobody came."

She added last week a coalition of pro-Iranians and Iranian students called a press conference to show their support to the Iranians and to protest deportation proceedings.

Most of the students are trying to be cool about the situation, Wilson said. "Some are really angry that the embassy was seized. A lot understand the Iranian position and don't want to see the Iranians hurt."

"Things are really tense here. We receive about 25 letters a day saying 'Iranians go home,' and the Seattle media is hanging around here a lot."

The University of Illinois in Urbana has about 300 Iranian students, according to Alan Mandel, editor in chief of the *Daily Illini*.

Mandel said American students have

Station has about 75 Iranians enrolled, Roy Bragg, city editor for *The Battalion*, said.

"We had one protest last week. Really it was a pep rally. People got a permit to hold a protest. There were chants and signs. People started chanting, 'Beat the Hell out of Iran.' It turned into 'Beat the Hell out of Arkansas' — our next football game," Bragg said.

"They didn't have an Iranian flag so they burned a picture of it. Really it was a bunch of drunks who were protesting. It was like a party and not an actual protest."

"There are a lot of military types here that want to wipe out Iran, but a lot of people want to secure the safety of the hostages."

Greg Hill, news editor for the *Crimson and White*, said the University of Alabama at Tuscaloosa has experienced no violence. "We've had nothing more than some scattered graffiti. A week ago a guy with a sign sat in front of the Administration building for about a half-hour," Hill said.

There was one pro-American rally at a football game. It was sponsored by the *Interfraternal Council*. They had people bring American flags to the game, and



there was 30 seconds silence for the hostages."

"No one is jumping the gun except for the graffiti here. People see hassling the Iranian students is not any good."

The University of Southern California in Los Angeles, with about 850 Iranian students, has had no acts of violence since the take-over of the embassy, according to Mike Schroeder,

editor in chief of U.S.C.'s newspaper.

"The mood here is 50-50. The students have the 'I don't care' attitude," Schroeder said.

At U.C.L.A. no editor could be reached. However, a spokeswoman for the student paper said there have been no acts of violence by the students. "It has been the Communists who have been protesting."

## Marshall sounds off on Iran

By TINA ALUISE  
Reporter

A little understood country suddenly becomes known. To some Marshall students Iran was only a blur on the map.

"I connected Iran with oil and that's about it," Chuck Young, Huntington junior, said. "I'd never heard too much about Iran until Khomeini took over. I knew that the shah was a really impressive ruler, but I didn't have any animosity toward him until Khomeini became ruler."

Many students only related Iran with the oil crisis. "I'd heard about Iran during the gasoline crisis and knew it was an OPEC country, and that's about it," Gary Koontz, Huntington senior, said. "I couldn't have cared less what happened in Iran before all this started."

Although some students were un-

concerned about Iran before the recent conflict, they voiced their feelings regarding issues. "Iran has been taking advantage of us all along," Mike Brandabur, Xenia, Ohio, freshman, said. "They

**"I'd heard about Iran during the gasoline crisis and knew it was an OPEC country and that's about it."**

Gary Koontz,  
Huntington senior

recognize our dependency on foreign oil imports."

Although Marshall students know little about Iran, some had their opinions as to what action the United States should take.

"I think action by the U.S. should be

taken against the Iranian government, but I can't see any reason to be mad at the Iranians at Marshall," Young said.

"Capturing the embassy was the wrong thing to do, and stricter measures should be taken by the U.S. government," Eric Janssen, Columbus, Ga., sophomore, said. "I haven't had any bad experiences with the Iranian students in my classes and there have been no implications of harsh feelings against American students," Janssen added.

Negative connotations were voiced about Iran by some Marshall students. "I didn't know much about the Iranian culture, but now I think they are really thoughtless people that have achieved a high place in some governments," Brandabur said. "I think the Iranians are just trying to call our bluff by capturing the embassy, and we should show our strength by taking military action."

# Protest ends in beating at Fairmont

## Anti-Iran march at Bluefield attracts 50 students

By STEVE HAUSER  
Reporter

The Iranian hostage situation has had widespread and disparate effects at colleges throughout the state.

Reaction has ranged from a fight at Fairmont State College to a peaceful demonstration at Bluefield State College to talk at most other state colleges.

About a dozen Fairmont State College students were involved in a fight last Tuesday night after six Iranian students walked into a Pizza Pub chanting "Death to the Shah," according to Randy Shillingburg, managing editor of the school newspaper, **The Columns**.

Scifollah Thalkhani, a senior, was hospitalized for internal bleeding, a broken nose and a fractured jaw, Shillingburg said.

An American student was arrested for public intoxication and the Iranian students have sworn out assault and battery warrants for at least two of the remaining Americans, he said.

There are about 12 Iranian students at Fairmont State College, according to the registrar's office.

There have been no protests whatsoever at West Liberty State College because the college is out of the mainstream of news, Joe Maguire, services department editor, said.

"It's been pretty quiet up here in so much as we're isolated from the mainstream," Maguire said. "If an atomic bomb went off in Washington, D.C., nobody here would hear about it for three days."

Maguire said the college is located about eight miles outside of Wheeling so there are no people coming up to demonstrate.

"You see the occasional signs, 'Death to Khomeini' and 'Long live the Shah,' but it's more of a joke than anything," Maguire said. "If they really meant that, they'd be burning the Iranian flag."

Last week three students held a meeting to inform the school and local media of their position, he said.

"They just wanted to let people know their general position, and they didn't want any trouble," Maguire said.

There are about 21 Iranian students at West Liberty State College, he said.

About 50 students were involved in a protest march at Bluefield State College last Friday, Louise Yates, adviser of the school newspaper, **Bluefield Inn**, said.

"It was a very peaceful and orderly demonstration," Yates said. "I think we realize this is an international situation so we're keeping things on a very low key."

The Associated Press reported police in Bluefield were looking into the burning of a cross outside the home of two Iranian students Monday night.

A lighted cross covered with draperies and doused with gasoline was left outside the home of two Iranian brothers, the report said.

Police said there are no witnesses to positively identify the two suspects believed responsible.

One of the brothers was quoted as saying, "We left Iran when the Shah was still in power. He was responsible for the death of many students. He should be sent back to Iran to face these charges. The hostages should continue to be held until the shah is returned."

A spokesman for West Virginia State College's newspaper, **The Yellow Jacket**, said there had been no incidents related to the hostage situation in Iran.

There are about 50 Iranian students at West Virginia State College, according to the admissions office.

There has been no trouble at West Virginia Institute of Technology according to Becky Stepto, director of public information.

"You hear a little talk from a couple international organizations and we have at least one faculty member who's Iranian, but we really haven't had any trouble."

Stepto said there has been more reaction from the media than from the students.

There are 104 Iranian students at West Virginia Tech, she said.



Students at Hampton's Kecoughtan High School in Virginia use a recent lunch time to hold an anti-Iranian

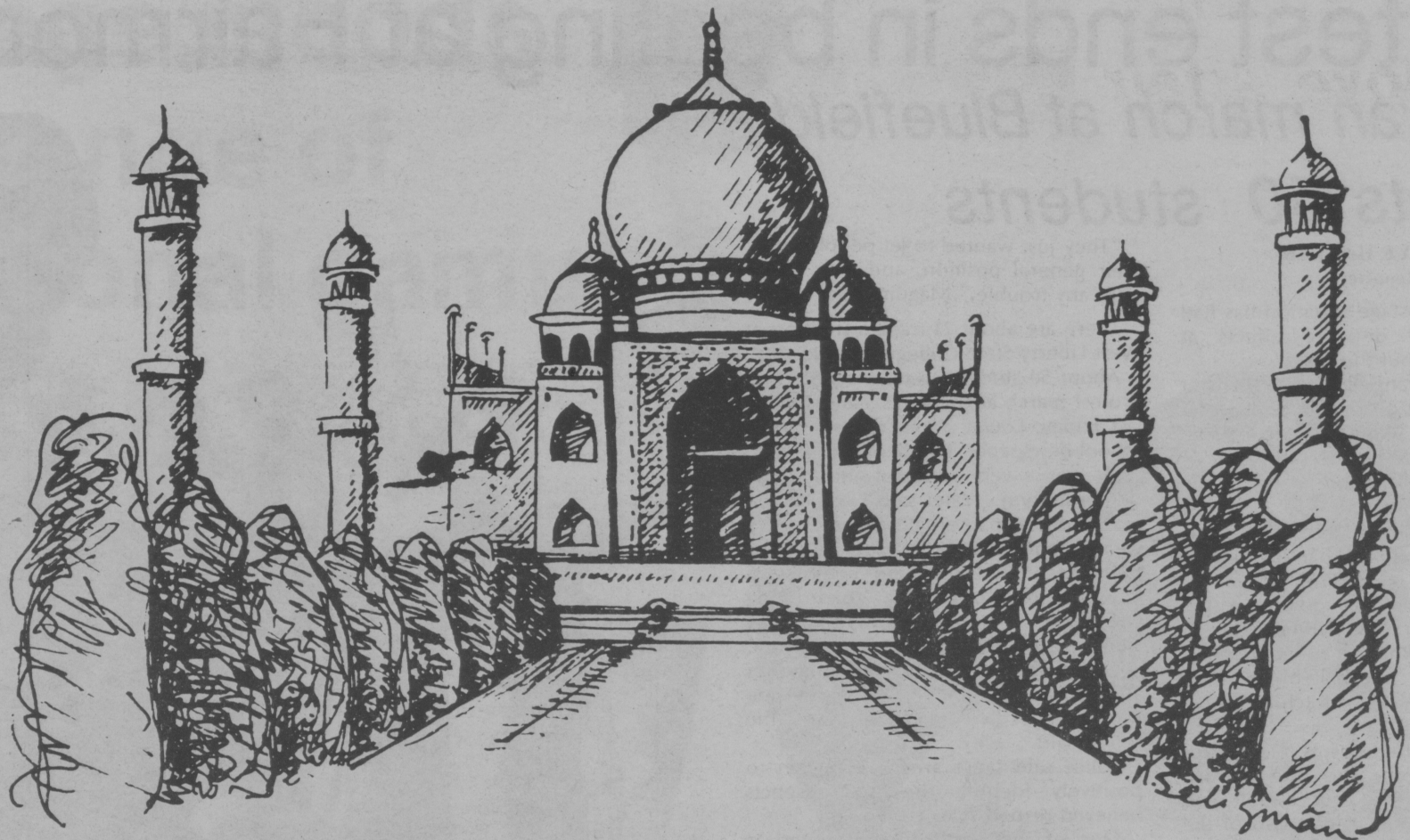
protest, burning an Iranian flag and an effigy of the Ayatollah Khomeini.



About 300 persons gathered in Dunn Meadow on the Indiana University campus Thursday to urge an end to the current hostage situation at the U.S. Embassy in Iran. Although most of

the signs displayed at the rally advocated a violent solution to the crisis in Tehran, there were no incidents of violence at the pro-American rally.





## Islam—the Iranian ruler

By CINDY BALDWIN

Religion and government are one in Iran.

The religion is Islam, and its roots can be traced back to the same Abraham claimed by Jews and Christians today.

Islam was founded in the 650's A.D. by the prophet Muhammad after he claimed to have had special revelations from God. These revelations are recorded in the Koran, the holy book of Islam.

Muhammad was poor, uneducated and orphaned, according to an article in **Ashland Now**. He was born in Mecca in Saudi Arabia, which has become the holy city and center of Islam.

The word Islam means submission to Allah, the Arabic name for the same God worshipped by Christians and Jews. Muslims believe Muhammad was the last of a line of Old Testament prophets including Jeremiah and Ezekiel. They view Jesus as a special prophet.

Muslims claim no divinity for Muhammad. His acts were not divine and he performed no miracles, but they believe his life was the best model for living. A record of Muhammad's life along with other writings and traditions pertaining to the prophet have been preserved in the **hadith**.

Muhammad is viewed by Muslims as the ideal political and religious leader, and has been considered one of the most charismatic figures in history. By the time of his death in 632, Islam had spread throughout the Middle East.

The Muslim place of worship is the mosque. Shoes must be removed before entering the mosque. There are no pictures or statues of Muhammad to insure against idolatry or worship of anything but Allah.

Muslims are required to pray five times a day — at dawn, early afternoon, late afternoon, sunset and night. Other than these times, there is no formal service.

Islam is a simple religion with any beliefs basic to Christianity. Alcohol, x-rated movies, pre-marital sex and adultery are strictly forbidden.

When several Muslims pray together, anyone may lead the prayer. There are no priests, ministers or ordained hierarchy. There are honorary leaders, but all Muslims are considered equal and they have no official standing.

There has, however, arisen a religious

leadership of those most knowledgeable about the faith. They are called the **ulema**.

Muslims observe the lunar month, Ramadan, a time of fasting. During this time the Muslim, unless ill or traveling, is not to eat or drink anything during

statements have been needed to deal with the problems of modern living.

After the death of Muhammad, elders met to select successors to the prophet. One of the first four successors, or **caliphs**, selected was Muhammad's son-in-law, Ali. Ali was killed fighting for his position,

Iranians disapproved of efforts by Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi to reduce the power of the imams and to bring western technology and culture into Iran. It was during a series of riots against the shah in 1963 that Khomeini arose as his spiritual and political opponent.

It is because of Islam that the United States should not fear for the lives of the hostages still being held at the U.S. Embassy in Tehran, according to one Iranian student at Marshall.

"We cannot harm anybody who has not done us harm," Ali Tehrani said. Instructions in the Koran forbid killing or shedding blood except during a holy war. "A holy war is declared if our religion is in danger. Iran is now an Islamic republic. If the U.S. or any non-Muslim country tried to attack and ruin our religion, it's a holy war."

Tehrani said Iran would not declare war unless it was attacked.

There is almost no crime in Iran because of the stringent rules outlined in the Koran, Tehrani said. "If someone commits murder, he must be killed. If someone is caught stealing, his hands are cut off," he said. "People are afraid to commit crimes because of these rules. They are very effective. The crime rate in Iran is less than one percent," Tehrani said.

Tehrani said the people of Iran want the shah back so they can punish him for the things he did during his regime. "The shah was ruining our religion. He tried to get Islam out of his way. He made a big mistake by insulting our religious leaders and trying to introduce western culture," he said.

Tehrani also said the shah killed about 200,000 Iranians who opposed him. "Out of a country with 37,000,000 population, 200,000 means a lot. If the president killed so many people in your country, wouldn't you want to get him?"

The title **ayatollah** means "sign of God," Tehrani said. **Ayatollah Khomeini** has studied Islam for 60 of his 78 years.

"The American people are uninformed. The government didn't tell them what the shah did. They are calling Khomeini a fanatic because he won't allow drinking and x-rated movies in Iran. We don't want drinks and bad movies. Ours are different cultures and the Americans can't understand that. They call him a fanatic because they don't understand him," Tehrani said.



daylight hours.

Muslims are also encouraged to make a pilgrimage to Mecca at least once in their

lifetime. About 1.5 million Muslims visit Mecca each year.

The religion places a tax on wealth, called **zakat**, which is a traditional voluntary contribution to aid the poor.

Islam is a simple religion, and many of its teachings are similar to those basic to Christianity. Alcohol, x-rated movies, pre-marital sex and adultery are strictly forbidden.

Almost all laws of an Islamic country are contained in the Koran. Few legal

and as a result, a hereditary caliphate was established.

This caliphate soon came to rule most Muslim countries. Its followers became known as the **Sunni Muslims**.

The Shi-ite Muslims believe that there were 12 descendants of Ali, called **imam**, the last of which died more than a thousand years ago. Today in Iran, descendants of the imam are called **mu-jtahids**.

The foremost of these descendants is **Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini**.

Iran was ruled for the past 1,000 by the Pahlavi family, which has been accused of trying to "westernize" Iran and Islam.

## A strange love affair

As a result of the takeover of the U.S. embassy in Iran, there has been a surge of Iranian students applying for marriage licenses.

Due to the tensions which presently exist between the United States and Iran, Iranians living in this country will be permitted to stay on a temporary basis if they are married.

In the midst of the crisis, at least two Iranian students have applied for a marriage license, according to records in the Kanawha County clerk's office. But records reveal that no Iranians have applied for a marriage license in Cabell County.

Counties in Florida and Alabama have expressed this recent rush to the marriage bureaus, according to the Associated Press.

Officials in Alabama said they have experienced the rush since President Carter announced a crackdown on illegal Iranian aliens.



Several hundred people showed up in Jacksonville, Fla., to pray for hostages in Iran for a candle vigil Nov. 15 in Jacksonville.



An armed young Iranian sitting guard.

# OPEC effects may be local

By JIM WILBURN  
Reporter

A serious oil shortage may be alleviated in this region if the public cuts back on the use of petroleum and if the federal government installs a geographic allocation program, according to Ashland Oil Inc. media representative Dan Lacy.

Ashland Oil, the first American company to import oil from the Ayatollah Khomeini regime, imported almost 25 percent of its oil from Iran before the embargo against Iran was levied by President Carter, Lacy said.

Lacy said unless a federal allocation program is installed and unless they can get other foreign sources to make up for the short fall, Ashland Oil will begin to

feel the effects of the embargo in 45-60 days.

Lacy said they expect a federal allocation program but demand for petroleum must be curtailed.



"If America cuts back on petroleum, the impact may not be as great, Lacy said. "A shortage is liable if demands are not reduced."

Lacy said crude oil has been tight ever since the revolution this summer. He said the situation is even more delicate now.

When asked if the public can expect an increase in the price of gasoline, Lacy said the price of crude determines the price of refined petroleum products.

Lacy said the price of crude has risen from almost \$13 a barrel to \$23.50 in the last year. He said the stock market price is as high as \$40 a barrel.

Lacy said the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, OPEC, has not abided by the guidelines they set for oil increases and he expects OPEC to announce another price hike after a meeting in December.



Several people gathered at Boston's Christopher Columbus Park to protest the hostage situation in Iran and the Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini's treatment of the situation.



Iran's spiritual leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, right, speaks to CBS newsman Mike Wallace, right, through interpreters

during Sunday's interview in Qom, 100 miles south of Tehran, Iran, and monitored in New York.

# Officials support presidential moves



By KATHY CURKENDALL  
Reporter

Wait.  
Be patient.  
You are at their mercy.  
We can't resort to violence.  
The president has my full support.  
These are the feelings of some U.S. congressmen, senators and representatives interviewed Tuesday by **The Parthenon**.

The officials stated their views on the options the United States can take in terms of ensuring the safety of the hostages still held by Iranian protestors in the U.S. Embassy in Tehran.

Martha Angle, press secretary of Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, said Kennedy supports the report given by the president concerning the Iranian situation.

She said Kennedy has given and will continue to give his support to the president's actions while handling the Iranian crisis.

Mike Willard, press secretary of Sen. Robert C. Byrd, said he supports the president's action in cutting off imports of oil from Tehran and the deportation of Iranian students whose entry visas are invalid.

Willard quoted Byrd as saying, "I believe the American people are unified in their desire to put an end to this unfortunate episode which has ridiculed the honored principles of diplomatic protection. And, I believe the American people will be willing to sacrifice to preserve the principles we cherish."

Congressman Jack M. Slack Jr., D-Charleston, said, "We must resort to every

diplomatic option we have to save the remaining hostages."

He said, "President Carter has done very well in handling the Iranian situation to this point."

George Lawless, press secretary of Sen. Jennings Randolph, said that he feels everything is being done now that can be done peaceably.

"The United States should take non-violent procedures with every form of negotiation and a worldwide movement involving more countries."

Andy Jacobs, representative of Alabama's 11th Congressional District, said "We should be doing exactly what we



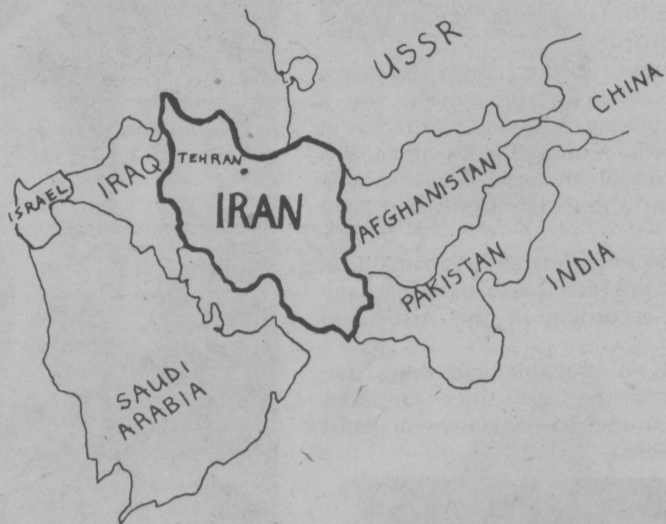
are doing now" in order to free the remaining hostages in the U.S. Embassy.

He said in a situation like this the "United States should use self-discipline after which we should examine the options, if there are any."

Jacobs said he is amazed at the scarcity of the letters usually written to him by the public in irrational haste which emphasize impossible options for the United States in rescuing the hostages and dealing with the entire situation.

"There are two concepts of international relations. Silver, the first concept — which is money — and life, which is irreplaceable.

Jacobs said the president should be commended for handling the Iranian situation so well.



Sen. Robert Nelson said he thinks the most important thing the United States could do is not do anything radical.

He said time and public opinion are on the United States' side and with these we should try to ride out the situation at this point.

Nelson said it is obvious that the years of rule by the shah is being taken out on the United States.

He said the American students have been fairly reflective of the United States.

**"I believe the American people are unified in deportation of Iranian students whose entry visas are invalid. honored principles of diplomatic protection. And, I believe the American people will be willing to sacrifice to preserve the principles we cherish."**

Sen. Robert C. Byrd

"While they have kept their cool for the most part, there have been a few out-breaks on campuses."

Nelson said the Iranian students are between a rock and a hard place. "They

have to be viewed in this country as students, not as radicals," he said.

Nelson said they should steer a middle of the road course because the issue is so volatile now.

He said the president is doing an admirable job of controlling the Iranian situation in Tehran.



# Iranian students 'lay low' locally

By MIKE KENNEDY  
Reporter

Keeping a low profile and refraining from speaking out politically against either the United States or Iran, many Iranian students here preferred not to talk to **The Parthenon** concerning their views of the crisis in their country.

Approximately seven students contacted through a mediator said they were more concerned about finishing their studies, graduating and returning home to Iran.

Judy Miller, international student adviser confirmed Tuesday the majority of Iranian students want to "lay low" partly because they are "gun shy" and partly because "many have mixed emotions" of their allegiance.

Many of the students are not taking the word of the United States government or press, Miller said, nor are they taking the word of the Ayatollah.

"They are not zealous and don't idealize Khomeini; some do but not all of them. They are thinking and using their intelligence to try and reason out the

problems," Miller said.

One student, however, did talk to **The Parthenon**, but asked not to be identified.

"The United States is wrong in keeping him (the shah) but the students over there are not right in taking the hostages either. But they will protect them," the student said.

According to Moslem belief found in Koran (the Moslem equivalent to the Christian Bible), if a Moslem takes a hostage, he cannot harm the captive. If he does, he will have violated God, a violation for which there is not forgiveness.

If an Iranian student is ever killed in any skirmishes taking place on the U.S. campuses, the death could possibly be detrimental to the remaining hostages because the family of the student would want revenge, the source said.

If the conflict continues in a stalemate and the U.S. government's economic pressure puts too heavy a strain on the Iranian people, the source said the

hostages would be released because the Iranian students do not want to do anything to hurt their people or country.

President Carter's order earlier this month, that all Iranian students in the country report to immigration offices to check for visa violations has some of the students here worried, Miller said.

"They are not afraid of being deported because all of their papers are in order. They are fearful of intimidation by the interviewers because they don't know what they will be asked," Miller said.

The students had their papers checked last January and some of them cannot understand why they must be inconvenienced by having them checked again; others are concerned about missing classes when they go to Pittsburgh (the immigration office), Miller said.

With the exception of the posting of one sign and a protest, cancelled because of the lack of a permit, there has been no serious action taken by American students against their counterparts.





## Politicians say time will tell

By **STANLEY J. OSTROSKY**  
Reporter

A wait-and-see attitude is the consensus of three prominent political researchers and teachers concerning the hostage situation in Tehran. Ervint Abrahamian who is a member of the Middle East Research and Information Project located in Washington, D.C. said, "I think the situation is a question of a matter of time. It will take about another two weeks and the U.S. can't do much but just wait."

Professor Zavareei of West Virginia Institute of Technology said, "If the shah is extradited to Iran, I would think the situation would resolve itself."

Other areas of concern were who wanted the shah to come to the U.S. and why should America risk lives and diplomatic relationships in giving refuge to the shah.

Dr. Allen Dawley, professor of history at Trenton State College in Trenton, N.J., said "News reports indicate the shah came in under David Rockefeller and Henry Kissinger. But the big concern is

who is running the country if those two, Rockefeller and Kissinger, were such a big part."

Zavareei agreed with Dawley about Rockefeller and Kissinger. "It seems certain political powers like David Rockefeller and Henry Kissinger put undue pressure on the Carter administration to have him here."

As far as giving refuge to the shah, Dawley said, "It just isn't a politically sound decision to make. In giving refuge to a criminal, the message that he isn't welcome should be made loud and clear. A question that should arise is "Why should the U.S. become a refuge for tyrants?"

Zavareei said that having the shah here "is like having Hitler here and there seems to be great justification for his return."

In closing, Zavareei said, "It is likely that the tension and the present situation could continue. As I see it, I don't see any real easy solution."

Dawley added, "If we could turn the clock back, I would go back to the day before the shah was admitted to the U.S."

**"America is the great Satan"**  
— Ayatollah Khomeini

President Carter deserves the support of every American, regardless of political persuasion, in this decision. He and the hostages also need our prayers as our government goes about the delicate business of trying to save their lives and gain their freedom.

# Carter Halts Iranian Oil Purchases

Iran Ups The Price: Shah And His Money

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION

Ministers cheer

## Khomeini challenges U.S. to use force to free hostages

## Jackson asks trial of shah as criminal

WASHINGTON — It is difficult and not at all desirable, to be coolly clinical about photographs of American citizens bound and blindfolded and spat upon by rabble, but the freezing truth is that Americans had better get used to such photographs, if they are not already. Enduring the contempt of the contemptible is just one severity that life has in store for a declining nation. A nation that in gestures aimed at the Middle East, sends an aircraft carrier steaming in circles in the South China Sea and sends ostentatiously unarmed airplanes to Saudi Arabia (where many are then grounded for days because of bungled planning and support) — such a nation had better get used to enemies who think it is impotent. It can unleash Ramsey Clark. A nation that loses a war it could have won by confidently employing its conventional military assets had better get used to humiliation.

## A feckless America must face contempt, spittle on its cheeks

The Courier-Journal

## The Iranian crisis: Doing Satan's Work in Iran

Carter beats Iranians to punch, freezes country's assets in U.S.

JESSE JACKSON: Shah should be declared war criminal.

The Detroit News

"We're Going to Kick Your Butts"

U.S. to check Iranian visas

## Who Is the Ayatollah and Why Is He Saying Mean Things About the Shah?

Wheeling News-Register

## IRAN LEADERS BACK U.S. EMBASSY SEIZURE

Khomeini's Son Tells Students All American Ties Should Be Cut

Group Against Deporting Of Iranians

WASHINGTON (UPI) — Students for a Libertarian Society, a campus political action group, says Iranian students should not be deported from the United States simply because the U.S. embassy was seized in Tehran.

International  
The U.S. rebuffed Iranian students, rejecting their demand that the deposed Shah be sent back to Iran in return for the release of 60 Americans being held in the embassy in Tehran. Washington also said it expected Iran's Government to live up to its assurances to facilitate the freeing of the Americans, but officials said privately that Tehran was limited in its ability to control the students.

The New York Times

Iranian students held scores of hostages in the American Embassy in Tehran for a second day and received encouragement from Iranian religious leaders and tens of thousands of demonstrators shouting anti-American slogans in nearby streets. The students showed reporters photographs of the hostages, including women, blindfolded and with tied hands, and said they were being interrogated.

# Blackmailing the U.S.

More On Page 2A  
BOMB: Iran group denies role in jetliner explosion.  
GUNS: Iranians arrested at Baltimore-Washington airport.  
FOOD: Sen. Long suggests Iran trade halt.  
HOME: David Rockefeller tried to help the deposed shah.

## Khomeini Gets Soviet Assurances

BEIRUT, Lebanon (AP) — A Palestinian guerrilla leader said today that the Soviet Union has assured Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini that it would not tolerate a U.S. military action against Iran.

The Herald-Dispatch

## Iran criticizes Arab nations for supporting U.S. stand

Charleston Daily Mail

# Khomeini Orders Hostage Releases

## The Marines Are Ruled Out

## All Women, Blacks Innocent Of Spying Will Get Freedom

Calling the ailing shah of Iran the "Hitler of our age," the Rev. Jesse Jackson demanded that the shah be treated as a war criminal and tried in an international court of law on charges that he killed thousands of Iranians.