

**IRANIAN STUDENTS ASSOCIATION**

IN THE UNITED STATES (I.S.A.U.S.)  
Member of the Confederation of Iranian Students (National Union)

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# RESISTANCE

QUARTERLY ENGLISH DEFENSE PUBLICATION OF THE IRANIAN STUDENTS ASSOCIATION  
IN THE UNITED STATES (ISAUS)

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Shah's Nature Exposed

I.S.A. Gained Community

Support

"RESISTANCE" is a publication of the Iranian Students Association in the United States (ISAUS), a member of the World Confederation of Iranian Students (National Union). It is designed to relate to the democratic elements in this country, and to reveal the oppressive conditions in Iran, inflicted by the regime of the Shah and the struggle of the people against the reactionary regime of Iran, in the hope of winning their support for the just struggle of our people.

ISAUS DEFENCE SEC.

P.O. BOX 11908

CHICAGO ILL. 60611

## I.S.A. & American Communities Oppose Granting Honorary Degree to Shah's Sister

The fascist regime of the Shah was returned to power through the C.I.A. engineered coup.detat of August, 1953 which overthrew the popular government of Dr. Mossadegh. The coup.detat was carefully planned in Switzerland with the collaboration of Princess Ashraf Pahlavi, the twin sister of the Shah of Iran. Since then, every opposition by all sectors of the Iranian society has been brutally suppressed by the SAVAK (the Shah's secret police). All factories have been militarized in order to control and suppress any act of discontent by the under paid and ill treated workers. Secret police under the guise of security officers have permanently been staged on college and university campuses in order to sense every potential threat to the fascist regime of the Shah and to immediately arrest and detain any anti-regime student or faculty member.

Martin Amnals, secretary of Amnesty International has stated that, "No country in the world has a worse record in human rights than Iran." It has been estimated that there are between 45,000 and 100,000 political prisoners including 4,000 women, the majority of whom are tortured and at least 400 have been executed in the past four years. It is a common practice for the secret military tribunals to decide the fate of the prisoners with torture-induced confessions. Some of the most common torture methods in Iran, are reported by the London Sunday Times (Jan. 19, 1975) to be "... the sustained flogging of the soles of the feet, extraction of finger and toe nails, electric shock treatment to sexual organs and the thrusting of a broken bottle into the anus of prisoners suspended by their wrists from the beam." The report also

stated "The SAVAK also has the grim distinction of having invented an instrument of torture which victims call the Hot Table, an iron frame, rather like a bed frame, covered with wire mesh which is electrically heated, like a toaster. Prisoners would, it is alleged, be strapped to the table while it was heated until it became red hot..."

There are also psychological methods of tortures, such as raping and maltreatment of children and other members of the families of the prisoners, while they are forced to watch. Ever since the 1953 bloody coup.detat by C.I.A., the U.S. government, having strategic and economic interests in Iran as well as the entire Gulf area has been supporting the monarcho-fascist regime of the Shah. The Shah on the other hand has since launched a massive propaganda campaign to picture his regime as democratic, serving the needs of his country through a series of measures called the "White Revolution."

In a period of less than a decade the Shah's reforms not only failed to bring about any improvement to the living conditions of the people but in actuality seriously worsened the living standard of the majority of the population and instead intensified its reign of terror and political repression.

Notwithstanding the above facts, the Shah continued with his propaganda campaign abroad this time by bribing the major educational institutions in Europe and the U.S. such as universities and colleges, in the name of "assistance to education" or "mutual aid" etc. As an instance of current time, on Dec. 8, 1975, the St. Louis University of Missouri conferred an honorary degree



of law to Iranian Ambassador to the U.S. - the infamous Ardeshir Zahedi. The conferral of the degree actually followed an offer of two million dollars of "aid" from the Iranian government to the University. The event, however was met by a series of protest demonstrations by the Iranian Students Association with the help of the progressive faculty and students of the University. Faced with an adverse publicity, the St. Louis University's Administration was forced to refuse the ill fated "aid", thus leading to another embarrassment to the Iranian regime.

It was in line with the Shah's policy of extensive propaganda abroad, that Princess Ashraf Pahlavi came to Baltimore to receive an honorary doctorate degree in Law in the Centennial celebration of foundation of the Johns Hopkins University, on February, 22, 1976.

In the eyes of the Iranian people, Ashraf symbolizes the brutality, fascism and corruption of the Shah's regime. She has been well pictured in a disclosing article in the Washington Post (Feb. 23, 1976), "One of the Shah's closest relatives who continues to be surrounded by widespread suspicion is his twin sister, Princess Ashraf, world leader in the women's rights movement. The Princess, whose three marriages and jet set living style have offended many Iranians is deeply involved in a number of 'shady deals.' "Take the trucking industry", said a wealthy Tehran businessman, "Not a truck can move anywhere in the country" without pay-off going to Ashraf."

To document her involvement in "shady deals" particularly drug trafficking we quote a statement by Mr. Michael Parrish, a faculty member of Indiana University, in the Minority of One (December, 1962), "Two years ago, the Swiss police arrested the Shah's sister Princess Ashraf, for having several suitcases full of heroin." However, using her "diplomatic immunity she carried her "shady deals."

In order to cover up for her ill-reputation and corruption, the

hipocrat Shah appointed his sister the head of the society for Civil Rights, and a "leader in women's rights." The irony of the history lies where a corrupt dictator such as Ashraf Pahlavi symbolizes advocacy for women's rights, while thousands of progressive courageous women are tortured along with their Iranian brothers, in the Pahlavi's detention centers being only guilty of defending and struggling for human rights.

The conferral of a doctorate in Law to Ashraf who is violating the very basic human rights by sharing responsibility in her brother's butchery and murder of the Iranian freedom-fighters is, but a hopeless gesture by the Shah, endorsed by the U.S. to make up his hideous ugly deed.

In order to expose this hideous, well planned conspiracy of the two governments to the American public and to the world, the Iranian Students Association in Washington-Baltimore staged a massive demonstration on February, 22, 1976 in front of the Lyric Theater. When the "glorious" moments of rewarding the honorary degree arrived, Ashraf was appreciated by the Johns Hopkins University for having devoted "her energies toward improvement of the human conditions in Iran." However, the "glorious" silence of the "great" moment was disturbed by slogans such as: "How many times has she been arrested for heroin?" or "She is a criminal," or "Ashraf is a criminal," or "Ashraf is a drug pusher." The SAVAK, being terribly embarrassed due to the disgrace of "Her Highness"

helped the city police in handling the matter swiftly. The Johns Hopkins University's News-Letter, (Feb. 27, 1976) reported "In cooperation with Hopkins security, federal agents (one in Hopkins security uniform), and the Baltimore city police, agents in plain clothes were at the Lyric Theater under the cover of "newspaper reporters." "When the demonstration inside the theater began, the SAVAK agents physically carried people out of the auditorium undertaking all the police duties up to actual arrest", the

report further adds.

The five arrested were charged with disorderly conduct. The conferral of the honorary degree in Law to a person with a background such as that of "her highness." However, and also the very fact that the "decision" had been made in absolute secrecy from the Johns Hopkins students and faculty members, angered the university community to the point that they initiated a petition drive and planned a protest rally for March, 4, 1976. The petition emphasized three major points:

1. Condemning the conferral of the honorary degree to Ashraf.
2. Demanding a public apology to the Hopkins community and to the Iranian people.
3. Demanding the university to drop the charges against the five arrested.

In an informal discussion, a faculty member urges the revocation of the honorary degree. However, it was refused by president Muller for not being able to serve "a useful purpose..." besides, he said "I am not just prepared for it."

The massive waves of protest rallies and petitions were intensified by open letters by faculty members as well as students body to protest to the disgrace of awarding the degree. One of the letters addressed to president Muller and signed by 35 faculty members stated "We consider the award of an honorary degree to her as an act which directly condones the widespread disregard for civil and human rights in Iran. The letter bore four demands including: (1) dropping the charges and, (2) the university using its influence to secure release of the political prisoners in Iran, known to Amnesty International.

In another open letter endorsed by 25 women of the Health Services, a firm protest was addressed to president Muller and stated "...by awarding the honorary degree to Ashraf, you have disgraced all women of the world. Under the cir-

cumstances when there are more than 4,000 women political prisoners in Iran (according to the Amnesty International), and Iranian women live under the most unbearable conditions, how dare you award Ashraf with an honorary degree."

In News-letter (April 9, 1976) the president of the senior class, in a letter addressed to President Muller requested that "the Johns Hopkins University award an honorary doctorate of Law to "Mother Shayegan", an Iranian political prisoner..." being supported by the senior class, "in recognition of her continued struggle for human rights and liberty."

Under the massive pressure by the public, the university requested, on March 26, 1976, the charges against the five arrested be dropped. Dropping the charges is undoubtedly a major retreat for the Hopkins administration which could not, but sit back when confronting the massive protest to the arbitrary disgraceful deed of the awarding a doctorate in Law to a woman who violates the human rights and is definitely a disgrace to all dignified women of the world.

However, a major step and a deserved victory for the Hopkins students and faculty members won't be the last. As long as there are fascist dictators such as the Shah of Iran who makes desperate moves to postpone his sure annihilation, there are also dignified human beings who devote themselves to the liberation of humanity.

To further familiarize the American public, we will print in the following pages of Resistance, a portion of letters, articles and other documents pertaining to the Johns Hopkins events. We hope this would contribute to expanding the American people's support for Iranian political prisoners and people, and their opposition to the dictatorial rule of the Shah's regime to a much greater extent.



## IRANIAN STUDENTS ASSOCIATION IN THE UNITED STATES (ISAUS)

OF WASHINGTON-BALTIMORE CHAPTER OF IRANIAN STUDENTS ASSOCIATION  
IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA ( I.S.A.U.S. )  
AFFILIATED WITH THE WORLD CONFEDERATION OF IRANIAN STUDENTS ( NATIONAL UNION )

# WHO IS ASHRAF

Who is really Ashraf Pahlavi and why John's Hopkins University awarded an honorary doctorate to her

For those who have arclative intimate knowledge about Iran, she symbolises another facet of the monarcho-fascist dictatorship. In 1953, together with New Jersey police chief Schartzcoopf and particularly Richard Helms of CIA's "dirty tricks department", they managed to oust Iran's popular Prime Minister Dr. Mohammed Mossadegh and bring the Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi back to power. The princess was quite active in that coup d'etat but her role did not end there. Year after year, by using the dictatorial rule of her brother, she developed one of the most extensive drug networks in the world. Opium, heroin, morphine and many other drugs were developed and sold in the world's drug market. Several times she was arrested in different western European airports with shipments of heroin, but using the diplomatic power of the Shah, she was able to continue the work. Ashraf, as the head of the imperial court clandestine drug network, is responsible for the addiction of thousands of Iranian youth. (Nation, April 13, 1965 and Stra, November, 1973) In a letter from the International Federation of Narcotic Education dated May 19, 1964, it is stated "In 1933, heroin addiction was virtually unknown in Iran. Today an estimated 20% of the Iranians under thirty are addicted. Instead of old-fashioned opium, the more efficient heroin was introduced, and each year millions of dollars reach the Shah's pocket through this channel. The narcotics business is not confined to Iran. Two years ago, the Swiss police arrested the Shah's sister, Princess Ashraf, for having several suitcases full of heroin. The F.B.I. and the U.S. Customs Department know that Iran is the greatest source of narcotics smuggled into this country, but the Shah is an ally and we can't afford to antagonize him." The Washington Post, February 23, 1976 clearly states: "The princess Ashraf is said to be involved in a number of 'shady deals.' 'Take the trucking industry,' said a wealthy Tehran businessman, 'not a truck can move in this country without a payoff going to Ashraf.' In the days before Iran was swimming in oil wealth, it was widely believed that Princess Ashraf profited from illegal opium deals involving Iran's large poppy production. There have been frequent allegations in the European press about her involvement."

Ashraf Pahlavi has also aroused Iranian people's hatred for her direct role in the dictatorship. Her role in Iran closely resembles that of former Vietnamese dictator Ngu Bin Diem's sister, a symbol of repression and not women's rights and dignity in the society. The Iranian regime has been trying to cast her as a champion of women's rights, while many courageous Iranian women are being imprisoned, tortured and executed. It was only last month that Manijeh Ashrafzadeh Kermani, a woman patriot, was executed by firing squad. Princess Ashraf, who is known by the Iranian people as a ruthless person, is also crowned by the Shah as head of the Iranian society for civil rights!!!

The Johns Hopkins University gave the honorary doctorate of law to Ashraf while:

- 1) 40,000 political prisoners are in the Shah's dungeons
- 2) Many of these prisoners are tortured against all "Iranian and international laws"
- 3) In the last 5 years more than 400 patriots have been executed by firing squad.

Having lost all supports in Iranian people's hearts and minds, the Shah tries to picture himself as a benevolent monarch. This honorary doctorate is simply an award for her bloodshed of thousands of Iranian masses who were killed in that infamous coup. In some way, it is the justification of her role as an international drug pusher. By selling this doctorate in total secrecy, we can clearly see the collaboration of Iranian authorities with CIA and JHU officials.

Iranian Students' Association in Washington-Baltimore urges you to condemn those authorities of The Johns Hopkins University responsible for awarding the honorary doctorate to Princess Ashraf.

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The Iranian Students' Association in Washington-Baltimore  
P.O. Box 268 College Park, Md. 20740



# Washington Post

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## Iran Cleanup Viewed as Token Effort Shah's Relatives Called 'Worst Offenders' in Corruption



SHAH OF IRAN  
... 'war' on corruption

By Lewis M. Simons  
Washington Post Foreign Service

TEHRAN — With a great blare of publicity, the Iranian government has started a campaign to root out the widespread and growing corruption in the country, but it seems unlikely that there will be a crackdown on those who are perceived here to be the worst offenders—the royal family.

"It remains to be seen," said a prominent lawyer who represents many large foreign corporations here, "whether there'll just be a few sacrificial lambs, or if they'll go after the big bad wolves. I think the first alternative is the route they'll

take. To take the second course would cause far too much embarrassment in very high places.

"Very high places" or "people at the top" is the type of euphemism commonly used by Iranians for members of the Shah's family. "There's always been a lot of smoke about corruption in the royal family," said a Western diplomat, "but it's very rare that it bursts into flame."

Noting how other anti-corruption drives have been short-circuited, a Tehran University professor recalled a campaign last spring to eliminate profiteering. Some 7,500 businessmen were accused of price gouging.

According to the professor, Commerce Minister Ferdous Mahdavi, who led the campaign, made the mistake of touching people with connections. "Complaints against Mahdavi reached the right ears," he said. The minister was dismissed earlier this month and put in charge of administering Iran's only legal political party.

The lure for fortune-hunters is a piece of the action in Iran's vast imports bought with oil revenues. Iranian orders for military hardware from the United

States alone now total about \$10 billion, a U.S. official who tries to put American businessmen in touch with the proper Iranian authorities said. "When you're dealing with business on this scale, there's bound to be corruption. There's no way around it."

Although Iran's economy slipped badly last year because of reduced revenues from oil, there are still fortunes to be made in government contracts, and the fierce competition has created a thriving system of payoffs and official corruption.

"There isn't any other way," said a representative of a British prefabricated housing company. "If you're going to get to the right chap in the right ministry and then convince him that what you're offering is better than the other chap's, well, you'd better be prepared to buy your way in."

The Shah has pledged to "wage merciless war" against such graft. But the cynical lawyer expressed doubt that Iran would ever have spotlighted its own corruption if not for the recent U.S. congressional investigations of illicit payments abroad by major American aircraft manufacturers.

"You people seem to have a penchant for washing your dirty linen in public until the lawyer," My French, it's snow-white" complained German and British clients haven't done a thing," to comply with new Iranian

Monday, Feb. 22, 1976 THE WASHINGTON POST

## Iran Cleanup Viewed as Token Effort

government embassies that they submit embassy-backed affidavits revealing all "paid down the law" in the past to several relatives who had been particularly blatant. In one case, according to this source, he took away the Pahlavi family name from a nephew and another relative was "sent into limbo" for five years, "until he cleared up his affairs."

Those few Iranians in the civil service and private business who speak to foreigners with any candor about the commonly held belief that there is corruption in high places doubt strongly that an impartially appointed investigative committee will go after the Shah's relatives.

"The reason is simple," said one well-informed Iranian, who asked that he not be identified, even obliquely. "The worst offenders are members of the royal family." Another Western diplomat supported the allegation. "Any number of the Shah's relatives are on the take," he said. "Whether or not the Shah knows about it, I couldn't possibly say," he added, "but at least it's not as bad as it was in the mid-60s."

A decade ago, he explained, "it was impossible to get anything done in this country without paying off someone in the royal family. By now, I guess, they've washed away enough in Swiss banks that they can afford to relax."

With Iran's enormous economic advances of the last two years, the bureaucracy has taken on many areas of decision-making that formerly were subject to royal judgments.

"This has created far more opportunities for illicit payoffs outside the family circle than in the old, tightly controlled days.

According to another highly informed Iranian, the Shah himself profited from sales of royal lands for redistribution a number of years ago. One informed European banker maintained that there was "every reason to believe" that the money was put into the court-towned Pahlavi Foundation and that the Shah received none of it.

The foundation, from which the Shah and his family do not profit directly, owns real estate and other property in the United States and Iran. One of its U.S. lawyers is former Secretary of State William Rogers.

"If the royal court would release some firm information of the family's sources of income, I'm sure a lot of these rumors would abate," said a Western diplomat, who added, "I'm sure the royal family makes far more money from legitimate business deals than through graft."

In the days before Iran was swimming in oil wealth, it was widely believed that Princess Ashraf profited from illicit oil deals involving Iran's large poppy production. There have frequently been allegations in the European press about her involvement.

The reason for the trepidation with which Iranians approach the subject of high-level corruption is that Iran is run as a police state. It is found guilty if they insist on anonymity, is that Iran is run as a police state. It is found guilty if they insist on anonymity, is that Iran is run as a police state. It is found guilty if they insist on anonymity, is that Iran is run as a police state.

The government employs grave repression rather than issuing at least some basic information regarding imperial wealth.

This has led to speculation, for example, that the Shah himself profited from sales of royal lands for redistribution a number of years ago. One informed European banker maintained that there was "every reason to believe" that the money was put into the court-towned Pahlavi Foundation and that the Shah received none of it.

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In addition to the Shah's family, another sector where investigations are likely to prove very sensitive is the military. Although a large number of senior military officers, particularly in the navy, are understood to be involved in taking payments from foreign arms companies and contractors building military bases and ports, a thorough investigation is considered unlikely. According to one Western source with military connections Iranian naval graft has involved "absolutely prodigious sums." He added that "it has exceeded all norms, even by Iranian standards."

"When people feel they're heads at any given level would get into trouble, it is very hard to make a recent interview. "And also," he added, "it is equity."

"One thing to bear in mind," said a lawyer who is the former chief of the armed forces is the Shah himself. Any admission of guilt among top officers would tend to point the finger toward the throne. And the Shah prides himself on keeping a close watch on his armed forces."

Perhaps for this reason, a case involving the commander of the navy, Vice Adm. Hamid Abbas Attai, his deputy and a third senior officer, has been handled with the utmost discretion in the tightly controlled local press.

Conversely, a case against two undersecretaries in the ministry of commerce and two businessmen from the British conglomerate, Tate and Lyle, has been given front-page treatment day after day.

The commerce ministry aides are charged with cheating the government out of \$45 million through fraudulent sugar transactions. The publicity splash appears to indicate that Prime Minister Amir Abbas Hoveyda, who heads the investigative committee, wants to make an example of people, but not so important as to touch any of the empire's biggest names.

"When people feel they're heads at any given level would get into trouble, it is very hard to make a recent interview. "And also," he added, "it is equity."

# THE EVENING SUN

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1976

## 5 Arrested In Protest At Hopkins

Six young protesters who objected to the awarding of an honorary degree to the twin sister of the shah of Iran marred the pomp and ceremony at the formal convocation marking the 100th birthday of the Johns Hopkins University.

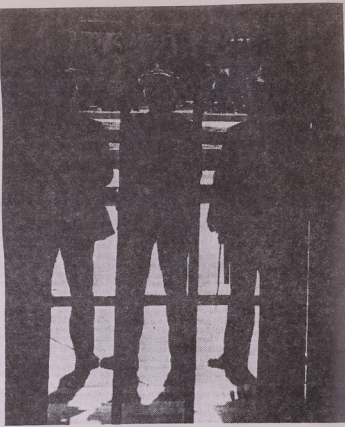
City police arrested five of the protesters—who had been dragged kicking and screaming from the balcony by university guards—and charged them with disorderly conduct. The sixth protester slipped away.

The disturbance began as Hopkins provost Harry Woolf announced the conferral of the doctor of laws degree on Princess Ashraf Pahlavi for her dedication to social and humanitarian causes.

The university has an exchange program with the Reza Pahlavi medical center in Tehran and a number of Iranian doctors are Johns Hopkins alumni.

About 30 persons marched outside the Lyric Theater, where the convocation was being held, under the banner of the Iranian Students Association, which denounced the royal family for alleged involvement in drug trafficking and imprisoning political opponents.

**PROTESTED AWARD**— Police guard the Lyric theater (top) from students protesting the award of an honorary degree to Princess Ashraf Pahlavi, sister of the Shah of Iran (below). Harry Wolf (left) and Steven Mueller, president of Hopkins, flank the Princess. Iranian students were arrested.



Suppers Photos—William Holt

Monday, February 23, 1976 1B

# 5 Arrested At JHU Commemoration



**WOMAN PROTESTOR IS CARRIED, FROM FESTIVITIES AT LYRIC THEATRE**  
... woman was one of five persons arrested during Johns Hopkins University Centennial ceremonies, which included honors to Princess of Iran.

—News American Photos by John Davis.

By RICH HOLLANDER  
Staff Reporter

Outbursts of political protests inside the Lyric Theater Sunday blemished Commemoration Day observances marking the 100th anniversary of Johns Hopkins University.

Five demonstrators were dragged bodily from the theater balcony by Hopkins and Iranian security forces after they shouted protests against Iranian Princess Ashraf Pahlavi, who received an honorary degree during the ceremony. Princess Ashraf is the twin sister of the Shah of Iran.

The protesters—a sixth apparently escaped in the confusion—were taken by Hopkins security forces to Central District and booked on charges of disorderly conduct. Of those arrested four were U.S. nationals and the fifth was an Iranian living in Baltimore.

Despite the short-lived episode of verbal assaults and scuffling between demonstrators and security men, the observances continued with full pomp and ceremony.

Present on stage were presidents of 26 Maryland universities, colleges and community colleges. In addition,

the presidents of 13 other U.S., Swiss and Canadian colleges attended the two-hour commemoration.

The demonstration began just as Hopkins provost Dr. Harry Woolf completed reading the citation accompanying the honorary Doctor of Laws degree awarded Princess Ashraf. Three persons, who were positioned in different portions of the balcony, stood up and shouted political slogans.

Among the phrases shouted were: "She's a criminal!" and "How many times has she been arrested for heroin?"

They were immediately pounced upon by Hopkins security forces and the princess' personal bodyguards.

In an apparent effort to save Princess Ashraf from the obvious embarrassment, the audience of 2,500 began loud applause which drowned out the noise of the protesters being hustled from their seats.

Minutes later, when Hopkins president Steven Mueller introduced Princess Ashraf as "a truly imperial lady," three more demonstrators, who were also scattered in the balcony, stood up and screamed slogans and un-





IRANIAN SECURITY AGENT CRUMPLES SIGN OF WOMAN PROTESTOR, BEFORE SHE IS LED

furled banners denouncing the Shah. One of the slogans was, "She's a fascist butcher."

Again, the protestors were hauled away while the audience applauded. Uniformed city police then took positions inside the auditorium.

Princess Ashraf stuck to her prepared text which spoke of the needs of developing countries for schools, social programs and medical care.

Also receiving honorary degrees were Tito Carnacini, president of the University of Bologna, Italy — the oldest university in the Western world. And Lord Eric Ashby, the recently retired master of Clare College of Cambridge University in England.

With the dozens of Hopkins faculty, administrators and college presidents in brightly colored academic robes, the

ceremony was visually impressive.

Past Hopkins presidents Dr. Milton S. Eisenhower and Dr. Lincoln Gordon participated in the ceremony which was held 100 years to the day that Daniel Coit Gilman was inaugurated as the first president of Johns Hopkins.

In the main address Dr. Ashby spoke of need and dangers of the scholarly study of the future. He expressed concern that modern society has not socially evolved to the point where its stability can be assured.

"Social and political institutions have been allowed to become obsolescent in a way which industrial institutions do not," Ashby said. "To have not," Ashby said. "To remedy this dysfunction we need to revise political systems. We need new formulas for international understanding — especially between the nations which own raw ma-

terials and nations which need them. We need ethical gyroscopes to keep in balance the knife-edge stability of industrial societies."

Ashby said there were only "two ways to stabilize a complex society of human beings. One is despotism and the other consensus."

He called "for new political techniques to achieve consensus."

Outside the theater several dozen masked demonstrators paraded with placards opposing the Shah's government as Iranians who identified themselves as "correspondents" took photographs of the protestors.

One protestor, Azad Rasmadeh of Howard University in Washington, said the demonstrators wore masks to conceal their identities from the so-called correspondents he said were agent from the Shah's secret po-

lice. "They're here to take pictures of us and send them back to Iran where they'll harass our families," said Rasmadeh.

Rasmadeh said almost all the demonstrators were Iranian students from Baltimore and Washington. He had a brief confrontation with one of the "television correspondents" who carried a camera with telescopic lens.

Following the ceremony Princess Ashraf was hustled out a rear door and into a waiting Rolls Royce. She declined to comment on the demonstration.

City police identified those arrested inside the Lyric as John Sinnagan, of the 3100 block St. Paul St.; Mahmood Farazdaghi, of the 700 block N. Broadway; Michael Pione, of the 3000 block Frisby St.; Michael Hoffheimer, of the 600 block E. 34th St. and Charlotte Frouthers, of the 3200 block Avon Ave.



PRINCESS AND PRESIDENT  
... speaker watches balcony protest.  
—Photo by John Davis.

# THE SUN

Monday, February 23, 1976

## 24 protest shah's kin at Hopkins fete



Demonstrators protesting the policies of the Shah of Iran lined a sidewalk across from the Lyric.

By JEANNE E. SADDLER

More than two dozen protestors against the shah of Iran marred the pomp and ceremony at yesterday's formal convocation honoring the Johns Hopkins University's hundredth birthday. Five of the shah's twin sister was awarded an honorary degree. Five of six persons who staged protests as the spoke were arrested.

The convocation marked the end of a series of weekend conferences celebrating the Hopkins' anniversary.

It was attended by several presidents of Maryland's public and private institutions, and the Hopkins' board of trustees Faculty and other guests wore full academic dress for the event.

Baltimore city police arrested five of the protestors in the basement of the Lyric Theatre after Hopkins security officers dragged them, kicking and screaming from the balcony. They were charged with disorderly conduct.

Robert Larkin, the Hopkins' security chief, said one of the protestors escaped during the commotion at the Lyric, where the convocation concluding the centennial celebration was held.

The disturbance began as Harry Wolf, the Hopkins provost, announced the conferral of the degree of doctor of laws on Princess Ashraf Pahlavi for her dedication to social and humanitarian causes in Iran. The Hopkins is also linked to

Iran through an academic exchange program with the College of Health Sciences at the Reza Pahlavi Medical Center in Tehran.

As Steven Muller, president of the Hopkins, handed the degree to Princess Ashraf, a storm of protest broke out from the balcony. Earlier there had been scattered shouts as the princess was announced.

"Don't — she's a criminal," a young man in the balcony yelled. A shout of "Disgrace," followed.

# The Hopkins NEWS-LETTER

vol. LXXX no. 34/tuesday, february 24, 1976/baltimore, maryland/80th year



Princess Ashraf Pahlavi (left) receives honorary doctorate and a demonstrator is removed from the balcony.

Shortly after he was carried from near the front of the balcony, five other young men and women began shouting. Two of them draped light blue banners over the balcony's banister. One read "The Shah is a Fascist Butcher, CIA Puppet, Down with the CIA."

The Iranian Students Association, which staged a demonstration outside the theater, claimed that the princess and other members of the Iranian royal family are involved in drug trafficking, which it said has led to widespread heroin addiction in the oil-rich nation.

The association also denounced the royal regime for allegedly holding thousands of political prisoners and ordering illegal executions for more than 20 years.

The protesters also distributed flyers claiming that the American Central Intelligence Agency helped engineer the overthrow of Iran's former prime minister, Mohammad Mossadegh, in 1953.

As about 30 people marched in a circle outside the Lyric, carrying signs and chanting, a few of them left the march to tell reporters that men standing nearby who claimed to be from

the "Iranian television and radio station" were actually Iranian secret police.

When pursued by local reporters, however, the men made a hasty retreat into the theater, refusing to identify themselves or show press credentials. A spokesman for the Hopkins said it was understood that someone would "accompany" the princess and that some were assumed to be body guards.

Mr. Larkin, however, repeatedly refused comment when asked if Iranian security agents were present or if they had assisted in the arrests.

As the protest inside the theater began, Princess Ashraf gazed at the balcony with a slight smile on her face, but spoke in a shaking, halting voice as she accepted the honorary degree.

She talked of her country's hopes for development, saying that such development must bear a distinctly "Iranian imprimatur."

"The politics of development is the art of being satisfied with nothing short of the impossible," the princess told the approximately 2,000 spectators during her brief remarks.

The keynote speaker for the afternoon, Lord Eric Ashby of Brandon, England, a former master of Clare College at Cambridge University, said that man's recognition of interdependence is waning as technology becomes more complex.

"To remedy this dysfunction, we need to revise political systems, in particular to invent better ways for participation, we need new formulas for international understanding especially between nations which own raw materials and the nations which need them; we need ethical gyroscopes to keep in balance the knife-edge stability of industrial societies," he said.

Those arrested were identified by police as John Sinnigen, 30, of the 3100 block St. Paul street, an assistant professor at the University of Maryland; Mahmood Farzadaghi, 35, of the 700 block North Broadway, unemployed; Michael J. Piane, 22, of the 3900 block Frisby street, a cab driver.

Also Michael H. Joffheimer, 21, of the 600 block East 34th street, a Hopkins student; and Charlotte Flounders, 24, of the 3200 block Avon avenue, unemployed.



david porter

## Verbal outbursts disrupt Centennial day celebration

Verbal outbursts, protesting the University's conferral of an honorary degree to Princess Ashraf Pahlavi, disrupted the Centennial Commemoration Day celebration Sunday.

The ceremony culminated the Centennial year's events, featuring President Muller, Board of Trustees Chairman Robert Harvey, and ex-Presidents Milton Eisenhower and Lincoln Gordon. Honorary degrees were given to Rector Tito Carnacini, president of the University of Bologna (Italy); Iranian Princess Ashraf Pahlavi, the Shah's twin sister; and Lord Eric Ashby, recently retired master of Clare College, Cambridge University. Also present at the ceremonies were

presidents of twenty-six Maryland colleges and presidents of thirteen other institutions, including David Saxon (California) and Dale Corson (Cornell).

In the main address, Lord Ashby spoke of the needs and dangers facing scholarly study in the future. He expressed concern that modern society has not evolved socially far enough to assure stability.

He asked, "Should prophecy become an academic discipline?" Lord Ashby responded with "My own answer is yes, but yes with reservations." He then enumerated the difficulties which would be encountered in the development of any such curriculum.

"Social and political institutions have been allowed to become obsolescent in a way which industrial institutions have not," Lord Ashby said. He went on to say that there are only two ways to stabilize the complex society of today. "One is despotism and the other sciences."

The disruption occurred when Provost Harry Woolf completed reading the citation accompanying the honorary Doctorate of Laws awarded the Princess. Three persons in the balcony began shouting such slogans as "She's a criminal" and "How many times has she been arrested for heroin?"

Five demonstrators were bodily dragged from the theater balcony by security forces, and taken to Central District police headquarters and booked on charges of disorderly conduct. One of these arrested was an Iranian living in Baltimore. The other four were United States citizens. A sixth protestor was said to have escaped in the confusion.

Princess Ashraf declined comment on the protest.



disgrace

Something more than President Steven Muller's rehearsed explanations will be needed to justify the University's conferral of an honorary degree upon Princess Ashraf Pahlavi. It's not too dramatic to say that the integrity of the University is at stake: questions must be answered.

Even before an initial investigation of the Princess' qualifications, her candidacy is dubious. Is it naive to believe that the Princess, twin sister of the Shah of Iran, is not a staunch advocate of the tyrannical Iranian government? Are the Princess' alleged drug dealings and "shady deals" such a secret that University officials "didn't know about them", or could in good faith ignore them? Last Sunday's presentation of the controversial award was a complete surprise to almost everyone. Why the secrecy?

That Princess Ashraf should receive an honorary degree from Hopkins is especially suspect in light of the University's general policy of non-involvement in politics. Both Presidents Eisenhower and Muller have stated that it is not the function of the University to enter the political arena. How can Hopkins divorce itself from politics when it awards a degree to a person, who in the minds of Iranians, is "a symbol of fascism and butchery?" Hopkins may want to recognize their academic cooperation with Iran, to say nothing of monetary grants, but an honorary doctorate is definitely not the proper expression of such gratitude.

The Hopkins community should be nothing less than outraged at the conferral of this degree in our name. The administration must provide an explanation for the selection of this "world leader" as an honorary degree recipient.

The University charges brought against the five arrested protesters should be dropped as a symbolic gesture in small return for the shameful mistake.

It is particularly ironic that such a blatant political act should be committed during the Centennial year, at a time when the University so much espouses high ideals and academic values. Steven Muller and his administration should not be too proud to admit their error.

We urge readers to either send this editorial or a personal letter to President Muller in protest of a situation we feel is too important to ignore.

Protester objected to liberation billing for Iran princess

By WELDON WALLACE

Charlotte Flounders, one of five persons arrested Sunday for demonstrating against the twin sister of the shah of Iran, said she protested the Iranian princess's "being billed as the leader of women's rights."

The demonstrations broke out when an honorary doctor-of-laws degree was about to be conferred on Princess Ashraf Pahlavi, the shah's sister, by the Johns Hopkins University during a convocation held at the Lyric Theatre.

"You can't be a leader of women when you're turning your country into a country of heroin addicts," the 24-year-old Miss Flounders said yesterday in an interview. Besides, she continued, "the princess and her brother have jailed thousands of persons—all opponents of the shah's regime."

In answer to questions, Miss Flounders, the only woman among the five arrested and charged with disorderly conduct, said she is neither employed nor a student. She declined to give personal information about herself.

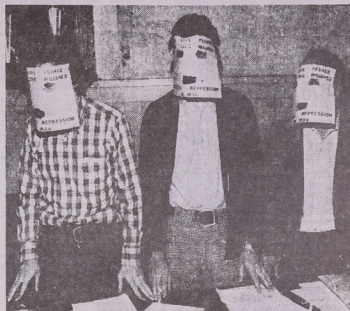
She said she had become involved in this demonstration "because I knew some Iranian students and I've known about the Iranian Students Association."

Asked what part she had played in the protest she said she had yelled but could not recall precisely what—something to the effect that the princess "has no right to this award."

Miss Flounders, of the 3200 block Avon avenue, said she has taken part in demonstrations demanding equal employment and equal pay for women.

Meanwhile yesterday, Judge Robert J. Gerstung postponed until March 26 her case and that of four men also arrested for their part in the protest. They were all in the balcony at the time.

The Iranian Students Association staged a demonstration



Masked Iranians (from left) Mohammed Razmadch, Ali Azad and Mahmood Farazdaghi speak at Central district press conference yesterday.

Surgeons photo—Joseph A. DiPaola

outside the Lyric making charges similar to those of Miss Flounders.

Contentions that the shah and his sister are engaged in drug trafficking to profit from addiction in their land were repeated yesterday by two of the five persons arrested. Speaking at a small press conference in the hall at the Central Police District were Michael J. Pione,

22, a cab driver, of the 3900 block Frisby street, and Michael H. Hoffheimer, 21, a Hopkins student, of the 600 block East 34th street.

The others charged were: John Sinnigen, 30, of the 3100 block of St. Paul street, an assistant professor at the University of Maryland, and Mahmood Farazdaghi, 35, of the 700

block North Broadway, unemployed.

The five were released on their own recognizance Sunday after they had completed police identification procedures.

They appeared yesterday morning before Judge Gerstung in the Central District Court. He postponed their case to permit them to engage counsel.

## And now, Her Imperial Highness

The following is the text of Provost Harry Woolf's introduction of Princess Ashraf Pahlavi at the Commemoration ceremonies on Sunday, February 22.

Mr. President, it is a privilege today to honor one of the world's leaders in the cause of social progress, Her Imperial Highness Princess Ashraf Pahlavi of Iran.

Inspired by the attempts of her father, Reza Shah, to emancipate a people held back by outmoded customs and to bring to them the fruits of modern learning and technology, Princess Ashraf has devoted her energies toward improvement of the human condition in Iran. She was instrumental in establishing the Imperial Organization of Social Services and served as an officer of the organization as it began its attack on fundamental problems of illiteracy and rural health.

In the 1960's, Princess Ashraf's growing awareness of the status of Iranian women led her to mobilize the educated and affluent women of her country. The organization which resulted from this activity has evolved into a model center for service to women. Princess Ashraf holds as a basic truth the proposition that only when women achieve their full potential in human society will men achieve theirs.

When Her Imperial Highness was appointed to the United Nations as chief of the Iranian delegation, she exploited this international forum to continue her dedication to humanitarian causes. In 1968, she became the first woman to preside over a major international proceeding—the International Conference on Human Rights. In 1975, she was instrumental in the organization of the International Women's Year Program and was a major author of the World Plan of Action approved in Mexico City by delegates from 130 nations, calling for the achievement of full and equal rights for women throughout the world in the course of the next

decade.

The Johns Hopkins University has a special interest in the honor we bestow today upon Princess Ashraf. Medical care, particularly for those outside major population centers, is one of her country's most critical problems. Over the years, many Iranian physicians have received their training at Johns Hopkins, and because of that earlier experience an academic exchange program has been established between this University and the College of Health Sciences at the Reza Pahlavi Medical Center in Tehran. The goal is to develop a broad spectrum of health professionals to meet the specific needs of Iran, where over half the population still resides in small villages.

### MORE VOICES...

Dr. Owen Phillips, Honorary Degree Committee, about the Princess's selection:  
*"I wouldn't like to say it didn't happen, but it didn't impress itself upon me very much."*

ISA member:

*"Considering the nature of Ashraf, the political prisoners, the living conditions (in Iran), and the women's position, workers and patriots, Hopkins' corroboration with the Shah is revealed... as a weapon of one of the most reactionary regimes in the world."*

Dr. Richard Mackay, Honorary Degree Committee:

*"We tend not to think in political terms... it's traditionally the prerogative of the President to make nominations (for the Commemoration)."*

Dr. Harry Woolf, Provost, head of Honorary Degree Committee, about his presentation:

*"That's what I presented to the community, that's what I believe to be true. Personally, now I have some qualms... I don't think any major office (of the University) should be absorbed... she's not our best candidate."*

Mike Hoffheimer, Hopkins student arrested at Commemoration:

*"Giving Ashraf an honorary doctorate is a disgrace to Hopkins and an insult to the Iranian people. We demand that the degree be revoked and the charges against the protesters dropped. Ashraf is notorious as a murderer and a drug pusher; if Muller or Klapoff think otherwise, we will publicly debate them anytime, anyplace."*

Faculty member:

*"You can ask all the political questions, but why on the Centennial, precisely the ceremony that should be bringing us all together?... she represents everything politically and morally bad; it was not an awful thing (the award), in monumental bad taste... (it's necessary) to vindicate the faculty as not a bunch of yes-men."*

This program has by no means been an unidirectional learning experience. Physicians in this country, too, are clustered around population centers, and the solutions found in Iran to the problem of maldistribution of medical care may have a significant impact upon the delivery of medical care in the United States. The success of this entire effort is no small measure of a reflection of the foresight of Princess Ashraf, who early recognized the needs of her people and helped bring together her country's resources to meet those needs.

Mr. President, it is a distinct pleasure to present for the degree of Doctor of Laws, Her Imperial Highness, Princess Ashraf Pahlavi of Iran.



ASHRAF AND ZAHEDI ARE HELPED BY SAVAK AGENT TO ESCAPE THROUGH THE BACK DOOR OF THE THEATER.



And now Her Imperial Highness



OUTSIDE THE LYRIC THEATER THE "MAJESTIC" CEREMONY TO COVER UP THE CRIMINAL NATURE OF DICTATORIAL REGIME OF THE SHAH IS BEING EXPOSED BY THE IRANIAN STUDENTS ASSOCIATION AND OTHERS.

3107 W. Calvert Street  
Baltimore, Maryland 21218  
March 2, 1978



ASHRAF, EXPOSED AND HUMILIATED, IS LED BY ZAHEDI TO HER SHAMEFUL EXIT.

*[Handwritten signature]*  
Dr. H. H. H. H.



THE AMBASSADOR OF IRAN IN THE U.S., ARDESHIR  
ZAHEDI ESCAPING THRU THE CARS FROM THE REAR ALLEY

3108 N. Calvert Street  
Baltimore, Maryland 21218  
March 2, 1976

President Steven Muller  
The Johns Hopkins University  
Charles & 34th Streets  
Baltimore, Maryland 21218

Dear President Muller:

I live in Charles Village and attend many of the fine activities sponsored by The Johns Hopkins University for the university community and the Baltimore public.

It was then with utter disbelief that I read of the awarding of an honorary degree to Princess Ashraf, the sister of the Shah of Iran, in the February 27th issue of The Hopkins News-Letter.

How could the university honor a woman for, in the words of the provost, "the cause of social progress", while she is the representative of a government which has "an estimated 100,000 political prisoners (4,000 women), the majority of whom are tortured." (News-Letter) In addition, there is evidence that the Princess has dealt in heroin.

According to the provost, the Princess has mobilized the "affluent" women in her society. What has she done for the women of Iran who are not rich?

How could the president of a major university be unaware of these realities?

It appears that Johns Hopkins has been bought off. There is currently an exchange program between Hopkins and a medical center in Tehran. A good bargain, perhaps - an honorary degree in exchange for some way out of Hopkin's widely-known financial difficulties.

The university president owes the public an explanation (if not an apology) for this incredible lack of judgment. At the very least, charges should be dropped against the five persons who were arrested for rightfully protesting this sham of an honorary degree.

Sincerely,

J. M. Dykacz

cc: The Johns Hopkins News-Letter  
The Baltimore Sunday Sun  
The Baltimore News American



3108 N. Calvert Street  
Baltimore, Maryland 21218  
410/336-3300



Steven Muller, President

March 8, 1976

April 5, 1975

Mr. J. M. Dykacz  
3108 North Calvert Street  
Baltimore, Maryland 21218

Dr. Steven Muller, President  
The Johns Hopkin University  
Charles at 34th Streets  
Baltimore, Maryland 21218

Dear Dr. Muller,

Dear Mr. Dykacz:

As both a Johns Hopkins student and one long appreciative of the university's leadership role as a champion of the higher ideals of human civilization, I was appalled when I read the university had granted the Shah of Iran's sister an honorary degree. I was further shocked to learn that there is virtually no screening process to determine the moral and ethical character of prospective recipients or what they truly represent.

In response to your letter of March 2, I can only repeat again that the recognition of Princess Ashraf did not represent any endorsement of the politics of the government of Iran. It was based on a training program for health care personnel with which Johns Hopkins is participating and of which she is the major sponsor. The charge that Johns Hopkins has been bought off is nonsense, because we have neither received nor expect to receive gifts from the government of Iran. I do not believe that quotations from the Newsletter necessarily represent authentic fact. I am enclosing for your information a brief statement on this subject which I made last Friday.

Although I realize the university is in a most embarrassing position as the awarding of this degree represents a lack of concern for the integrity of such a degree at its best and a political payoff at its worse and cannot be recinded, I sincerely hope you and the university will give your full support and credibility to the decision of the Senior Class to dedicate their honorary degree to an Iranian Political Prisoner.

Sincerely,

*Steven Muller*

Sincerely,

John W. Sweeley, Coordinator  
Correctional Administration Curriculum  
Department of Public Safety

JWS/jmh  
cc: Mr. Amed Azad  
President, Senior Class  
file

SM/jwb

Garland Hall  
Baltimore, Maryland 21218  
(301) 336-3300

May 13, 1971

April 20, 1976

Mr. Harry Woolf  
Office of the Provost  
The Johns Hopkins University  
Baltimore, Maryland

Dear Mr. Woolf:

Students with whom I am familiar have drawn to my attention the case of an honorary degree awarded to the Princess Ashraf Pahlavi of Iran. It does seem to be incontrovertible that she has been arrested for trafficking in heroin on at least two occasions, and it is my understanding that you have now come to regret the conferring of an honorary distinction upon the Princess.

I can appreciate that it may seem unoward to attempt to withdraw the honor, though I am sure that were a student to earn a Johns Hopkins degree under false pretenses you would not hesitate to withdraw his or her degree. I'm told that there is a movement to have Johns Hopkins confer an honorary degree on a political prisoner in Iran. That would seem to me the next best solution to the problem. There certainly are enough political prisoners in Iran (a fact that has received very widespread attention in Europe, but seems to be rarely mentioned in this country.) I have visited Iran myself and have many Persian students in my classes. I would like to recommend that you take either or both of the above courses of action. I do not think that you should simply sit back and hope that the whole incident blows over. An honorary degree from a major university should be a true honor and should not be bestowed upon unworthy persons. When a university recognizes that it has made a mistake, it should make attempts to appropriately rectify the situation.

Sincerely yours,

William G. Nowlin, Jr.  
Assistant Professor of Political Science

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EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR  
David Hawk

Group 34 of Amnesty International  
in Washington D.C. is concerned about the  
plight of prisoners in Iranian jails.  
In the past Amnesty has devoted  
much time and effort in trying to secure  
the release of these men and women.  
As of last year Amnesty groups around  
the world were working on 10 adoption  
cases and 89 investigation cases in Iran  
and it was estimated that the Shah's  
government held between 25,000 and 100,000  
prisoners.

Francis C. Record  
AI  
Group 34  
Washington D.C.



## Faculty letter protests the degree

To the Editor:

We the undersigned members of the Johns Hopkins faculty, wish to protest and publicly disassociate ourselves from the awarding of an honorary degree to Princess Ashraf Pahlavi, the sister of the Shah of Iran. We would like to explain our reasons.

The Shah of Iran is a ruthless dictator with no respect whatsoever for human rights or civil liberties. The widespread use of torture by the Iranian secret police, both in Iran and abroad, is a matter of international scandal. Amnesty International and the International Federation of Human Rights report more than 100,000 political prisoners in Iran at the present time and some 300 official executions in the last three years, while Iran Morris, Chairman of the Board of Amnesty International, has stated that, "Iran has the worst record of political repression in the world." (New York Times, February 29, 1976).

While it would be unfortunate were we to visit the sins of all brothers on their sisters, in this case that the Shah's immediate family constitutes the core of the power structure in Iran and that Princess Ashraf is

very active in State affairs. We consider the award of an honorary degree to her as an act which directly condones the widespread disregard for civil and human rights in Iran. Statements by the President and Provost of the Johns Hopkins to the effect that the award in no way amounts to an endorsement of the Shah's regime and that it is "not the University's role to judge" in these matters, are untenable. The award of this degree has the effect of using the reputation and prestige of the Johns Hopkins University to legitimize and bolster a repressive regime. It puts the University firmly on the side of barbarism, torture and repression and against human rights and civil liberties.

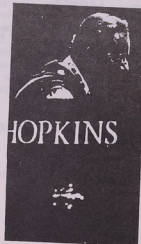
In our view, the only honorable course for the University in this situation is (1) to provide a full explanation of the circumstances surrounding the award, (2) to drop the charges against those who protested at the ceremony, (3) to rescind the degree, and (4) to use its influence to secure the release of the political prisoners in Iran known to Amnesty International, sincerely yours,

David Harvey	DOGEE
Charles Chamberlin	DOGEE
John Boland	DOGEE
Ric Pfeffer	Political Science
Michael Beer	Biophysics
John Gryder	Chemistry
Christopher Chase-Dunn	Social Relations
Ricky Rubinson	Social Relations
Elias Rivers	Romance Languages
Samuel Weber	Humanities Center
Henry Sussman	Humanities Center
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Nancy Hartsock	Political Science
Lawrence Holland	English
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Beatriz Lavandera	Anthropology
Jack Elzanga	Math Sciences
Walter Michaels	English
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Jean Copans	Anthropology
Eric Weinberg	Center
Renate Kislerman	Biology
Jeffrey Meliman	Center
	Romance Languages
Jean Paris	Romance Languages
Warner Lowe	Biophysics
William Sofer	Biophysics
Philip Hartman	Biology
Vincent Pigiet	Biology
Francis Carlson	Biophysics

## And Muller stands firm

(The following is a statement by Dr. Steven Muller in response to the controversy degree given to Princess Ashraf of Iran)

The award of an honorary degree to Princess Ashraf has greatly increased awareness in the Johns Hopkins community of the internal policies of the government of Iran and has made very plain the opposition to the repressive policies of that government. It must also be plain that the recognition accorded to Princess Ashraf was not a political act and constitutes no endorsement by the University of the government of Iran or its policies. Princess Ashraf was recognized as the head of the



-26-

Imperial Organization of Social Sciences in Iran and the Reza Pahlavi Medical Center in Tehran, with whose College of Health Sciences we are collaborating in the training of health care personnel to serve the rural population of Iran. There are no arrangements of any kind whatsoever between Iran and the Johns Hopkins University other than cooperation in health education, and no gifts or donations from Iran have been received or are expected by the University. The case for disorderly conduct against the individuals arrested on February 22nd is being prosecuted by the State's Attorney for Baltimore and not by The Johns Hopkins University.

### Hopkins protest

## Degree to princess decried

Johns Hopkins University students and faculty members rallied yesterday to protest the university's awarding of an honorary degree to the shah of Iran's sister and the arrest of five persons at the awards ceremony.

The rally on the university's Homewood campus drew a crowd of about 300, most of whom signed petitions demanding a public apology and the dropping of charges against the five, who were arrested during the Hopkins's centennial convocation February 22.

The protest centered on the award of the honorary doctor of laws degree to Princess Ashraf Pahlavi, twin sister of the shah. She was described by the university as "one of the world's leaders in the cause of social progress."

Speakers yesterday, including two Iranian students masked to prevent their identification by the shah's regime, called Princess Ashraf a "representative of the most repressive government in the world," as well as an internationally known heroin dealer whose diplomatic immunity has kept her from prosecution.

"It is probably too easy for all of us to acquiesce in the denial of human rights," said Chester Wickwire, the Hopkins



Masked Iranian speaker

chaplain who said he had withdrawn from participation in the convocation when he learned of the award. He added later, "It is clear that this is a police state we're dealing with."

Michael Hoffheimer, a Hopkins junior and one of those arrested, attacked Johns Hopkins for lending its name and prestige to the Iranian regime through the award. "Let them

revoke the degree and drop the charges," he said.

A delegation of students later yesterday presented Steven Muller, the Hopkins president, with the petitions they said bore 1,100 names.

Dr. Muller spoke for 15 minutes with the students but said he could not drop the charges nor revoke Princess Ashraf's degree. "I have no interest in punishing anybody," he said, "but I can't do anything about the state's office."

In a statement, Dr. Muller said the controversy "has greatly increased awareness in the Johns Hopkins community of the internal policies of the government of Iran and has made very plain the opposition to the repressive policies of that government."

But he added that the recognition was accorded not to the Iranian government, but to Princess Ashraf, who is head of an Iranian health organization with which the Hopkins is collaborating.

"We have also honored the Governor of Puerto Rico and Governor Mandel," Dr. Muller told the students, "and I don't agree with all their policies."

The five persons arrested disrupted the culminating event of the Hopkins's centennial week just as Princess Ashraf stood to receive the degree.

# Rally brings loud cries of protest to the Johns Hopkins

But charges stand

march 5, 1976/news-lette/ps



By ERIC GARLAND  
and  
RUSS SMITH

Over three hundred people gathered in front of Levering Hall at noon yesterday in protest of the University's conferral of an honorary degree on the Princess Ashraf Pahlavi of Iran.

Speakers at the hour-long rally urged the University to formally apologize for awarding the degree and to drop all charges filed against the five protesters arrested at the Centennial Convocation at the Lyric Theater February 22.

The demonstration was part of a concerted effort by Hopkins students and faculty to convince the administration to officially reverse its position on the doctorate award and to account for its actions. The ad hoc group had collected about 1200 signatures from the Hopkins community on a petition towards that end.

President Muller stated yesterday afternoon, however, that the University would not reverse its stance and can do nothing about the charges pending against those arrested at the Lyric.

"The University is not prosecuting anybody; it's in the hands of the state's attorney," Muller said. "I don't think there is anything I can responsibly do," he added.

Although Muller has not called a public meeting to respond to the widespread criticism of the award, he is scheduled to speak in the Dorn social lounge on Monday night. "Anything beyond that, I doubt; people have seen the faculty letter and my statement," he asserted.

The rally featured seven speakers, including two people from the Iranian Student Association. All ISA members wore masks for fear of reprisal against their families in Iran.

After speeches by an ISA representative and University Chaplain Chester Wickwire, Professor David Harvey questioned Muller's claim "that he has no control" over the charges. "That is erroneous," he said. "He can use his influence, not his authority. There's no question that the charges would then be dropped."

Harvey read the text of a letter signed by thirty faculty members, which read, in part, "We, the undersigned members of The Johns Hopkins faculty, wish to protest and publicly

disassociate ourselves from the awarding of an honorary degree to Princess Ashraf Pahlavi, the sister of the Shah of Iran." (For the full text of the letter see pg. 8)

"If the award stands," Harvey continued, "the University should issue a public statement that it does not condone the policies of Iran." Although Muller sent a personal reply to the faculty letter, Harvey maintained that a general apology was necessary as well. Harvey went on to discuss the general position of the University, asserting that it "should not cave in to the pressures of those with power, privilege and fortune; rather, constantly struggle against these influences and try to assert its independence."

finale

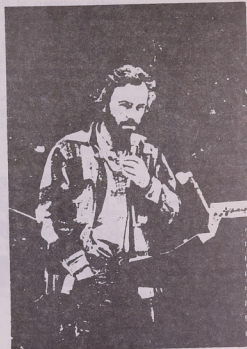
The final speaker was Mike Hoffheimer, a Hopkins student who was arrested at the Convocation. "The question is not *how* the choice was made," he said, "but that it *was* made. The real criminal is Ashraf, and the administration is complicitly approving her by granting the degree."

The rally, however successful it was, has thus far done little to alter the University's policies regarding the award. "I didn't think we were making a political statement," Muller commented. "I did not and still do not regard the degree as an endorsement of Iran's policies."

When the honorary degree was proposed last fall, Muller said that he did not think it would be controversial. However, he was not surprised at the size of the rally and the number of petition signatures. He acknowledged the awareness of the community, but added that "compared to some of the things I've seen, this was a very orderly affair."

When asked if he made an error, Muller replied: "It was my belief that we could appropriately recognize the significant effort by the College of Health Sciences—the effort in which we are participating in—to improve medical care for a badly neglected rural population by awarding the degree to the titular head of all this in Iran, without taking a position on other aspects of the government of Iran or its policies. This was a mistake on my part."

In response to allegations that the degree was given in hopes of Iranian grants to the University, Muller stated, "there was no *quid pro quo*." As for further University actions on the



Professor David Harvey speaks at rally



issue. Muller said, "I don't really know what else can or will happen."

Mark Hertzgaard, a spokesman for the ad hoc committee, did not see the rally as a last step in light of the University's refusal to meet the demands of the petitions and letters. "This indicated a real disdain for the viewpoint expressed by the 1200 signatories; it's really contemptuous to not entertain an obviously majority opinion of the campus. Because of this disdain, members of the Hopkins Community should be appalled that the University is just not taking it seriously."

Hertzgaard, who was "ecstatic" about the success of the rally and petitions, said that "the Hopkins community clearly demonstrated their feelings on this issue. The University has to account for their actions, and should think seriously about meeting the demands." After presenting Muller with the petition, though, he was angered that the University "did not confront the demands at all; they basically ignored us."



David Porter

ISA representative speaks at rally.

news-letter/march 9, 1976

*This letter originated as a feminist protest from the medical area and was signed by twenty-five women, the majority of whom were from the School of Health Services. This is particularly interesting because the dean, associate dean, and several faculty members of this school have recently served as consultants to the program in Iran. An additional 96 signatures, including both men and women, were obtained at the Homewood campus in support of this protest.*

Dear Dr. Muller:

We as women of the Johns Hopkins University community are dismayed that the University has cheapened the meaning and goals of the feminist movement by identifying with that movement and awarding with an honorary doctorate degree the Princess Ashraf Pahlavi of Iran, whom we believe to represent the antithesis of those goals.

According to Martin Ennals, Secretary of Amnesty International, over 4000 women are currently being held as political prisoners in Iran, frequently subject to torture, rape and execution. In no way has the Princess intervened on their behalf. While the Shah, her twin brother, and his family including the Princess, accumulate vast sums of wealth through well documented political corruption, the real conditions of daily life for the vast majority of Iranian women have continued to deteriorate and malnutrition and disease are widespread. Indeed, according to the Feb. 29, 1976 *New York Times*, a woman sociologist who made an intensive study of these very conditions among Iranian women peasants has been imprisoned by the regime since 1972 and subjected to unthinkable torture.

In view of all this, can we be asked to accept a few token efforts by the Princess to mobilize "the educated and affluent women of her country" as evidence of feminism? We wish to know whether those who made the decision to award this honorary degree so poorly understand the goals of the women's movement that they equate these gestures with feminism. We thus request a full and public accounting of the rationale for the granting of this honorary degree.

## Protest charges dropped

By MIKE BOWLER  
Disorderly conduct charges against five persons arrested at a convocation at the Johns Hopkins University February 22 were dropped in Central District Court yesterday at the request of the university.

The five, including one Hopkins student, Michael H. Hoffheimer, 21, had been physically removed from the Lyric Theatre, where they were protesting the award of an honorary degree to Princess Ashraf Pahlavi, twin sister of Shah Mohammad Reza Pahlavi of Iran.

The convocation was the culminating event of the Hopkins centennial celebration.

Charles J. Zuckerman, an assistant state's attorney, said Hopkins officials had asked that the case against the five not be prosecuted, in return for signed statements releasing the university from a suit for false arrest.

Mr. Hoffheimer and another of those arrested, Mahmood Farandagh, 35, a member of the Iranian Students Association, said yesterday in a statement that the dropping of the charges "represents a tremendous victory over the repressive policies of the shah and which placed and keeps the shah in power."

University officials denied that they sought dropping of the

charges as an admission of a mistake or as a repudiation of the shah's policies.

"It is not a matter of morality, but of legality," said Estelle Fishbein, the university's lawyer. "Students protesting outside the Lyric were not breaking the law and were not interfered with, but those inside were breaking the law and had to be arrested. We received assurances that there would be no further disruptions . . . and this was the first time any of the five had been arrested for this kind of activity."

The week following the convocation, more than 200 Hopkins students and faculty members rallied on the campus to support those arrested and to protest the "dictatorial policies" of the Iranian regime. Similar protests have been mounted at Goucher College, which plans an academic exchange with Iran.

The senior class at the Hopkins meanwhile, has voted its support of a petition asking the university to award an honorary degree at this spring's commencement to one of the 40,000 prisoners that the shah's critics say are being held as political captives.

## Hopkins policy planned

### Degree to princess brings action

As a result of the furor aroused by Johns Hopkins University's recent award of an honorary degree to the Shah of Iran's sister, the president of the university has asked faculty members to establish guidelines for conferring such honors in the future.

In a four-page memorandum to alumni and parents dated March 24 that discussed a wide range of Hopkins activities, the president, Steven Muller, wrote that one result of the Iranian controversy "is now awareness that no policy guidelines exist for the award of honorary degrees, and I am in the process of consultation toward the establishment of such guidelines."

The initial controversy began on February 22, when five persons, including a Hopkins student, were arrested at a university centennial convocation at the Lyric Theatre when they protested the award of an honorary degree to Princess Ashraf Pahlavi, twin sister of the Shah.

The award was made, Mr. Muller said in the memorandum, to recognize collaboration between Johns Hopkins and the College of Health Sciences in Tehran in training health professionals to serve rural Iran.

But, he continued, the action "has been widely criticized and protested because of political repression in Iran and allegations against the moral integrity of the princess herself."

The week following the incident at the Lyric, more than 200 Hopkins students and faculty members rallied on the campus to support those arrested and protest the policies of the Iranian government. Last week, charges against the five were dropped at the university's request.

Mr. Muller was unavailable for comment last night, but Ross Jones, vice president of Johns Hopkins, said the guidelines still were very much in the formative stage.

He (Mr. Muller) has asked the deans of the university's six academic divisions to name faculty members to form a guidelines committee, with Harry Woolf the Hopkins provost as chairman," Mr. Jones said.

He said Mr. Muller had made no suggestions nor laid any ground rules for the committee, but expects to meet with them after they have been named.

He said the decision to formulate guidelines only affirms the fact that none exist and is not a repudiation by Johns Hopkins of the honorary degree awarded the princess.



letters to the editor

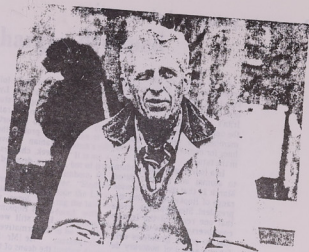
The following is a letter sent to President Muller by Alan Fink, Senior Class President.

Dear Dr. Muller:

By mandate of my class, I would like to take this opportunity to formally request that the Johns Hopkins University award an Honorary Doctorate of Law to "Mother" Shayan, an Iranian political prisoner. "Mother" Shayan has been imprisoned as a result of her publicly decrying the murder of her son, Mader, by the Iranian Secret Police. My class supports the granting of an Honorary Degree to "Mother" Shayan in recognition of her continued struggle for human rights and liberty.

Anything that you might do to facilitate the granting of this degree would be most appreciated.

Alan Fink, President  
Class of 1976



The charges are dropped

President Muller said that he was "surprised" that the issue was moot. "It was never our concern to punish anybody," he asserted. "The concern was to end the disruption. We had no alternative but to arrest the demonstrators."

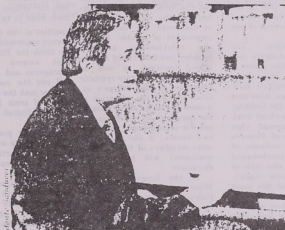
"I'm relieved," Muller added, "that there will be no trial."

In the weeks following the outbreak at the Lyric, Muller consistently maintained that he could not "reasonably" do anything about the charges. He said that it was "inappropriate for the University to interfere with the State's Attorney, the matter is out of the University's hands."

Fatelle Fishbein, Hopkins' lawyer, related to elaborate for the NewsLetter, saying that she stood by her statement published in the *Sunpapers* March 26. That statement read: "It's not a matter of morality but of legality. Students protesting outside the Lyric were not breaking the law and were not interceded with, but those inside were breaking the law and had to be arrested. We received assurances that there would be no further disruptions, and this was the last time any of them had been arrested for this kind of activity."

University officials insisted that the charges were not dropped as a result of pressure generated by various groups after the arrests were made.

Hoffheimer termed the University's action as "an obvious victory for us." He commented that the charges were not dismissed earlier because "Muller didn't realize how opposed the majority of students and faculty were to the awarding of the controversial degree. Also, he was unaware of the legal problems involved."



President Muller

Continuing protest:  
Philip Berrigan speaks on Iran.



photos by Jennifer Bishop

April 9, 1976/news.letter/page 5



Vol. 61, No. 6, October 24, 1975, Towson, Md.

## Princess' Visit Raises Ethical Question

By OLIVE HACKETT

Last May, I was one of five students who leafleted in front of Blair House in Washington, D.C., while President Dorey was awarding Her Imperial Majesty, Shahmeh Farah of Iran, a citation for her efforts to advance education and cultural opportunities for women. The contention of the leaflet was that Dr. Dorey and the nine other women's colleges represented at the ceremony consciously ignored the repressive government policies of Iran by welcoming the Shah's wife and giving her diplomatic approval. We believed that there was an implicit contradiction in this gesture. On the one hand, women's colleges were applauding the educational advancement of women in Iran, while on the other, they were totally silent about the use of terrorism as a method of maintaining the same system. But Dr. Dorey explained that she was not invited to talk about torture or politics, she was invited to talk about education.

On Wednesday, Princess Ashraf Pahlavi entertained Goucher College with another diplomatic gesture concerning the education and progress of women toward true equality with men. What was it like to be at the school for "brave new women" that day?

Dr. Jean Baker was walking across campus looking lovelier than usual, and as I stopped to chat and tease her a bit, I noticed a little tin flag attached to her collar. This emblem indicated that she had security clearance to have tea with The Princess.

A reporter for the Goucher Weekly took one picture of a group of men standing in front of Kraushaar. After she took this picture, Goucher's own Mr. Hooge asked that she expose it to the light. Not knowing who he was, I asked whether he had a legal right to make such a demand. He said it was none of my business. Did you take the picture? Obviously not. Dressing the issue, I asked under what law and by whose authority was it considered legitimate to destroy this film. He answered, "Goucher's law. My authority." Then he left the reporter away from my questioning, but he did not convince her to give up the picture of the arrival of our honored guest.

Upon entering the auditorium, some students (not all, nor any of the older guests at the lecture) had their faces scarred by unidentified men.

During the lecture, more men were on the roof of the building.

On the most superficial level, then, it is apparent that Goucher's welcome of Princess Pahlavi is also a welcome of suspicion and the psychological sciences implicit in this style of conspicuous strong arm security. Some students found this mood dramatic, new and exciting. "Oh God! Do you think there will be a demonstration?" one said. "We need a little radical action on campus," another giggled.

While I don't normally think of myself as a humorless person, I think there is absolutely nothing funny about the continuing, conscious, public and thus, significant, connection between Goucher College and

the Iranian head of state through his wife or his sister.

Some thought the five-member demonstration of last spring was funny. It made others angry, confused, proud, or led to questions. A few of the more liberal faculty pooh poohed us for choosing an unreal issue, imprecise, possibly, that we were something to fuss about, or that we were stretching things out of proportion. We didn't understand, they said, how Iran could be for Goucher. We did understand.

Those of us last spring, and the few indifferent women who leafleted the lecture on Wednesdays were not looking for amusement or trouble. Rather, the relationship between Goucher and Iran raised serious ethical questions as well as reflection of the college's attitude toward the education of women. I want to share some of the questions we asked, in the process of responding to these two events, in the hope that some members of the Goucher community will join in the discussion.

In the language of the Women's Movement, Goucher College and representatives of Iran dialogue about their commitment to the equality of women with men. How can anyone talk about equality and overbook justice in the United States or Iran?

We are told that this academic community is committed to a liberal arts education. At the same time we are asked to separate questions of culture

(education) from the political context of Iran. How many of us would pass a history exam if we asserted that education was totally divorced from the law, the national security of its political system of any country.

To the trustees and/or administration think student so ignorant that we would think ten college presidents would meet with Her Imperial Majesty just for tea? Or that the Princess came to Goucher just to talk at us about the World Plan of Action?

Do the educational goals of progress for women, with a professionalism that brings us into the system as equals with men, blind us to the destructive qualities of this system that has always oppressed women. Or do we think the Princess' attitude that women are "loving, courageous and compassionate" will end the use of torture in Iran, or junk the \$ billion dollars worth of arms Iran purchased from the United States in 1974 '75?

Does the present economic crisis of private women's colleges (Goucher, in particular) limit the extent of the present provision of our academic community? Women's education can be a path to liberation, but can women's conscience honor an oppressive government in order to finance our own education?

Our silence is our consent.

Our silence is our consent.

Our silence is our consent.

Vol. 61, No. 15, March 3, 1976

## Goucher Plans Iranian Exchange

By EILEEN MCGINNIS

Plans to establish a cooperative agreement between Goucher College and Farah Pahlavi University in Iran are presently being finalized by administrators of both schools.

Associate Professor of English Ruth Limmer will take a leave of absence for two weeks during the current spring semester to travel to Iran to facilitate the exchange.

The association between the institutions is an outgrowth of Goucher's relationship with the Iranian government. "The original impetus for exchange emerged from the visit of Princess Ashraf last fall and

from our recognition of her," said Academic Dean James Billet. Princess Ashraf Pahlavi, twin sister of the Shah of Iran, spoke at Goucher October 22 and delivered an address on International Woman's Year.

Billet explained that the Chancellor of Iran visited Goucher last fall and proposed various options for mutual activities. "We are very close to a cooperative agreement," said Billet.

Limmer's recruitment activities in Iran will be the first result of the association between the two women's colleges and will involve the attendance of thirty Iranian students in a Goucher summer

course in American culture.

Limmer spoke of the possibility of Goucher students attending Farah Pahlavi University during the following summer.

"The possibility of the reciprocal agreement of Goucher students studying Mid-East culture at the University is very exciting," said Limmer.

During her visit, Limmer will select the thirty Iranian students who will attend Goucher this summer and also act as a consultant to their American Studies Program.

Billet explained that students will be selected on the basis of their proficiency in English, "in order that the maximum benefit of their stay can be achieved."

While all the details of the cooperative program have not been worked out, the possibility of an exchange between faculties is being explored.

"The whole experience should be liberating. Both institutions should benefit. The institution of Mid-Eastern program is not an everyday occurrence," said Billet.



# Another Link in the Chain...

By OLIVE P. HACKETT

"Every one knows that by giving Princess Ashraf an honorary degree, we are not condoning the government policies of Iran." As the critics against the Iranian connection escalates those who support their administrations' actions attempt to divide an inseparable issue.

President Steve Muller of Johns Hopkins University has been continuously criticized for making this sort of dichotomy. On the one hand he asserts that the degree is merely symbolic, on the other hand he is very sorry he awarded such an honor if it insulted the Hopkins community. On the one hand he feels he has made a personal mistake, yet on the other hand he will not rescind the degree or use his influence to have charges dropped.

Those who have opposed to the Princess is the degree is controversial to lead me to the point in my trying to justify it. She has been the leader of the Imperial Organization of Social Services in Iran, as well as of the Board of the Reza Pahlavi Medical Center in Tehran, and it is the Imperial Organization of Social Services that funds the Medical Center and there providing there are services we are in belief that we could appreciate recognize the significant effort by the College of Health Sciences - the effort in which we are participating - to improve medical care for the badly neglected rural population by awarding the doctor to the Iranian head of all this in Iran, without taking a position on other aspects of this government of Iran and its policies. This was a mistake on Muller's position as president of Princess Ashraf "does not come here for legitimization of the Iranian regime." On this petitioned the President to 11 provide a full explanation of the award. 2) drop the charges against those who protested in



Open Discussion of Goucher's Relationship with Iran

that ceremony, 3) rescind the degree and 4) to use its influence to secure the release of the political prisoners in Iran. This petition was first sent in the form of a letter to President Muller and then rewritten and printed as the March 5, Newsletter.

Muller's Answer  
In response to the first letter Muller wrote to the petitioning faculty. The text of his letter is embarrassingly relevant to the Goucher community. *My part, I might point out that the invitation to the Princess was issued months ago, at a time when she had spoken at a women's rights at the United Nations and had spoken on women's rights at Goucher, where there was no protest. I was not then aware of the charges leveled at her in the press, whether these are true or not.*

Goucher's Responsibility  
This letter makes it perfectly clear that the prestige and worked well for Goucher College Ashraf's character in the Balkans Community. Muller felt secure in his decision because of our calm assertion a "titular" lead in a repressive regime when Ashraf arrived last fall.

This is another link in the chain: a chain that connects us with the oppressors despite our knowledge of the oppressed. If we had spoken out loudly last spring when President Dorsey paid a diplomatic visit to Princess Pahlavi to honor her commitment to the education of women, and if we had made more noise when Ashraf told us about women's rights, perhaps we would have been heard all the way over at Hopkins. Perhaps President Muller would not have chosen to risk the embarrassment of further approbations of the Shah's family. Perhaps it would have been impossible for him to hide behind his ignorance of the largest international activity in which Hopkins is involved.

Due to the protests at Hopkins, as well as the growing public anger of Goucher students, we can be sure that President Dorsey is not ignorant of the charges brought against Iran and her Imperial Family. Yet, it seems that Miss Limer is still going to Iran to build another link in the chain.

In addition, the Goucher faculty must be aware of this issue. Yet there is public silence. The only comments have thus far been two letters which appeared in the Weekly last Fall. Both of them were

disapproving of the very polite leafletting which occurred outside Ashraf's lecture. It must be assumed that Goucher's faculty assent to a relationship with Iran which President Dorsey admits is for financial reasons.

### Excuses

Among students there is still the belief that there is nothing they can do, "protest doesn't matter anyway." Looking at Hopkins in recent weeks suggests that this is not true, but it is good an excuse as the assumption that "everybody knows that by giving Ashraf an honorary degree, we are not condoning her government's policies"

Meanwhile we will move liberation to material gain" while we "run our little business here" despite the lack of resolution concerning this controversial issue.

I cannot help but feel that it is only through the outside educational experience of its students, such as that made possible at Goucher, that an oppressed country such as Iran has any hope. If the possibility of intellectual growth is indeed nonexistent within Iran, we must not deny its students that possibility here.

But accepting these students will only serve to give the Iranian government a good name I am told. The very protest registered here indicates that the Iranian government has a very bad name and sending thirty women to study at Goucher will certainly not pull the wool over any thinking person's eyes.

I react so strongly to this issue because I know how much my parents suffered under a Fascist regime and how much they sought the opportunity to study in this country. I do not wish to see that opportunity denied anyone else.

If we are truly devoted to the education of women, we will welcome the Iranian women who wish to study here. Our own yearbook last year cited the following words of Alexis de Tocqueville: "If I were asked... to what the singular prosperity and growing strength of that people ought mainly to be attributed, I should reply: to the superiority of their women." *Democracy in America, 1840*  
Eleonora Bertacchi

# "Liberating?"

Dean Billet has described Goucher's plans for an exchange program with Farah Pahlavi University in Iran as "liberating." One thing is certain - it will not be a liberating experience for the thousands of political prisoners in Iran who suffer torture by the repressive regime of Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi.

Goucher's administration, like that of Hopkins, is attempting to divorce politics and education, pretending to be blind to the fact that, in Iran, this is impossible. Pahlavi University, where such "liberating and exciting" educational opportunities are to be discovered, was founded by the Shah's sister, Ashraf Pahlavi. If this isn't evidence enough of the link between education and government in Iran, consider the known fact that educational institutions cannot exist in Iran unless they are supportive of the Shah's regime.

Amnesty International has termed the Shah's government as "the most repressive in the world." Goucher's administration, by its repeated recognition of Ashraf and now by this exchange program, lends respectability to this cruel autocracy, when they, as educators, should be giving honor to a regime that should inspire horror and disgust.

This continued relationship with Iran, which the Goucher administration is attempting to whitewash under the pretext of education, must come to an end if we who are associated with Goucher are to retain our self-respect. A meeting was held on Tuesday night by students to discuss the issue and plan further action. This is an encouraging beginning.

We hope that the Goucher community will express its disapproval of the college's affiliation with Iran to the administration. It is not too late to break relations with Iran, but if the administration refuses to do this, let us hope that no Goucher students will partake of Iran's version of "education."

# Looking For The Haystack Needle

Goucher Weekly, Page 7, March 19, 1976

## A Clear Statement

The following questions were asked of the Student Org candidates.

1. What do you feel are the pressing issues facing Goucher presently?

2. How do you perceive the function of Student Org? Do you feel its purposes should be redefined?

3. Please comment on one of the following issues:

A. Faculty Grievance Committee's confrontation with President Horsey.

B. Goucher's relationship with Iran

### President



Mary Blier

3. I am not in support of Goucher's relationship with Iran. I cannot see where an exchange program will benefit Goucher students and feel that the college cannot benefit from an association with a country which does not believe in a system which is democratic in nature.



Cindy Fenske

3. I think it is unfortunate that Goucher has pushed aside the obvious facts of human oppression for an economic gain. Recently Iran has come under great amounts of criticism from its own citizens here in the U.S. and others that are greatly concerned with the inexcusable human suffering that is endured by its people. Educational opportunity is fine, but for whom? Those of the political elite in support of the Shah's government. It is they who will receive these opportunities. The consequences must be examined. Thousands are tortured in Iranian prison camps, living conditions of the peasants cannot even be re-peated, those who have tried have been imprisoned, and the Iranian Ambassador in Washington has "an entertainment budget the size of an oil field." (Newsweek 3/15) Are we willing to stand and fight the support of the Shah's government imply? Or are we to be Howard Davis. "For every tin of champagne you try not to think about the political prisoners in Iran or that it's a repressive regime." (Newsweek 3/15)

## Candidates Respond

Nathy Healy

3b. I feel Goucher's relationship with Iran is motivated by potential economic benefits. I believe money should not always be the major motivation for cooperative programs and am disappointed that Goucher has taken to this route. Iran's political and social policies are far from democratic, but Goucher has apparently chosen to ignore this which implies a condonation. I find questionable.

### Iranian Support

To the Editor:

My acquaintance with Iran is limited to newspaper reading, chiefly *The Sun*, the *Hopkins Newsletter* and the *Goucher Weekly*. I have never known an Iranian national. But if my casually acquired information is correct, it occurs to me that the most constructive act a small college for women in the United States can do for the young women of a totalitarian state is to install a group of them on our campus for educational and cultural purposes, in our "way of life," with the hope that they would return to their own country with new ideas. If an exchange of Goucher students and faculty is contemplated for some time in the future, I should suppose that, since this is an independent college in a democratic country, these people would go to Iran of their own free will as at least three members of the present Goucher community have already done.

Sara Ford  
Professor of English

# THE GOUCHER WEEKLY

Vol. 61, No. 17, March 19, 1976

## The Iranian Tale

Bifid that in a season on a day  
When Goober girls huddle little voice or say  
And Horsey, newly dubbed as president  
Was insecure (and therefore hesitant)  
To disagree with his trustees, his deans,  
His likes (financial staff, his friendly friends)  
Disaster smote! No axys and neutri appeared  
To dodge the fiscal consequence she feared  
Until Ken Bullet, Goober's businessman  
Considered getting gold from olde Iran.  
"A capital idea," agreed his board,  
"We'll give the Princess Ashkan an award  
For all she's done to further women's rights.  
Bifor sunne sets the avid usasal writes  
A pleasant note requesting the campaign's

Of your Most Royal Hahly-Tahly at tea.  
The noble monarch, glad to come and talk  
On liberation, harfies SAVAK,  
And scurries to the land of spacious skies  
Where she can strengthen diplomatic ties.  
The sojourn to a principal success:  
The college validates the worthiness  
Of Slob Majestic and his tyranny,  
In turn, receiving reciprocity.  
Thus, Goober and Irann become fast friends,  
His intimate relationship commends  
Lewed Bumkins to perceive the good rewards  
In store when seemly academe accords  
Respect to despots who imprison men  
As equally and cruelly as wominn.

Nancy A. Langer

## An Open Letter

As members of the Goucher community, we wish to express our profound concern with plans underway for the Goucher-Pahlavi exchange. That Iran continues to be the most blatant violator of human rights is well known. According to Amnesty International and the International Federation of Human Rights, not only are there at least 100,000 political prisoners in Iran today, but 4,000 of these are women, subject to torture, rape and execution. Three hundred official executions have taken place in the last three years. Under the guise of a "liberating" experience, the name of Goucher is being lent to provide a facade of respectability to the inhumane conditions existing within that country.

We feel it is doubly the responsibility of a college devoted to the education of women not to be taken in by the veil of feminism presented to us by the Princess Ashraf Pahlavi; she represents, in anything, the antithesis of

feminist goals. Her refusal to intervene in behalf of the women imprisoned, and also her now well known politically corrupt activities, help to maintain Iranian women in a position of economic, political and social serfdom. We deplore and official Goucher connection that helps to legitimize this situation. Under these circumstances we urge Goucher to withdraw officially from any further relationship with Iran.

Jean Bradford Linda Peckham  
Eve Friedlander Betsy Schick  
Marianne Gilman Dana Snyder  
Oliver Harkett Eileen McInniss  
Candl Kenny Susan Silvernail  
Cornelia Kiley Nancy Krieger

The above signatories represent members of an Ad Hoc Committee formed to discuss and take action on Goucher's relationship with Iran. This letter was circulated throughout the Goucher community during the past week and an additional 124 signatures were obtained - 121 students, one house resident.



# THE GOUCHER WEEKLY

Vol. 61, No. 18, April 9, 1976

Arguments Vary

## Iranian Liaison Debated

By CAMI KENNY

Members of the Goucher community expressed their opinions and asked questions about Goucher's planned program with Farah Pahlavi University in Iran in an open forum with President Rhoda Dorsey earlier this week. The forum was held at the request of Student Org President Nancy Fleming and attended by approximately seventy-five people.

Dorsey opened the forum with an explanation of how Goucher's summer program for thirty Iranian women evolved. It was an outgrowth of a request by the Chancellor of Pahlavi University to initiate an exchange program between the two schools, said Dorsey.

"The summer program might eventually turn into an exchange program during the year, not only with Iran. We intended to try to expand it to western Europe," Dorsey denied that there was any hope for a "rush of foreign money."

"We are not making money on this fund we are not losing money. If we make three or four thousand dollars, we will be fortunate."

One student asked Dorsey what information she had about the Iranian University. Dorsey admitted that her knowledge was limited but said that was the reason for Associate Professor Ruth Limmer's visit to Iran - to find out about the caliber of the university, staff and students.

Dorsey also stated that the opening of educational opportunities to students should not be determined by our disapproval of a government's actions.



Helen Funk

This attempt to divorce education from politics was challenged by another student, Dana Snyder, who reported information she had received from the Iranian Students Association. She stated that the trustees and administrators of Iranian universities are chosen by the Shah; that students who cannot afford the high tuition at Iranian universities can have their tuition paid by the government if they sign a contract to work for, and therefore support, the government after they graduate; and that many students are members of Savak, the Iranian police force, and therefore present in the classrooms.

Professor of Biology Helen Funk, who was associated with an Iranian university in 1962, stated unequivocally that government and university affiliation in Iran is indeed a fact. She cited her own experience in Iran to support this. Funk, however,

supports Goucher's program for Iranian students, believing that we must not "close our doors" to Iranian women.

Many students who oppose the program stated that they are not opposed to the presence of Iranian women on the Goucher campus, but only to the formal agreement with the University. They believe the agreement gives respectability to the Shah's regime, because of the tie between education and government in Iran.

Dorsey admitted that many Iranian students in the United States came independently of any formal agreement between an American and Iranian university. Many people who attended the forum believed that if Goucher wishes to attract Iranian students, the students should be approached independently.

At the close of the forum, Fleming announced that the Iranian issue will be discussed by Student Org. Monday night.

There was a demonstration at Pahlavi University I believe in '74 and between sixty and seventy students were killed. The government never gives the bodies to the families. Sometimes children disappear and the families go to Savak who doesn't say anything. After six or seven months, Savak may say that a student is with us, but unofficially. Watch yourself, they say. Don't say anything, don't tell anyone. Sometimes in order to make them (the families) more uncomfortable, they send their children's clothes to the families. That is another way of torture.

Q. ARE students aware of who are the Savak agents?

A. Yes. There is a great unity among students. That's why it is so hard for a Savak agent to become part of the resisting students. From the minute he opens his mouth - from the way he walks, from the way he acts - they know for sure who he is.

Q. How do you imagine that the thirty students who come to Goucher will be chosen?

A. For sure they must be from the wealthy families. They won't go by knowing English, they will go by the wealth of the family. You said that Miss Limmer is picking thirty students out of seventy-five. The Pahlavi administration must have chosen those seventy-five. They will choose those who will go with the propagandists that the Shah is trying to get by. They will ask, can this person represent who we want? When they return to Iran, they will have to go before various groups and speak about their experiences in the States. We don't have anything against these thirty women. We believe that they are not aware.

The interview came to an end as the two Iranian students expressed their profound concern over Goucher's exchange program with Pahlavi University:

"If we are shaking someone's hands, we ought to know whose hand we are shaking. If you, Dorsey, are shaking someone's hand who is torturing human beings, if you are shaking the hand of Ashraff who has burnt a newspaper reporter herself with her own hand, the students of Goucher College are not going to shake hands with these people.

It can be Dorsey's hand, but it cannot be Goucher's hand. Shake hands with the Iranian people. Sign a contract with the Iranian people. Let's take hard-working people and educate them, not the children of Ashraff."

The Iranian Tale in the March 19 issue of Weekly was written by Nancy Langer. Weekly regrets the error.

## Letters

To the Editor:

I would like to praise all of the Goucher women who were responsible for calling the Forum on Iran held on April 6th. I commend them for their research, the presentation of important factual material about Iranian oppression (and its obvious connection with the Iranian Educational process) and the passion and concern rightfully displayed over this issue.

It might be comfortable for many to try and isolate and compartmentalize issues concerning education and government, but the facts speak the

contrary concerning Iran and my own conscience bids me to speak out on this point.

One of the frequent accusations hurled at those of us opposing Goucher's summer program with Iran was that of being separatists or isolationist. As I see it the reverse is true. That our position is really one of the international solidarity with the poor, oppressed, and tortured Iranian women, children and men. I for one feel that this link to Iran darkens Goucher's image and does a disservice to those struggling for human liberation throughout the world.

Jean Bradford

# "Let Us Shake Hands with the Iranian people"

This interview was arranged by S. Dana Snyder.

The following is an edited interview with two members of the Iranian Students Association in Baltimore concerning the university system of their country. For reasons of security, the names of the interviewees must be withheld.

Q. How many universities are there in the country and what is the application procedure?

A. There are eight to ten major universities within the country plus there are a number of other smaller colleges. According to official government figures there are between 170,000 to 200,000 applicants each year, from which the total acceptance is 25-30,000 students. They fall under different categories. So many of them are Savak agents who enter the university without any problem in order to keep order among students. I mean thousands, not just hundreds. Others are from wealthy families who enter the university without any problem. The rest don't belong to either of these groups. As of a year and a half ago, when a new law was made, a student can sign a contract saying that he will work for the government after his studies for five to fifteen years. If he or she signs this, he will get "free education." If he doesn't, then he has to pay tuition. Depending on the student's field, that may mean between \$20,000 and \$100,000. It is important to realize that the government really owns all the universities.

Q. Who are the students who study outside of the country and is that an easy thing to do?

A. Only a limited amount of students who study outside of Iran have signed a contract. Others must fund themselves. It is not difficult to obtain a visa. It would be more problem for the government if they stay there. There would be a large number of unemployed, and a large number of people opposing the regime.

Q. How are the university faculty chosen?

A. If they are not Savak agents, or if they are not from the government, they must be cleared by the government.

Q. Is there a check on what faculty say in the classroom?

A. Sure. That is why the Savak agents are there as students. If you talk about another government you are potentially in the mind of Savak. Whatever a faculty should teach must be of the good of the government.

Q. How are the administration and trustees appointed to Iranian universities?

A. The president and vice-president and the trustees are all appointed by the Shah.

Q. What is the history of student demonstration in Iran?

A. First of all, it must be remembered that what we say is general for all the universities and colleges in Iran. In 1954 after the coup, Nixon came to Iran to be then vice-president to see the results of the CIA who helped to establish the present regime. The students of Teheran University had a demonstration showing their hate to the regime and to Nixon's visit. Three students were killed that day. It was Dec. 7, 1954. They (students) were thrown from high buildings. So many of them were

arrested. Since then, people and students have named the day, *The Day of Solidarity Between Students and Working People of Iran*. Every year all universities and colleges have demonstrations on this day to show their solidarity and to keep the memory of this day and the students that were killed. Every year so many are killed and so many are arrested. But there are demonstrations more than just this one time of year. Guards attack windows, buildings, laboratories and then the students. They throw them out of the windows. If it is a girl, she will be raped. This happens all the time, but it is worse, much worse than this.

Q. How about Pahlavi University?

A. About 15 years ago, Chavaz University changed to Pahlavi University, the name of the royal family. (Chavaz university is the name of the town where the school is located.) Everything was changed. Every street you find, every alley, was named after the royal family. Students at Pahlavi University objected. They broke signs with the Pahlavi name. Now every time there is a demonstration they break down the sign and they bring it out. This way they show their hate to the Iranian regime.



## International Federation for Narcotic Education

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Tel. Metropolitan 8-4454

OFFICE - 215 F STREET, N.W. - ROOM 311  
WASHINGTON 4, D. C.

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Dear Friend and Leader:

The letterhead of this communication indicates the educational work this organization does.

We have heard that you are going to award a degree upon the Shah of Iran. We would like to call your attention to the following paragraph by Mr. M. Parrish, Faculty member of Indiana University, which was copied from "The Minority of One," December 1962.

"---- In 1933, heroin was virtually unknown in Iran. Today an estimated 20% of the Iranians under thirty are addicted. Instead of old-fashioned opium, the more efficient heroin was introduced, and each year millions of dollars reach the Shah's pocket through this channel. The narcotics business is not confined to Iran. Two years ago, the Swiss police arrested the Shah's sister, Princess Ashraf, for having several suitcases full of heroin. The F.B.I. and the U. S. Customs Department know that Iran is the greatest source of narcotics smuggled into this country, but the Shah is an ally and we can't afford to antagonize him".

Moreover, the New York Times in publishing a series of articles in support of the Shah, had to acknowledge the increase of the use of heroin in the past ten years. (New York Times, April 12, 1961).

Also we believe that an honorary degree, which is a custom of our free system of education, will be awarded upon the person who has the ability to serve humanity in any way, but what has the Shah done for the people of his country, except to bring death and now narcotic addiction to the people of Iran.

In the name of our officers, thousands of our members and friends and in the name of freedom loving and America loving people, we oppose this award, and for the sake of humanity and democracy we ask you to cancel this ceremony.

Yours for humanity

INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION FOR NARCOTIC EDUCATION

*Mr. B. Williams*  
Secretary

THE FEDERATION PLAN is a non profit, long range educational undertaking against juvenile delinquency, which will cooperate in becoming the dominant force regarding the control of narcotics, especially by legal alcohol and tobacco, to save the youth of the world from the evil and addictive habit of smoking.

Our Prospectus, entitled *The Federation Plan*, will be mailed from you request.