



STRUGGLE

a publication of
**CONFEDERATION OF IRANIAN
STUDENTS (NATIONAL UNION)**

May, 1978

Number 6

PEOPLE'S UPRISING SPREAD THROUGHOUT IRAN



A scene of the people's clashes with the clashes with police in Qum.

Contd. on Page 2

HUNGER STRIKE of political prisoners in IRAN

As the Iranian people have intensified their just struggle against the dictatorial regime of the Shah to gain their rights, the political prisoners of Iran who number over 100,000 and have been under constant and most inhumane methods of torture by SAVAK (Shah's secret police) started an unlimited hunger strike on March 15, 1978 with the following motives:

1)- To expose the Shah's phony propaganda regarding the release of some political prisoners, and thereby exposing the Carter's propaganda on the improvements of "human rights" in Iran.

2)- To protest the Shah's massacre of Iranian people in the cities of Tabriz and Qum in the preceding two months.

The Shah's regime maintained a complete news blackout and the western news media did not generally report this heroic

Contd. on page 6

may day

INTERNATIONAL WORKERS' DAY

Ninety two years ago - May 1, 1886 - thousands of workers in Chicago and other parts of the United States organized rallies and demonstrations to protest their low wages and terrible working conditions, and demand eight hours of work per day. As the demonstrators were fighting heroically for their just cause, police attacked them killing six workers. Three years later in 1899, in honor of the memory of these six American workers, May 1 was announced as the International Workers Day.

The workers throughout the world, have fought and still fight against the same enemy, the world imperialism. They want to get rid of exploitation, political repression, and social inequality.

In Iran, the working and living conditions of working class as well as the methods of repression are more severe than many other parts of the world. Working days may be as high as 14-16 hours per day. There are no safety or health measures in workshops and factories. There is no job security and the injured workers are usually discharged without compensation. The Iranian workers are living in miserable conditions. Some 40 percent of the entire members of households live in single-room lodgings. The use of child labor is very widespread. Children between five and ten years of age work long and torturous hours in carpet weaving workshops for a pittance.

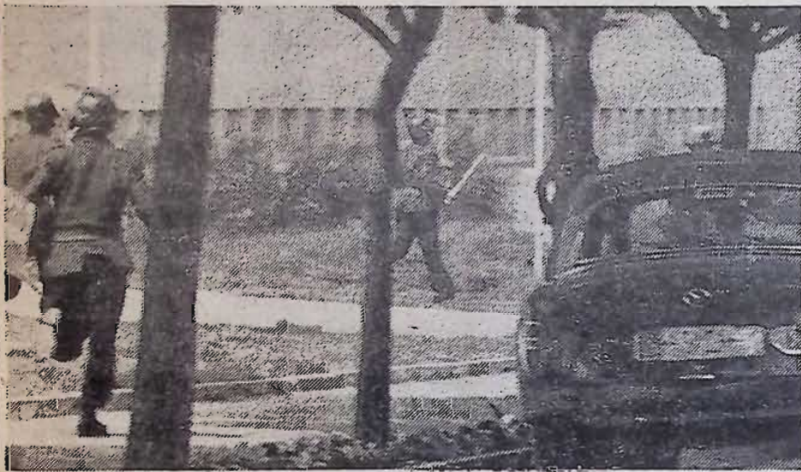
Contd. on page 7

People's Uprising ... Contd. from Page 1

TABRIZ

In a violent clash between the militant students of the University of Tabriz and the mercenaries of the regime on May 8, tens of students were killed, injured or arrested.

Starting at 1:30 pm, the students stopped attending the classes. Gathering in the University yard, they started a demonstration shouting anti-regime slogans. The mercenary "University Guard" attacked the students, but was forced to retreat in the face of militant resistance of the students. Once the "guards" were forced back, the city police of Tabriz was brought in. The Shah's anti-people police, facing the determined resistance of the students, opened fire murdering tens of students, and wounding many more.



The police attacks students of Tabriz University, May 8.

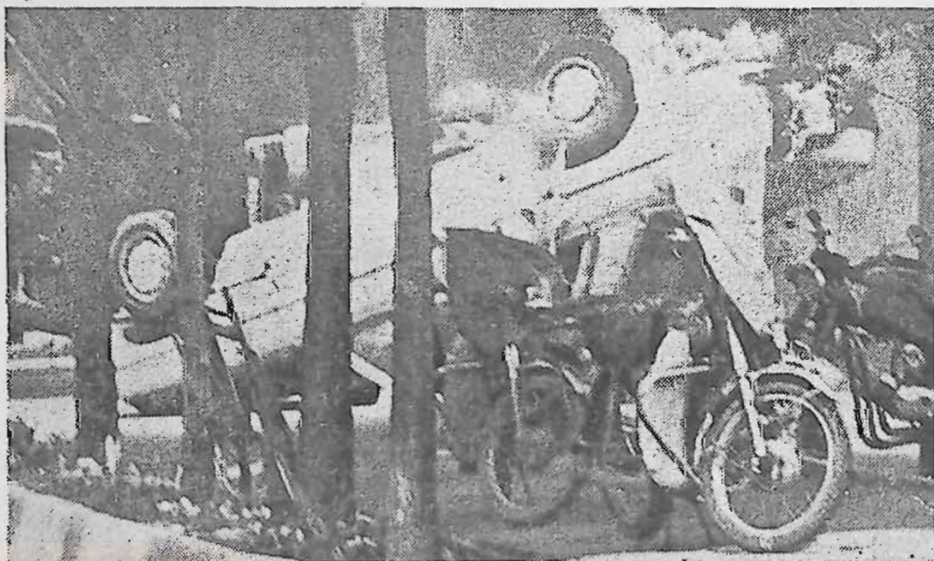
The savage attempts of the Shah's police to suppress the students's struggle, did not slow them down. They resumed their demonstration later on the same day, and set the police and "guard" cars on fire. The regime itself announced that in the Tabriz University clashes, one student had been killed and twenty four injured. The government also announced that two police officers, 12 soldiers, and three guards had been wounded (Ettelaat daily newspaper, May 9, 1978). However, the extent of the clashes indicates that the number of murdered and injured students to have been much higher than that reported by the regime's media. The contradictory reports of the regime's press by itself shows the above fact. Ettelaat of May 10, gives the following account of the events: "the reports received indicate that three persons have been killed during the Tabriz riots". Parviz Mirzaie, a student from the school of literature was amongst the martyres.

Following these events, Tabriz University was closed by the government for a few days, intending to prevent student gatherings. However, the struggle of the students and the people of Tabriz has only been heightened.

Tabriz Bazaar was also reported to be closed. Scattered demonstrations were also reported throughout the city. People from every corner of the city were distributing leaflets. Four workers were arrested by the Shah's anti-people police while distributing leaflets.

SHIRAZ

In the morning of May 8, the "students affairs" building at the University of Shiraz was exploded. In the explosion,



The regime's cars on set on fire and overturned by the militant students of Tabriz University, and used to block the police attacks, May 8.

13th ANNIVERSARY OF THE

**OMANI
revolution**

Oman is strategically located in the south-east corner of the Arabian Peninsula. The Omani people have been imposed fifteenth century living conditions by the ruling family of Abu-Said. The rate of illiteracy is 100 % in the rural areas. There are no schools, roads, water-system, hospitals and electricity. Women in Oman are treated as slaves and have no social-economic-political rights.

In June 9th, 1965, the Popular Front for the Liberation of Oman (P.F.L.O.) launched its campaign of armed struggle against the ruling class and its imperialist masters. They were able to liberate about 90 % of Dohfar, a province of Oman, within few years. Wherever the liberation forces stepped in, slavery was abolished, schools were established hospitals were constructed, extensive agrarian programs were undertaken, women were liberated, and roads were paved.

By mid 1970, the liberation war had spread from Dohfar into other areas. Britain responded to this with bombardment by air, troops, and etc. British and the ruling class replaced Sultan Tymur with his son, Sultan Qaboos who could present a more "acceptable" gesture locally, and internationally. Britain officially was replaced by the U.S. which moved into the formerly British naval bases on Baharain and Masira, and through its puppet regimes such as that of Shah of Iran who started launching a massive attack against the Omani revolution. And along with the Shah, there is also Jordan with 6000 "advisers", Pakistan, and as well as Saudi Arabia.

The progressive government of People's Democratic of Yemen has been the sole supporter of the revolution in the region.

The Iranian people and the revolutionary organizations of Iran have expressed their solidarity with the just struggle of the Omani people at all times.

The Omani revolution, under the leadership of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Oman continues the struggle till victory.

It is the duty of all freedom loving and democratic minded people to support the just struggle of Omani people for national independence.

VICTORY TO P.F.L.O. !

ALL THE REACTIONARY FORCES OUT OF OMAN !

SHAH'S TROOPS OUT OF OMAN !

Contd. on Page 3

People's Uprising ... Contd. from Page 2

the existing files on the students were totally burned, and the building was set on fire, destroying a large portion of it.

The explosion took place in a condition that all buildings at the University were under strict protection of the police, following the students demonstrations on May 8. Ettelaat reports that; an official authority in Pahlavi (Shiraz) University said that although all the entrances to the "students affair" building were closed, and was under severe protection by the guards, it is not clear how this event could have taken place.

On May 9, around 9 am, hundreds of students of the College of Education of Shiraz started a demonstration, shouting anti-regime slogans. As the Shah's mercenary police began to interfere, the demonstrators attacked them by stones and clubs, smashing the police cars and the "fire department" vehicles which were spraying paint on the demonstrators faces (in order to identify and arrest them after dispersion). Militant students of Shiraz attacked the banks and government institutions, broke the windows of the Bank Melli Iran (National Bank of Iran), and Bank Saderat Iran (Export Bank of Iran). According to the regime's media, 150 persons were involved in the above actions.

On the same day around 1 pm, the students of the College of agriculture of Shiraz, while carrying red flags, demonstrated in solidarity with the students of the College of Education. The militant students, while shouting anti-regime slogans, smashed windows of a police car and "fire department" vehicles in Ahmadi Street. The mercenary police charged into the demonstrators, but the students confronted them by stones, clubs, and bricks.

At 10 pm, hundreds of people in Shiraz, after a speech of a progressive clergy, left the "Valiye Asr" Mosque, and while shouting anti-regime slogans, demonstrated in the streets. On their way, the demonstrators broke the windows of five branches of Bank Melli Iran (National Bank of Iran) and Bank Saderat Iran (Export Bank of Iran). The regime reported that there have been 300 people involved. According to the government media, 28 persons were arrested, and a few injured in the events of May 8. The regime also announced that a few police mercenaries had been injured.

The heroic demonstration of the people of Shiraz continued on May 10. The militant students of the University of Shiraz (Pahlavi), demonstrated in the university yard, shouting "DEATH TO THE SHAH". They clashed with the mercenary University Guard, and continued their struggle in the streets, attacking the police - who intended to stop the students actions - and smashed a "fire department" vehicle.

The students lifted a car (Paykan) on their hands, and used it to block the street, keeping the police cars away. They destroyed the University police Station and cars.

In the above events, a few of the regime's mercenaries were injured. The number of students martyred, injured, or arrested has not been disclosed. Following these events, the university was closed.

In the morning of May 9, after an hour of speech by a

progressive clergy in "Now" Mosque of Shiraz, thousands of people left the mosque, starting a large demonstration in the streets against the Shah's regime. In a bloody clash, people confronted the policemen with clubs, stones, and bricks.

The struggle was extended to every corner of the city, and people began to march in groups of hundreds each.

In some parts of the city, the people smashed the imperialist banks and institutions, and the government offices. In Ghaani st., a "fire department" vehicle, used to disperse the people was destroyed. The bloody demonstrations continued for a few hours. The regime's media announced that 12 police officers had been injured and 25 persons arrested.

Keyhan, one of the regime's newspapers, in its May 10 issue reports:

" There was an unrest in Shiraz today. Groups of people and students of Pahlavi (Shiraz) University, demonstrated in some parts of the city, shouting different slogans.

The demonstrators in Ghaani and Vasal streets broke the windows of Bank Saderat Iran (Export Bank of Iran) with stones and clubs.

The police trucks and fire department vehicles were positioned on the sensitive parts of the city. In some parts of the city, the fire department vehicles were spraying paint on the demonstrators in order to identify and arrest them.

By 10:30 am, over 30 persons were arrested. The police was equipped with long clubs and protective shields. The fire department vehicles and ambulances could be heard with sirens on throughout the city.

Last night, in the Valiye Asr Mosque, after a commemorative session, a group of people demonstrated in the city streets, shouting slogans. At 8 pm, the electricity to a large part of the city was disconnected. The darkness; the fire department vehicle's and ambulance sirens; frightened the people.

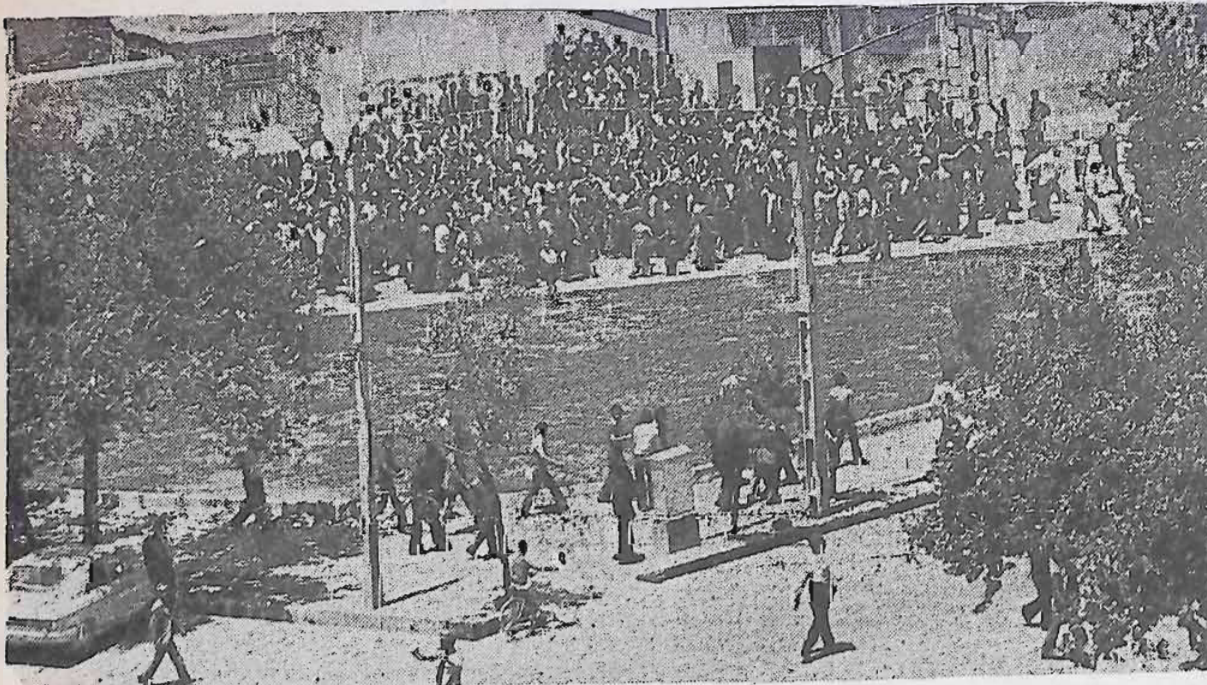
Last night and today, trucks full of police officers were passing throughout the city streets. ..."

The number of people killed, injured, or arrested has not been released. However, the magnitude of the clashes, indicates that many people have been murdered, injured, or arrested.

QUM

The heroic struggle of the masses heightened in Qum May 8 through 10. On May 9, the people's demonstrations lasted for ten hours. The city streets turned into a bloody battle ground between the people and the armed anti people police of the Shah. The criminal regime of Pahlavi confessed to have murdered ten persons and injured tens of unarmed people. The regime's media reported that 300 cars had been smashed, a hotel and many banks have been set on fire. The recent events in Qum was on the fortieth day commemoration of the people's massacre in Yazd, Jahrom and other parts of Iran.

Contd. on Page 4



Peoples demonstration in Shiraz, May 10.

The people are shown demonstrating against the Shah's regime, following a gathering in a mosque.

People's Uprising Contd. from Page 3

There were militant actions in most parts of the city. On May 8, many leaflets were distributed in the city, inviting the people to participate in the commemorative gatherings. The people started a demonstration at 8 am, and clashed with the police.

On May 9, after the commemorative gathering in the memory of the Yazd and Jahrom martyres, a large group of people marched in the streets, carrying red flags, and shouting "DEATH TO THE SHAH". The heroic people of Qum, attacked the regime's buildings, imperialist institutions, and the government vehicles. The Pepsi Cola factory was also set on fire.

The people's massive uprising soon spread to all parts of the city. People were joining the demonstrators throughout the city in large numbers. The banks were set on fire. Wooden street poles were set on fire, and electricity to large portions of the city was disconnected, in order to slow down the regime's mobilization. The Mihan hotel, whose owner is hated by the people, was set on fire five times within the ten hours. The people attacked fire department vehicles which were spraying paint on the demonstrators, and smashed three of them.

As the people were attempting to occupy the police station (of the first district), the police opened fire.

A group of people who were attempting to set a few of the regime's centers such as microwave communication center, clashed with the police. Again the police opened fire. In these attacks, vehicles belonging to the local electricity and tobacco companies, and many other government buildings were set on fire.

The people blocked the streets with tar, steel beams, and lumber, in order to stop fire and police vehicles. This action slowed the police maneuvers.

The massive demonstration of the people, which lasted until 10 pm, is regarded as one of the brilliant moments in the recent mass uprisings in Iran. In these events, tens of people were martyred, and hundreds injured or arrested. According to the regime's announcements, 9 persons were murdered at the hands of the Shah's police. The regime also disclosed that 13 military agents have been injured.

The savage attacks of the regime mercenaries to suppress the people's uprising in Qum, once again proved that the police - military suppression of the people's struggle, is inseparable from the Shah's anti-people regime. In fact, the so-called "opened political atmosphere" claimed by the Shah and his imperialist masters, is nothing but an imperialist conspiracy to disguise the criminal nature of the Shah's regime.

The people's struggle in Qum continued on May 10. In the morning, the people in different groups, took to the street

shouting anti-regime slogans. In a bloody clash between the demonstrators and the police, many were injured. The regime disclosed that 6 mercenary policemen had been injured.

TEHRAN

In late March and early April of this year, scores of protestors were arrested while demonstrating and distributing leaflets. On May 6, the National University of Iran, was closed down as the result of a series of clashes between the student demonstrators and the Shah's troops. On May 9, students of several colleges and universities boycotted the classes, and these institutions were closed down. On the same day, people of Shemiran (a suburb of Tehran) waged a heroic demonstration against the Shah's regime. Also on May 15, students of the University of Tehran demonstrated against the government. The demonstrations involved severe clashes between the students and the Shah's troops.

DEMONSTRATION WITH HAMMER AND SICKLE

Hundreds of students in Tehran, waged a heroic demonstration carrying anti-government signs and red flags with hammer and sickle on them. According to the government controlled press, 9 persons were arrested by the police.

KASHAN

Kashan, a central city, was another scene of the heightened people's struggle against the Shah's regime during May 7-10. On the morning of May 9, people demonstrated in the streets, and broke the windows of a movie, and several banks with stones and clubs.

On the same day, at 7 am, people started a march after a session in commemoration of Yazd and Jahrom martyres in a mosque.

The demonstrators, shouting anti-regime slogans, showing their hatred of the reactionary regime of the Shah. The protest soon became violent. The people broke the windows of the "Silver City" cinema, and many branches of the Bank Etebarat of Iran (Credit Bank of Iran) and Bank Melli Iran (National Bank of Iran). A few people were injured and arrested in the clash with the police. The regime has only disclosed the name of an injured amongst the mercenary forces.

HAMEDAN

On May 9, a large group of people in the western city of Hamedan gathered in a mosque in commemoration of the martyres of the people machine gunned in Yazd and Jahrom, earlier this year. At the end, people demonstrated with anti-government slogans, but before leaving the mosque, government troops opened fire on the unarmed people. According to government controlled press, one person was murdered in the incident. All business activities were closed down in Hamedan for the day.



A brilliant moment in the people's recent uprisings in Qum. The massive demonstrations on May 9, lasted over 10 hours, and in the clashes with the armed agents of the Shah, scores were murdered, injured or arrested

People's Uprising ... Contd. from Page 8

KARAJ

On May 9, students from the College of Mathematics, Management and Agriculture in Karaj, located 25 miles west of Tehran, waged a heroic demonstration in the streets of Karaj, shouting anti-government slogans and distributing leaflets. Students marched down to the workers residential areas of the city, where workers joined the demonstrators to show their support.

YAZD

On the May 9, people in Mashad started a protest demonstration in the main streets of the city, shouting slogans such as "DOWN WITH THE SHAH". The anti-people police attacked the demonstrators. Many people were arrested and scores injured in the clashes.

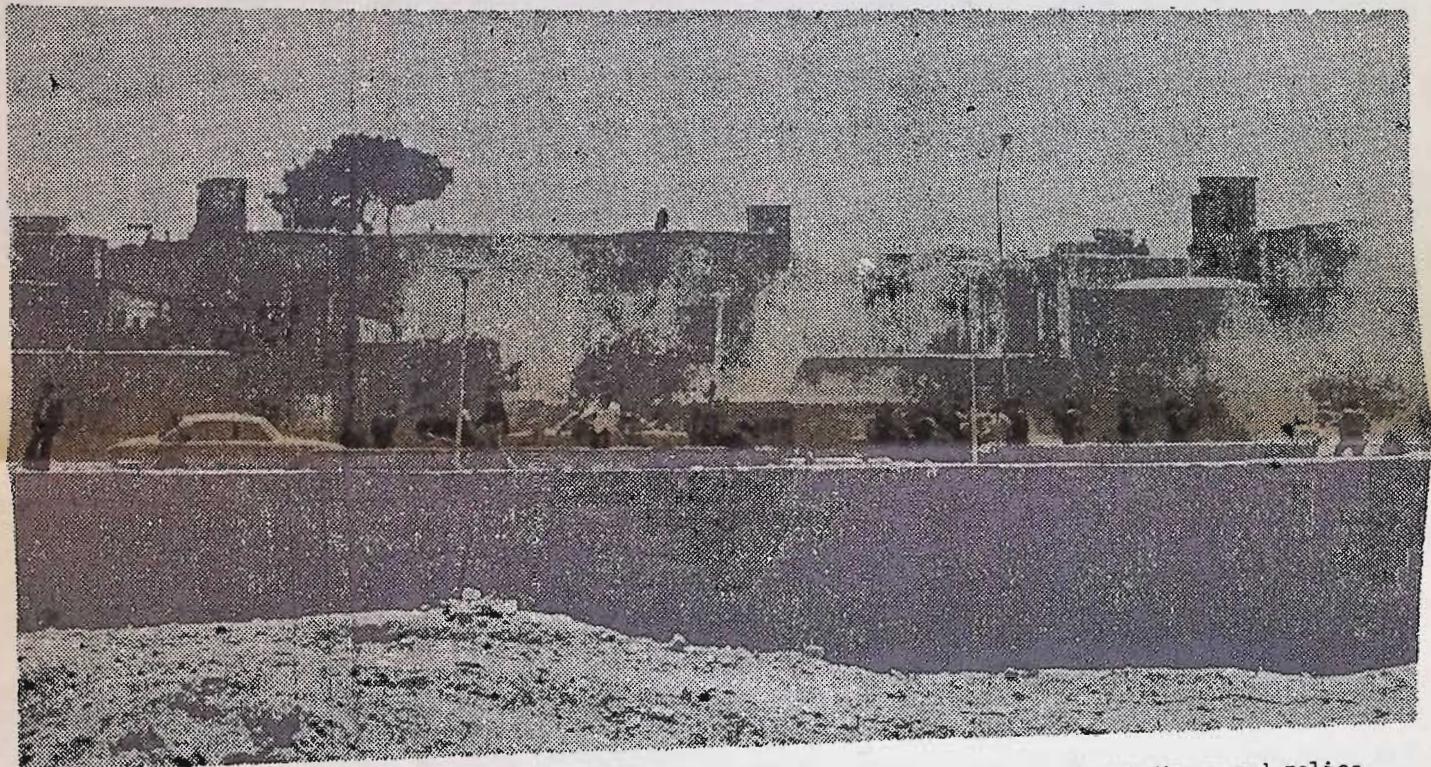
MASHAD

In a pre-determined plan people closed down all the businesses in the city of Yazd (in the central part of Iran) in commemoration of earlier massacre in the city and in Jahrom. Streets of the city were crowded with government troops and secret agents. Many were arrested on this day.

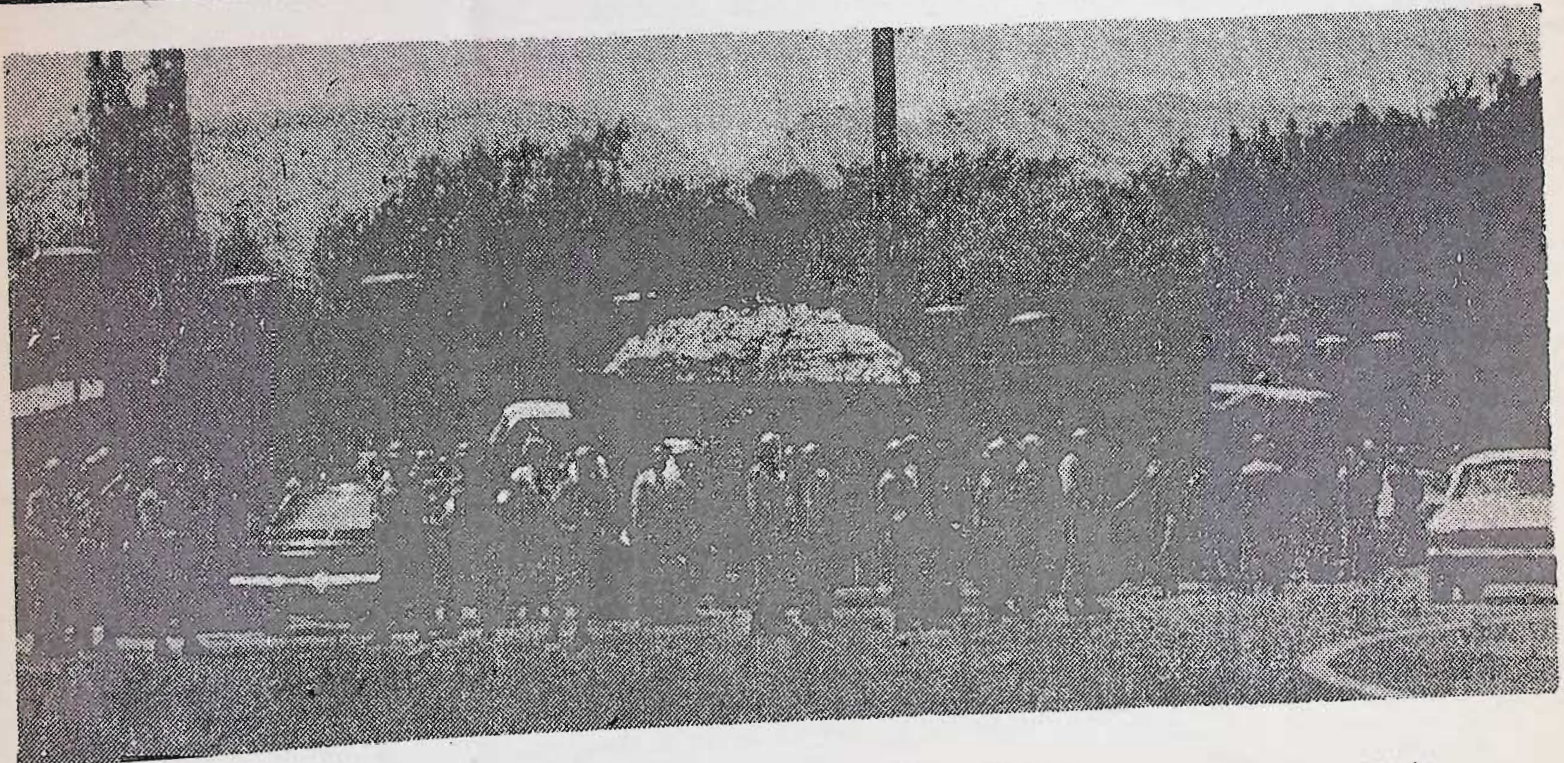


A scene from the people's clashes with the mercenary troops of the Shah in Qum, May 10.

Contd. on page 8



On May 9 clashes in Qum, people used different ways and instruments to confront the armed police.



In the above photo, the police guards are shown encircling a truck carrying bricks, in order to stop peoples access to them. The people used stones and bricks in their clash with armed police.



PRIDE

Marziah Ahmadi Oskooi; a member of the Organization of the Iranian People's Fedail Guerrillas, was murdered by the Shah's agents. The following is one of her poems.

I am a mother
I am a sister
I am a faithful spouse
I am a woman,
A woman who, from the beginning,
with bare feet,
has run all over the steaming hot lands of the deserts,
I am from the small villages of the north,
A woman who, from the beginning,
has worked to the end of her capacity,
in the rice paddies and tea plantations,
I am from the faraway ruins in the east,
A woman who, from the beginning,
with bare feet,
has experienced the unquenched thirst of the land,
searching for a drop of water,
A woman who, from the beginning,
with bare feet,
along with her skinny cow in the threshing field,
from dawn to dusk,
has felt the weight of pain,
I am a woman,
from the nomad tribes who wander,
in the plains and the mountains,
a woman who gives birth to her baby,
in the mountains,
and loses her goat in the expanse of the plains,
and sits in mourning,
I am a woman,
a worker whose hands,
turn the great machines of the factory,
which, each day,
tear to bits my strength,
in the threads of the wheels,
in front of my eyes,
A woman from whose life's blood,
the carcass of the blood sucker gets fatter,
and from the loss of my blood,
the profit of the capitalist increases,
A woman from whom, in your shameful vocabulary,
there is no word,
corresponding to my significance,
your vocabulary speaks only of (woman),
whose hands are clean,
whose body is supple,
whose skin is soft,
and whose hair is perfumed,
I am a woman,
with hands full of wounds,
from the cutting blades of pain.
A woman whose body has been broken under your unlimited,
shameless,
backbreaking work,
A woman whose skin is the mirror of the sun of the deserts,
and whose hair smells of factory smoke.
I am a liberated woman,
A woman who, from the beginning,
shoulder to shoulder with her comrades and brothers,
has crossed the plains,
A woman who has created,
the strong arms of the worker,
and the powerful hands of the peasants,

Hunger Strike ... Contd. from Page 1

struggle of the vigilant prisoners. The demands of the prisoners were as follows:

- 1)- The attacks of police commandoes and SAVAK agents in the prisons be stopped.
- 2)- Improvement of the prison conditions.
- 3)- Relaxation of prison rules so that the prisoners could be visited by their relatives.
- 4)- Access to newspapers, books, radio,
- 5)- Repeal of the sentences made by the Shah's military tribunals.
- 6)- Release of the prisoners whose terms have been completed.

The political prisoners of Iran staged their hunger strike for these fundamental rights. Meanwhile, the Carter's administration has been claiming that there has been improvements in Iran's prison conditions; in order to gain credit for the White House "concern" for human rights, and justify and mitigate the impact of Shah-Carter relations. Recently, the State Department announced that the number of political prisoners in Iran has reduced from "3000" to "2000"! Comparing these numbers with the actual number of political prisoners in Iran, that is over 100,000, it is obvious that Jimmy Carter's propaganda is nothing but attempts to buy support of American people for his administration and the fascist regime of the Shah. Indeed, the U.S. government is not only aware of the Shah's regime brutality and savagery, but is also helping it directly to crush any opposition.

Shah is the largest purchaser of U.S. arms including the most sophisticated weapons. What is he using all these arms for? To save the interests of imperialism in Iran as well as in the region. A poor nation like Iran is deprived from all the benefits of its natural resources, specially the revenues derived from oil. Instead the Shah barter Iranian oil for U.S. weapons in order to be able to enforce its dictatorial and anti-democratic rule against the will of the Iranian people.

The worsening economic and political situation in Iran, the skyrocketing inflation, severe shortages of food and other basic necessities, lack of housing, health care, education,, for the vast majority of the people and instead widespread terror and political repression, lack of the most basic forms of freedom, imprisonment, torture executions,, constitute the fruits of 25 years of his majesty's rule since the CIA plotted coup of 1953.

As the news of the heroic struggle and resistance of the political prisoners reached Europe and U.S. the Confederation of Iranian Students (National Union) staged a series of hunger strikes in support of the demands of the political prisoners and in solidarity with their heroic resistance in the Shah's dungeons. Hunger strikes were held throughout Europe and U.S. In Frankfurt, Berlin, and Hamburg (West Germany), Stockholm, Goteberg, Uppsala, and Omeo (Sweden), London, and Middle Brough (England), Viena (Austria), Millan (Italy), and Washington D.C., Los Angles, East Lansing, Ann Arbor, and Oklahama City (U.S.A.). There were also two long marches, one in Houston, and one in Chicago (from Gary, Indiana to Chicago), in the U.S.

As the result of these actions by the Confederation, and similar actions by other Iranian groups in Europe and U.S. the news of hunger strike of political prisoners soon spread all over the world.

Inside Iran, the families of the political prisoners staged a series of demonstrations, protesting against the

Contd. on page 7

I myself am a worker,
I myself am a peasant,
with all my body an exhibit of pain,
with all my body, the embodiment of hate,
How shameless of you to contend,
that my hunger is an illusion,
and my nakedness is a dream.
I am a woman,
A woman from whom,
in your shameless vocabulary,
there is no word,
corresponding to my significance.
A woman in whose chest there is a heart,
full of the festering wounds of wrath,
A woman in whose eyes, the red reflection of the
bullets of liberty, and waving.
A woman whose hands have been trained through work,
to pick up THE GUN.



May Day celebration by tens of thousands workers in Tehran, 1946.

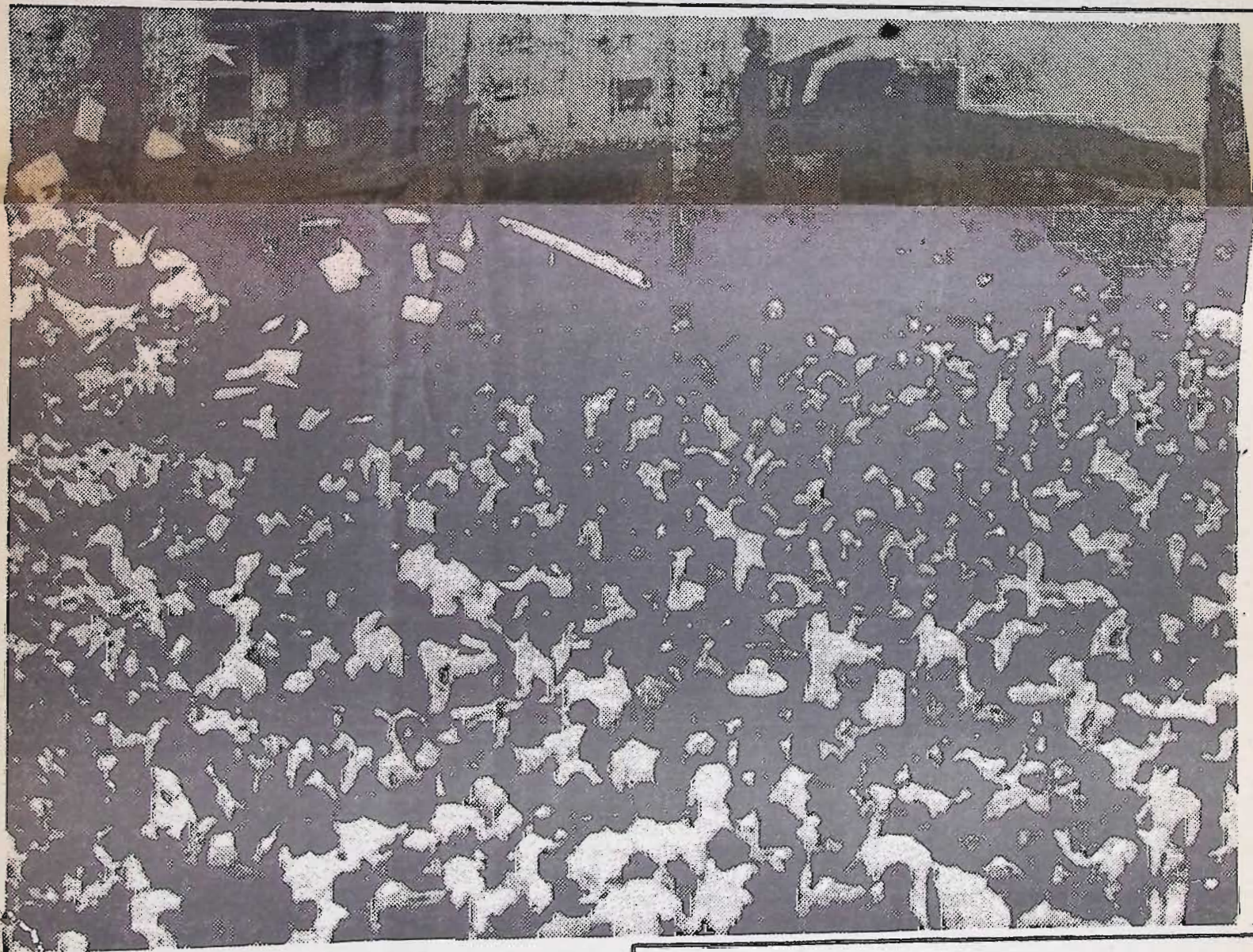
May Day Contd. from Page 1

For many years workers strikes were limited due to the lack of strong political atmosphere in the society. In February 1971, the inception of armed struggle changed the situation rapidly. Workers movements, inspired by this strong revolutionary activity, is once again heightening its struggle. And today, the revolutionary armed movement is trying to directly guide the workers movement.

The new wave of workers struggle started on May 1, 1971. More than 2000 workers of a textile factory near Tehran went on strike to protest their worsening living conditions. Their just demands were met with bullets. Twelve of them were killed, many more injured and arrested.

Since this massacre, there have been many similar cases. Only three years ago 13 workers of another textile factory near Tehran were shot to death when they went on strike.

Where there is poverty, repression, and injustice, there will be struggle. And the struggle of the Iranian workers will continue until final victory.



Distribution of exposing leaflets during a massive people's demonstration in front of Jame Mosque in Tehran.

Hunger Strike ... Contd. from page 6

Shah's regime, and supporting the demands of the political prisoners.

In the face of world wide protest, the fascist regime of the Shah was forced to retreat, and some of the demands of the political prisoners were met. The heroic struggle of the Iranian political prisoners ended successfully on April 11.

Down with the Shah

CELEBRATE THE 3rd ANNIVERSARY OF THE

victory in VIETNAM



The struggle of the Vietnamese people for independence, unity and territorial integrity began nearly a hundred years ago, against the French colonizers. It reached its climax with the declaration of establishment of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam in 1945.

Four months later, elections to a national assembly gave an overwhelming majority to Ho Chi Minh, but the French government with assistance from Britain, and by all means, and brutal as any recorded in the history, re-established their rule in Vietnam in 1945.

In late 1946, the activities of freedom fighters spread all over the country and continued until the crushing defeat of the French at Dienbienphu in 1954.

The Geneva Conference of 1954 put the final seal of international legitimacy on the Democratic Republic of Vietnam. Contrary to the Western objective, the Geneva Conference did not divide Vietnam into two states; rather it provided for re-establishment of new democratically-based national government.

The U.S. however, refused to sign the agreement and dissociated itself from the final declaration, and supported the puppet regime in Saigon. This actually created two zones in Vietnam.

It is not necessary to mention what the United States government did in Vietnam. History speaks for itself. The involvement of U.S. imperialism had bloody consequences. According to U.S. officials, more than 50,000 Americans were killed in Vietnam. Who knows how many Vietnamese were murdered in this colonial war.

Who is responsible for the massacres in Vietnam? Future generations will never forget the crimes of U.S. imperialism in Vietnam, all under the so-called "peace", "democracy", and "fear of communism".

What Vietnamese have achieved in their heroic struggle against imperialism is the best reason for optimism about their future. They are able to construct a democratic and socialist Vietnam independent of all reactionary forces in the world.

Let us join all the progressive forces and celebrate the third anniversary of victory of the Vietnamese revolution.

AHVAZ

Contd. on Page 5

There was a massive protest gathering in Ahvaz, a city close to the Gulf, on May 4 through 10. Following the militant demonstrations of the Jondi Shapoor University students, the university was closed on May 5. The Shah's police occupied the city, and apparently military rule was imposed, throughout the city. None the less, on May 9, people took to the main streets of the city, and smashed the windows of several branches of Bank Saderat of Iran, and Omran Banks. Many people were arrested in the clashes with the police.

The World Confederation of Iranian Students - National Union (CISNU) is an anti-imperialist, democratic mass organization that aims to raise the voice of the Iranian people and their desire and determination to overthrow the dictatorial regime of the Shah, and build an independent and democratic society. The Confederation of Iranian Students (National Union) unconditionally supports all freedom fighters, political prisoners and the struggle of all strata of the society, including workers, peasants, nationalities, etc., against imperialism and local reactionaries in Iran. The Confederation supports the new revolutionary armed movement in Iran. And aims to gain the support of the people of the world for the just struggle of Iranian people. The Confederation also unconditionally supports the anti-imperialist liberation movements around the world.

We call upon all the progressive and freedom loving people to join our attempts in exposing the Shah's regime.

You can also support us by sending your contributions to:

postlagerkarte
A-011679
6 frankfurt / M60
west Germany

ISA-US

P.O. Box 268

College Park, Maryland
20740

People's Uprising ... Contd. from page 5

BABOL

A large group of people in northern city of Babol severely attacked one major bank at 2:30 on the morning of May 10. The bank which belongs to the imperialists was set on blaze.

ISFAHAN

People of Isfahan (a major city in the central part of Iran) waged an anti-government demonstration on May 9, while marching down the main street of the city. Demonstrators attacked several establishments belonging to imperialists such as banks, with bricks carried along on a truck.

KERMANSHAH

Following the demonstrations on May 8, the Colleges of Science and Medicine were closed. On the night of May 9, the people started to set parts of the city on fire. Police arrested a few people. The regime reported that there have been 150 persons involved. Kermanshah is the capital of a province on the western part of Iran.

KAZEROON

On May 9, around 1:30 pm, hundreds of the militant people of Kazeroon, south of Iran, demonstrated in the main street shouting "DEATH TO THE SHAH".

The police opened fire on the people in front of Darioush cinema, murdering a demonstrator named Mansour Zeinal. The people marched in the streets, carrying the body of the martyred on their shoulders.

The angry people of Kazeroon, clashed with the police and attacked the Omran Bank and other institutions with stones. Long live the memory of Mansour Zeinal and other people's martyres.

NAJAF-ABAD

On May 8, Najaf-Abad, a city close to Isfahan, witnessed a demonstration starting after a gathering in commemoration of martyres of recent uprisings, in Jame Mosque. The mercenary police opened fire on the people. All the city centers were also closed on May 9 and 10.