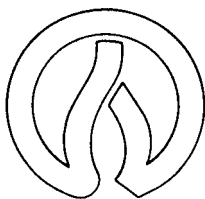


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**CHRONOLOGY OF THE IRANIAN CRISIS:  
1 JANUARY 1978 – 15 FEBRUARY 1979**

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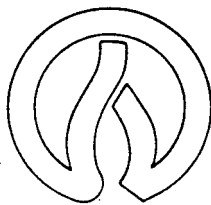
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PREFACE

Following virtually all major crises of major changes in international affairs the United States goes through a period of internal and external examination. Often the underlying assumption, either explicit or implicit, is that those charged with providing the indications and warning of these changes may not have performed as well as expected. At best the intent of such efforts is to identify elements of past performance that, by emulation or avoidance, can be used to improve future performance.

The crisis which overtook Iran in 1978, ultimately leading to the departure of the Shah and his permanent exile, is one such event. For a variety of reasons the U.S. Intelligence Community found itself accused of somehow having "failed" to anticipate events in Iran sufficiently well even prior to the Shah's departure. Critics outside and inside the Community suggested that in this case open source materials provided more comprehensive warning than official reporting, and that such reporting lagged events as reported in the media by a significant degree.

In light of such accusations, the present analysis reviews a full range of open source materials that might have been available to an analyst in the U.S. during the crisis. Included in the review were the Iranian and other foreign broadcast media as well as newspapers and magazines published worldwide.

The chronology contained in this document presents those salient items from the open source literature of relevance to the Iranian internal situation from the beginning of the broad crisis period, set at 1 January 1979, to a point approximately one month following the Shah's departure.

This work is intended to support Analytical Assessments Corporation's research related to the Iranian crisis, as well as the Department of Defense sponsors concerned with these efforts. The report is, however, a product of AAC's internal research program and has not been completed under the auspices of a U.S. Government contract.

CHRONOLOGY OF THE IRANIAN CRISIS:

(1 January 1978 - 15 February 1979)

- 01 JAN 78      President Carter met with Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi in Tehran. (*Foreign Affairs*, Vol. 57, No. 3)
- 05 FEB 78      Prime Minister Amuzegar presented the government budget to the legislature. On this occasion, he praised the policies of the Shah and stated that land speculation and waste in consumption have been leading factors "creating inflation and economic chaos." (Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 051000Z Feb 78)
- 18 FEB 78      Riots took place in Tabriz, during which banks and shops were attacked and set on fire by "Islamic Marxists." The rioters had held meetings prior to taking to the streets. At least six people were killed and 125 injured before security police broke up the demonstrations. (Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 181600Z Feb 78)
- 21 FEB 78      Rioting broke out in Tabriz in opposition to the Shah's reform program. (*Foreign Affairs*, Vol. 57, No. 3)
- Minister of State Rambod stated that a full investigation of the Tabriz riots was to take place. He went on to say that violence was also reported in Qom and that these actions were being backed by foreign interests. (Tehran PARS in English 211108Z Feb 78)
- 26 FEB 78      The Shah ordered legal proceedings to be brought against the officials who failed to anticipate the Tabriz riots. (Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 261000Z Feb 78)
- 28 FEB 78      A number of officials were removed from their positions in Tabriz, including the chief of police of eastern Azerbaijan Province. On French television, the Shah stated that the Tabriz riots were the result of religious reactionaries and communists who were allied against him. He stated that these elements were able to take advantage of the new freedoms in Iran and that they would be dealt with by civilian authority. (Paris Domestic Service in French 281815Z Feb 78)
- Police and SAVAK officials were disciplined for their handling of the Tabriz riots. (*Foreign Affairs*, Vol. 57, No. 3)

- 07 MAR 78 The Shah, interviewed on British television, stated that the liberalization program and the release of political prisoners were responsible for the rioting in Tabriz and Qom. He stated, however, that the liberalization programs would continue. (London BBC in English 071930Z Mar 78)
- 13 MAR 78 The Shah ordered 241 prisoners released. (TDS in Persian 131000Z Mar 78)
- 20 MAR 78 Political opposition in Iran called general strike. Violence followed in several cities. (*Strategic Survey*)
- 27 MAR 78 In Qazvin, branches of the Iranshahi Sepah and Saderat banks were vandalized by masked persons at night. (TDS in Persian 281900Z Mar 78)
- 29 MAR 78 In Esfahan, municipal buildings were set on fire by anti-government rioters. Reports were also published in two major Iranian newspapers that rioting involving masked persons occurred in Tehran and several provincial towns. (TDS in Persian 290900Z Mar 78)
- 30 MAR 78 Disturbances were reported in a number of provinces. Numerous schools, colleges, banks and public buildings were attacked and set on fire. In most cases, the rioters and saboteurs dispersed following the arrival of the police. Numerous arrests were made and in several cases police were fired upon. Several terrorists were killed in gunfights. In Yazd, police used tear gas and fire-fighting equipment to disperse a large-scale demonstration. (TDS in Persian 301500Z Mar 78)
- 03 APR 78 Abdolmajid Majidi, coordinator of the Progressive Wing of the Rastakhiz, urged the people of Iran to support the government and take action against rioters. Disturbances continued throughout the country at night and in the early morning. The government stated that the elements involved in the disturbances "are limited in number and are obviously misled by foreigners." (TDS in Persian 030900Z Apr 78)
- 04 APR 78 A Guidance and Information Committee was established for guiding and informing Iranians both inside the country and abroad. (TDS in Persian 040900Z Apr 78)
- 06 APR 78 Iranian internal security forces arrested Ali-Akbar Darakhshant, a former Iranian Brigadier General, as an alleged Soviet spy. The security forces reported that under interrogation, Darakhshant confessed and was then taken ill. According to security forces, he was then rushed to an army hospital where he died of cardiac arrest. (TDS in Persian 060900Z Apr 78)

- 09 APR 78 In Tabriz over 300,000 people held a rally in support of the government and the Shah. (TDS in Persian 090900Z Apr 78)
- 12 APR 78 At a mass rally of the Rastakhiz Party, Mahmud Ja'farran stated that the world news was exaggerating Iran's problems and that the government was not facing any kind of serious problem. (TDS in Persian 121500Z Apr 78)
- 16 APR 78 The Shah, interviewed by *The London Sunday Times*, stated that there existed no threat to the regime's internal stability. He also stated that pro-government rallies indicated that people "want to show their devotion [to the government]." (FBIS, 17 Apr 78, R1)
- 28 APR 78 A coup led by a group of Marxist-oriented officers took place in Afghanistan. (Paris AFP in English 271639Z Apr 78)
- 03 MAY 78 Hong Kong AFP reported that the coup in Afghanistan "has provoked an upsurge of restlessness among tribes on Iran's eastern border." Iranian authorities also reportedly reinforced units deployed on the Afghan border. (Hong Kong AFP 031019Z May 78)
- 06 MAY 78 Iran recognized the government of Afghanistan. (TDS in Persian 060910Z May 78)
- 09 MAY 78 Muslim extremists rioted in 34 cities; Shah postponed his East European visit. (*Foreign Affairs*, Vol. 57, No. 3)
- 11 MAY 78 Several rioters attacked police, according to government sources, and then were pursued into the house of an Ayatollah (Shi'ite Moslem clergyman). The police then entered the house, which is considered a sanctuary under Iranian law, killed one individual and wounded another. (TDS in Persian 130900Z May 78)
- 13 MAY 78 The Iranian Workers Organization (of three million members) called upon the government to take action against individuals involved in rioting or acts of terrorism. (TDS in Persian 130200 May 78)
- 15 MAY 78 Severe clashes took place between demonstrators and police in Tehran, especially around Tehran University. Motorists in Tehran were warned not to drive on the streets because their cars might be attacked by demonstrators. (Paris AFP in English 151046Z May 78)

- 01 JUN 78 The Shah visited Khorasan Province and stated that he would never allow the country to be handed over to foreigners, to whom he attributed the violence. (TDS in Persian 010900Z Jun 78)
- 05 JUN 78 A general strike was called for 6 June by political and religious opposition leaders in protest of government policies. (Paris AFP in English 161653Z Jun 78)
- 06 JUN 78 In Iran a general strike was called to protest against the death of anti-Shah demonstrators. (*Strategic Survey*)
- The general strike was observed more in the provinces than in Tehran. In Tabriz, the nation's second largest city, the strike was well received and many shops were closed. (Paris AFP in English 061653Z Jun 78)
- The government dismissed the SAVAK (political police) chief, General Ne'matollah Nassiri, who had headed that organization since 1965. He was made Ambassador to Pakistan. (TDS in Persian 061400Z Jun 78)
- 07 JUN 78 The Shah conferred with the new head of SAVAK, Lieutenant General Naser Moquddam. (TDS in Persian 070900Z Jun 78)
- 10 JUN 78 An 8,000-kilowatt transmitter, to be used by the government-supported Radio Azarabadegan, was set up in Bonag, about 60 miles from Tabriz, which is one of the strongest transmitters in that part of the world. (TDS in Persian 100900Z Jun 78)
- 19 JUN 78 Masked rioters attacked Ferdowsi University in Mashhad, setting fires and throwing explosives; one guard was killed. (Tehran PARS in English 191015Z Jun 78)
- 20 JUN 78 In an interview given to an Oslo newspaper, the Shah announced that he had released over 13,000 political prisoners within the last year. (Oslo *Aftenposten* in Norwegian, 17 Jun 78, p. 13)
- 25 JUN 78 Prime Minister Amuzegar told a Kuwaiti interviewer that the "period of disturbances" which the country had passed through in the past few months was over and would definitely not recur. (Kuwait *As-Siyasah* in Arabic 25 Jun 78, pp. 6-7)
- 05 JUL 78 New Iranian Ambassadors to Syria, Jordan and Sudan were appointed. (TDS in Persian 050900Z Jul 78)
- 08 JUL 78 Kamuran Guran, the Secretary General of CENTO, began a 7-day visit in Iran to have talks with Iranian officials on the present situation in Iran. (TDS in Persian 081500Z Jul 78)

Dr. Najib is new Afghanistan Ambassador to Iran. (TDS in Persian Jul 78)

- 10 JUL 78 The Romanian envoy to Iran was replaced. (Tehran PARS in English 100954Z Jul 78)
- Turkish Ambassador to Iran returned to Turkey. (Tehran PARS in English 101050Z Jul 78)
- Prime Minister Amuzegar gave an interview regarding a bill about demonstrations taking place in Iran. Terms of this bill stated that advance notice must be given to local police regarding the number of people who want to demonstrate, where they will assemble and time of assembly so that order would be maintained. Also apparent in the interview was the idea that the littoral states in the Gulf should conclude a pact for the defense of their independence. (TDS in Persian 101500Z Jul 78)
- 11 JUL 78 The Turkish Ambassador to Iran concluded his mission and returned to Turkey. (Tehran PARS in English 110954Z Jul 78)
- 12 JUL 78 The Shah appointed new Iranian Ambassadors to Iraq, the Federal Republic of Germany and Poland. (TDS in Persian 120900Z Jul 78)
- 13 JUL 78 Iran and Afghanistan held meetings to discuss development of friendly relations between the two countries and Iranian aid to Afghanistan. (TDS in Persian 130900Z Jul 78)
- 17 JUL 78 The conservative wing of the Rastakhiz Party issued a statement calling upon its supporters to maintain vigilance in the face of "reactionary trends," and that the Iranian people should not allow chaos and violence to replace democratic dialogue. They claimed that destructive activities were perpetuated by small groups who moved from town to town creating chaos by attacking and fleeing, and that the Iranian people should work against this and toward a free exchange of ideas with no development of an extremist atmosphere. (TDS in Persian 171500Z Jul 78)
- 18 JUL 78 Erik Lang was appointed the new Swiss Ambassador to Iran. (Tehran PARS in English 181000Z Jul 78)
- 19 JUL 78 Armed forces issued a statement regarding the 21 June helicopter incident in which two unarmed vehicles, carrying no photo equipment on a training flight, were caught in poor weather and flew over Soviet territory. One was shot and burned and the other managed to land; pilot and crew were returned to Iran. (TDS in Persian 180900Z Jul 78)



- 20 JUL 78 U.S. officials confirmed Shah's request for 70 additional F-14 fighter jets. (*Foreign Affairs*, Vol. 57, No. 3)
- 22 JUL 78 Rioters attacked guardsmen at the procession of Shaykh Ahmad Kafi Va'ez Khorasani's funeral, killing one guardsman and wounding others. It was reported that "anti-nationalist troublemakers were responsible for the attack." (TDS in Persian 220900Z Jul 78)
- 26 JUL 78 Chairman Hua Kuo-feng scheduled to visit Iran on 28-29 August. Sources in Iran warned against Communist China's anti-hegemonist policies, but that friendship with China might be good in view of the dormant nature of its alliance with the U.S. (Paris AFP in English 261015Z Jul 78)
- 27 JUL 78 Mr. Sung Chen-ming, PRC minister of petroleum industry, scheduled to visit Iran to look over their oil industry and discuss possible trade relations between the two countries. (TDS in Persian 270900Z Jul 78)
- The Khorasan newspaper asked its readers to furnish information on people killed or wounded in the recent riots in Mashhad, because a communique claimed that a large number of people were killed or wounded at the funeral of Shaykh Ahmad Kafi. The answer was in agreement with the official version: 1 stabbed and 33 wounded, including 7 policemen. (TDS in Persian 271500Z Jul 78)
- 28 JUL 78 Husni Mubarak, Vice President of Egypt, arrived in Tehran and was received by the Shah. He presented a message from President Sadat which briefed the Shah on the Egypt-Israeli peace talks taking place in Leeds Castle, UK. Mubarak said that if Israel continued to occupy territories and employed force that there would be another war. (TDS in Persian 281700Z Jul 78)
- 29 JUL 78 Riots broke out in 13 cities. (*Foreign Affairs*, Vol. 57, No. 3)
- 30 JUL 78 An agreement was signed with Iran Air and Alia-Air Jordan. (Tehran PARS in English 301007Z Jul 78)
- 05 AUG 78 The Shah, speaking on the anniversary of the constitution, reviewed the nation's past, its progress, and the coming free vote, which are to take place about 7 September. (TDS in Persian 151000Z Aug 78)
- A coalition of leftist extremists, moderates and conservative Muslims launched demonstrations resulting in 16 deaths as Shah renews commitment to liberalization and parliamentary elections. (*Foreign Affairs*, Vol. 57, No. 3)

Opposition committee members assessed prospects for change. They elaborated upon some of the problems in the Shah's regime and its pro-national front and religious component, stating that these will band together and can be guaranteed support from the Carter Administration. "Their aims are the observance of the constitution and the establishment of a coalition government." (Milan *L'Unita* in Italian, 5 August 1878, p. 11)

07 AUG 78

Prime Minister Amuzegar, speaking on the government's economic and political aims, said that there would be limits to personal liberties; freedom of assemblies and demonstrations would be restricted, and legislation is needed to deal with that issue. (TDS in Persian 071600Z Aug 78)

09 AUG 78

The Deputy Director of the Iranian Atomic Energy Organization stated that the United States and Iran would have a great deal of cooperation in various areas of nuclear energy and that Austria would give Iran uranium. (TDS in Persian 191000Z Aug 78)

10 AUG 78

Religious riots in four cities resulted in deaths and injuries as the Shah again reaffirms determination to carry out liberalization. (*Foreign Affairs*, Vol. 57, No. 3)

Severe rioting took place in Esfahan, 250 miles south of Tehran, with the Shah Abbas Hotel being totally ransacked. During this period there was also smaller scale rioting throughout the western part of Iran and in Tehran itself. (Paris AFP in English 101530Z Aug 78)

11 AUG 78

Martial law was declared in Esfahan, to last for a period of one month. A curfew was imposed, from 8 p.m. to 7 a.m., in Esfahan in wake of the riots of the last three days. Additional rioting was reported in Tehran, Tabriz and Ahvaz. (Paris AFP in English 111530Z Aug 78)

In a statement by Lieutenant General Reza Naji, military governor of Esfahan and the suburbs, the following provisions of martial law were set forth "in order to maintain order, peace and prevent sabotage": movements were forbidden from one place to another from 2000Z until 0600Z the next day; assemblies of more than three persons for any reason and of any kind were forbidden; the carrying of any weapons in any form was forbidden; provocative measures of any kind were forbidden; those responsible for supplying public provisions (butchers, grocers, bakers, pharmacists, etc.) were not allowed to close their businesses; curfew hours would be from 2000Z to 0600Z until further notice; passengers leaving

Esfahan had to be at passenger terminals or the airport before 2000Z, travel agencies had to make arrangements so that their services left Esfahan before 2000Z, vehicles arriving in Esfahan had to arrive after 0700Z, and passengers were not to be seen off on departure or welcomed on arrival; and citizens were requested to report immediately any assembly or demonstration to the nearest police station. (TDS in Persian 111600Z Aug 78)

12 AUG 78 The Shah declared martial law in four more cities as violent demonstrations continued. He appointed Jafaar Sharif-Emami the new Prime Minister. (*Strategic Survey*)

In Shiraz, central Iran and Tabriz fighting broke out as university students draped the university building in black as a sign of mourning. (Paris AFP in English 121630Z Aug 78)

The airport in Esfahan was closed at night. (TDS in Persian 120300Z Aug 78)

13 AUG 78 The Khansalar Restaurant in Tehran was destroyed by an explosion; fourteen people were seriously injured. The Majlis (parliament) announced a special meeting to take place on 20 August to discuss martial law. (TDS in Persian 130400Z Aug 78)

Lt. Gen. Naji stated that the troublemakers were an Islamic-Marxist band. (TDS in Persian 131000Z Aug 78)

14 AUG 78 The Cabinet met under Prime Minister Amuzegar and drafted the bill declaring martial law, which they submitted to the Majlis for approval. (TDS in Persian 141000Z Aug 78)

15 AUG 78 Governor of Esfahan announced that the main instigators of the recent riots were arrested. (TDS in Persian 150330Z Aug 78)

The Shah ordered that on 18 August, for the anniversary of the 1953 uprising and on the occasion of the 100th anniversary of Reza Shah's birthday, 700 prisoners would be released. (TDS in Persian 151000Z Aug 78)

16 AUG 78 In Esfahan an announcement was made allowing people the freedom to hold public prayers in mosques, but no demonstrations or gatherings outside the mosques would be permitted. (TDS in Persian 151000Z Aug 78)

- 18 AUG 78 A PARS new agency article, pro-Shah with regard to those responsible for the riots, stated that the people were menaced by the country's reforms, that they lost power with the reforms and were therefore against them. They also came out against the fanatical elements in the society who wanted to push the country back into the dark ages. (Tehran PARS in English Aug 78)
- Workers and businessmen announced their support of the Shah and his suppression of the destructive elements in the society. (Tehran PARS in English 180735Z Aug 78)
- The Shah made a press statement, again a recapitulation of history and reforms he has created, stating that he was pro-Islam; that freedom of speech does not mean freedom to lie; and that in no government will everyone be happy, so his goal is for the happiness of the majority. He went on to say that Iran has been forced to import manpower from abroad as there are not enough Iranian people to fill all the jobs available in Iran today. (TDS in Persian 181600Z Aug 78)
- 20 AUG 78 Terrorists set fire to a cinema in Abadan, killing 377; ten conservative Muslims were arrested. The government condemned the act as a national tragedy, adding that action should be taken against such acts. This was the most serious of 29 theatre incidents over a period of a few weeks. (TDS in Persian 200700Z Aug 78)
- The Shiraz cinema was destroyed by saboteurs. (TDS in Persian 200800Z Aug 78)
- A bomb exploded in Maxim, a Shiraz Restaurant. (TDS in Persian 201000Z Aug 78)
- 21 AUG 78 An export bank branch was set on fire while a staff member was still inside. (TDS in Persian 210400Z Aug 78)
- The Senate approved the declaration of martial law in Esfahan. (TDS in Persian 211000Z Aug 78)
- 22 AUG 78 New Afghan and Swiss envoys arrived in Tehran. (Tehran PARS in English 220704Z Aug 78)
- Japanese Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda due to arrive in Tehran 5 September for talks on strengthening political, economic and cultural relations with Iran. (Tehran PARS in English 220706Z Aug 78)

Iranian opposition leader Karim Sanjabi stated that the Abadan movie theatre fire was "like the burning of the Reichstag." He said that the National Front was made up of liberals, traders, intellectuals and students who wanted real independence, democracy and a human form of socialism; and that if his party came into power, it could not coexist with the Shah. (*Milan Corriere Della Sera* in Italian, p. 1)

23 AUG 78 Sanjabi launched an attack on the Shah's reign of terror, claiming that peaceful demonstrations were brutally broken up. He also said that the National Front party would stand in the coming elections only if there were freedom of press and freedom to form new political parties, and that a military coup was not likely in Iran unless it was prompted by an extra-Iranian power. (Hong Kong AFP in English 232322Z Aug 78)

In a statement the Shah said: "I am the only person with the power, strength and authority to introduce a democratic regime. Any person other than me would be completely overtaken by events. It would be total anarchy." (Brussels Domestic Service in French 231000Z Aug 78)

24 AUG 78 Kuwaiti oil minister arrived for a one-day visit. (TDS in Persian 242000Z Aug 78)

Nationwide rioting over theatre blaze entered the third day. (*Foreign Affairs*, Vol. 57, No. 3)

27 AUG 78 About 200 shops were burned down in the main Abadan bazaar. Fires were blamed on arsonists. (TDS in Persian 270500Z Aug 78)

Prime Minister Jamshid Amuzegar resigned and was replaced by Ja'afar Sharif-Emami. (TDS in Persian 270800Z Aug 78)

The new Prime Minister held a press conference in which he stressed the need for compromise between the government and opposition in order to restore order. He also stressed the need to honor the people's religious values. (TDS in Persian 271000Z Aug 78)

Prime Minister Sharif-Emami ordered all casinos closed, to get more religious support. The Shah, interviewed on Antenne 2 (Paris), gave the aura of a very strong Iran, not taking orders from foreign countries, advancing rapidly in industrialization; and stated that the opposition forces were just elements of destruction. (TDS in Persian 271000Z Aug 78)

- 28 AUG 78 Prime Minister Ja'afar Sharif-Emami was interviewed in Tehran, where he answered charges that the government itself set the fire in Abadan to discredit opposition movements. He stated that this was a widespread belief, but expressed hope that the true saboteurs would soon be captured. (TDS in Persian 281600Z Aug 78)
- Iraqi border police captured an Iranian citizen attempting to infiltrate into Iraq. Upon questioning, he admitted that he was involved in the Abadan fire; Iraqi authorities agreed to turn him over to the Iranians. (Baghdad INA in Arabic 281620 Aug 78)
- 29 AUG 78 Iraq arrests a perpetrator of the Abadan cinema fire. (TDS in Persian 290400Z Aug 78)
- The new Parliament changed the official calendar to the Islamic one. (TDS in Persian 290400Z Aug 78)
- Following an announcement of freedom of political activities by parties in Iran, a number of political groups submitted their names and statements to evening papers in Tehran. In a press conference, Sharif-Emami stated that there would be no major changes in government policy, but that more concessions would be made to the strong religious element of the society. (TDS in Persian 291600Z Aug 78)
- General Qarabaghi was named new Interior Minister of Iran. (TDS in Persian 291600Z Aug 78)
- Chinese Premier Hua Kuo-feng arrived in Iran. (TDS in Persian 291922Z Aug 78)
- 30 AUG 78 The suspected arsonist captured by Iraq was returned to the Iranians. (Tehran PARS in English 300700Z Aug 78)
- 31 AUG 78 The PRC and Iran signed a cultural and educational agreement in Tehran. (TDS in Persian 311000Z Aug 78)
- Prime Minister Sharif-Emami released seven opposition leaders from internal exile in Iran following talks with religious leaders. (Riyadh SNA in Arabic 312135Z Aug 78)
- 01 SEP 78 An Esfahan atomic energy center is being established near Zardanja. (Tehran PARS in English 011000Z Sep 78)
- 02 SEP 78 More large-scale demonstrations erupted throughout Iran; it was reported that 11 people were killed and 18 firemen wounded in Tehran. (TDS in Persian 020500Z Sep 78)

Religious leader Ayatollah Madari announced from Qom that he rejected the government's offer to negotiate "because there is nothing to negotiate about"; and that Shi'ite demands would be met only when the constitution were implemented by the government. (Paris AFP in English 021837Z Sep 78)

03 SEP 78 Fires were set in Tehran at Library #19 belonging to the children's mental development center; demonstrators attacked firemen. (TDS in Persian 030300Z Sep 78)

04 SEP 78 More peaceful demonstrations took place in many parts of the country following the Id al-Fitr festival; disturbances were reported in Qom and Ilam. (TDS in Persian 041600Z Sep 78)

05 SEP 78 Ayatollah Brojerdi claimed that recent riots were caused by false statments made by a wicked sacreligious man named Rashid Motalag, former Minister of Information and Tourism and now a journalist. Brojerdi called upon religious leaders to pursue this man and punish him, and that Moslems should not participate in anti-religious demonstrations guised as religious ones. (Tehran PARS in English 050722Z Sep 78)

Government policy favoring arbitration with religious leaders; both are in constant contact. (Tehran PARS in English 050725Z Sep 78)

The Shah and the Shah Banu schedule visit to Romania from 11-17 September; Iran and the GDR cooperate in economic and industrial fields. (TDS in Persian 051000Z Sep 78)

Japanese Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda arrived in Tehran to discuss the purchase of oil from Iran and development of an export refinery. (TDS in Persian 051600Z Sep 78)

A group of experts has been established to study Iran's problems. (TDS in Persian 051600Z Sep 78)

06 SEP 78 The Shah banned demonstrations as the parliament defers confidence vote in Sharif-Emami until 10 September. (*Foreign Affairs*, Vol. 57, No. 3)

The government announced that all assemblies must be approved by police in advance. (TDS in Persian 161000Z Sep 78)

A police office in Tehran was attacked by terrorists armed with Soviet weapons; one policeman was killed. Rioting continued throughout the country. (TDS in Persian 061000Z Sep 78)

The Tudeh Party called for a coalition government, inviting "all forces and groups in opposition to the Shah's regime to form a national coalition front on the basis of a national and democratic program, setting prejudices and quarrels aside so as not to miss the opportunity which presents itself." It called for the overthrow of the Shah, release of political prisoners, break up of SAVAK, and freedom of speech and press. (Paris *L'Humanite* in French, p. 7)

07 SEP 78      Former Prime Minister Amini blamed violent uprisings on "foreign elements," while admitting that Iran made some economic mistakes. (TDS in Persian 071700Z Sep 78)

Ayatollah Madari claimed that foreigners may be taking advantage of the demonstrations but that they were not the real backing behind them. He also said that they would give the new Cabinet one to two months and if it did not manage it would also be ousted. (TDS in Persian 071600Z Sep 78)

08 SEP 78      Six-month martial law was declared which caused violent demonstrations throughout the country and especially in Tehran. At least 95 people were killed in Tehran when troops opened fire on demonstrators. (TDS in Persian 08 0300Z Sep 78)

Communique #4 by the military governor of Tehran blamed "foreigners" for the Tehran riots. (TDS in Persian 081600Z Sep 78)

09 SEP          Court Minister Amir Abbas Hoveyda resigned. (TDS in Persian 090800Z Sep 78)

Religious leaders declared this day a day of national mourning for the demonstrators killed by government troops. Demonstrations continued and shops closed in many parts of the country. (Paris AFP in English 092006Z Sep 78)

From Iraq, Khomeini issued a call for resistance against the Shah, calling him a criminal and a violator of the constitution, and called upon the Iranian army to rise up against the Shah. (Paris AFP in English 092006Z Sep 78)

The Cabinet met to discuss the corruption rampant in the business and industry world. (TDS in Persian 091900Z Sep 78)

The Shah postponed his trip to Romania. (TDS in Persian 091600Z Sep 78)



None of the National Front leaders was arrested in the 8 September incident where the military opened fire on a crowd of demonstrators, killing 58 and wounding 205. (TDS in Persian 091930Z Sep 78)

General Zianl Hag, chief martial law administrator of Pakistan, arrived in Tehran. (TDS in Persian 191400Z Sep 78)

10 SEP 78 The new government presented its program on economic, social and political policies, with an emphasis on agriculture, and once again called on the religious faction to cooperate with them and compromise. (TDS in Persian 101000Z Sep 78)

In an interview with the Justice Minister, he stated that martial law was only temporary and that in the close relationship between the Marxists and the religious faction, the Marxists were using the religious people's discontent to organize them and lead assemblies in the direction the Marxists wanted. (TDS in Persian 101600Z Sep 78)

11 SEP 78 The government presented to the Majlis its 42-page program outlining political, economic and social policies. In presenting this program, the Prime Minister stated that if corruption were not fought with decisiveness and speed, the country would not survive existing problems. (TDS in Persian 111000Z Sep 78).

Troops and armored vehicles restored order in Tehran. President Carter telephoned the Shah from Camp David and expressed his hope that riots in Iran had ended, reaffirming Iran's significance to the U.S. and the West. (TDS in Persian 111600Z Sep 78)

Eight high-ranking government and private officials were arrested on charges of corruption. (TDS in Persian 111000Z Sep 78)

Former Health Minister Shelkh Holislam and his officials, Zadih and Zof, were arrested. (Paris AFP in English 110922Z Sep 78)

Official visits abroad, for purposes of protocol only, were forbidden. (Paris AFB in English 110922Z Sep 78)

Mr. Reza Qotbi, Director of National Iran Radio and TV, resigned. (TDS in Persian 111600Z)

The national oil company underwent a complete reorganization. (TDS in Persian 111000Z Sep 78)

In an interview, former Prime Minister Amir Abbas Hoveyda stated that he was not against the Shah or the new government, just that he was tired of public office and wanted to join the reserve of the people. (Paris *Le Figaro* in French)

Exiled Tudeh leader Iraj Eskandari stated that the Tudeh Party never attacked religion and in fact had much in common with Islam, but that the party was pushing for a united front against the Shah. (Paris *L'Humanite* in French)

Mosques became the center for political turmoil as they were the only place people were allowed to meet. (Paris *L'Humanite* in French)

12 SEP 78

The Qom military government reduced curfew by one hour in Tehran. (TDS in Persian 120300Z Sep 78)

The military government arrested Shykh Yahya Nasiri (Allameh Nuri) who was known as a subversive leader. (TDS in Persian 120500Z Sep 78)

The Minister of Justice requested that the press not publish names of those arrested unless accusations were first proven in court. (TDS in Persian 120500Z Sep 78)

The Shah decided against calling for a draft of eligible Iranians. (TDS in Persian 121500Z Sep 78)

Sharif-Emami stated that he was not concerned about Khomeini. (Paris *Le Figaro* in French, p. 1, 12)

Ali Amini stated that martial law was a mistake; wanted a joint program in accord with the constitution instead. (Paris *Le Monde* in French, p. 3)

13 SEP 78

The government increased social security pensions. (TDS in Persian 130400Z Sep 78)

The censorship of books and films was partially lifted. (TDS in Persian 131600Z Sep 78)

14 SEP 78

Curfew hours were reduced by 2.5 hours. (TDS in Persian 140900Z Sep 78)

Former Minister of Culture Mansun Ruhani and former Minister of Agriculture and of State Fereydun Mahdari were arrested. (TDS in Persian 141000Z Sep 78)

Former Prime Minister Ali Amini called for the Shah's resignation in order to save the regime. (Paris *Le Matin* in French, p. 9)

After interrogation, an Iranian youth captured by the Iraqis and returned to Iran confessed his role in the Rex cinema fire, implicating several others who were later arrested. (TDS in Persian 141000Z Sep 78)

- 15 SEP 78 Ayatollah Khomeini, still in exile from Iran, cabled Yasser Arafat of the PLO, expressing solidarity with the Palestinian struggle against Israel and thanking Arafat for supporting anti-government groups in Iran. (Voice of Palestine [Clandestine] in Arabic 151500Z Sep 78)
- Government announced price increases for wheat, which pleased Iranian farmers. (TDS in Persian 150400Z Sep 78)
- 16 SEP 78 A large-scale earthquake struck Khorasan Province, resulting in extensive damage and numerous casualties; the Shah himself took charge of relief operations. (TDS in Persian 161600Z Sep 78)
- The Majlis gave their vote of confidence to Sharif-Emami. (TDS in Persian 160700Z)
- According to governmental opinion, three saboteurs dressed in military uniforms fired at soldiers in Tabriz; one civilian and two saboteurs were killed. (Tehran PARS in English to Europe 161930Z Sep 78)
- The Shah announced that he had no intention of abdicating and that his son should succeed him in proper time, while the Shah himself would continue with democratization. (Paris AFP in English 161846Z Sep 78)
- 17 SEP 78 Three days of mourning were declared for earthquake victims. (TDS in Persian 171600Z Sep 78)
- 18 SEP 78 The Senate, in general, approved the government program, but certain senators spoke out against declaration of martial law and firing into crowds. (TDS in Persian 181000Z Sep 78)
- 20 SEP 78 The Senate approved imposition of martial law. Opposition senator Jalai Nal'ini, against martial law, stated that the blame cannot be placed on the people rioting but that the blame lies with the previous government and their policies and attitudes. (TDS in Persian 201000Z Sep 78)
- The governor of Qom was dismissed from his post for impropriety; he ignored directives of the Ministry of Interior and did not submit some necessary documents. (TDS in Persian 201000Z Sep 78)

The Shah cancelled celebrations for 26 and 31 October and donated those funds instead to relief work for the earthquake disaster. (TDS in Persian 201600Z Sep 78).

- 21 SEP 78 In an interview with the Shah, he stated that there was a relationship between the process of Iran's modernization and current unrest. He said mistakes were also made in the economy and politics, so government had started a campaign against corruption. He felt that international conspiracy was one of the events occurring and that he did make mistakes with regard to internal events; the country's infrastructure seemed more important than political education. He also preferred to talk about "subversion" rather than "unrest." (Milan *Corriere Della Sera* in Italian, p. 1-2)
- 22 SEP 78 In another interview, the Shah said that martial law had been approved to last for six months and that Iran was not a satellite of the United States but rather independent in policy. (Paris Domestic Service in French 221716Z Sep 78)
- 23 SEP 78 Ali Qoli Ardalan was named new Court Minister, succeeding Amir Abbas Hoveyda. (Paris AFP in English 231810Z Sep 78)
- Curfew hours were again reduced. (TDS in Persian 231000Z Sep 78)
- 24 SEP 78 Curfew hours in Tehran were reduced by one hour. (TDS in Persian 241000Z Sep 78)
- In an interview with a West German newspaper, Prime Minister Sharif-Emami stated that of 1,106 individuals arrested under martial law regulations only 117 remained in detention. (TDS in Persian 241600Z Sep 78)
- 25 SEP 78 The Rastakhiz Party Deputy Secretary General stated that the party was beginning to fragment and would probably continue to do so in the future. (TDS in Persian 251000Z Sep 78)
- Javid Sa'id, new Secretary General of the Rastakhiz Party, stated that the party would not be dissolved and that the present constitution, which still considered the party an all-liberation one, was not presently correct. (Tehran PARS in English 252212Z Sep 78)
- 26 SEP 78 U.S. Ambassador Alfred Atherton met with the Shah. (TDS in Persian 261600Z Sep 78)
- Dr. Ali Qoli Ardalan was appointed Minister of the Imperial Court. (TDS in Persian 261000Z Sep 78)

A charter on the behavior of the imperial family essentially stated that the family should refrain from any activity or behavior that was contrary to their status. Influencing of public officials for their own gains was forbidden, and investigations into the organizations and associations of the members of the imperial family would be undertaken. (TDS in Persian 261000Z Sep 78)

- 01 OCT 78      The new Secretary General of the Rastakhiz Party, Javad Sa'id, resigned, stating that it was no longer a unique party and that it needed a new constitution to be like any other lawful party. (TDS in Persian 010333Z Oct 78)
- Immunity was offered to returning foreign students and residents abroad, providing they would respect the constitution. (TDS in Persian 010800Z Oct 78)
- Lt. Col. Zamanipur of the Iranian police was killed in Mashhad when terrorists ambushed his car. (TDS in Persian 011000Z Oct 78)
- Amnesty was declared for those involved in anti-state activities, including Ayatollah Khomeini. (*Strategic Survey*, 25)
- Two major universities were closed, while demonstrations took place in 13 urban centers. (*Strategic Survey*, 27)
- The Shah dismissed 34 SAVAK officials. (*Strategic Survey*, 29)
- Oil exports were cut by 60 percent, while over half the public work force was on strike. (*Strategic Survey*, 31)
- 02 OCT 78      President of Bangladesh, General Ziaur Rahman, and his wife visited Iran for talks about establishing an air route and gas and electric projects. (TDS in Persian 021000Z Oct 78)
- 03 OCT 78      Cabinet met to discuss oil strikers' demands and telecommunications workers' demands; decreed that the oil strikers must return to work. (TDS in Persian 031600Z Oct 78)
- New Governor Generals were appointed to Esfahan and Fars. (TDS in Persian 031900Z Oct 78)
- 04 OCT 78      Demonstrations in Kermanshah erupted into violence; five banks, one five-story building and a bus were set on fire. Government troops fired on the demonstrators. (TDS in Persian 041000Z Oct 78)

Following an oil workers' strike in Abadan, Prime Minister Sharif-Emami met with the Cabinet to discuss the demands of employees in various organizations. He also came out in favor of free press. (TDS in Persian 041000Z Sep 78)

Doctors strike in some hospitals and other strikes and slow-downs continued. (Tehran in English to Europe 041930Z Oct 78)

Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini was expelled to Paris from Iraq. (*Foreign Affairs*, Vol. 57, No. 3)

05 OCT 78

Police fire on students and strikers during work stoppage begun 1 October to protest expulsion of Khomeini. (*Foreign Affairs*, Vol. 57, No. 3)

Several strikes by government employees continued, including postal workers, hospital workers and employees of the Tavanir Company (the organization in charge of the Iranian electricity network and development). (TDS in Persian 051000Z Oct 78)

The oil workers' strike officially ended following successful negotiations. Other strikes continued, however, as well as clashes between police and demonstrators in several areas. (TDS in Persian 051600Z Oct 78)

A law was proposed which would give total freedom to the press. (TDS in Persian 050400Z Oct 78)

Kuwait refused to give Khomeini a visa; government of Iran declared it did not care where Khomeini lived. (TDS in Persian 051000Z Oct 78)

Arms and bombs were seized in Qazvin. (TDS in Persian 051000Z Oct 78)

Additional strikes and clashes continued throughout the country. (TDS in Persian 051600Z Oct 78)

Syrian President al-Assad assured the Shah that Imam Musa as-Sadr, leader of Lebanese Shi'ites, was safe and would be returned soon. (TDS in Persian 052000Z Oct 78)

06 OCT 78

Senator Javad Sajjadi was elected as the new President of the Senate. (TDS in Persian 060900Z Oct 78)

Khomeini arrived in Paris. (Paris Domestic Service in French 061500Z Oct 78)

In an address to the Maglis the Shah stated that the disorders in the country "won't deter us from extending democratic freedoms in our country; there is not the slightest doubt that the present liberalization will continue to expand . . . ." (TDS in Persian 061000Z Oct 78)

- 07 OCT 78 Clashes between police and demonstrators in Khorramabad and Korestan Province resulted in deaths and injuries. (Tehran in English to Europe 071930Z Oct 78)
- General Nasiri, former head of SAVAK, resigned from his post as Iranian Ambassador to Pakistan; he was recalled to Tehran to answer charges made against him with regard to SAVAK. (TDS in Persian 071500Z Oct 78)
- 08 OCT 78 Employees of National Iranian Airlines and Railways went on strike, which closed the airport. Strikes also closed government ministries and schools. (*Foreign Affairs*, Vol. 57, No. 3)
- 09 OCT 78 Students at the universities refused to attend classes. (Hong Kong AFP in English 1911400Z Oct 78)
- Moslem demonstrators marched in several cities, demanding an end to martial law and freedom for political prisoners. (Hong Kong AFP in English 0911400Z Oct 78)
- The Health Ministry staff strikes for increased salaries and fringe benefits. (Tehran PARS in English 091154Z Oct 78)
- The AWACS contract could be cancelled, along with West German submarines and British Chieftain tanks. (Hong Kong AFP in English 091140Z Oct 78)
- Dr. Hoseyn Najafi was appointed new public prosecutor. (TDS in Persian 091300Z Oct 78)
- Dr. Mohammed Hasan was introduced as the new Minister of Health and Welfare. (TDS in Persian 091600Z Oct 78)
- The railway and TV strike supposedly ended. (TDS in Persian 091400Z Oct 78)
- Many government employees returned to work upon a government decision to grant a 12.5-percent pay raise to civil servants. (Hong Kong AFP in English 091140Z Oct 78)
- 10 OCT 78 Six men attacked the Iraqi consulate in Khorramshar and killed a guard. (Tehran PARS in English 102017Z Oct 78)

Dr. Naseroddin was named new managing director of National Iran Radio and Television. (TDS in Persian 101000Z Oct 78)

Sho'oddin Shafa is named new educational advisor to the court. (Tehran PARS in English 100844Z Oct 78)

11 OCT 78 Clashes took place between students and security forces outside Tehran University; several students were killed. (Paris AFP in English 111121Z Oct 78)

Staffs of the two main newspapers, *Ettal'at* and *Kayhan*, stopped work because they accused martial law officers of trying to impose censorship. (Paris AFP in English 111121Z Oct 78)

The Prime Minister meets with writers' representatives on issue of freedom of the press. (TDS in Persian 111000Z Oct 78)

An agreement was reached among state railroad workers and their work returned to normal. (TDS in Persian 111200Z Oct 78)

Coppermine workers returned to work. (TDS in Persian 111600Z Oct 78)

12 OCT 78 The Tehran PARS news agency denied student deaths in demonstration clashes; UPI reported deaths. (TDS in Persian 121000Z Oct 78)

134 people arrested last week were released. (TDS in Persian 121500Z Oct 78)

The press was still striking. (TDS in Persian 120400Z Oct 78).

16 OCT 78 Two died in the Minab demonstration and Tehran shops were closed. The Minister of State for Executive Affairs, Manucher Azmun, declared that the deaths resulting from the riots were cause for national mourning. (TDS in Persian 161000Z Oct 78)

Strikes continued, including the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, the Medical Emergency Service, the Institute of Standards and Industrial Research, the Ministry of Economic Affairs and Finance, Iranian customs, and the administrative staff of Tehran University. (TDS in Persian 161600Z Oct 78)

100,000 marchers mourn the September 8th "Bloody Friday" massacre by government troops. (*Foreign Affairs*, Vol. 57, No. 3)



- 17 OCT 78            Sporadic demonstrations occurred in some towns in which a number of people were killed or injured, while strikes and slowdowns continued. (TDS in Persian 171000Z Oct 78)
- In an open session, the Majlis heard a motion of censure proposed against the government by a Majlis deputy, along with other complaints about security forces' clashes with people in the cities. (TDS in Persian 171000Z Oct 78)
- Fifty people were injured in a Kerman demonstration. (TDS in Persian 170400Z Oct 78)
- 18 OCT 78            Justice Minister Bahari declared that all political prisoners would be released, except those who had engaged in terrorist or "anti-state" activities. (TDS in Persian 181000Z Oct 78)
- 182 persons previously arrested on security charges were released. (TDS in Persian 181600Z Oct 78)
- 19 OCT 78            Over 2,000 people demonstrated in Gorgan, Zahedan and Qom, although no clashes were reported. (TDS in Persian 191000Z Oct 78)
- Students from the university and teachers' training college demonstrated and were dispersed by police. Kindergardens and schools in Zahedan were closed, and a new phase of demonstrations in Qom took place. (TDS in Persian 191000Z Oct 78)
- The Senate pledged support of the anti-corruption drive. (TDS in Persian 191000Z Oct 78)
- In a speech given by the Shah, he stated that it was the national and divine duty of the Shah to govern his people since the Shahdom was a divine gift. (TDS in Persian 191000Z Oct 78)
- 22 OCT 78            In Hamadan demonstrations took place in which one policeman was killed. (TDS in Persian 221000Z Oct 78)
- More demonstrations occurred in Qom where a grenade wounded four soldiers. (TDS in Persian 221600Z Oct 78)
- Minister of State Azmun declared that there would no longer be limits on the media and that government and ministries must give reporters news. (Tehran PARS in English 221735Z Oct 78)

Egyptian Vice President Husni Mubarak arrived in Tehran.  
(TDS in Persian 221800Z Oct 78)

23 OCT 78 A number of demonstrators were killed in Hamadan during a  
clash with police in a protest demonstration. (Tehran  
PARS in English 230655Z Oct 78)

It was announced that students imprisoned for political  
reasons would be released and the bill on university inde-  
pendence withdrawn. (TDS in Persian 231600Z Oct 78)

24 OCT 78 Sharif-Emami's government was the object of considerable  
criticism within the Majlis, including the hearing of a  
motion of censure against the government. The government  
was given a two-week ultimatum to answer these charges.  
(TDS in Persian 241000Z Oct 78)

Egyptian Vice President Mubarak praised the good relations  
between Iran and Egypt and Iran's efforts as a supporter of  
peace movements. (Tehran PARS in English 240728Z Oct 78)

On the occasion of the Shah's birthday it was announced that  
1,451 prisoners would be pardoned and released. (Tehran PARS  
in English 240710Z Oct 78)

More demonstrations took place throughout Iran, mainly around  
religious centers and with religious leaders' participation.  
The military government of Qom advanced curfew hours because  
of rioting, and Tehran University barred non-students from  
its campus. (TDS in Persian 241600Z Oct 78)

25 OCT 78 Oil workers throughout Iran went on strike for the abolition  
of martial law and "Iranianization" of the oil industry.  
(TDS in Persian 251000Z Oct 78)

New Majlis factions were formed. Iranians' Aspiration [Amane  
Iranian] was led by Hoseyn Tajaddad and aimed to safeguard  
the imperial order, the constitution and the territorial in-  
tegrity of the country, and to expand education and training  
of Iran's youth to strengthen moral standards and teach that  
improper bureaucracy was wrong. (TDS in Persian 251000Z  
Oct 78)

Pezeshkpur, in a nationalist speech, stated that no other  
country had the right to interfere with the changes going on  
in Iran and that Iran would defend its honor and sovereignty.  
In particular, he warned the British against any involvement.  
(TDS in Persian 251000Z Oct 78)

Additional Majlis factions were formed, including the National Unity faction [Fahdat-e Melli], led by Mostafa Alamuti, deputy from Rudbar and Almut; and the Nation's Path faction [Rah-e Mellet], led by Dr. Mohammad Sattari, representative of Rasht. (TDS in Persian 251000Z Oct 78)

1,451 prisoners, including 1,126 political and 325 non-political prisoners, were freed in honor of the Shah's birthday. (Tehran PARS in English 251930Z Oct 78)

26 OCT 78

The city's educators of Gorgan issued a statement saying that the demonstrations were needless and contrary to religious and moral principles, and asked the people to identify the leaders and notify judicial authorities. (TDS in Persian 261000Z Oct 78)

Qom was in total shutdown following anti-Shah demonstrations, with more military seen in the city. (TDS in Persian 261000Z Oct 78)

Inhabitants of Shahabad-e Gharb demonstrated in favor of the Shah. (TDS in Persian 261600Z Oct 78)

A march was staged in Ahvaz City, residents of Rasht demonstrated and attacked the residence of the Gilan governor general, and Rasht police warned that if more demonstrations occurred they would resort to harsh treatment. (TDS in Persian 261000Z Oct 78)

28 OCT 78

Massive demonstrations were reported throughout Iran, demanding the full establishment of democracy. Most of the colleges and universities were closed. (TDS in Persian 281000Z Oct 78)

Ayatollah Madari, leader of Iran's Shi'ite Moslems, warned that his followers might take up arms to set up an Islamic democracy in Iran. (Paris AFP in English 280832Z Oct 78)

Ayatollah Khomeini, living in Paris, called upon the Iranian people not to abandon their quest for freedom in Iran. (Paris AFP in English 280832Z Oct 78)

29 OCT 78

In a massive reorganization, 34 senior members of SAVAK were dismissed, which involved officials generally favoring especially harsh and repressive measures. (TDS in Persian 291600Z Oct 78)

30 OCT 78

Iranian opposition leader Sanjabi met with Khomeini in Paris. Khomeini wanted an Islamic government, while Sanjabi favored

a democratic government with a free and general election. Sanjabi stated that he was not sure the Shah wanted to return to the complete implementation of the constitutional law, and that he would not join a government under present circumstances even if asked to do so. (Paris Domestic Service in French 301200Z Oct 78)

Mohammad Reza 'Ameli-Tehrani, Minister of Information and Tourism, gave a press conference in which he stated that the problems in Iran stemmed from what has occurred in the past 15 years, the actions of the Tudeh Party, and other foreign influences. He also denied the resignation of Minister of State Azmun, expressed hope that there would be no civil war, and stated that there was no need for concern about the safety of foreigners leaving Iran. (TDS in Persian 301600Z Oct 78)

Ayatollah Mara'shi led a march in Sabzerav; educators continued their strikes and marches, and demonstrations in Sandandaj and Paveh left 11 dead. (TDS in Persian 301600Z Oct 78)

Oil exports were totally halted by striking workers, while fears continued of a complete domestic stoppage. Strikers' demands included full support for the demands of educators and students and full Iranianization of the oil industry. (TDS in Persian 301600Z Oct 78)

Demonstrations continued in Tehran, Ahvaz and Esfahan, while rallies and speeches took place on university campuses. Schools were closed again, and many educators were jailed overnight. (TDS in Persian 301600Z Oct 78)

The Iran Banking Association declared support for the National Association of Iran Academics, with a possible strike in the offing. (TDS in Persian 301600Z Oct 78)

Justice Minister Mohammad Bahari and Minister of State Manucher Azmun resigned. (Madrid EFE in Spanish 301912Z Oct 78)

More protests against the Shah's regime took place, and 25,000 staged a sit-down protest of curfew in Mashhad. (Madrid EFE in Spanish 301912Z Oct 78)

Professors at Jondi and Shapur University went on hunger strike protesting arrest of two directors of the writers' association. (Madrid EFE in Spanish 301912Z Oct 78)

The Shah ordered the release of Ayatollah Montazori and Hojjatol Eslam. (TDS in Persian 301600Z Oct 78)

Mr. Hoseyn Najafi was named new Minister of Justice, and Mr. Mostafa Payder was named new Minister for Executive Affairs. (TDS in Persian 301600Z Oct 78)

The strike at the general port of Bushehr reportedly ended. (TDS in Persian 301600Z Oct 78)

Ayatollah Talegani was released from jail. (Paris AFP in English 302015Z Oct 78)

Reports from Iranian opposition in exile stated that the governor of Kermanshah province, General Ja'afar Shafagat, resigned, although it was denied by official Iran news. (Paris AFP in English 302015Z Oct 78)

31 OCT 78

An open session of the Majlis met to hear the reply by Sharif-Emami's government to the censure motion. Most of the deputies walked out, while the opposition deputies did not even attend the session. (TDS in Persian 310800Z Oct 78)

The Majlis gave the government a vote of confidence: 176 for, 35 against, and 7 abstaining. (TDS in Persian 311000Z Oct 78)

Oil exports were completely halted due to the oil workers' strike. Military technicians were brought in "to prevent stagnation of production," and troops were utilized to protect workers who did not wish to go on strike and to protect various installations from sabotage. (TDS in Persian 311000Z Oct 78)

The government announced that it planned to spend less on arms purchases and that it would accept whatever OPEC decided with regard to oil prices. (Tehran PARS in English 310700Z Oct 78)

The Prime Minister stated that encouraging oil workers to strike was treachery, and opposition to the government should not become opposition to the country. (TDS in Persian 311000Z Oct 78)

Demonstrations continued throughout Iran; a mass rally took place on the Tehran University campus; and 11 people were killed in Paveh, which the government claimed was the result of a conflict between two quarreling groups and not between police and demonstrators. (TDS in Persian 312000Z Oct 78)

The managing director of the National Iranian Radio and Television organization agreed to meet workers' demands for the abolition of censorship on news broadcasts. (Tehran PARS in English 311930Z Oct 78)

University students in Esfahan demonstrated for the release of political prisoners. (Tehran in English to Europe 311930Z Oct 78)

29 political detainees were granted amnesty. (TDS in Persian 311500Z Oct 78)

The national bank strike ended. (Tehran PARS in English 310935Z Oct 78)

01 NOV 78

Some oil workers returned to work but the strike continued, cutting oil exports by 40 percent at a daily cost of \$360 million. (Tehran in English to Europe 011930Z Nov 78)

Mr. Martin Daftari, an ex-senator, demanded unconditional release of all political prisoners. (TDS in Persian 011600Z Nov 78)

In a speech by Ayatollah Shari'at Madari, he stated that all laws should be judged by five religious leaders, and that these five leaders will be sent to the Majlis only when it is a parliament that justly represents the nation. In addition, he stated that it would be the duty of those with other beliefs to adjust themselves to Islam. (Tehran PARS in English 010704Z Nov 78)

The Justice Minister declared that all political prisoners would be released. (TDS in Persian 010500Z Nov 78)

The majority of workers continued to strike at the Abadan oil refinery. (Tehran PARS in English 011036Z Nov 78)

In Tehran, a march consisting of 100,000 demonstrators took place to congratulate Ayatollah Talegani on his release from prison. The march was in defiance of the martial law ban on public meetings. (Paris AFP in English 011336 Nov 78)

Wildcat strikes ground Air Iran; walkouts by oil workers spread. (*Foreign Affairs*, Vol. 57, No. 3)

02 NOV 78

Demonstrations continued throughout the country, and in Esfahan demonstrators attacked several banks and the general post office. (TDS in Persian 021000Z Nov 78)

Students of the Universities of Qom, Amirkabir and Aryamehr of Tehran staged hunger strikes. (TDS in Persian 021000Z Nov 78)

Residents of Abadan marched, and at the end of the march a 14-point resolution was issued by the clergy. (TDS in Persian 021600Z Nov 78)

03 NOV 78

A statement by Vance endorsed the Shah's efforts to restore order and liberalize the government. (*Foreign Affairs*)

Opposition leader Sandjabi announced that he would not join a coalition government with Vice Premier 'Ali Amini. (Paris AFP in English 032043 Nov 78)

In Qom, a tremendous religious rally took place which was orderly and joined by people from Tehran. (TDS in Persian 031000Z Nov 78)

A protest march was staged in Kerman. (TDS in Persian 032000Z Nov 78)

Mashhad teachers planned a strike for 4 November. (TDS in Persian 031000Z Nov 78)

University of Reza'iyeb teachers and staff continued to strike, with postal workers expressing solidarity with them. (TDS in Persian 031600Z Nov 78)

A University of Shiraz gathering took place in which red flags were observed in the crowd; many participants left protesting the communist-oriented nature of the gathering. (TDS in Persian 032000Z Nov 78)

Dr. Manucher Azmun, former Minister of State, announced the formation of the United People's Party of Iran for Iranian workers with collective leadership; the party would not have a chairman or leader but decisions would be made at lower levels and move up. (TDS in Persian 032000Z Nov 78)

Islamic precepts would be taught in Iranian schools. (TDS in Persian 031000Z Nov 78)

04 NOV 78

Strikes continued in oil refineries, telecommunications and meat plants. (TDS in Persian 041600Z Nov 78)

Several people were killed in demonstrations which took place in front of the University in Tehran. (TDS in Persian 041600Z Nov 78)

The speaker of the National Consultative Assembly, Salar Jafe, was placed under temporary house arrest in the Majlis building. He was accused of cutting phone lines, breaking communications between Kermanshah and Paveh. (TDS in Persian 041000Z Nov 78)

Mr. Ahmad Bani Ahmad, Tabriz deputy to the National Consultative Assembly, resigned his post in the Majlis. (TDS in Persian 041000Z Nov 78)

It was discovered that supporters of Salar Jafe cut the phone lines. (TDS in Persian 041600Z Nov 78)

The former head of SAVAK, General Nasiri, and Parviz Sabeti were forbidden to leave Iran. (TDS in Persian 041600Z Nov 78)

Rallies in Ilam occurred protesting the killing of defenseless people during demonstrations. (TDS in Persian 041000Z Nov 78)

05 NOV 78

All Mashhad judges resigned en masse to express solidarity with judges in the country who were subjected to oppression. (TDS in Persian 051600Z Nov 78)

Prime Minister Sharif-Emami resigned due to continued violence; the Shah appointed General Azhari as the new Prime Minister. (Paris AFP in English 050933Z Nov 78)

Tanks were brought into Tehran to disperse demonstrators; numerous banks, shops, theaters and other buildings were set on fire and the Minister of Information was attacked and injured. (Paris AFP in English 050933Z Nov 78)

The government ordered petroleum employees back to work; 60 percent return. (*Strategic Survey*)

Brezhnev warned the U.S. against intervention in Iran. (*Strategic Survey*)

The Minister of Science and Higher Education resigned his post because of events at Tehran University. (TDS in Persian 050400Z Nov 78)

The British embassy was set on fire. (Paris AFP in English 051520Z Nov 78)

Sanjabi and Khomeini called for an Islamic government. (*Foreign Affairs*)



Opposition leader Sanjabi was arrested. (*Strategic Survey*)

The National Front aligned itself with Ayatollah Khomeini, who called for the removal of the Shah and declared that anyone who accepted a post in the present Iranian government would be expelled by the people, calling the Pahlavi dynasty illegal. (Paris AFP in English 051405Z Nov 78)

Some doctors, health and hospital workers went on strike. (TDS in Persian 051000Z Nov 78)

Tehran demonstrators set fire to the Paramount Theatre and banks and shops selling alcoholic beverages. (TDS in Persian 051600Z Nov 78)

Schools were closed in Tehran. (TDS in Persian 051900Z Nov 78)

06 NOV 78

The Shah's address to the nation stressed peace and working together to prevent the collapse of Iran, and he said that he instructed the army to restore order so that his policy of liberalization would continue. (TDS in Persian 060800Z Nov 78)

Khomeini also asked that demonstrators refrain from violence. (TDS in Persian 060400Z Nov 78)

Lt. Gen. Bograt J'farian was appointed new Governor General of Khuzestan. (TDS in Persian 061000Z Nov 78)

A clandestine radio announcement attacked the Shah and his earlier address, claiming that the Shah had made idle promises in the past. (National Voice of Iran [Clandestine] in Persian to Iran 061730Z Nov 78)

In a West German interview, Khomeini reaffirmed his opposition to the Shah and stated that the end of the Shah's reign was near. Khomeini declared that he did not advocate a violent takeover but that the Shah had misjudged the situation and was leading it in that direction.

In an interview on Paris radio with Salamatian, representative of the Iranian National Front, he stated that "The national and Islamic movement of Iran cannot give its agreement to the formation of any government under conditions of . . . the illegal monarchy," and that the National Front was not reactionary; it had contested the state of affairs in the Pahlavi dynasty from the beginning. (Paris Domestic Service in French 061200Z Nov 78)

- 06 NOV 78 Khomeini announced that he would be in Iran soon, after ousting the Shah, and stated that Iran's problems stemmed from the British occupation as they installed the original Shah and have constantly supported that family. (London BBC Domestic TV Service in English 062300Z Nov 78)
- 07 NOV 78 Many high officials, including the Chief of SAVAK, were arrested as part of the Shah's campaign against corruption. (TDS in Persian 071600Z Nov 78)
- In a speech given by the Shah, he called for peace, saying that he was responding to his people's demands and guaranteeing that the Iranian government in the future would be a constitutional one rather than a corrupt government. (TDS in Persian 071000Z Nov 78)
- It was announced in Qom by the military governor that martial law would be implemented. (TDS in Persian 071000Z Nov 78)
- According to Jalil Shoraka, director general of the National Bank of Iran, there would presently be no restrictions on currency export. (TDS in Persian 072000Z Nov 78)
- The National Iranian Gas Company was set on fire. (TDS in Persian 071000Z Nov 78)
- 08 NOV 78 NIOC workers in Abadan announced an end to their strike because the country was going into debt. (TDS in Persian 081000Z Nov 78)
- Five were killed and 47 injured when the army opened fire on anti-Shah demonstrators in Zanjan. (Paris AFP in English 08 1158Z Nov 78)
- The former President of Iran Air, General Mohammed Khademi, was murdered by terrorists. (Paris AFP in English 080758Z Nov 78)
- The Shah ordered the arrest of Hoveyda. (*Foreign Affairs*)
- As part of the anti-corruption campaign, a review of the work of the Pahlavi Foundation was scheduled to take place. (TDS in Persian 081000Z Nov 78)
- 10 NOV 78 General Reza Azhari offered to talk with Sanjabi upon his return from Paris, but Sanjabi was prevented from giving his first press conference since his return to Iran. (Paris AFP in English 100953Z Nov 78)

Sanjabi called for a continuation of strikes except in essential services, and told newsmen at the airport that the National Front would continue to act legally. (Paris AFP in English 100953Z Nov 78)

11 NOV 78

Sanjabi was taken into custody by Iranian authorities and charged with anti-national and anti-constitutional activities. (Paris AFP in English 111456Z Nov 78)

Demonstrations continued in Tehran. (TDS in Persian 111000Z Nov 78)

Prayer restrictions were lifted, while schools in Tehran were closed. (TDS in Persian 111030Z Nov 78)

12 NOV 78

Ali Qoli Ardalan was named new deputy director of the Pahlavi Foundation. (TDS in Persian 121030Z Nov 78)

Some oil workers at Ahvaz resumed work. (Paris AFP in English 120957Z Nov 78)

The former mayor of Tehran was arrested. (TDS in Persian 121530Z Nov 78)

Khomeini issued a statement from Paris reproaching the United States for protecting the Shah, stating that the protection complicated the crisis in Iran and incited the Iranian nation to intensify its struggle. (Paris Domestic Service in French 121400Z Nov 78)

A nationwide general strike closed shops and stopped public transportation. Unrest continued, but tanks and security officials maintained a relative calm. (Paris AFP in English 120957Z Nov 78)

13 NOV 78

Khomeini declared that after the revolution his own rule would be "to lay down guidelines for the general behavior of the people." (Paris AFP in English 131032Z Nov 78)

Pro-Shah demonstrations occurred in Zahedan at Pahlavi Square. (Tehran in English to Europe 132000Z Nov 78)

Ayatollah Qomi stated that the religious faction would resort to armed struggle against the military government if necessary. (Paris *Le Monde* in French, p. 3)

Khomeini stated that the military governship was intended to crush the people into submission; that the Soviet Union, like the U.S., would probably be against an Islamic regime

because they both desired to plunder Iran's resources; and that he [Khomeini] did not plan to head up the government after the Shah was ousted. (Paris *An-Nahar* in Arabic, p. 16)

14 NOV 78

Iranian radio announced that the oil workers' strike was over in Abadan, although there was not evidence of this. (TDS in Persian 141030Z Nov 78)

The closure of shops and the bazaar in Zanjun now in its eighth day. (TDS in Persian 141630Z Nov 78)

The gas line to the U.S.S.R. was beginning to be engineered. (TDS in Persian 141530Z Nov 78)

As the campaign against corruption continued, some of the accused escaped but many were arrested, such as Tehran's ex-mayor Gholamieza Nikpey. (TDS in Persian 140430Z Nov 78)

15 NOV 78

A large-scale demonstration occurred in Qom, but it was dispersed without police intervention. (TDS in Persian 151030Z Nov 78)

Khomeini denied that the opposition was violent in nature and said he did not intend to plunge Iran back into medieval times. He blamed rioting on the SAVAK and their provocateurs. (Rome ANSA in English 150840Z Nov 78)

Khomeini instructed oil workers to continue their strike. (Paris AFP in English 151738Z Nov 78)

Khomeini stated that the Shah's pleading innocent to corruption and torture and his ignorance of the situation were not acceptable or believed, and that "nobody can exercise absolute power without the consent of the people." (Paris *Le Monde* in French, p. 3)

NIOC announced that oil production was on the increase. (TDS in Persian 151030Z Nov 78)

The city of Qom remained closed for the 11th day due to numerous demonstrations. (TDS in Persian 151030Z Nov 78)

While attempting to set fire to a cinema in Esfahan, two arsonists were attacked by a crowd; one arsonist was killed and the other escaped. (TDS in Persian 151030Z Nov 78)

The Iranian Bank announced that it would buy exporters' foreign currency earnings in excess of market requirements. (TDS in Persian 151530Z Nov 78)

16 NOV 78

The Shah received eight new Cabinet ministers: Muhammad Hasan Murshid, Health and Welfare; Mustafa Paydar, State for Executive Affairs; Izat Allah Humayunfar, State for Social and Political Affairs; Ahmad Nazimi, State for Parliamentary Affairs; Manuchihr Bahrun, Housing and Urban Development; Shams al-Din Mufidi, Science and Higher Education; Muhsin Furughi, Culture and Art; and Muhsin Shari'atmadar, State. (The New York Times)

Troops clashed with demonstrators protesting against the Shah in Mashhad, Esfahan and other cities. (The New York Times)

On imperial army day, the Shah expressed his appreciation for the army, its strength, loyalty and power. (TDS in Persian 161530Z Nov 78)

The Tehran public prosecutor published additional information about individuals charged with misappropriation. (TDS in Persian 161630Z Nov 78)

17 NOV 78

Behrgan oil workers ended their strike. (TDS in Persian 170430Z Nov 78)

The Justice Minister announced that corruption trials of high officials and others would be made public. (TDS in Persian 172030Z Nov 78)

A statement by the acting Chief of Staff, Hushang Hatam, pledged to preserve the constitution and the monarchy. (The New York Times)

Demonstrations took place in 11 cities; troops fired on demonstrators in Mashhad, killing at least three people. (The New York Times)

18 NOV 78

Empress Farah left Tehran for a visit to Baghdad and al-Najaf in Iraq. (The New York Times)

Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev declared that the Soviet Union was against "any foreign interference in the internal affairs of Iran by anyone." (The New York Times)

Azhari announced his six-point law and order program. (Foreign Affairs, Vol. 57, No. 3)

The principle mission of the new temporary government was to restore security and order, and the laws restricting the power of the justice authorities would be abrogated so that they would have flexibility to fight corruption. (TDS in Persian 181030Z Nov 78)

Violent street demonstrations occurred in Mashhad; clashes in eastern Iran left 12 killed. (Paris AFP in English 181750Z Nov 78)

19 NOV 78 In a formal rejoinder to Brezhnev's warning of 18 November, Vance denied any intention by the U.S. to intervene. (*Foreign Affairs*, Vol. 57, No. 3)

The Shah ordered the release of 210 prisoners held for security violations. (TDS in Persian 190930Z Nov 78)

20 NOV 78 The bazaar of Tehran reopened for business, ending the strike lasting more than one month. (*The New York Times*)

A direct order was given for security officers to arrest agitators of the peace. (TDS in Persian 201030Z Nov 78)

In an interview with Khomeini, he declared that the uprising came about because the people were dissatisfied with the Shah and the Shah's destruction of all economic, political, social and cultural principles; and that the attacks on banks were due to the banks' exploitation of the people. (*Hamburg Des Spiegel* in German, pp. 156-158)

In Khomeini's desire to free Iran from dependence on foreign economies, he stated that "society will be free, all causes of repression and oppression will be done for good." (TDS in Persian 201030Z Nov 78)

Tehran radio announced that oil workers were gradually returning to work, but that oil production continued to fall. (TDS in Persian 201030 Nov 78)

21 NOV 78 French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing warned Khomeini not to call for violence in Iran from French territory. (*The New York Times*)

The army took over operation of an electric power station near Tehran after a strike by workers blacked out the capital. (*The New York Times*)

U.S. Treasury Secretary Michael Blumenthal met with the Shah in Tehran to discuss oil matters. (*The New York Times*)

Azhari stated that his program had three phases: a return to normalcy to get violence off the streets, stability brought about by a general return to work, and an increased focus on the anti-corruption campaign. He went on to say that he was in control, not the Shah; and that even though he was answerable to the Shah, he could make important decisions on his own, claiming that he made the decision to arrest Hoveyda. Azhari said that he would welcome those (including National Front leaders) who supported the constitution. (London *The Times*, p. 1, 6)

Khomeini, claiming that the military government would fail, said that a good government would have the 1906 constitution amended in order to eliminate laws contrary to Islamic laws and to abolish the monarchy. (Rome ANSA in English 211945Z Nov 78)

Embezzlement trials began for some officials. (TDS in Persian 211030Z Nov 78)

The head of the PLO political department, Faruq Qaddumi, met with Khomeini for talks about joint opposition to "imperialism." (London *Ash-Sharq Al-Awsat* in Arabic, p. 1)

Khomeini again rejected U.S. interests in Iran and called for a new constitution adhering strictly to Islamic laws. (Paris *Le Matin*, p. 8)

22 NOV 78

Hoseyn Jahanshai, a former minister, was arrested for embezzlement. (TDS in Persian 221530Z Nov 78)

The Majlis passed a vote of confidence for the government of General Azhari with 191 votes for, 27 votes against, and 6 abstentions. (TDS in Persian 221030Z Nov 78)

Troops clashed with demonstrators in the bazaar of Tehran; the government reported that three people had been killed in the past two days in demonstrations in Shiraz. (The *New York Times*)

23 NOV 78

The Shah declared that he would not resign over domestic violence, and that civil war would follow his departure with the army dividing into rival factions. (London *The London Sunday Times*, p. 1)

From Paris, Khomeini appealed to Iranians to block the nation's oil exports that "buy weapons which kill our women and our men." He also stated that some of the oil

was earmarked for Israel, "the enemy of the Moslems," and that blocking oil exports would help force the Shah to abdicate. (Rome ANSA in English 231515Z Nov 78)

267 more prisoners were granted amnesty. (TDS in Persian 231530Z Nov 78)

Iran announced that it would extradite all those who did not return to Iran for a court summons. (TDS in Persian 230530Z Nov 78)

Prime Minister Azhari addressed the Majlis and the Senate, stating that his position was only temporary and that he needed the cooperation of the people. (TDS in Persian 231030Z Nov 78)

Clashes between demonstrators and security forces in two towns near Shiraz left two people dead. (*The New York Times*)

24 NOV 78

Ex-Prime Minister Ali Amini suggested a compromise of a civilian transitional government in order to prevent Iran from further chaos. He would not participate in that government, however, since the army would not be ready to withdraw for another year and he would be out of active politics by that time. (Vienna Domestic Service in German 241122Z Nov 78)

26 NOV 78

A committee was formed to investigate the royal family's wealth and the Rastakhiz Party accounts. (TDS in Persian 261030Z Nov 78)

Scattered demonstrations took place throughout Iran, and a general strike was carried out in all major cities in response to a call for a one-day strike by opposition and religious leaders. (*The New York Times*)

At least nine people were killed in demonstrations in Gorgan. (*The New York Times*)

Jordanian King Husan arrived in Tehran for talks. (*Middle East Economic Digest*)

27 NOV 78

Large-scale demonstrations took place throughout the country, and in Tehran an estimated 23 people died in clashes between demonstrators and police. (Paris AFP in English 270911Z Nov 78)



Tudeh leader Iraq Eskandari stated his regret that he received "no response" to the call for a united front which would incorporate all opposition forces. (Paris *L'Humanite* in French Nov 78)

28 NOV 78 Azhari announced a ban on all processions during the holy month of Muharram and banned all religious gatherings not cleared in advance. It was also announced that laws in Iran would be revised "to conform with Islamic principles." (The *New York Times*)

30 NOV 78 The Shah designated Shahpour Bakhtiar the Prime Minister of the new civilian government. (*Strategic Survey*)

Six new undersecretaries were introduced: parliamentary affairs, expenditure and chief treasurer, tax revenues, financial affairs, customs, and internal affairs. (TDS in Persian 300730Z Nov 78)

In an interview with Khomeini, he stated that there would be no civil war or armed struggle when the Shah fell from power: "we will shrink from nothing to rid ourselves of the Shah and his criminal regime . . ." (Lisbon *Expresso* in Portuguese, p. 9)

01 DEC 78 120 political prisoners were scheduled to be released. (TDS in Persian 010330Z Dec 78)

Production of liquid gas was up to 45,000 barrels a day and crude oil exports were at 4.4 million barrels a day. (Tehran PARS in English 010451Z Dec 78)

02 DEC 78 An estimated 1,000 demonstrators in Tehran were killed as troops fired into crowds of rioters ignoring parade ban, while an estimated 2,000 were wounded. (Paris AFP in English 021751Z Dec 78)

Other protests defying a ban on marches on the first day of Muharram occurred in Esfahan, Shiraz and Bushire, leaving at least seven people dead. (The *New York Times*)

The 78th session of the Supreme Council of the Chambers of Guilds was held and its dissolution was announced. (TDS in Persian 021030Z Dec 78)

In a meeting with 100 representatives of citizens groups, Prime Minister Azhari decided not to ban prayer meetings, although he declared that he was against the Tudeh Party's

spread of pamphlets instructing the people how to stage demonstrations during the mourning ceremonies. (TDS in Persian 021630Z Dec 78)

Prime Minister Azhari appealed to religious leaders to keep people from demonstrating in the streets, and said that the Tudeh Party was working against the government and the Iranian people by encouraging street demonstrations and strikes. (TDS in Persian 021030Z Dec 78)

03 DEC 78

In a message to the Iranian people, Khomeini called for the Shah's soldiers to desert the army and for the oil industry workers to continue their wildcat strikes, adding that Iran's "bloody massacres" were the Shah's fault. (Paris AFP in English 031436Z Dec 78)

Anti-government demonstrations again broke out in Tehran. (Paris AFP in English 031846Z Dec 78)

Three reporters working for *Newsweek* and the *Daily Telegraph*, Loren Jenkins, Barry Clean and Kenneth Clark, were arrested for taking part in demonstrations and attacking a martial officer, forcing him to release a demonstrator. All three were later released. (Tehran PARS in English 030750Z Dec 78)

The Shah toured an air command training center. (TDS in Persian 031630Z Dec 78)

Pan-Am oil company workers on Kharg Island went on strike. (Paris AFP in English 031606Z Dec 78)

The Iranian government came out against what it considered false reporting on the riots and demonstrations, stating that the reports used sensationalism rather than facts. (TDS in Persian 031030Z Dec 78)

Three censure motions were presented by the Pan-Iranian group and the deputies from Tabriz and Fasa concerning the rioting of the past two days. (TDS in Persian 031030Z Dec 78)

04 DEC 78

Renewed strikes crippled oil production, while urban guerrillas attacked a police station with grenades, killing one policeman. (*The New York Times*)

The government announced that it was not considering a regency council to take over the Shah's functions. (London Reuter in English 031358Z Dec 78)

Demonstrations died down in Tehran and power was cut off in the entire city. (Paris AFP in English 041959Z Dec 78)

Iran and Poland signed their 1979 trade protocol in Warsaw, which primarily involved trade of oil for food. (TDS in Persian 041630Z Dec 78)

French officials announced that they would call on Khomeini to inform him that his tourist visa would expire next month and to warn Khomeini once again to be discreet while in France. (Paris Domestic Service in French 031200Z Dec 78)

05 DEC 78

Prime Minister Azhari announced that Khomeini would be permitted to return to Iran if he wished. (Paris Domestic Service in French 051400Z Dec 78)

Azhari blamed the strife in Iran on "saboteurs who are the tools of foreigners." (The New York Times)

The Shi'ite opposition announced that it would defy government orders and hold a march on 10 December, the eve of Ashura, led by Ayatollah Talegani. (Paris AFP in English 052009Z Dec 78)

Curfew hours were advanced in Shiraz to 9 p.m. and street demonstrations were prohibited. (Paris AFP in English 051047Z Dec 78)

Azhari announced that resident foreigners in Iran would enjoy full government protection. (TDS in Persian 051630Z Dec 78)

In an interview with Khomeini, he announced that oil would be sold to anyone who wanted it; the Islamic republic would maintain relations with those who accepted it and would not interfere; and the new leaders of the republic would be announced. (Brussels *Le Soir* in French, p. 3)

Khomeini declared that armed struggle would take place soon and that he was not interested in dealing with the moderate opposition wing (Madari, Sanjabi or 'Ali Amini). Khomeini's new slogan for the people was "To kill or be killed on Allah's path leads to paradise." (Brussels *Le Soir* in French, p. 3.)

Palestinian resistance was helping to train Iranian opposition and supply it with arms. (Brussels *Le Soir* in French, p. 3)

06 DEC 78           Opposition leader Karim Sanjabi was released from prison.  
(*The New York Times*)

Pamphlets published by the various communist factions suggested that men should disguise themselves as soldiers and create terror which would create the impression that the army was behind the violence. (TDS in Persian 061830Z Dec 78)

Sanjabi predicted more violence in the next few days.  
(Paris Domestic Service in French 061800Z Dec 78)

120 people convicted of anti-security activities and 352 convicted of military tribunals were pardoned. (TDS in Persian 060930Z Dec 78)

In an address before the Senate, Azhari said that he was fighting a psychological war, asking to be voted out of power if they did not find martial law necessary. (TDS in Persian 061030Z Dec 78)

When asked if there were any chance the Shah would step down voluntarily, Azhari answered "no" and defended the Shah against recent false statements about the Shah.  
(London BBC Domestic Television Service in English 061245Z Dec 78)

The military government of Gazvin ordered curfew hours for its cities. (TDS in Persian 061030Z Dec 78)

07 DEC 78           Khomeini rejected the French government's plea to keep his activities more quiet and to act in moderation, claiming that his mission was to rescue Iranian people from the Shah.  
(Paris Domestic Service in French 071100Z Dec 78)

National Front leader Sanjabi said he would refuse to join any coalition government under "the illegal monarchy."  
(*The New York Times*)

The U.S. announced it would allow dependents to leave Iran at government expense. (*The New York Times*)

233 more prisoners were released. (TDS in Persian 071030Z Dec 78)

The Shah cancelled Azarbayjan Liberation Day ceremonies because they concided with the Muharran mourning period.  
(TDS in Persian 071030Z Dec 78)

The Shah received new undersecretaries: Hamshid Khozaymeh, administrative and financial affairs; Reza Qannadian, parliamentary affairs and coordination; and Morteza Zamani, undersecretary for trade. (TDS in Persian 071030Z Dec 78)

A hideout where pamphlets were made for anti-government distribution was found and the people involved were arrested. (TDS in Persian 071630Z Dec 78)

A curfew was imposed on Ahvaz. (Ahvaz Domestic Service 071130Z Dec 78)

Sanjabi declared that he would take part in religious processions during Muharran as long as they were not violent. (Paris AFP in English 070943Z Dec 78)

The Majlis criticized government policy on several counts. (TDS in Persian 071030Z Dec 78)

An earthquake (5.5 on the Richter Scale) occurred, but no casualties were reported. (TDS in Persian 070330Z Dec 78)

Khuzestan tribes pledged their support to the Shah. (Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 071333Z Dec 78)

08 DEC 78 Azhari lifted the ban on processions for a 48-hour period of holy day of Ashura. (The *New York Times*)

A curfew order was issued in Abadan. (Abadan National Oil Radio in Persian 081810Z Dec 78)

09 DEC 78 Curfew was turned back two hours to allow for the processions and no soldiers were to line their routes, but the government called on citizens to report troublemakers and to adhere to certain restrictions on the processions. (Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 091550Z Dec 78)

10 DEC 78 A reported one million people marched in Tehran shouting religious slogans and mourning the death of Moslem leader Husayn ibn 'Ali. Security forces kept away from the marchers, and the government claimed that the march did not have a political character. (Paris AFP in English 100758Z Dec 78)

Sanjabi claimed that the march was anti-Shah in nature. (Paris Domestic Service in French 091800Z Dec 78)

Smaller demonstrations took place in Qom, Mashhad, Tabriz and other cities throughout Iran. (The *New York Times*)

The government reported freeing 705 prisoners. (TDS in Persian 101912Z Dec 78)

In an interview with Shar'iat Madari, he claimed that there were some differences between his tactics and those of Khomeini, but not in what they were against and what they wanted changed. (Budapest MTI in English 101710Z Dec 78)

The Shah prayed for success in his message given on the nation's Human Rights Day. (TDS in Persian 101630Z Dec 78)

Authorities in Ahvaz requested the people to remain calm. (Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 101327Z Dec 78)

Religious processions in Tehran were orderly and peaceful, with people chanting "Allah is great" and "Khomeini, you are our leader, we reject tyranny." (Paris AFP in English 100758Z Dec 78)

11 DEC 78

Massive demonstrations continued in Tehran and other cities. In Esfahan, troops clashed with rioting demonstrators, killing five people. (*The New York Times*)

An estimated five million people participated in the demonstrations throughout Iran, with two and one-half million people in the streets of Tehran shouting such slogans as "Death to the Shah!" (Paris AFP in English 111653Z Dec 78)

Amnesty International accused Iran of continuing to torture political prisoners. (*The New York Times*)

A National Front leader warned the Shah to leave the country, claiming that if he did not follow the people's will they would become more violent. He also stated that the National Front was ready to assume leadership and step into the "political vacuum" that currently existed in Iran. (Tokyo *Kyodo* in English 110020Z Dec 78)

In an interview, Khomeini stated that he would not sell oil to countries supporting the Shah, and called on army officers and soldiers to leave their posts and "ally themselves with the people." (Paris AFP in English 111515Z Dec 78)

Demonstrators claimed that "The Americans have ruined us. Carter is responsible for the chaos in our country . . . the Shah has been the disgrace of the Iranian people for 25 years." (Rome ANSA in English 110800Z Dec 78)

The tone of the demonstrations was tougher than the day before, but they were peaceful and the military continued to keep a low profile. Slogans shouted were anti-Shah, pro-Khomeini and religious, with some communist party slogans as well. (Paris AFP in English 110924Z Dec 78)

12 DEC 78

Dr. Sanjabi claimed that the massive demonstrations were a "spontaneous referendum" indicating that the Shah was unquestionably going to lose power. Sanjabi did not rule out the idea of the crown prince remaining as a constitutional monarch, but stated that Khomeini "dominates the situation at this time." (London *The Guardian* in English, p. 15)

Soldiers fired at rioters in Esfahan, killing an estimated 40 people. (*The New York Times*)

Most oil workers refused to return to work at the oil fields. (*The New York Times*)

President Carter said that "uncontrolled statements made from foreign nations" encouraging violence had exacerbated the situation in Iran. He stated that the Shah had the "support" and "confidence" of the U.S. but that the U.S. had "no intention of interfering in the internal affairs of Iran." (*The New York Times*)

The army moved back into the main cities and pro-Shah demonstrators called for a return of tranquility. (Paris AFP in English 122104Z Dec 78)

In an interview with Sanjabi, he stated that he would not talk with the Shah as this was against the will of the people and would not join a coalition government. He called upon the army to remain strong, stating that dissertions were dangerous to the country. (London *The Guardian* in English)

The Shah ordered that all people on the corruption list who took foreign currency out of the country were not to be allowed to leave Iran. (TDS in Persian 121030Z Dec 78)

More riots and demonstrations occurred in Esfahan. (Paris AFP in English 120938Z Dec 78)

Primary schools in Tehran were scheduled to reopen. (TDS in Persian 120330Z Dec 78)

13 DEC 78

Khomeini asked several U.S. congressmen to ask President Carter about his reasons for supporting "a regime to which the Iranian people are unanimously opposed." He also indicated that a future Islamic government could cease to supply oil to countries such as the U.S. which continue to support the Shah. (Paris *Le Monde* in French, p. 3)

Pro-Shah demonstrations were reported in various parts of the country involving "thousands" of people. (TDS in Persian 131030Z Dec 78)

Prime Minister Azhari announced that Iran had been forced to import oil for kerosene and that it would be up to other OPEC members to make policy since Iran was no longer in a position to do so. (TDS in Persian 131630Z Dec 78)

Khomeini said that henceforth "any head of state who supports the Shah will be deprived of Iranian oil and all treaties with his country will be considered annulled." (The *New York Times*)

Troops in Esfahan led demonstrations in support of the Shah and forced some motorists to join the demonstration. (The *New York Times*)

An earthquake hit the city of Khorramabad. (TDS in Persian 131030Z Dec 78)

Public schools in Khuzestan reopened. (Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 131330Z Dec 78)

Ahvaz issued a draftee callup notice and forbade employment in other jobs. (Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 131330Z Dec 78)

14 DEC 78

Dr. Sanjabi met with the Shah and told him that he would not take part in any government in its present circumstances. (Paris AFP in English 140653Z Dec 78)

Demonstrations for and against the Shah confronted each other in Esfahan and other cities. (The *New York Times*)

Three men in military uniforms opened fire at the Levizan military camp. (The *New York Times*)

A political figure reportedly informed a Belgrade interviewer that a civilian government might be set up soon, incorporating a National Front spirit but without Sanjabi as its leader. (Belgrade *Tanjug* in English 141921Z Dec 78)



A government statement was issued instructing governors and law enforcement people to take strong measures to prevent demonstrations. (TDS in Persian 141530Z Dec 78)

In an interview with Azhari, he stated that Iranian oil production was very low and that Iran was now buying oil from abroad. (TDS in Persian 141030Z Dec 78)

The Majlis held an open-session meeting. (TDS in Persian 141030Z Dec 78)

A Voice of Lebanon broadcast announced that Khomeini would go to Lebanon after Paris. (Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 141215Z Dec 78)

Supporters of Khomeini threatened the U.S. with an oil embargo and warned France that they would take action if that country turned against Khomeini. (Paris France Soir in French, p. 7)

Khomeini declared that there would be freedom of press (except if the Tudeh Party still alligned itself with communist policy) and that Israel would not receive any oil from Iran, but that Palestinians would be protected and the rights of Jews in Iran guaranteed. (Paris France Soir in French, p. 7)

Azhari spoke out about the oil shortage and Iran's policy to abide by the majority decision of OPEC. (TDS in Persian 141630Z Dec 78)

An Iranian radio broadcast blamed the U.S. and Carter's policy for much of the rioting in Iran, and stated that if the U.S. wanted to buy oil it should pay for it with productive industrial goods rather than weapons. It also claimed that the army was wavering in its loyalty to the Shah. (National Voice of Iran [Clandestine] in Persian 141730Z Dec 78)

15 DEC 78

In a pro-Shah versus an anti-Shah demonstration five were killed and 23 wounded. (TDS in Persian 151030Z Dec 78)

In Mashhad, soldiers and government officials were driven away from the city by townspeople and Colonel Afshin of SAVAK was lynched. Many houses in Mashhad were decorated with a picture of a 20-year-old soldier who had been killed by an officer for refusing to fire on demonstrators. (Paris AFP in English 151717Z Dec 78)

Dr. Sanjabi asked the Shah to abdicate for the good of Iran and rejected the Shah's offer of a post in the government. (TDS in Persian 151900Z Dec 78)

Khomeini called for a continuation of strikes, claiming that "in conformity with Islam and the law it is the duty of the people to disobey the Shah and his government, to refuse to pay taxes and to continue with the strikes, particularly with the strike in the oil industry." (Paris AFP in English 151330Z Dec 78)

In Esfahan, a car carrying incendiaries was seized and the people arrested. (TDS in Persian 151630Z Dec 78)

An estimated 57 people died in street clashes, including those in Najafabad, Esfahan and Qom. (Paris AFP in English 151847Z Dec 78)

The citizens of Mashhad were reportedly in control of that city, directing traffic and guarding the hospital which had been attacked by 150 soldiers. (Paris AFP in English 151717 Dec 78)

A new leftist group, the Democratic Union of the Iranian People, was formed with Behazin as its main leader. They were not aligned with the Tudeh Party, admitted that they were not strong, and stated that Khomeini was the only one in position to overthrow the Shah. They were also convinced that Moscow would intervene if the military seized power or if Khomeini did not attempt to liberate them. (Paris *Le Figaro* in French, p. 4)

The Iranian Union of Journalists protested against the military government's closure of Iran's two biggest newspapers, *Ettela'at* and *Kayhan*. (Paris AFP in English 151617Z Dec 78)

16 DEC 78

An earthquake struck southwestern Iran, killing 42 people. (*The New York Times*)

The Iranian information ministry denied a report by an unspecified news agency which claimed that mutinies had occurred at Levizan military camp. (Paris AFP in English 171030Z Dec 78)

It was announced that Ayatollah Montazori, released from prison two months ago, would visit Khomeini to express his support. (Paris Domestic Service in French 161300Z Dec 78)

Dr. Sanjabi asked the Shah to abdicate as a revolutionary solution, but would retain the Queen to help establish a council of state. The Shah refused and instead asked Sanjabi to participate in a coalition government. Sanjabi said he could not do so because the present monarchy was illegal, no coalition could be formed with the present regime, and a new system needed to be built on principles of democracy, independence and Islamic laws. (Stockholm *Dagens Ny-Eter* in Swedish)

17 DEC 78

The governor of Khuzestan claimed that many oil workers had returned to work in Gachsaran and Abadan. (TDS in Persian 171030Z Dec 78)

Khomeini sharply attacked President Carter's statements on Iran and indirectly blamed him for deaths there. (Paris AFP in English 170144Z Dec 78)

Prime Minister Azhari assigned a commission to investigate the hospital incident in Mashhad and it was learned that soldiers attacked on their own accord, proving that the community's protest was justified. A dictate was sent to all governors stating that security officers were not to enter hospitals. (TDS in Persian 171630Z Dec 78)

Khomeini claimed that "every time Carter supports the Shah, the people are massacred by the Shah the next day." (Paris AFP in English 170144Z Dec 78)

18 DEC 78

It was reported that oil production was up 600,000,000 barrels to about 2.8 million barrels per day, which represented a vast increase over the past several weeks. (London *Reuter* in English)

Troops in Tabriz refused to fire on anti-Shah protestors. (*The New York Times*)

A day of mourning was held for those killed in demonstrations, while clashes took place in Qom and Tabriz. (*The New York Times*)

Khomeini called for a strike and a day of silent mourning. (London *Reuter* in English 180901Z Dec 78)

Oil production reached 2.8 million barrels per day. (TDS in Persian 181030Z Dec 78)

Government sources were cited as saying that the Shah had ruled out a regency council as a solution to the political crisis. (*The New York Times*)

19 DEC 78 Ayatollah Montazori claimed that he had been tortured by the Iranian intelligence agency SAVAK while in prison. (The New York Times)

NIOC announced that oil production was up to 3.3 million barrels per day. (TDS in Persian 191630Z Dec 78)

The Shah met with Hoseyn Sadigi, a former deputy premier of Mohammad Mossadeg, and suggested that he form a new Iranian government. Sadigi said that we would reply within two weeks. (Paris AFP in English 191714Z Dec 78)

Ali Amini claimed that he had asked the Shah to resign and leave the government to him but that agreement was not possible. (Rome ANSA in English 191530Z Dec 78)

20 DEC 78 Khomeini again stated his desire to create an Islamic republic in Iran. He also said that the U.S.S.R. was among the countries which had greatly harmed Iran and that the Soviets would have no influence on the new government. (Paris Domestic Service in French 202200Z Dec 78)

Several high-ranking health officials were arrested for misappropriation of public funds. Other investigations were to continue. (TDS in Persian 201030Z Dec 78)

Another clash occurred in the Tehran bazaar area. (London Reuter in English 201021Z Dec 78)

It was announced that all schools were to be reopened on 23 December. (TDS in Persian 201030Z Dec 78)

100 more people in Iran were charged with illegally exporting capital, including two members of the royal family. (Paris AFP in English 200631Z Dec 78)

Senator Jalali Na'ini called for an end to martial law. (TDS in Persian 201030Z Dec 78)

Postal workers continued their strike, and kindergardens and primary schools were closed. (TDS in Persian 201030Z Dec 78)

Professors called for the reopening of Tehran University and staged a sit-in. Troops surrounded the building but allowed food to be brought in. (Paris AFP in English 201949Z Dec 78)

An explosion occurred in the Gachsaran crude oil pipeline. (TDS in Persian 201107Z Dec 78)

- 21 DEC 78      In an open session of the Majlis, which called for understanding and peace among the people, it was disclosed that 11 billion tomans of non-commercial foreign currency had been exported from the country. (TDS in Persian 211030Z Dec 78)
- Employees at Abadan's petrochemical complex ended their strike and returned to work. (Tehran in English 212000Z Dec 78)
- Sanjabi ruled out the possibility of the Front's participation in a civilian government headed by Sadigi. (Paris AFP in English 211059Z Dec 78)
- The Tehran gas pipeline resumed operation. (TDS in Persian 210538Z Dec 78)
- 22 DEC 78      Doctors and dentists went on strike in Esfahan to demand the release of three doctors arrested in an incident in Nadjaflood. (Paris AFP in English 221110Z Dec 78)
- 70 professors continued to occupy the chancellor's office of Tehran University, demanding that the university be reopened. (Paris AFP in English 221110Z Dec 78)
- Sanjabi again called for the Shah to abdicate. (National Voice of Iran [Clandestine] in Persian 221745Z Dec 78)
- 23 DEC 78      When asked if he would accept the Shah's son as an eventual monarch, Khomeini replied that the Iranian people reject the monarchy and that anyone who considers a solution to the problem with the Shah still in power is a traitor. He also called on Christians for their help in ousting the Shah. (Paris AFP in English 230813Z Dec 78)
- Soldiers opened fire on demonstrators in Mashhad, killing 13 people, while gunmen murdered a U.S. oil executive and an Iranian oil official in separate attacks near Ahvaz. (The New York Times)
- In Mashhad, ten were killed and 100 injured in clashes that took place outside Ayatollah Shirazi's house. (Paris AFP in English 232018Z Dec 78)
- Students demonstrated in Tehran, and U.S. Embassy guards fired into a crowd gathered outside the Embassy when projectiles were thrown into the Embassy grounds. (The New York Times)
- 24 DEC 78      Anti-Shah demonstrators lynched three soldiers dressed in civilian clothes. (Paris AFP in English 240941Z Dec 78)

Demonstrations and a funeral march took place in Mashhad, while demonstrations continued in Tehran. (Paris AFP in English 240941Z Dec 78)

25 DEC 78

At a rally of 4,000 supporters, Sanjabi stated that "the only solution" would be for the Shah to abdicate. (The *New York Times*)

Several urban and rural cooperative officials were sentenced to jail terms and fined for graft. (TDS in Persian 250930Z Dec 78)

The General Directorate of Protocol of the Prime Ministry was dissolved. (TDS in Persian 251630Z Dec 78)

In a statement made by Bakhtiar, he expressed his goal to form a party somewhat left of center, but since the Shah would not tolerate that and cannot perform his duties he should abdicate. He stressed the need for the fight against corruption, and said he would cooperate with Khomeini but that he was not a follower of his. (Hamburg *Der Spiegel* in German, pp. 94-95)

The Senate set up a committee to deal with the country's problems. (TDS in Persian 251030Z Dec 78)

26 DEC 78

Petroleum exports were halted as production declined to the level of domestic consumption. (The *New York Times*)

Sadigi told the Shah he needed more time to form a new government, saying that he wanted to finalize more reform projects. (Paris AFP in English 260716Z Dec 78)

Large anti-Shah demonstrations in Mashhad were coupled with a general strike which crippled the city. (Paris AFP in English 260843Z Dec 78)

An Iranian delegation was to arrive in Kuwait to discuss the possibility of oil importations. (Kuwait *Kuna* in Arabic 260700Z Dec 78)

The new military governor of Esfahan assumed his duties, while widespread demonstrations occurred in Tehran. (TDS in Persian 261030Z Dec 78)

Mr. Kamran Nejatollahi, a member of the academic staff of the polytechnic, was shot and killed. The Cabinet held a meeting and expressed regret over this incident. (TDS in Persian 261050Z Dec 78)

In the general strike which continued throughout Iran, oil production dropped to its lowest level since the beginning of the crisis (to 500,000 barrels per day). Oil exports were halted and national airline flights were grounded by the strike. (TDS in Persian 261050Z Dec 78)

27 DEC 78

Soldiers in Tehran fired into a procession, killing their own colonel and five other people (The *New York Times*)

Demonstrations in Tehran turned into riots. (The *New York Times*)

The U.S. said it believed the Shah had "an important role to play" in the transition to a stable political situation. (The *New York Times*)

Several officials of the west Tehran customs office were jailed for misappropriation of funds. (TDS in Persian 271030Z Dec 78)

Tanks appeared in Tehran in large numbers to quell demonstrators. (Paris AFP in English 270843Z Dec 78)

In Paris, Ayatollah Montazori called for Christian help in toppling the Shah and said that the Moslem world was unhappy with the Pope's answer to Khomeini: a prayer for peace instead of supporting the revolution. (Paris *Le Monde* in French, p. 3)

4,212 oil workers submitted a collective resignation in protest over government threats that striking workers would face trial before a military court. The NIOC announced that it would hold talks with strikers in Khuzestan to attempt to get them to return to work. (Paris AFP in English 271647Z Dec 78)

Demonstrations in Tehran were becoming more violent, while other demonstrations took place throughout the country. (TDS in Persian 271030Z Dec 78)

Iranian troops fired on demonstrators in Tehran, killing at least one person. (Paris AFP in English 271226Z Dec 78)

28 DEC 78

Strikes in all sectors of the economy closed the central bank, stores, airlines and refineries; gas rationing was instituted. (*Foreign Affairs*, Vol. 57, No. 3)

The communist party newspaper, *Pravda*, said that a "special group" had been sent to the U.S. Embassy in Tehran to help keep the Shah in power. (The *New York Times*)

Demonstrations were held in Tehran, Reza'iyeh and Esfahan; fire engines were set on fire. (TDS in Persian 281030Z Dec 78)

There were long gas and bread lines. (TDS in Persian 281530Z Dec 78)

Khomeini called for 30 December to be a day of mourning for those killed in Iran. (Rome ANSA in English 281515Z Dec 78)

29 DEC 78

U.S. officials said an aircraft carrier task force had been ordered to depart from the Philippines for possible movement to the Persian Gulf. (*The New York Times*)

Bakhtiar told the Shah that he had obtained a number of important concessions and was now ready to consult with leaders of the National Front to form a civilian government. Bakhtiar's plan called for the implementation of the 1906 constitution, which the Shah opposed and which caused demonstrations against Bakhtiar. (*The Washington Post*)

The U.S. State Department said that the Shah's mother had arrived in the U.S. (*The New York Times*)

Khomeini requested a renewal of his French visa. (Paris AFP in English 290940Z Dec 78)

Oil workers offered to refine enough oil for the country's internal needs if the government guaranteed that the oil would be used for internal purposes only, if representatives of the strikers monitored its distribution, and if the government did not export any oil, especially to Israel. (Paris AFP in English 290718Z Dec 78)

Khomeini opposed the formation of any Cabinet while the Shah remained in power and criticized Bakhtiar for doing so. He also ordered continuation of the general strike but said that enough oil workers should return to work in order to provide for Iran's basic needs. (Paris AFP in English 291324Z Dec 78)

Ayatollah Talegani told the people not to be swayed by government propaganda, and that Iran must have oil reserves controlled by the army so that reports of severe oil shortages were false. (Hong Kong AFP in English 291712Z Dec 78)

Iran's oil output met only one-third of the nation's needs due to the strikes. (TDS in Persian 201630Z Dec 78)



- 30 DEC 78           The National Front expelled Bakhtiar.   (*The New York Times*)
- Demonstrators in Mashhad hanged three police agents. Troops arrived on the scene and fired into the crowds. (*The New York Times*)
- Prime Minister Azhari resumed his work following hospital confinement for a "heart ailment." (TDS in Persian 300730Z Dec 78)
- American and British buildings in Ahvaz, Shiraz, Mashhad and Tehran were attacked by anti-Shah demonstrators. (London Reuter in English 301453Z Dec 78)
- 31 DEC 78           The U.S. advised dependents of Americans in Iran to leave the country and similar recommendations were made by Canada and Great Britain. (*The New York Times*)
- Nationwide rioting continued and oil production fell to a record low of 225,000 barrels a day. (*Foreign Affairs*)
- Bakhtiar said he would piece together a civilian Cabinet. He also said that the Shah had agreed to his proposal but that an agreement could not be reached with Sanjabi. (TDS in Persian 310630Z Dec 78)
- The West German Embassy urged all Germans to leave Iran unless it were absolutely necessary to remain. (Hamburg DPA in German 310709Z Dec 78)
- 01 JAN 79           The death toll from violence in Mashhad the previous two days was reported to be 170. (*The New York Times*)
- The Shah said that he would like to take "a vacation" if the situation permitted. (*The New York Times*)
- Air traffic controllers went on strike in Tehran, closing down the airport. (*The New York Times*)
- Iranian doctors in Mashhad appealed to Secretary General Waldheim to intervene in Iran to halt bloodshed and "stop massacres by the army." (Paris AFP in English 011048Z Jan 79)
- Scattered and violent demonstrations continued throughout the country. (TDS in Persian 011030Z Jan 79)
- The Canadian Defense Ministry sent two planes to Rasht to evacuate 300 Canadians employed in that area. (Paris AFP in English 010839Z Jan 79)

Bakhtiar presented the mandates for forming a new government: the Shah's departure and replacement by a regency council; disbanding SAVAK; bringing to justice those responsible for recent outrages; and total control of the Foreign Ministry of the civilian government. (Paris Domestic Service in French 010200Z Jan 79)

Bakhtiar also demanded the release of political prisoners, propagation of the Islamic religion, the abolition of martial law, freedom of the press, restoration of the freedoms declared in the constitution, and punishment for those abusing public funds. (TDS in Persian 010630Z Jan 79)

Mr. Salamatian, a National Front spokesman, said that Bakhtiar would not succeed in forming a civilian Cabinet because he did not take the will of the people into account and that his plan was part of the old system and therefore would not work. (Paris Domestic Service in French 011800Z Jan 79)

Azhari submitted his resignation to the Shah, which the Shah verbally accepted, but Azhari is still to remain in control and administer the country's affairs until the formation of a new Cabinet. (TDS in Persian 011030Z Jan 79)

02 JAN 79

Violence in Kazvin left an undetermined number of casualties. (The New York Times)

Troops at Tehran airport were reinforced to enable foreigners to depart Iran. (The New York Times)

Iranian demonstrators marched on the home of the Shah's sister in Beverly Hills, California, setting fires and causing damage. (The New York Times)

The Parliament agreed to Bakhtiar's nomination. (TDS in Persian 021030Z Jan 79)

A palace spokesman denied that the Shah planned to leave the country, but Bakhtiar confirmed on Paris radio that the Shah planned to take a "long holiday." The people of Iran rejoiced in the streets, it was reported. (TDS in Persian 021030Z Jan 79)

Iran cancelled a helicopter contract with a U.S. firm. (Paris AFP in English 020941Z Jan 79)

There was renewed rioting and demonstrating in Tehran after Bakhtiar's speech. The peoples' reaction was that Bakhtiar made vague promises and said nothing. (Paris AFP in English 021200Z Jan 79)

- 03 JAN 79      Bakhtiar announced that he had formed a Cabinet. Both houses of Parliament passed "votes of intent" formally inviting him to head a government. (*The New York Times*)
- The Shah appointed Abbas Qarahbaghi as Chief of Staff. (*Foreign Broadcast Information Service*)
- 04 JAN 79      The Shah signed a decree appointing Bakhtiar Prime Minister and then left Tehran for a holiday in a nearby resort. (*The New York Times*)
- The U.S. announced that it was prepared "to cooperate fully" with the new government. (*The New York Times*)
- Army Commander Ghulam Ali Uvaysi left Iran for the U.S. It was reported that he had resigned. (*The New York Times*)
- 06 JAN 79      The new Cabinet was presented to the Shah: Shahpur Bakhtiar, Premier and Interior; Yahya Sadiqi Yazdi, Justice; Faridun Jam, War; Ahmad Mir Fandaraski, Foreign Affairs; Muhammad Amin Riyahi, Education and Training; Manuchihr Razmara, Health and Welfare; Manuchihr Aryana, Labor and Social Affairs; Javad Khadimi Abadi, Housing and Urban Development; Sirius Amuzgar, State and Supervisor of Information and Tourism; Rustum Pirastah, Economic Affairs and Finance; Lutf 'Ali Sami'i, PTT; Manuchihr Kazimi, Agriculture and Natural Resources; Abbas 'Ali Bakhtiar, Industries and Mines; and Muhammad Mushiri Yazdi, Deputy Premier. (*Foreign Broadcast Information Service*)
- Khomeini called the new Cabinet illegal and a "plot against the people." (*The New York Times*)
- The Shah appointed Mihdi Rahimi military governor of Tehran. (*Foreign Broadcast Information Service*)
- Newspapers were published for the first time in two months. (*The New York Times*)
- The Shah announced that he would "take a rest" after he was "confident about what is happening in the country." (*The New York Times*)
- 07 JAN 79      Demonstrations occurred in Tehran and other cities. (*The New York Times*)
- 08 JAN 79      It was reported that Faridun Jam refused to serve as War Minister. (*The New York Times*)

An anti-government demonstration was held in Qom. (The *New York Times*)

U.S. officials said the U.S. had advised the Shah it would be best for stability in Iran if he left the country temporarily. (The *New York Times*)

It was reported that Azhari had left the country for "health" reasons. (The *New York Times*)

09 JAN 79      Strikes and demonstrations continued in Tehran and other cities. (The *New York Times*)

It was announced that the Shah would turn over the private holdings of the royal family to the Pahlavi Foundation. (The *New York Times*)

The government ended martial law in Shiraz. (*Middle East Economic Digest*)

The Shah named abd al-Ali Badra'i Commander of the Army. (*Foreign Broadcast Information Service*)

10 JAN 79      Khomeini said that relations with the U.S. "would be good" as long as the U.S. left Iran to decide its own destiny. (The *New York Times*)

11 JAN 79      Ja'far Shafaqat was named War Minister. (The *New York Times*)

Vance said that the Shah's decision to form a regency council and leave the country had been "a sound decision" and said the new government should be given "every chance" to find a peaceful solution. (The *New York Times*)

Bakhtiar pledged to disband SAVAK, to abolish martial law, and free all political prisoners. He announced that 868 political prisoners had been released earlier that day. (The *New York Times*)

12 JAN 79      The U.S. announced that it had "urged the military to give its full support" to the government. (The *New York Times*)

13 JAN 79      A regency council to carry out the Shah's duties after his departure was announced. Its members were Bakhtiar, Abdallah Intizam, Jalal al-Din Tihrani, Muhammad 'Ali Varastah, 'Abd al-Husayn, 'Ali Abadi, Abbas Qarabaghi, 'Ali Quli Ardalan, Muhammad Sajjadi and Javad Sa'id. (The *New York Times*)

Khomeini announced the formation of a Council of the Islamic Revolution that would be charged with selecting and installing a "provisional government" in Iran. (*The New York Times*)

Demonstrators marched in Tehran after the reopening ceremonies of Tehran University. (*The New York Times*)

14 JAN 79 Supporters of Khomeini demonstrated in Tehran. (*The New York Times*)

15 JAN 79 The Senate approved the appointment of Bakhtiar. (*The New York Times*)

Ten diplomats at the Iranian Embassy in the U.S. announced that they would not work with Ambassador Ardashir Zahidi. (*The New York Times*)

16 JAN 79 The Shah left Iran and flew to Egypt to meet with Egyptian President Sadat. (*The New York Times*)

Khomeini hailed the departure of the Shah as "the preface to our victory." (*The New York Times*)

The Majlis approved the appointment of Bakhtiar. (*The New York Times*)

An earthquake struck Khorasan province, killing at least 129 people. (*The New York Times*)

17 JAN 79 Khomeini called on Cabinet ministers to resign their "illegal posts." (*The New York Times*)

Carter urged Khomeini to give the present government "a chance to succeed." (*The New York Times*)

The death toll from the earthquake reached 199. (*The New York Times*)

"Renegade" troops in tanks and jeeps fired on anti-government demonstrators in Ahvaz, killing ten people. (*The New York Times*)

It was reported that Justice Minister Yazdi had resigned. (*The New York Times*)

18 JAN 79 Ayatollah Shari'at Madari expressed fear that Iran might be faced with "terrible turmoil" if the government were toppled suddenly. (*The New York Times*)

- The head of the Regency Council, Jalal al-Din Tihrani, went to France to meet with Khomeini. (*The New York Times*)
- Clashes between demonstrators and troops took place in Ahvaz and Dizful. (*The New York Times*)
- 19 JAN 79 Khomeini refused to see Tihrani unless he resigned his post. (*The New York Times*)
- Hundreds of thousands of demonstrators marched in Tehran in support of Khomeini. (*The New York Times*)
- 20 JAN 79 Khomeini announced that he would return to Iran "in a few days." (*The New York Times*)
- 21 JAN 79 Bakhtiar declared that he was the "legitimate ruler" of Iran and would defend his post. (*The New York Times*)
- 22 JAN 79 Ayatollah Talegani warned that the Iranian people might undertake a "holy war" against the army if it attempted a coup. (*The New York Times*)
- Tehrani resigned from the Regency Council and delivered his resignation to Khomeini. (*The New York Times*)
- The Shah arrived in Marrakesh on a "private visit" and was met by Moroccan King Hasan. (*The New York Times*)
- 23 JAN 79 About 1,200 special troops marched in support of the Shah in Tehran. (*The New York Times*)
- 24 JAN 79 The State Department said that the U.S. had agreed to send 200,000 barrels of diesel fuel and gasoline to Iran. (*The New York Times*)
- 25 JAN 79 The government closed the airport in Tehran. (*The New York Times*)
- Khomeini postponed a scheduled return to Iran and condemned the government of "treasonously" closing the airport. (*The New York Times*)
- More than 50,000 people gathered in Tehran to demonstrate in support of the government. (*The New York Times*)
- The government announced that it would begin enforcing a prohibition on public demonstrations. (*The New York Times*)
- 26 JAN 79 At least 15 people were killed when soldiers fired on anti-government demonstrators in Tehran. (*The New York Times*)

- Troops clashed with demonstrators in Tabriz. (*The New York Times*)
- 27 JAN 79 Demonstrations continued in Tehran after the closure of all airports was extended "until further notice." (*The New York Times*)
- Bakhtiar announced that he would fly to France "to discuss the future of the nation" with Khomeini. (*The New York Times*)
- 28 JAN 79 Khomeini said he would not meet with Bakhtiar unless the Premier would first resign, and he urged Iranians to struggle for an Islamic republic "to the last drop of blood." (*The New York Times*)
- Troops fired on demonstrators in Tehran, killing 35 people. (*The New York Times*)
- 29 JAN 79 The government announced it would reopen airports the following day. (*The New York Times*)
- Demonstrators rioted in Tehran. (*The New York Times*)
- The U.S. Consul in Esfahan was beaten by a hostile crowd. (*The New York Times*)
- The government announced that a \$6.2-billion contract for construction of two nuclear plants by a French concern had been cancelled. (*The New York Times*)
- 30 JAN 79 The government authorized Khomeini's return to Iran. (*The New York Times*)
- The U.S. Embassy ordered all government dependents to leave Iran. (*The New York Times*)
- 31 JAN 79 Troops moved through Tehran in support of the government. (*The New York Times*)
- 01 FEB 79 Khomeini returned to Iran from France and was greeted in the streets by at least three million people. (*The New York Times*)
- Khomeini declared that he would "arrest" Bakhtiar if he refused to resign, and condemned the presence of foreigners in Iran. (*The New York Times*)
- A U.S. Air Force plane crashed south of Tehran, killing five people. (*The New York Times*)

- 02 FEB 79      Bakhtiar offered to accept his opponents into a government of "national unity." (The *New York Times*)
- Khomeini called on the people to "destroy the terrible monarchy and its illegal government." (The *New York Times*)
- 03 FEB 79      Khomeini announced that his movement had drafted a republican constitution. (The *New York Times*)
- 04 FEB 79      Demonstrations in support of Khomeini took place in Tehran. (The *New York Times*)
- 05 FEB 79      Khomeini named Mihdi Bazargan to head a "provisional government." (The *New York Times*)
- 06 FEB 79      Peaceful demonstrations in support of Khomeini occurred in Tehran, while military aircraft were flown over the demonstrations. (The *New York Times*)
- The U.S. reiterated its support of the Bakhtiar government and the "constitutional process" in Iran. (The *New York Times*)
- 07 FEB 79      Peaceful demonstrations in support of Khomeini took place in Tehran, Esfahan and other cities. (The *New York Times*)
- U.S. Ambassador Andrew Young praised Islam as "a vibrant cultural force in today's world" and said that Khomeini would eventually be hailed as "somewhat of a saint." (The *New York Times*)
- 08 FEB 79      More than one million demonstrators marched in Tehran in support of Khomeini, with armed forces personnel among the demonstrators. (The *New York Times*)
- Clashes in Gorgan between demonstrators and security forces left nine people dead. (The *New York Times*)
- 09 FEB 79      Troops rounded up Air Force technicians loyal to Khomeini and killed at least 20 of them in Tehran. (The *New York Times*)
- 10 FEB 79      Troops from the Imperial Guard clashed with deserting Air Force cadets and technicians at an air force base in Tehran. More than 100 people were killed. (The *New York Times*)
- A correspondent for the *Los Angeles Times* was killed in Tehran during a clash between soldiers and Air Force cadets. (The *New York Times*)



11 FEB 79

The army Supreme Council ordered troops to return to their garrisons and announced its "neutrality" in the political crisis "to prevent further anarchy and bloodshed." (*The New York Times*)

It was reported that Bakhtiar had resigned following withdrawal of army support. (*The New York Times*)

Rahimi, the military governor of Tehran, was captured by revolutionary forces. (*The New York Times*)

Rioters stormed the central prison in Tehran and freed the inmates. (*The New York Times*)

The U.S. said it was sending a detachment of marines and helicopters to Turkey for use in possible evacuation of U.S. nationals in the future. (*The New York Times*)

Commander of the army Badra'i was killed by Khomeini supporters. (*The New York Times*)

12 FEB 79

"Provisional government" Premier Bazargan named three Deputy Premiers: Muhammad Hashim Sabaghi, Amir Intizam and Ibrahim Yazdi. (*The New York Times*)

Khomeini's supporters captured Niavaran Palace and other centers of resistance in Tehran. A U.S. military advisory mission in northern Tehran was attacked after erroneous reports were broadcast that "some Americans" were involved in fighting at the headquarters of the Imperial Guards. (*The New York Times*)

Bazargan named Muhammad Wali Qaranah as Chief of Staff. (*The New York Times*)

Sa'id Mihdiyan was named Air Force Commander. (*Foreign Broadcast Information Service*)

Khomeini called on his supporters to "leave the streets" and obey the orders of Bazargan. (*The New York Times*)

Turkey said it would allow U.S. helicopters into Turkey only if Iran approved an evacuation of Americans. (*The New York Times*)

The U.S. State Department said it had suspended plans to send marines and helicopters to Turkey. (*The New York Times*)

Carter said that the U.S. would "attempt to work closely with the existing government" of Iran. (*The New York Times*)

Khomeini's supporters took control of the Iranian Embassy in Washington. (*The New York Times*)

Pakistan and the Soviet Union recognized the provisional government. (*The New York Times*)

13 FEB 79

The following appointments to the Cabinet were made: Karim Sanjabi, Foreign Affairs; Daryush Faruher, Labor and Social Welfare; Ahmad Sadr Javadi, Interior; Mustafa Katira'i, Housing and Urban Affairs; Yusuf Tahiri Qazvini, Roads and Transportation; 'Ali Akbar Mu'infar, State for Planning and Budget; and Kazim Sami, Health. (*The New York Times*)

Bakhtiar was reportedly arrested. (*The New York Times*)

Rival guerrilla groups fought at the gates of Tehran University. (*The New York Times*)

Khomeini called on Iranians to turn in their weapons and prevent attacks on government installations and public property. (*The New York Times*)

14 FEB 79

Guerrillas attacked the U.S. Embassy in Tehran, trapping the Ambassador and about 100 staff members. The Americans were later freed by forces of Khomeini's led by Deputy Premier Yazdi. (*The New York Times*)

Fighting was reported in Tabriz between supporters of the Shah and revolutionary forces. (*The New York Times*)

The People's Fida'iyin issued a statement saying that they would not obey the orders of Khomeini to turn in weapons because it was their "duty to safeguard the people's victories." (*The New York Times*)

15 FEB 79

The following four generals were executed: Ni'mat Allah Nasiri, Mihdi Rahimi, Manuchihr Khusrawdad, and Riza Naji. (*The New York Times*)

Deputy Premier Sabaghi charged that the attacks in Tehran on government installations and foreign embassies were the work of the People's Fida'iyin. (*The New York Times*)

The Shah left Marrakesh to move into a residence in Rabat. (*The New York Times*)

Heavy fighting in Tabriz took place between supporters of Khomeini and "counter-revolutionary elements." (The *Jerusalem Post*)