Professor aids Iran volunteers

By Martin Cery

In a small village in Iran, John Parsons, professor of agriculture, met a former Ohio State student. The student, Bruce Baessler, is now a Peace Corps volunteer.

Parsons met Baessler on a 10-day trip to Iran. The purpose of the trip was to assist on a volunteer basis on the Peace Corps efforts to identify the skills and interests that are needed in Iran in agriculture.

While in Iran, Parsons visited government officials in extension and natural resources and travelled to the agricultural western part of Iran to meet with volunteers.

WHEN VISITING Baessler, a volunteer and former Ohio State student in a small village, Parsons found each Peace Corps worker is given an Iranian co-worker to help him with the culture and Farsi, the native language.

There is a three-month intense training for each Peace Corps volunteer in learning the language, but only the basics can be taught in that amount of time,” Parsons said.

When Parsons was there, Baessler was just finishing the three-month training and was getting started on the program. “I found there to be no rapport between Bruce and the Iranian co-worker,” he said.

PARSONS SAID the only frustration Baessler had was with shopkeepers overcharging him and the dating practices in Iran, which were much more conservative than they are in the United States.

Baessler said the people were friendly and realized he was there to help. “He would ride his bicycle from village to village helping the farmers with irrigation, cultivating or even grafting a tree,” Parsons said.

Once in the village, a volunteer will stick primarily to his field of study and teach the farmers irrigation, soil classification and other techniques which will enhance food production.

HE ALSO visited the Rezaieh College of Agriculture in northwest Iran and noted the possibility for placement of a Peace Corps volunteer at the B.S. level exists but the real need at the agriculture college is for teachers at the M.S., and Ph.D. levels.

When visiting the college Parsons noted that it was in the process of adding 30 new buildings. Iran now has one of the fastest growing gross national products (50 per cent last year) because of oil exports. Parsons said he wasn’t sure if a major construction like this could be attributed to the phenomenal economic growth.
Enarson urged to expel protesting OSU Iranians

United Press International

State Sen. Thomas Van Meter, R-Ashland, says Iranian students who demonstrated in Columbus should be deported because they participated in "one of the most gallling displays of effrontery" for taxpayers that he has ever seen.

About 60 Iranian students who are enrolled at Ohio State University demonstrated in downtown Columbus Tuesday in support of Iranians holding Americans hostage at the U.S. Embassy in Tehran.

Van Meter, Senate minority leader, urged Ohio State University President Harold L. Enarson to "take immediate steps to have Iranian students involved in this anti-American behavior terminated from enrollment at Ohio State."

He also advocated cooperation between OSU and the Immigration and Naturalization Service "to have these students deported to Iran where they would seem to be more comfortable."

Van Meter's letter to Enarson said the Iranian students live and study in Ohio "only by the grace of the taxpayers of this state."

He said their education is subsidized by the public since the Iranians pay no more than out-of-state American students, use state facilities and equipment and may receive stipends as teaching assistants.

"If they are unhappy with the policies of this country, if they wish to see the Shah, as well as Americans in Iran, executed, I suggest they be sent back to Iran to join Ayatollah Khomeini and his band of executioners," Van Meter wrote.

State Sen. J. Timothy McCormack, D-Euclid, Thursday asked Gov. James A. Rhodes to immediately order an investigation by the Ohio Highway Patrol to find out if the "violence-prone Iranian nationalists" at state-supported colleges represent a security risk to Ohioans.

The senator said if it is found that the students are a threat, they should quickly be returned "to their birthplace, so that they can more closely work with their beloved Ayatollah."

Some Congressmen called for direct action in forcing Iranians to release the hostages.

"I think we ought to get that Israeli military officer that led the raid on Entebbe airport in Uganda and make him chairman of our Joint Chiefs of Staff and seek his advice," said Sen. Herman Talmadge, D-Ga.

Rep. Larry McDonald, D-Ga., called on President Carter to take "whatever action necessary" including a military takeover of Iran.

"If that means armed action, then do it," McDonald said. "The oil fields could be taken with a relatively small military action. We could take the oil fields and hold them if we needed to."

In downtown Cleveland, a handful of demonstrators, including three masked Iranian students, burned an American flag in front of the federal building in a call for extradition of the ailing shah of Iran.

A few bystanders shouted at the group to "go back to Iran," but there were no physical confrontations. The 17 demonstrators left after about 15 minutes.

In Houston, 1,500 angry demonstrators chanting "Take the Oil and Shove It" and waving signs saying "Let My People Go," surrounded the Consulate General of Iran, burned two Iranian flags and jostled three Iranians trying to enter the building.

Iranian students — who had marched through downtown at lunch hour Wednesday only to be jeered, jostled and harassed by passersby including normally restrained businessmen — were nowhere in sight as the Texans protested seizure of more than 60 hostages in the American Embassy in Tehran.

"I don't think it would have been too good a place to be. If my skin had been the slightest bit dark, I don't think I'd have wanted to be there," Sgt. James Jenkins said.
OSU Plans No Anti-Iranian Actions

By Gary Kifer
The Dispatch Staff

Ohio State University will take no action against its 174 Iranian students unless they break the law or violate university rules, OSU officials said Friday.

They urged all students to refrain from actions which might increase tensions over the Iranian situation.

Administrators also say only 60 Iranians—not necessarily all OSU students—participated in a protest march earlier this week and no scholarships go to Ohio State's Iranians.

The statements came in response to demands by some persons, including a state legislator, that Iranian protesters be expelled for expressing anti-American sentiments.

Harold Enarson, OSU president, appealed to all university students "to act responsibly in this time of national crisis."

Enarson said "our primary concern must be to do nothing— I mean nothing—which would further inflame the captors of our fellow Americans in Tehran."

University officials also made it clear they will not bow to demands that the Iranian students be expelled simply because of their nationality.

"As legal guests of the U.S., these students, along with all other students from foreign lands, are entitled to equal protection of the law," said Edwin M. Crawford, OSU vice president for public affairs.

Crawford said the Iranian students also are subject to university rules and regulations and "violations of those will be dealt with promptly and firmly."

"The people of Ohio can be assured on this point," he added.

DOROTHY BRICKMAN, director of the International Student Office, said many Iranian students "are very quiet, serious students" who have shown little interest in the politics of their homeland.

She pointed out that the protest march involved only about 60 persons and OSU officials are "not sure they were all Ohio State students" even though the march was sponsored by the Iranian Moslem Student Association at OSU.

All the Iranian students on campus are paying full tuition and fees, she said. None receive any scholarship money.
Iranians At OSU
Uneasy, Unsure
As To Next Move

By Robert Ruth
Of The Dispatch Staff

The chaos in their native country has resulted in concern and confusion for some Iranian students at Ohio State University.

Few speak for the record and it's difficult to assess their political ties. And obviously there are conflicting views among the Iranians here.

THEIR STUDENT organization at Ohio State University, the Iranian Moslem Student Association, which staged a demonstration in Columbus last Tuesday, recently lost its faculty adviser, Said Kozekezani, and vice president, Hossein Pedram. Both resigned and refused to say why.

A meeting of the organization posted at the OSU Student Union for Saturday morning either was called off or unattended. No one showed up except a couple news reporters and campus police.

Kozekezani, an electrical engineering professor, refused to say anything beyond the fact that he had resigned as faculty adviser earlier this year.

PEDRUM, AN OSU graduate student who lives in Jones Tower on the campus, stated, "I am not involved anymore. I have never been involved (in demonstrations)."

However, another Iranian with close ties to the organization but who asked not be named said the vast majority of the 174 Iranian students at OSU are more interested in their studies than in joining groups which participate in demonstrations.

He referred to the Tuesday demonstration when about 65 Iranians marched through Downtown Columbus chanting anti-American slogans. They were met with jeers and obscenities from office workers.

TWO IRANIANS interviewed Saturday in Jones Tower, a dormitory for graduate students, said the chaos in their native country makes them extremely uneasy.

Fazlolah Moazzami, 28, said two American OSU students yelled "down with Iran" at him Thursday as he was returning to his room. Moazzami said he was "sorry about the whole situation."

He referred to the takeover by Iranians of the U.S. Embassy in Tehran. The Iranians in Tehran are keeping about 60 embassy employees hostage. Moazzami said he could understand the anger of his countrymen but added that there probably was a better method of protesting against the United States than taking hostages.

THE HOSTAGES were taken because the average person in his country, blames the United States for the bloody revolution in Iran that has claimed the lives of thousands, Moazzami added.

The other Jones Tower resident, a 27-year-old graduate student, refused to give his name. He agreed that his countrymen blame this country for Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi's long dictatorial rule.

He, too, feels uneasy about being in America. On Friday, several OSU students gave him "dirty looks" as he was watching a TV newscast about Iran, he said.

One of his largest frustrations, he said, is not receiving directions from the Khomeini regime.

"NO ONE TELLS US what to do," he said, "Does he (Khomeini) want us to stay here or go back home? Our government doesn't tell us."

There was a report that OSU students are attempting to organize an anti-Iranian rally for later this week, but the Undergraduate Student Government on Saturday urged students "to refrain from any violence because of the Iranian situation" because of risking the lives of the hostages.

Although the organization is pro-Khomeini, some members reportedly backed the shah when the deposed monarch was still in power.

MANY OF THE STUDENTS in the United States are children of wealthy Iranians who supported the shah, one person said, but asked not to be named. Only students who were originally able to financially support themselves were admitted into the U.S., he said.

Now some may fear funds from Iran could be cut off, and participating in anti-American demonstrations in the U.S. might be a way of assuring that they continue receiving money from relatives at home, the person said.

Moazzami, who is not a member of any student organization, disagreed. The vast majority of Iranian students hate the shah, he said, adding, "He was like Hitler."
OFFER SUPPORT — Behzad Bavarian, at the microphones, of the Iranian Student Association reads a statement of support for his countrymen at a press conference arranged by Patty Preston, right, of the Revolutionary Communist Youth Brigade. Standing at the wall in front of the banner, Behzad Bavarian, the speaker's brother who also is an Ohio State University graduate student.
Help offered Iranian students

USG to act as go-between

By Belinda Ward

The Undergraduate Student Government (USG) will act as a liaison between Iranian students on campus and the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) in Cincinnati.

"We're setting up a liaison so Iranian students will have a place to come with any problems they are encountering with deportation or their rights," said Malcolm Taaffe, USG president.

Iranian students must report to immigration authorities within 30 days or face deportation according to a Nov. 12 order by U.S. Attorney General Benjamin Civiletti.

USG is contacting the 176 Iranian students on campus and explaining the service to them, Taaffe said, adding that the INS has responded favorably.

"We (USG) can get the facts on individual situations here on campus, call the INS, explain the facts to them, get advice on what to do and report back to the students," he said.

Iranian students on campus have the right to seek help with problems they are having, he said, and not all Iranians on campus share the same views as those in Tehran.

Iranian students have held Americans hostage in the American embassy in Tehran since Nov. 4.

Some Iranian students have come to the USG office and apologized for the actions of the militant students and emphasized that not all Iranians are anti-American, Taaffe said.

These students are afraid to publicly denounce the actions of fellow students for fear of harassment or retaliation by those sharing anti-American sentiments, he said.

USG members are urging all students to remain calm and not cause confrontations or riots on campus.

"We don't want to promote any kind of clash between the opposing factions," Taaffe said.

When the situation in Iran calms down, Taaffe said USG plans to hold forums discussing the cause of the crisis and the opposing views on the situation.

These forums are impossible now, he said, because emotions are stirred and calm discussions are likely to erupt into heated arguments.

Taaffe said USG also plans to conduct informal surveys to determine the attitudes of the students toward the Iranians, and to distribute printed material urging students to remain calm.

Last week USG sent letters to student governments at 150 universities nationwide urging them to refrain from violent demonstrations against the Iranians.
INS to contact OSU Iranians

By Mike Kersmarki

Today Iranian students at Ohio State will receive letters from the university informing them of the time and place they must report to immigration authorities—or face deportation.

The U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) will send a representative to Ohio colleges having more than 50 Iranian students to check their status and credentials, said Jack Goodwin, INS district director for Ohio.

Goodwin would not say when that representative would arrive.

Colleges with fewer than 50 Iranians are instructed to bring the students to INS, Goodwin said.

According to Dorothy Brickman, director for the OSU office of international student and scholarship services, there are about 174 Iranian students at Ohio State. None of them have been deported.

Brickman said the Iranians must prove they are full-time students who have not been found guilty of a violent criminal offense.

"Our system is done very, very carefully. When they (a foreign student) come in to us, they sign a contract so they know what their responsibilities are," she said.

Last week, President Carter directed U.S. Attorney General Benjamin Civiletti to order all Iranian students to return to immigration authorities within 30 days or be deported.

Originally, INS was allowing Iranian violators to leave voluntarily, without going through deportation, as long as they were gone by June 1980. The federal order reduced that period to 30 days.

Scott Mueller, OSU director for communication services, said he would not reveal the time and location of the reporting center until later today. Although he would not say where on campus the center would be, he did say it would be convenient for the Iranian students.

John Quigley, OSU professor of international law, said it looks like the government is serious about deportation because some Iranians were already deported.
Iranians At OSU Face Visa Check

By Gary Kleiter
Of The Dispatch Staff

Ohio State University has notified 174 Iranian students that they will be required to prove their student visas are valid when federal immigration officials visit the campus on Dec. 11, officials said Tuesday.

A letter was mailed to each of the students Monday detailing procedures they must follow when officers of the U.S. Justice Department's Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) conduct interviews in Howlett Hall from 8 a.m. to 4 p.m., Dorothy Brickman, director of OSU's International Student Office, said.

She said the university required similar proof that visas were valid before any of the Iranian students could be admitted. Most of OSU's Iranian students are graduate students studying agriculture or engineering.

Interviews with immigration officials are required by Dec. 14 for all of the estimated 50,000 Iranian students now in the U.S. under a crackdown on possible visa violators announced last week by President Carter.

Iranian students who do not appear for the interviews or who are found to be violating the terms of their visas will be deported, according to the Cincinnati office of the immigration service.

Ohio State officials said the president's threat of deportation represents a distinct change in federal policy, since the university had been notified in September that Iranian students would be allowed to remain in the U.S. until June 1, 1980, because of "unstable conditions" in their homeland.

IMMIGRATION officials, according to the OSU letter, will require Iranian students to furnish:

- A passport and approved arrival and departure schedule.
- Evidence from the school that the student is enrolled and all fees are paid.
- A letter from school officials stating the student is carrying a full load of classes and is in good standing.
- Evidence, such as a lease, of the student's current address.

LLOYD WARFIELD, an officer in the INS Cincinnati office, said Monday that teams of immigration officers will be visiting each Ohio college campus where 50 or more Iranian students are enrolled.

Warfield said colleges with fewer than 50 Iranian students have been asked to notify their students to report to the nearest interview site.

During the interviews, the students are to be photographed and information they provide will be checked against information in INS files. Students who provide false information will be subject to deportation, as will those who have been convicted of a crime carrying a jail sentence of one year or more, according to the INS.

IMMIGRATION officials say a student found to be violating terms of his visa could be deported within 10 days if he agrees to the procedure. But, they acknowledge that a student could delay the process indefinitely by fighting the deportation through the courts.

In addition to conducting the interview, immigration officers are required to "identify and locate all Iranian students to determine their immigration status" under an order issued last week by U.S. Attorney General Benjamin Civiletti.

CIVILETTI noted in his order that the action is being taken at the President's directive "in the course of, and in response to, the international crisis created by the unlawful detention of American citizens in the American Embassy in Tehran."

Immigration officials say Civiletti's order supersedes the INS policy which was outlined to Ohio State officials at the beginning of the academic year.
Iranian students hold discussion in effort to bolster relations

During a panel discussion led by four Iranian students, one panel member paralleled the situation in Iran to the American colonists in 1776 who were to be prepared to bear arms against the British.

The statement was made in reference to Ayatollah Khomeini's order earlier this week for all Iranians to be ready to go to war.

President Carter said military intervention is a possibility should the 49 American hostages held at the U.S. Embassy in Tehran be harmed.

But the panelists chiefly discussed non-controversial topics including the Moslem religion, a history of Iranian politics and the present status of Iranians in the United States.

After a basic history of Iran was given, a slide show was presented showing mangled bodies. Its purpose was to show the situation in Iran before the Shah's regime was overthrown, said an Iranian student.

Of the 100 people attending the forum, about half were Americans.

At a similar meeting described as "heated" held Nov. 14, 300 attended and 14 police patrolled the area.

Three officers patrolled Monday's meeting and the audience was docile.
Protests Occur
As INS Interviews
Iranian Students

By Cary Kiefer
Of The Dispatch Staff

About 40 protesters, some wearing hoods over their heads, paraded on the
Ohio State University campus Tuesday while immigration officials began to
interview Iranian students.

The demonstrators called for the deportation of the Shah rather than
Iranian students as inside Howlett Hall, officials of the Immigration and
Naturalization Service (INS) began to check the validity of student visas of
147 Iranian students.

THE PROTESTERS included some members of the Iranian Student Asso-
ciation, the Committee to Support the
Just Struggles of the Iranian People,
the Revolutionary Communist Youth
Brigade and a representative of the
National Lawyers Guild.

The protesters asked university officials to postpone the interviews until a federal court in Washington can
determine the legality of the process, but university officials indicated they
would cooperate with the immigration officials.

Although some past demonstrations
by the same groups had drawn large
crowds of anti-Iranian demonstrators,
Tuesday's demonstration was sparsely
attended as it was not held on the main
campus and classes have ended for
Christmas break. The only confronta-
tion was a brief exchange of words
with construction workers erecting a
nearby building who had hung a sign
reading "God Bless America."

INS OFFICIALS closed the hall to
the public, allowing only employees of
the OSU horticulture department of-
ices in the building to enter during the
interviews, which were expected to
last from 8 a.m. to 4 p.m. Ohio State
officials said no university employees are
assisting in the interview process.

Interviews are required for all of
the estimated 50,000 Iranian students
living in the U.S. under an order issued
last month by U.S. Attorney General
Benjamin Civiletti.

The Iranian students are required to show valid passports, evidence that they are enrolled at OSU
and carrying a full load of classes, and
evidence of their current U.S. address-
es.

STUDENTS WHO fail to appear for
the interviews or who are found to be
violating the terms of their visas will
face deportation, INS officials said.
However, students facing deportation
who believe they will be harmed if
they return to Iran can seek political
asylum in the U.S., officials added.

As the interviews began, representa-
tives of the Committee to Support the
Just Struggles of the Iranian People
appeared at Howlett Hall to issue a
statement condemning federal offici-
als for attempts "to interrogate and
harass Iranian students."

Becki Aiello, press representative
for the committee, called for the U.S.
to return the deposed shah to Iran and
likened the interview process to the
internment of Japanese Americans
in the U.S. during World War II.

Approximately 10 members of Colle-
giate Associates for Research of Princi-
iples (CARP) launched a counter de-
monstration in front of Howlett Hall.
Carrying signs that read "God Hates
Communists" and "America Welcomes
Iranian Students Who Love God," the
CARP demonstrators engaged the Pro-
Iranian protesters in a chanting con-
test.

University police stood in the center
between the two groups to prevent any
contact.

CARP is the campus recruiting arm
of the Unification Church.
PROTEST — Wearing hoods and carrying signs, demonstrators outside Ohio State University’s Howlett Hall called for the Shah, rather than students, to be sent back to Iran. (Photo by Michael Hamman) 12-11-79
View From OSU:
Lack Of Issues Causing Iranian Impasse

Thomas W. Milburn is Mershon Professor of Psychology and Public Policy at Ohio State University, where he teaches in both the psychology and political science departments. His areas of specialization are conflict, leadership and social interaction. He currently is working on a book entitled The Nature of Threat - A Psychological Analysis. In this article he discusses the difficult negotiations the U.S. is attempting with Iran's Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini and the militant students who are holding 50 U.S. embassy personnel captive.

DISPATCH 12-12-79
By Thomas W. Milburn

The current Iranian crisis continues as a stalemate.

There are no ongoing public negotiations, and relations between U.S. demands to free the American embassy personnel who are now hostages and Iranian militant demands that the U.S. deliver the deposed shah to them for trial have produced an impasse.

Both sides are firm, and neither shows signs of movement or compromise.

Literature on the scientific study of negotiating processes suggests some explanation of what is going on and what kinds of factors can produce some change.

ORDINARILY, bargaining or negotiating stems from sets of demands and offers followed by a series of mutual concessions. Initially, each side makes demands and presents offers.

Together the sides begin to provide the basis for an exchange that can take the form of an agreement. Preconditions that must be satisfied before bargaining can begin, or single positions that do not allow for "movement," prevent true negotiating from taking place.

The present situation is one in which bargaining is inhibited because there is, so far, too little to bargain about.

To most Americans it is inconceivable that the U.S. would deliver the shah to the Iranians, even if such a step were legal, moral or in the interest of the United States.

IT WOULD BE remarkably difficult for the Iranian students to surrender their hostages without getting something in return.

Right now, the basis for negotiating is too thin; there are not enough items to negotiate about.

We have established the legality of our position to the world community to our satisfaction, but the Iranians discounted our position in advance.

The questions from an American point of view must be: (1) How can we encourage the Iranians to back down without an undue loss of face, and (2) what can we find that they value to give them, even if only symbolically, for them to feel justified in releasing their American hostages?

FROM A BARGAINING point of view the question becomes, how can we encourage the Iranian militants to make more demands so that we might be able to meet some or most of them?
14 OSU Iranians May Be Deported

[2-12-79]
By Gary Kiefer
Of The Dispatch Staff

Immigration officials found 14 "deportable aliens" among 78 Iranian students they interviewed Tuesday at Ohio State University, but nearly 100 more Iranians at OSU chose to boycott the interview session.

Lloyd Warfield, assistant officer in charge of the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) in Cincinnati, said Iranian students who did not appear at the OSU interviews must report by Friday to his Cincinnati office or face deportation under a federal order issued last month.

WARFIELD SAID he was uncertain how that schedule might change as a result of the ruling Tuesday by a federal judge in Washington that all deportation proceedings against Iranian students be halted.

"I can't comment on how the ruling may affect what we are doing," he said.

"I haven't seen the order," he added.

The 14 students found to be violating terms of their visas were cited for various reasons, he said, including overstaying authorized time, in the U.S., failing to maintain a class load of 12 hours or more and changing schools without approval.

Another seven of the students interviewed Tuesday were asked to provide additional documents before any decision is made on their cases, he said.

MORE THAN half of OSU's approximately 170 Iranian students failed to appear for interviews, due at least in part to a day-long demonstration by hooded protesters carrying signs and chanting anti-American slogans in front of Howlett Hall, where eight INS officers were conducting the interviews.

Demonstrators stopped many of the Iranian students who attempted to enter the building and asked them to boycott the session as a show of solidarity. While some ignored the request and went into the building, others chose to remain outside with the protesters, who called for deportation of the deposed shah instead of Iranian students.

Approximately 35 Iranian students and a few supporters who conducted the demonstration were told by OSU law professor John Quigley and representatives of the National Lawyers Guild that they could boycott the interview session without penalty if they reported to INS in Cincinnati by Friday, the deadline set by U.S. Attorney General Benjamin Civiletti in his November order.

THOSE WHO boycotting the interviews were banking on a favorable ruling in two suits filed in federal court in Washington on behalf of Iranian students. The suits charged the U.S. government was acting illegally by singling out Iranian students among all foreign nationals for possible deportation.

The protesters at Ohio State cheered when they received word from reporters late Tuesday afternoon that U.S. District Judge Joyce Green had decided to halt deportation proceedings against Iranians, saying it was unconstitutional to force them to prove "that they individually are blameless despite the action of their government."

The government is expected to appeal the ruling, however, so the status of the violators remains unresolved.

WARFIELD SAID each of the Iranian students who appeared was "cooperative" and was interviewed for about 10 minutes while documents were checked. No questions were asked about political activities of the students, he added.

Those found to be violating terms of their visas were "apprehensive, but most of them knew they were violators," Warfield said, adding none asked for political asylum.

Warfield said he could not estimate when the violators might be forced to leave the U.S. in light of the Washington court decision.
Moslem Beliefs

By Marilyn Waldman

Every nation is subject to two types of forces — centrifugal, which pull its people apart, and centripetal, which push them closer together. Iran is no exception. Within Iran, and in terms of Iran's place within the wider Islamic world, three factors — geographic, ethnic-linguistic, and religious — have served and are serving both divisive and unitive purposes.

Iran is located at the historic crossroads of Asia. A largely arid region, Iran is part of a much larger arid zone which stretches from the Sahara in northern Africa to the Gobi in eastern Asia, and from Arabia in the south to the Caspian in the north.

This vast arid zone is punctuated by three great river areas — Nile, Tigris-Euphrates, Indus-Ganges — which if manipulated and controlled by an organized political structure could produce untold but limited agricultural prosperity.

Control of these regions paradoxically has always been a source both of political competition and of political unification. The rulers of Iran, for example, have always competed with their western neighbors for the Tigris-Euphrates valley, and that valley has been the base of numerous unified empires, based either in Iran or to the west.

The limits to agricultural productivity in the area have also stimulated a larger unity through trade carried across the Sahara to the Mediterranean and points east and across the deserts and steppes of Central Asia to the Mediterranean and points west.

AFTER THE ARAB Moslem conquest much of the arid zone in the 17th century, and particularly after the Mongol conquest of much of the same area in the 13th, this vast trade network increased in extent and complexity and united the economic areas of areas whose geographical differences might otherwise have divided them.

Dynasties Benefitted From Trade Routes

In the trade of Afro-Eurasia, the area we know as Iran was one of the chief beneficiaries. Until European-discovered sea routes seriously began to undermine the overland trade routes of Asia in the 18th century, the successive dynasties of Iran lived off this trade, which in turn stimulated local craft production and tended to bolster a long series of centralised empires based in a few urban centers.

Nevertheless, under the unities of such superstructures lay an essentially fractional domain. Some of it is mountainous with difficult access. Its aridity stimulated the best adaptation to it — migratory pastoralism — on the part of significant numbers.

The pastoralists, animal herders who move in a fixed annual cycle, now represented by Turkmen and Baluchi in the east; and Kurds, Arabs, Qashqai and Bakhtiar in the west, remained independent of central control and taxation and always posed a potential military threat to the central rulers.

The widespread dispersion of labor-intensive agriculture promoted the formation of large-landed estates, paying allegiance to central rulers in uneasy collaboration. Consequently, until modern times, loyalty and the level of mutation was unknown in Iran. Loyalty to much smaller groups — family, neighborhood, city; and to much larger — empire and brotherhood of all Moslems, left Iranians ill-prepared for nation-statehood.

The effects of this geographic and ecological diversity were accentuated by a succession of massive invasions that took place between about 1700 B.C. and 1500 A.D. These migrations, attracted by Iran's location and prosperity, have helped to produce the present complex mix of ethnic and language groups —

Marilyn Waldman

Persian, Turkish, Kurdish, Arabic and Armenian, to name a few.

Unity Has Been A Goal For Over 25 Centuries

For more than 2,500 years, Iran's central rulers have tried to unite the already varied inhabitants of the central Iranian plateau with the other ethnic and tribal groups which came to surround it and with other people farther afield where possible.

But centralization absolutism has always alternated with regional and tribal fragmentation.

And even the most thorough absolutism has had to rely on reluctant cooperation from various regions and ethnic-linguistic groups. In some cases ethnic-linguistic groups also have had social and economic distinctions from each other.

Like geography and ethnography, religion has had both divisive and unitive influences. Before we turn to Iran, it would be useful to talk about religious unity and variety in the world of Islam as a whole.

The Moslem world always has had strong centrifugal forces. The minimal obligations which define the Moslem, the "Pillars of Islam" as they are called, are generally shared no matter what other differences exist. These are the public profession of faith attesting God's unity and Mohammed's messengership; the daily cycle of five prayers in the direction of Mecca, including a Friday afternoon communitywide service; the month-long, daylight-hour fast of Ramadan, the giving of alms as an act of charity to other human beings and as a show of gratitude to God for the possessions one is able to give away; and the making of the pilgrimage to Mecca — once in one's lifetime, if possible.

Divine Community Ideal Came From Mohammed

The concept of Umma, a divinely guided community or brotherhood of Moslems that transcends ethnic, linguistic and national barriers, was introduced by the Messenger Mohammed and maintained as an ideal by generations of Moslems ever since. Reverence for the recitation and writing of God's word (Qur'an, or Koran) and the maintenance of the Arabic language alone for that purpose, helped link the different parts of the Umma.

The Shar'iah, that broad body of normative and prescriptive laws, which Moslems have considered universally applicable, inclusive of all aspects of life, and egalitarian in justice, likewise helped transcend mundane barriers and distinctions.

However, the concept of Umma promoted variety as well as unity, for it was the Moslems' concern for the leadership and organization of the Umma, for unity on an appropriate basis, that generated the
Both Unify, Divide Iran

About The Author

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She is co-editor of The Islamic World, Volume VII in the Oxford University Press series of Itinera in World History. Her most recent book is Toward a Theory of Historical Narrative: A Case Study in Perci-Umamic History, published this year by The Ohio State University Press.

major divisions and subdivisions of the Ummah.

WHAT NOW APPEARS to be systematically defined theological separations be- gan historically out of actual decisions and positions taken by various Muslim groups on a series of actual historica challenges.

The major divisions of the Moslem community -- Sunnis, Shiis, Kharijites -- crystallized only very gradually during the first century after Mohammed's death in 632. The Shiis continued to be subdivided further during the next 50 years.

Here we shall restrict ourselves to the major Moslem identities, Sunni and Shiis; and to the minority Shiis in the lesser conservative "Twelver" form that pre- dominates in Iran.

Selection Of Leaders Has Involved Disputes

Between the death of Humayd and the rise to power of the Abbasid dynasty of caliphs (the caliphate, or series of 102, central to the Moslem empire, 622-1523), Moslems in the central Islamic lands of present-day Arab, Asia, Syria, Iraq and Iran involved themselves in a series of disagreements about the selection of their leaders and the quality of their leadership.

The Messenger Mohammed had commanded in an impossibly big ways all aspects of leadership, not the least of which is his transmission of God's word. Successors to his leadership of the community would obviously have difficulty establishing their legitimacy, especially because none could claim to succeed Mohammed in his role as Allah's messenger.

Members of what came to be the Sunni group repeatedly stressed the need for unity and compromise, for rallying around any leader who could hold the community together by following three guides:

- The word of God or Koran.
- The Holy sayings and actions of Mohammed, or Sunna, as conveyed in numerous reports about him (Hadith).
- The law (Shari'a) as worked out on the basis of the first two by independent scholars all over the empire.

THOSE WHO eventually came to be known as Shiis insisted that leadership of the Ummah be vested in a single person of the Prophet's family, and that person should hold a special status because of their blood descent from the Messenger Mohammed through the marriage between his daughter Fatima and his cousin Ali. They maintained that the first caliph did not become a caliph until three other caliphs had been chosen to serve, that Ali was assassinated and his descendants denied their rightful inheritance and martyrdom. Their focus on membership in a particular group, or Shiis, was their hallmark and eventually distanced them from fellow Muslims in more and more rigid ways. For when the Abbasids (relatives of Mohammed, but not through Ali) made their play for power in the 8th, they promised to make a place for the Shiis or part of the group of Ali in the future selection of caliphs. Once in power, however, they denied the claims of Ali's descendants utterly.

THOSE MOSLEMS who accepted the quality in a leader which is recognized by a group of followers as imposing on them a duty to obey. The leader projects a very special quality, usually represented as divine inspiration or appointment, but it alone does not result in charismatic authority or leadership unless a group of followers recognizes that quality as being able to transform their lives in desired ways.

Charismatic Leaders Can Come Into Conflict

White maintaining himself in power, then, the charismatic leader must, according to Weber, constantly assess and fulfill the needs of his followers, because his claim to their loyalty is his ability to use his charisma to improve and rectify their situations. This special quality, in most Islamic languages, is called baraka. The imams of the Shiis have barak in one extent or another their representatives on earth -- as the Ayatollah Khomeini -- have had it. But given the fact that baraka could be recognized in more than one individual at a time, the main question of concern is how Shiis with Khomeini and the Ayatollah Shariat-Madari, this sometimes strong type of leadership can also produce competition.

IT CAN ALSO produce a confusing situation such as occurred between Khomeini and his "followers," who are holding some 50 Americans hostage in the U.S. Embassy in Tehran.

One must add to this analysis the fact that in many areas of Moslem society, such recognition, rather than election or appointment, tends to be a major source of legitimacy. Even among relatively well-organized groups like the Shiis, hierarchal chains of authority are not particularly sharply maintained. It remains to mention something of the relationship between Shiis' religious leaders and governments. For the 200 years or so after the Safavid takeover of Iran made the country Shii, Shii religious leaders participated actively in government matters. Since the 19th century, and particularly under the deposed Shah and his father, the role of Shiis' religious leaders declined radically while Western-ized leaders emerged as dominant.

THE MOVEMENT OF Ayatollah Khomeini to restore Shiis' religious leaders to power, along with some other well-organized religious leaders disenchanted with the Shah, is a new score in an old drama. Now on a different pole, Khomeini's initial attempt to concentrate all power in his hands seems to be a deviation from precedent. His current moves toward sharing power with a secular political leader sound close to what we expected from a Shah leader in Iran.

Obviously, the coalition formed around Khomeini has, like any such coalition, unitive and divisive pressures both at home and abroad.

Ironically, the fact that the Iranians, and Shii Shiis, has not kept some of their fellow Moslems who are Sunni from admiring their efforts. With these facts in mind, we must remember that the only factor which produces centrifugal or centripetal tendencies cannot always be predicted. We have seen, many factors can work in both ways.

Shii Minorities Seek To Right Wrongs

The fact that Iranian Moslems have shared minority persecution for almost 500 years gives it a sort of internal unity over and against surrounding predominantly Moslem countries and makes it a possible stimulus to Shiis minorities elsewhere. In fact, the orientation was introduced to Iran by the Safavids for just that purpose, even though the Twelver version of Shiism is in many ways not all that different from the Sunni persecution.

Within Iran itself, we are seeing some elements of the Shi'ite faith also can divide one group from another. The Shiis of Iran is in many ways not all that different from the Sunni persecution.

FURTHERMORE, Shiis' Islam, like many other Moslem groups, retains a large degree of structural flexibility and lateral competition for power; it is difficult for a leader to maintain the focus of all support and loyalty in a Shiis community. Because all Twelver Shiis leaders after the ninth century have acted in the name of the true Shiis' leaders, the imams, Iran can claim ultimate authority unless he claims successively to be the last Imam returned. In fact, in the meantime, the imam themselves, competition for power exists between them and other Shiis leaders.

The model of charismatic authority developed by sociologist Max Weber can help us understand the dynamics as well as purifying potential of charismatic leadership. In Weber's terms, charisma is a...
Students can stay

4-8-80

President Carter's diplomatic sanction invalidating Iranian visas will have little or no effect on Iranian students at Ohio State.

Lloyd Warfield, acting officer in charge of the Immigration and Naturalization Bureau office in Cincinnati, said Carter's sanction will only affect Iranians seeking entry to the United States.

Warfield said a visa is needed only to gain entry to a country at its border.

Behzad Bavarian, president of OSU's Iranian student society, said another document, the I-94, not the visa, allows Iranians to stay in the U.S.

He said he does not think it is legal for Carter to cancel the I-94. If he does, Bavarian added, Iranians will take court action.

-Mike Sopko
Iranian students hit by difficulties

By Alane S. Megna

Although the United States' breaking of diplomatic relations with Iran does not directly affect Iranian students, it could however cause some of them to leave the country for financial reasons, said Behzad Bavarian, president of OSU's Iranian student society.

Bavarian said money for such things as tuition is transferred from Iran to the Iranian embassy or one of the consulates.

Students with verifications they are going to school full time pick up the money from the embassy or consulates, he said.

Now that the embassy and consulates are closed, they will not be able to act as a go-between for the money transfer.

And, Bavarian explained, there might be some hesitancy on the part of those in Iran to send money directly for fear it would be frozen by the U.S. government before it ever reaches the students.

When money starts to run out, "some might decide to go home."

Since Iranian militants took over the American embassy in November, approximately 25 Iranian students have left Ohio State.

According to Lantern reports at that time, 175 Iranian students were enrolled at OSU. Dorothy Brickman, director of the International Student and Scholar Services, said the number is now about 150.

Bavarian said that after the hostages were taken and anti-Iranian feeling was high in the United States, "some felt they couldn't stay in the U.S. anymore and went back to Iran."

Fourteen students had problems with their visas when they reported to the Immigration and Naturalization Services (INS) in Cincinnati in November, he said.

Among those who faced deportation, Bavarian explained, were some who left voluntarily. But others have gone to court for permission to stay at least temporarily.

Some of the reasons for being deportable, according to INS, are not attending school, being in school longer than the period granted, working without authorization and attending school only part time.

Lloyd A. Warfield, assistant officer in charge for the INS in Cincinnati, said about 500 Iranian students had reported to his office and 60 to 70 were found deportable.
Hostage from Ohio is 'worn,' son says

By TONY MANGINE JR.

"He seemed to be okay," Bob Moore said as he relaxed against the back of his chair, then added, "he looked just a little worn."

Robert "Bob" Moore, an Ohio State University student, is the 21-year-old son of Bert Moore, 44, of Mt. Vernon, who is being held hostage at the American embassy in Tehran.

Bob saw and heard his father, who was a counselor for administration at the embassy, in the film made by militants that was telecast on the CBS Thursday morning news.

In that film, Moore said, "to my family in Ohio, I'm proud of you."

"I'm proud that you're holding up well under the hardships that you undergo," said Moore, who had a personal message for each member of his family.

"It's been five months now," Bob said, "and no human being could sit around worrying for five months. It can't. Sure, once in a while there is a little fear of it, it pops in my head, and goes away."

In the militants' film, Moore said, "Robert, who is at Ohio State this year, I'm proud of your four-point (grade average) during the winter quarter, especially since you're carrying 21 credit hours."

Bob squinted as he thought about the nine-minute film, then said, "I noticed when he was talking it is wearing him a little."

He said his father looked more dejected than despondent.

"It was more of a 'when am I going to get out of here,'" attitude, Bob said.

"Diane, my daughter, I agree completely with your choice on Syracuse as the school to go to next year," Moore said in the film.

"Charles, keep tossing the discus and please plant my roses soon," he added.

Diane, 17, and Charles, 15, live with their mother, Marjorie Moore, in Mt. Vernon. Mrs. Moore could not be reached for comment Thursday.

"This (the crisis) has brought us the Moore family closer together," Bob said. "It was a pretty close family, but this has made it a lot closer."

"I have hope and not despair. They (other members of the family) are individuals, so they have their own approach to it (the crisis). The one thing we all have in common is that we are relatively calm about it."

"There was one point in the film, I noticed, where he almost couldn't control his emotions." Bob said "Especially, when he was talking about the family. I noticed he was making an effort to control his emotions."

"He seemed to be okay. How can you say someone is in good spirits when he is being held hostage," Bob said, pointing out that "he made a little joke at the beginning" about gaining weight.

The OSC student said he is majoring in languages and will be developing a minor in history. He is considering joining the foreign service.

"I have an inclination to do it (join the foreign service). On the other hand, I don't know if I'm going to spend my life doing that if there are other options that are better."

"This hostage crisis has heightened my political consciousness," Bob went on. "I have really started to develop a political consciousness now."

"HE LOOKED JUST A LITTLE WORN" -- Robert "Bob" Moore, son of Bert Moore, an American hostage in Tehran, said his father seemed dejected but not despondent when he appeared in film shown on the CBS Morning News. Bob is a student at Ohio State University. (C-J Photo by Arlen Pennell)
Iranian students at Ohio State 'shocked' at rescue attempt

By Ray Papecki
4 - 30 - 80

Several Iranian students at Ohio State who have lived near the U.S. Embassy in Tehran were shocked and disappointed that the United States attempted to rescue the hostages in Iran.

The attempt was a "stupid action," said Behzad Bavarian, a graduate research associate and president of the Iranian Student Association.

He said he could not understand why the rescue was ordered because the location of the embassy would have made the mission impossible. Bavarian said the mostly residential area surrounding the embassy is very crowded.

"It is hard to get out of the city quickly. Sometimes it takes two to three hours to travel about 20 miles outside of Tehran," Bavarian said.

"I don't think it would have worked without massive bloodshed," said an Iranian student at OSU who asked to remain unidentified.

Another Iranian student, Soheyl Amini, a graduate student, said he was dismayed and disappointed upon hearing about the rescue attempt.

He said the attempt was "a bad move," because any military action would risk Iranians' lives as well as those of the hostages.

Bavarian said the possibility of another rescue attempt would be disastrous. If another attempt is made, he said, the students holding the hostages would kill them, if ordered to by Ayatollah Khomeini.

Amini said no harm will come to the hostages unless they are caught in the middle of a battle to free them.

Amini and Bavarian said the best way to end the crisis is through diplomatic action.

Amini said he is afraid any military action taken to free the hostages would result in war.

Each of the three students contacted said they have lived in Tehran near the embassy for a majority of their lives.
**Some Iranians asked to go**
OSU departures 'voluntary' but resisters face courts

By Joni Berry

Some Iranian students at Ohio State recently received voluntary departure notices requesting them to leave the United States on their own within a specified time period.

A voluntary departure differs from deportation in that it suggests the alien leave the country — deportation orders it, says Lloyd A. Warfield, associate officer in charge of the Cincinnati Immigration Office.

Many of the voluntary departure notices stem from a new U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service regulation prohibiting a change of status from visitor to student, or from temporary visitor to permanent resident for Iranians, Warfield says.

After receiving voluntary departure notices, Iranians must leave within the time provided or bring the case before the judge at the immigration services who actually determines if they will be deported, he says.

If the Iranians do not take any action after receiving the notices, they will be brought to court anyway and the judge will rule on the case, Warfield says.

Deportation only occurs when the case is taken to court and a judge orders it, he says.

But, if the Iranian visitors are in immediate need of medical treatment available only in the United States or have an immediate family relationship to a United States citizen or lawful permanent resident, they may be eligible for an extension.

The prohibition of change in status means Iranian students whose visas have expired cannot apply for a time extension regardless of whether their degrees are completed.

Warfield says the regulation is new in that it "singles out Iranian citizens as being ineligible for these benefits."

More Iranian students at OSU, as well as other Iranian visitors, may experience the brunt of this new ruling soon.

Dorothy Brickman, director for the Office of International Student and Scholar Services, has written a letter to all Iranian students attending OSU to inform them of the new regulation.

Brickman says some Iranian students who received voluntary departure notices prior to the new regulation have come to talk with her.

The letter advises students or other Iranian visitors who have received the notices to visit the Cincinnati immigration office for discussion and guidance.

Brickman says, now, as well as in the past, there has been a "constant stream" of Iranian students coming into the office for guidance.

Iranian students are urged in her letter to discuss their academic situation or completion of their current degree program with their academic advisors in case they have to leave the United States before the end of the quarter.
OSU junior backs his country, wants hostage father returned

By John Gibeaut
The Lantern

While the hostage crisis has led the American public through waves of anticipation and disappointment, OSU junior Bob Moore said Monday he has continued "to lead a fairly normal life," since his father was taken captive a year ago by Iranian militants at the U.S. Embassy in Tehran.

Moore is the son of Bert C. Moore of Mount Vernon, the embassy's counselor for administration.

Although the beginnings of an agreement for the hostages' freedom are apparently in the works, Moore said he would not be surprised if it takes several weeks to iron out the details.

He said he does not believe the United States should rush into any agreement which may compromise itself in the eyes of the world.

"I don't want the United States to grovel any more than it has," he said.

"I think Carter should take it slow and easy."

Other deals for the hostages' release have fallen through in the past, but Moore said he is more optimistic over the latest initiative taken by the Iranian Parliament.

"This deal seems to have the backing of an established government," he said, adding that other attempts to resolve the situation have failed because they were made by individuals who lacked the authority to act.

All hostages should be released at once, and the U.S. government should not opt for a "piecemeal approach," he said. There has been speculation that the Iranians may release the hostages in groups as the United States meets each of the conditions set down by the Parliament.

"I want a solution. I'm willing to wait a little longer," he said.

The hostage crisis started after the deposed shah was allowed to enter the United States for medical treatment. Angry crowds stormed the American embassy in Tehran in protest, taking embassy personnel captive.

Moore said he wished President Jimmy Carter had "thought a little more" before he let the shah enter the country but added that the president has done a good job as anyone could have once the Americans were seized.

Early in the presidential campaign, Republican candidate Ronald Reagan claimed the crisis never would have happened if he had been in the White House. But Moore disagreed.

"If Reagan had been president, he would have let the shah into this country," Moore said.

Should a final deal not be struck, and the crisis spill over into a possible Reagan presidency, Moore said, he does not envision Reagan making any dramatic departures from the track followed by Carter.

"Reagan also would have to be cautious," he said. "I think Reagan would be tempered by his advisors," he added.

Moore also said he does not think the Iranians are trying to manipulate the outcome of today's presidential election.

"I think it's just a consequence of the Iran-Iraq war," he said. Iran is losing that war and now finds itself in the position of having to reconcile its problems with the United States to get needed military supplies, he said.

Asked which country would be a winner if an agreement is finalized, Moore said, "I don't think it's a victory for anyone. When things like this drag on for years, it's no longer a victory. It's just a resolution."

"I haven't been worried in the classical sense," he said. "I've thought since the beginning there would be an eventual peaceful solution," he added.

Moore said the greatest anxiety he feels comes from waiting.

He added that he has been "keeping busy" with his schoolwork, "in spite of what would seem to be extraordinary circumstances."
Ah, the good life!

Donald Cooke, one of the former American hostages and OSU graduate, will speak at 3 p.m. today in Orton Hall 110 on "Exciting Careers in the Foreign Service." Cooke received his bachelor's degree in geology from OSU in 1976. The lecture is open to the public.

Iran rescue was feasible, hostage says

By Tracy Koontz

Donald Cooke, a former American hostage in Iran and a 1976 graduate from OSU, said Tuesday that had the rescue team made it to Tehran "they would've cleaned up."

Cooke, who spoke to about 100 persons at Orton Hall, said because the terrorists at the embassy were not trained military personnel, they would not have been able to handle a surprise attack.

He said he would not have feared being killed by the Iranians during a rescue attempt because they "did not want an American to die on their hands."

The hostages realized this and they were not afraid for their lives, Cooke said. He added the Iranians took precautions to ensure no Americans would die by not carrying guns around them.

Cooke said the Iranians' reasoning was that an American might try to take their weapon away from them and then someone might get killed.

Cooke, who interviewed Iranians for visas to America before the embassy was sacked, said that the day of the takeover, more than 150,000 Iranians were waiting to get an interview.

He said that before the incident, the number of Iranians wanting out of the country grew and a backlog for interviews developed.

He said he will soon be learning French and hopes he will be assigned to the American embassy in Paris.
OSU student reported missing

By Edinam E. Oton
Lantern staff writer

A 17-year-old OSU student from Iran has been reported missing by his family, who has not seen him since Thursday.

Abdolreza Sedghinejad, of 4609 Sandringham Dr., Upper Arlington, a student in University College, was reported missing to Upper Arlington police Friday.

"He did not take anything with him," said his sister, Sheda, a Columbus high school student. "We called some of his friends, but none of them have heard from him."

His family said there had been no trouble at home prior to Sedghinejad's disappearance.

"My mother is very anxious," his sister said. "This has not happened before."

Sedghinejad, 5-feet-6 and about 155 pounds, was last seen wearing a blue T-shirt and a pair of jeans. Sedghinejad drives a red Toyota Starlet, with license plates AUQ 849. The car is also missing.

Sedghinejad plans to study pharmacy. His family, which includes his mother and sister, came to the United States two years ago from Iran; his father is still in Iran. His sister, Sheda, described him as "very intelligent."

OSU Police have received a copy of the missing persons report, but are not involved in the investigation. Anyone with information on Sedghinejad's disappearance should contact the Upper Arlington Police.
Better communication needed, students, professor say

By David Hickman
Lantern staff writer

- Improved communication instead of force could resolve problems the United States is facing in the Persian Gulf, two Iranian students and a political science professor said Monday. They said the Monday U.S. naval strike on Iranian targets is not the best way to resolve the conflict.

"We were hoping communication could get better between the Iranian government and the United States," said Kambis Shahnazi, adviser to the OSU Iranian Student Association. "We should solve problems through the United Nations," he said. "Reagan just doesn't like to negotiate.

Kamyar Eshayan, an Iranian graduate student in agricultural engineering, said, "Nobody here knows how much the bombing hurts the people of Iran. Just think how you would feel if someone came over and started bombing an American harbor.

"The Persian Gulf is a war zone," Eshayan said. "If there is a mine drifting, it's nobody's fault. I don't imply that what Iran has done is all right — it's a fanatic government.

If the United States and other countries would stop arms sales to Iran and Iraq, both countries would run out of resources and the war would end, Eshayan said. Iran and Iraq have been at war since 1980.

"If people of the United States could see what the war is doing to the people of Iran, they would seriously question why their government has been selling arms to both sides," he said.

John D. Quigley, professor of political science, said the United States has made a mistake.

"We have gotten ourselves into a bad situation by being more on Iraq's side and against Iran," he said. Quigley said Iran has lost its incentive to negotiate because the United States has been supporting Iraq. He also said the U.S. attack against Iranian ships and oil platforms was wrong.

"Planting of mines is illegal use of force," he said. "Attacking back and forth is not a good way to respond.

"We failed to use our powers of persuasion to get Iran and Iraq together," Quigley said. The War Powers Act requires that troops in hostile situations must be withdrawn after 60 days unless Congress declares war or otherwise authorizes the troops to remain.