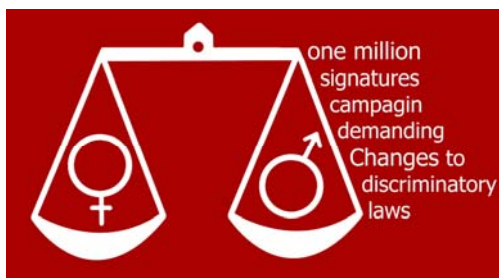


# Iranian Women's Equality Calendar

with

Chronology of One Million Signatures Campaign Demanding Changes to Discriminatory Laws



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## **Introduction**

The Iranian Women's Calendar provides a glimpse into the hidden history of Iranian women, a history that has not only remained unfamiliar throughout the world, but one that has yet to receive its due attention in Iran. It also shows a brief chronology of one Million Signatures campaign that is one of the most important movements in Iran. Women's world encyclopaedias and anthologies are void of Iranian women, despite the significant role they have played in women's advancement in the Middle East since Iran's 1905 constitutional revolution. The women's movement in Iran has made visible waves in the region and has shared an interactive relationship with other women's movements throughout the world; it has affected and been affected by women's movements in both Western and non-Western countries.

During the past 100 years, Iranian women have overcome many obstacles imposed on them by various governments and restrictive traditions. The women honoured in these pages have challenged their prescribed subservient positions, and have penetrated a wide array of fields previously prohibited to them. It has not yet been a hundred years since the establishment of the first all-girls school in Iran- those women who participated in founding such schools and contributed to women's education are honoured in this calendar. Those women who committed their energies to publishing women's writings and to founding the first women's organizations are accorded a place within the pages of the calendar. The calendar introduces and celebrates those women who have broken new grounds in their intellectual and professional lives. Accomplishments not only in recent history of Iran, but also those that reach centuries back. The names and pictures of the featured pioneer Iranian women encompass a diverse and wide spectrum- the discipline of science, the creative realms of literature, art, and music, sports, the contentious arena of social struggles, and the professional fields have all progressed due to their endeavours. They are writers, poets, journalists, activists, and women who dared to make their way into exclusively male arenas. It is with the hope and aspiration that this calendar gives exposure to women's hidden activities so that they too, will be given their rightful place in history. Due to the lack of space, some of the historical dates do not match the calendar's corresponding dates, but are sometimes off by a day or two. Please excuse the inconsistency.

***Noushin Ahmadi Khorasani***

# January



Rostameh



Diana Abkar

monday  
29

tuesday  
30

wednesday  
31

- **Rostameh**, a swordswoman and skilled markswoman, was one of the leaders of the Zanjan insurrection in 1850.

thursday  
1

- **Diana Abkar** was the first woman politician and diplomat of her century. She was Iranian, but became Ambassador of the Independent State of Armenia in Tokyo, in 1919.

friday  
2

Jan. 1971 the first women's soccer match held in Tehran. The game ended with the score one to one. **Afsar Amininejad** was the coach of the first women's soccer team.

saturday  
3

Jan. 4, 1931 the first official women's conference held in Tehran.  
Jan. 4, 1621 **Dordaneh Neishaburi**, a specialist in religious matters, passed away.

sunday  
4



Zahra Khanlari



Simin Daneshvar

Jan. 5, 1913 **Sareh Khatun** wrote *Sharh-e Avamel ol-Ma'eh*, a translation and commentary to the book *Avamel-e Jorjani*.

monday

5

- **Fatemeh Neishaburi** was among the most respected Gnostics and mystics in the 9<sup>th</sup> century.

tuesday

6

Jan. 1945 Doctor **Zahra Khanlari (Kia)** presented her doctorate thesis. She is one of the first women to obtain a doctorate in literature from the University of Tehran, and has been active in the field ever since.

wednesday

7

Jan. 8, 1935 "notification of unveiling" issued by Reza Shah.

thursday

8

Jan.9,2009, 1 Million Signatures Campaign in Iran won Simone De Beauvoir Prize.

friday

9

January 10,2006: Nasim Sarabandi and Fatemeh Dehdashti , two members of 1 Million Signatures Campaign were arrested for collecting signatures in the subway and were transferred to prison

Jan. 1946 **Fatemeh Sayah**, along with **Simin Daneshvar** and other women, published the journal *Women's Party of Iran (Hezb-e Zanan-e Iran)*. Fatemeh Sayah, the first woman to be appointed to professorship in Iran, was born in 1902. In 1938, she managed to achieve professorship, and in 1943, she was appointed chairwoman of Russian Literature at Tehran University. She was the first Iranian woman to work the UN in Geneva. In 1945, she went to France to attend the Congress for Peace and Women. She participated in the first gathering of the *Iranian Writers' Union* She died in 1987.

saturday

10

sunday

11



Shams ol-Moluk Mosahab

- *Alam-e Nesvan (Women's World)* magazine was the alumni publication of the American girls' school. It began in 1921, and existed longer than any other women's publication of the period.

monday  
12



Mahnaz Afkhami

**Navabeh Safavi** was director of *Women's worlds* Magazine. She published only "matters important to Iranian women". The methods of administration were very innovative, and all activities were supervised by a "writers' board". The writer's committee included Tabibeh Mirdamadi, Ma'sumeh Feili, Ashraf Nabavi, Farkhondeh Samii, Badr ol-Moluk Malekzadeh and Homa Mahmoudi.

wednesday  
14

- **Dayeh Khazan**, Kurdish woman poet of the 11<sup>th</sup> century, was competent in both couplet verse and in playing the Tanbur.

thursday  
15

Jan. 16, 1956 **Ashraf ol-Moluk Amini** died. She was the daughter of Mozzafareddin Shah (Qajar), and was born in Tabriz. After the second world war, she invested in a modern industrial company. It is said she would tie a rope to her waist to enter the Qanats (traditional aqueducts) to evaluate the work of the well diggers.

friday  
16

Jan. 17, 1945 Doctor **Shams ol-Moluk Mosahab** defended her doctoral thesis. She was born in 1921. She received her doctorate in Persian literature from Tehran University in 1944, having directed several secondary girls' schools, she was appointed senator, and representative of the Ministry of Education. She wrote and translated numerous books. She passed away in 1997.

saturday  
17

Jan. 18, 1941 **Mahnaz Afkhami** was born. She became the second women minister in Iran. She was the minister for Women's affairs on January 1 1976. She was also Secretary General of the Women's Organization of Iran between 1970-1978.

sunday  
18



Mahasti Ganjavi

Jan. 19, 1931 the first group of Iranian girls were sent to Europe for education.

monday  
19

**Mahasti Ganjavi** whose real name was Manijeh, was born in 1096. Besides composing poetry, she played the oud and harp exceptionally well, and many see her as pioneer in women's poetry in Iran. She died in 1180.

tuesday  
20

Jan. 21, 1908 a woman's meeting took place in Tehran, in which ten articles were passed, including the foundation of girl's schools and other measures related to women's rights.

wednesday  
21

Jan. 22, 1952 **Ebtehaj Mostahagh** published the journal Women's Rights (*Hoghugh-e Zan*).

thursday  
22

January 23,2008:the first training workshop of women's rights was held for members of campaign in the office of human rights defenders association by Shirin Ebadi and Abdolfatah Soltani.

January 25,2007: web site of Feminist School,the third media of campaign in Tehran,after web sites of change for equality and men for equality was established by some of campaign's founding members The sites are our loud speakers amongst the masses for collecting signatures, running workshops and enables us to organise and discuss theoretical issues.

Jan. 23, 1963 in protest against the lack of participation of women in the electoral process, a group of teachers and office workers called off work and held a peaceful demonstration. The demonstration was arranged by the women's organizations, but the National Iranian Oil Company, the banks and high schools participated in the event.

friday  
23

saturday  
24

- **Jahan Malek Khatun** was a poet from Shiraz who lived in the14<sup>th</sup> century, and is known to have exchanged poems with Hafez. Malek Khatun headed a literary association, which would convene at her residence. A copy of her poetic works exists in the National Library in France.

sunday  
25



Mohtaram Eskandari



Badrozzaman Qarib

Jan. 26, 1963 for the first time, women participated in a referendum. The number of participants: 271,179 women, 5,598,711 men.

monday  
26

tuesday  
27

- **Rabe'e Qozdari** was one of the first woman poets, and lived around 713. She composed poetry in both Arabic and Persian. The year of her death has been said to be 796.

wednesday  
28

Jan. 31, 1923 **Mohtaram Eskandari**, the principal of public school no. 35, invited a group of women to a celebration of student examinations who, holding a vow of solidarity, created the society called "*Patriotic Women's Society (Jamiyat-e Nesvan-e Vatankhah)*".

thursday  
29

**Mohtaram Eskandari** was born in 1895. Mohtaram was the founder of the *Patriotic Women's Association* and editor in chief of the association's journal. At the time, the founding of this association resulted in a group of opponents publishing a booklet called *The Deceit of Women (Makr-e Zanan)*. Together with a group of association members, Mohtaram bought a great deal of these booklets, and set them on fire in Sepah square in Tehran. Eskandari was fluent in French. She died in 1924.

friday  
30

Jan. 31, 1911 in protest against the Russians' second ultimatum to the Iranian government and the threat to occupy the capital, *The National Women's Society (Anjoman-e Mokhadarat-e Vatan)* held a demonstration in front of parliament. Thousands of women participated, and also boycotted Russian and English products.

saturday  
31

February 1, 2008: Web site of campaign in Germany established by the Iranian activists who are currently residing in Germany.

Feb. 1, 1997 the book *Farhang-e Soghdi (Soghdian Culture)*, written by **Badrozzaman Qarib**, was chosen as book of the year, and has since gained worldwide recognition. Qarib is the first person to have written a dictionary for Soghdian, an Iranian language once among the most important in Central Asia.

sunday  
1



Fakhr-e Afagh Parsa

Feb. 1834 **Mollafezeh** wrote the book *Kashf al-Qeta*. She was an erudite and literary woman, a scholar and calligrapher, and earned her living by writing manuscript copies of books.

monday

2



Raziye Sha'bani

Feb. 4, 1921 the periodical *Women's World (Jahan-e Zanan)*, edited by **Fakhr-e Afagh Parsa**, was published in Mashad. She was born in 1896, and, unknown to her father, she attended the School. Due to her articles, she was exiled to Qom for two years, after which she joined the Patriotic Women's Society, and continued her struggle for the recognition of women's rights

tuesday

3

wednesday

4



Tatiyana Kharatianian

Feb. 5, 1947 **Raziye Sha'bani** was arrested. She was the first woman political prisoner in the contemporary history of Iran. She was the first woman political prisoner of Iran's recent history. She was born in 1925, and imprisoned for the first time in 1946.

thursday

5

friday

6

### Members of campaign who prohibited to leave the country

- Nasrin Sotoudeh on november 10,2008
- Parvin Ardalan on March 3 ,2008
- Mansoureh Shojaee on March 5 ,2007
- Talat Taghi nia on January 27,2007
- Sussan Tahmasebi on October 26,2008
- Esha Momeni in October 2008

- **Tatiyana Kharatianian** is known in Iran as the "grandmother of music". She played piano for over 75 years, and taught the piano for over 65.

saturday

7

- **Jamileh** was a musician of the late 7<sup>th</sup> / early 8<sup>th</sup> century.  
- **Bazi** was the first Iranian woman to write musical notation. She lived during the 7<sup>th</sup> century.

sunday

8





Tuti Beikeh



Ma'sumeh Ezat o-Sharieh



Forough Farokhzad

February 14, 2008: two other members of campaign ,Raheleh asgarizadeh and Nasim Khosravi were arrested for collecting signatures in Tehran.

February 2007: the first calendar of campaign for one million signatures (equality calendar) was published by Noushin Ahmadi Khorasani.

Feb. 9, 1955 **Shams ol-Moluk Mosahab** published the journal *Village Life (Zendedgiy-e Rusta'i)*.

monday

9

**Tuti Beikeh** was one of the most prominent women of the Karim Khan Zand period. She was the wife of Fathali Khan, governor of Azarbaijan.

tuesday

10

- **Tuba Roshdieh** set up a school for girls in 1903, named *Education (Parvareh)*, in a detached section of her own house. Naturally, four days after its inauguration, government employees threatened her and closed down the school.

wednesday

11

Feb. 12, 1993 International Women's Games of Islamic Countries held in Tehran.

thursday

12

Feb. 13, 1967 **Forough Farokhzad**, the famous Iranian poet, died. She is still one of the most important poets of today. She was born in Tehran in 1933. She studied painting at the Kamal ol-Molk Conservatory. She also directed the film *The House is Black*. Her poetry broke new ground by expressing women's emotions in an open and sincere way. She died in a car accident in 1967.

friday

13

Feb. 14, 1951 **Ma'sumeh Ezat o - Sharieh** died. She was born in 1891. She studied the Koran and Ahadith, and began teaching at age 15. In 1916, with the sale of an inheritance, she rented a home and founded the *Mahmoudieh Dushizegan School* in 1880. She married on condition that her husband would not prevent her social work.

saturday

14

- **Bibi Monajameh** was a skilled astronomer who lived in the 13<sup>th</sup> century.

sunday

15



Sedigheh Saminejad

In the winter 1934, the film *Lor Girl (Dokhtar-e Lor)*, starring **Sedigheh (Ruhangiz) Saminejad**, was screened. Saminejad is the first Iranian woman to act in a film.

monday  
16

Feb. 17, 1954 **Zakiyeh Rahnama** published *Sepidey -e Farda* magazine.

tuesday  
17

- **Mehrangiz Afzal** and **Zia Javid** were the first woman graduated in the natural sciences, in 1940.

wednesday  
18

- **Ma'sumeh Moghadam** was the first civil individual to jump free-fall and receive a parachutist's license.

thursday  
19

Following the signing of the treaty of Reji in late 1891, when officials were breaking up a strike in the bazaar, a group of armed women led by **Zeynab Pasha** appeared, and forced the bazaar to close.

friday  
20

**Zeynab Pasha** was born in Azarbaijan. Her entry into social affairs began at the time when Iran's tobacco rights were handed over to England by a treaty. Zeynab Pasha became head of a group of Tabriz women who struggled against government oppression and extortion. In Tabriz, she publicly declaimed many courageous poems, and people saw her as a symbol of heroism and resistance.

saturday  
21

- **Malakeh Jahan** was a scholar. She wrote *Borhan ol- Iman* in 1906, a book consisting of prayers and recitations praising God.

sunday  
22

February 16,2006 :women's learning partnership (WLP) issued statement in support of Iranian women's campaign for one million signatures  
February 22,2007: the campaign for one million signatures was launched in Mashhad by holding a training workshop and participation of some volunteers in the city.

Feb. 23, (Esfand 5) the people of ancient Iran celebrated Women's Day on this day, which was named *Sepandarmazgan*, after the guardian angel of both the earth and of good women (each day of the year had a different name). On this day, the men would offer gifts to the women.

monday  
23

Feb. 23, 1928 the largest women's cinema in Iran, named *Zoroastrian Cinema*, opened its doors. All employees were women.

tuesday  
24

- **Bidjeh Monajameh** was a woman astronomer and scientist of the 15<sup>th</sup> and 16<sup>th</sup> centuries. She successfully derived the calendar dates, and was also a poet.

wednesday  
25

thursday  
26

Feb. 27, 1963 women of Iran obtain the right to vote.

friday  
27

February 24,2007:Saturday  
February 24,2007 coincided with the women's day in history of ancient Persia ,hence,Mothers committee of campaign started work in this day and held their first meeting in Tehran.

Feb. 28, 1950 *Zohrey-e Zan* magazine was published under chief editor **Mansureh Atabaki**.

saturday  
28

February 29,2007:by the afford of two active groups and holding a training work shop in Rasht,the campaign in Rasht was launched.

Feb. 29, 1965 the 18<sup>th</sup> session of the Commission for the Position of Women, connected with *The United Nations*, took place over 20 days, and for the first time, the leading women of 21 countries of the world gathered in Tehran

sunday  
1



Fateme Savah

March 4,2007: seminar for supporting the campaign for one million signatures was held in Soleymaniyeh (Iraq)by the organization of Kurds women ,human rights and Kurdistan women.

March 6 ,2007 : city of Sanandaj launched it's branch of campaign by Kurdish women activists after their participation at a work shop in Tehran .

March7,2008:Nasrin Sotoudeh and Mansoureh Shojaee banned from travelling when they were going to go to Dubai to take part in a celebration of 8 March and holding training work shop.

March 8 2007:the first photo's exhibition was held in England titled : one million signatures and women's movement.

March 2,1907 *Edalat* newspaper reported on a speech held by the patriotic **Haji Alaviyeh Khanum**, on the boycotting of foreign products. Meetings among Tabriz women usually took place at Alaviyeh Khanum's residence.

monday

2

March 2 – 5, 1995 the first festival for Iranian female directors took place in Shiraz.

tuesday

3

- **Wife of Mirza Khalil** wrote the first woman's travelogue in 1692. she described her travels from Isfahan to Mecca and Damascus, in 1300 lines of Mathnavi poetry.

wednesday

4

March 5, 1948 activist, professor, writer, translator, **Fatemeh Sayah** died.

thursday

5

March 8, 2000 for the first time after the revolution of 1979, International Women's Day was held in a public place, in the *Book City*.

March 8, 2002 for the first time 8th of March was commemorated in the open in one of the main parks in Tehran known as Laleh park,which called for an end to inequality and called for equality and world peace and justice. This meeting was called by *Markaz-e Farhangy Zanan* (Women's Cultural Center).

March 8, 2003 Women's cultural centre that did start a 6 month campaign against violence towards women, announced a gathering but This gathering was banned by the government and 2 activists were arrested.

March 8, 2004, the first women's Library named, Sedigheh Dolat-Abadi was opened by the Women's Cultural Center and the first Dolat-Abadi Prize for the books in women's studies.

March 8, 2005 women activists gathered in another park in Tehran known as Student's park and they were greeted by a more ferocious force.

friday

6

saturday

7

March 8, 1923 *Anjoman-e Peyk-e Sa'adat-e Nesvan* celebrated International Women's Day for the first time in Iran.

March 8, 1928 Sazman-e Bidariy-e Zanan held a play named Dokhtar-e Qorbani.

sunday

8



Fakhroddoleh



Mehri Ahi



Azam Taleghani

March 14, 2007: the second public meeting of campaign for one million signatures was held in Tehran.

March 8, 1988 **Mehri Ahi** died. She was born in 1922, and graduated in Russian literature and became professor. She was also a translator. She died in 1988.

monday

9

March 1933 a women's congress was held. **Nur Hemadeh**, head of the Eastern Women's Congress, attended a women's congress in Tehran, together with representatives from Egypt, Syria and Lebanon.

tuesday

10

- **Nadereh Banu** lived during the mid-17<sup>th</sup> century. She was an Iranian painter, and two of her signed works are kept at Iran's Imperial Library.

wednesday

11

thursday

12

March 13, 1892 **Fakhroddoleh**, sister of Tajossaltaneh, died. She had compiled a number of ancient Iranian tales. She was a poet and artist, and wrote the books *Amir Arsalan* and *Zarin Malek* based on her notebooks.

friday

13

saturday

14

March 15, 1980 four women, **Azam Taleghani, Ateghhe Rajai, Dastqeb and Behruzi**, entered the first postrevolutionary parliament.

sunday

15



Clara Abkar

- **Najiyeh Sharifeh Khanum** was an Ottoman scholar and poet who wrote in Persian. She was one of the most prominent Ottoman scholars of the Persian language. For 18 years, Sharifeh Khanum taught Farsi and history in Dar ol-Moalemat. Her main printed work is a book about morals named the *Persian Word (Loqat-e Farsi)*.

monday  
16



Fakhr Ozma Arghun

March 17, 1907 **Parvin Etesami**, poet, was born. She was born in Tabriz in 1906. She attended the American School. Her book of poetry of 220 pages was published in 1935, after her marriage, which ended in divorce. Parvin died at age 35, in 1941.

tuesday  
17



Parvin Etesami

March 19, 1967 the activist **Fakhr Ozma Arghun** died. She was born in 1898. She was one of the founders of the *Patriotic Women's Association*, and was active in this association from 1925 to 1933. From 1932 onwards, she was chief editor of the newspaper Future of Iran. In 1935, she published the journal *Women's Letter (Namey-e Banovan)*. Arghun was the mother of Simin Behbahani.

thursday  
19

March 20, 1996 well-known Iranian painter and miniature artist, **Clara Abkar** died. She was named most important etcher in the modern world by Unesco. She was born in 1915.

friday  
20

- **Goharshad** was a famous woman calligrapher of the 17<sup>th</sup> century. She died in 1628. One of her manuscripts of Sa'adi's Golestan exists in the Imperial Library.

saturday  
21

In March 1935 Iranian women were permitted university education by the government.

sunday  
22



Mehrangiz Manuchehrian



Loreta Hairapetian



Bibi Khanum



Maryam Firouz

March 28, 2008: web log of campaign in Hamedan started work.

March 23, 2008 **Maryam Firouz (Maryam Farman Farmaian)** died. She was born in 1914. She founded the women's section of the Tudeh (communist) party in Iran.

monday  
23

March 24, 1907 *Parliament* newspaper published an advertisement for the *Girls (Dushizegan)* School. This was the first girl's school in Iran, established by **Bibi Khanum**. A group of opponents to the school wrote a letter of accusation of heresy, but she resisted. In 1934, she wrote a manuscript named *The Faults of Men* which responded to the treatise *On The Correction of Women*.

tuesday  
24

**Afzal Vaziri**, daughter of Bibi Khanum Estarabadi, was born in 1889. She and her sister Moluk were teachers at her mother's girls' school and it was during this time Afzal Vaziri obtained her certificate from the Teachers' College. Afzal published many articles on realisation of women's rights. She died in 1980.

wednesday  
25

March 26, 1907 According to *Anjoman* newspaper, a woman sent a letter to parliament saying: "this small amount of jewelry of mine, which I had saved for hard times, I sent to The National Bank ... I wouldn't be able to do any more unless I gave my life ..."

thursday  
26

March – April 1949 Doctor **Mehrangiz Manuchehrian** published her book, *Criticism of the Constitution of Iran from the Viewpoint of Women's Rights*. She was a doctor of jurisprudence and was one of the first women to enter the senate, in 1963. She was awarded The Human Rights Peace Prize in 1968.

friday  
27

March 28, 1998 **Loreta Hairapetian** died. She was born in Tehran in 1911. She was one of the first actresses in Iran. She worked on-stage for over half a century, despite a social context which imposed severe restrictions on Iranian theatre. In 1951, while on stage, She lost her voice for an accident.

saturday  
28

March 29, 1922, regarding the first celebration of female workers in Badkubeh, the *Haghighat* newspaper announced that: "on March 8<sup>th</sup> 1922 in Caucasian Azarbaijan, working women celebrated the International Day for Working Women for the first time."

sunday  
29



Sedigheh Dolatabadi

March/ April 1922 **Sedigheh Dolatabadi** (1882-1961) participated in the International Women's Conference in Berlin. This was the first time Iranian women were present at an international conference.

- 1902 : Opening of a religious school
- 1918 : Founding of the Isfahan Girls' Association
- 1919 : License for the newspaper Women's Language
- 1920 : Banning of the newspaper, because of its opposition to foreign loans
- 1922 : Founding of a women's society
- 1927 : Graduation from Sorbonne University
- 1936 : Head of the Women's Institute (Kanun-e Banovan)
- 1951-2: Active support for Dr. Mossadeq's government.

monday

30

tuesday

31

April 1945 *The Children's Education Association* was founded by small group of women, headed by **Nosrat Moshiri**. Classes for women were also held. The first term ended in the spring of 1949.

wednesday

1

thursday

2

friday

3

April 2, 2007 : five members of campaign for one million signatures were arrested in Laleh park while they were collecting signatures. Nahid keshavarz ,Sara Imanian, and her husband Homayoun Nami and Mahbouhen Hussein Zadeh and Saeedeh Amin were the arrested ones.

saturday

4

- **Golbaden Beigom** was born in 1523. Her memoirs are entitled *Homayoun Nameh*. An incomplete copy exists in the British Museum.

sunday

5





Ozra Ziai

- **Ozra Ziai** was the first woman general manager in Iran. She was in charge of social affairs at the Ministry of Development and Housing in 1963.

monday  
6



Purandokht Shaji'i

In April 1955 Doctor **Purandokht Shaji'i** obtained a doctorate in Persian Literature. She was the first woman professor of literature at Isfahan University. One of her more important books was *About Style in Persian Poetry*.

wednesday  
8

thursday  
9

friday  
10

April 11, 1989 painter **Veliyeh Forugh ol - Moluk's** portrait of her brother, painted in 1916, was sold in London.

saturday  
11

April 8,2008:Khadijeh Moghadam ,a member of the campaign , arrested.

April 9,2008:web log of campaign in Isfahan was launched.

- **Meskineh** was a woman painter of the 17<sup>th</sup> century. She was skilled in portraits, and in images of animals. Two of her portraits still exist in one of the Imperial Albums.

sunday  
12



Afzal Vaziri



Azam Sepehr Khadem

April 13, 1927 **Roshanak No' dust**, principal of the *Sa'adat* school of Rasht, obtained permission to print the magazine *Women's Prosperity Courier* (*Peike Sa'adat-e Nesvan*), one of the first women's publications.

In 1921 an association called *Women's Prosperity Courier* (*Peyk-e Sa'adat-e Nesvan*) was founded. The founders were **Roshanak No'dust**, **Jamileh Sedighi**, **Sakineh Shabrang** and **Uranus Payab**. The association celebrated International Women's Day (March 8<sup>th</sup>) for the first time in Iran. Before the founding of this society in 1918, Roshanak No'dust had organized a school with 4 classes for girls. Jamileh Sedighi and Shokat Rusta, who were among the other founders of the society, were later sentenced to 4 years imprisonment during Reza Shah's rule.

monday

13

tuesday

14

April 1979 **Azam Sepehr Khadem** invited the World Women's Organization for Journalists and Writers to inaugurate a branch in Iran, to be headed by Khadem. She was head editor of the *Iran Post Journal*.

wednesday

15

April 16, 1907 The *Hablolmatin* newspaper wrote: " Five hundred women gathered in Baharestan Square, shouting the slogan "Long live the constitution! Long live the law! Down with dictatorship and dictators!"

thursday

16

friday

17

saturday

18

April 16,2008: campaign for one million signatures started work in Cyprus.

- **Ezzatmeyla** was a composer and writer of the first half of the 8<sup>th</sup> century.

sunday

19



Shahla Lahiji

- **Derakhshandeh Gohar-naraghi** was the first to convert a mosque into a girls' school. In 1929, she converted the *Bozorg Mosque of Kashan* into the *Girls' Knowledge (Danesh-e Dushizegan)* elementary school. In 1935, she founded a high school by the same name.

monday  
20

tuesday  
21

- **Homa Rouhi Sarlati** became Secretary General of the Women's Organization of Iran in 1969. She was born in 1925.

wednesday  
22

thursday  
23

April 26,2007: the third public meeting of campaign for one million signatures ,titled: the relationship between the campaign ,political parties and social movements was held in Tehran .

April 24, 1942 **Shahla Lahiji** was born. Lahiji is the first to have been as active in the publishing of women's writings. She began work in 1984.

friday  
24

June 26,2007: the web log of the defenders and activists of campaign in Shiraz established since then the campaign in Shiraz joint the net work of campaign actively.

saturday  
25

April 22,2008:campaign for one million signatures started work in Kuwait.

- **Hobabeh** was a musician of the 6<sup>th</sup> and 7<sup>th</sup> century.

sunday  
26



Mehrtaj Rakhshan

**Mehrtaj Rakhshan** was born in 1889 in Tehran. She managed a school named *Mother of Schools*. She gave a speech, and wrote many articles on women's liberation. After the closure of the school, she became principal to schools of other cities in Iran. She knew English, French and Arabic, and wrote over 1000 lines of poetry.

monday  
27

April 28, 1921 **Simin Daneshvar** was born. In 1949 she obtained a doctorate degree in Persian language and literature. Daneshvar is the most prominent woman fiction writer in contemporary Iranian literature. In 1937, she began writing in a local newspaper. In 1967, she was one of the founders of the *Writer's Association of Iran*. She has published collections of short stories, several novels.

tuesday  
28

- **Jahan Beigom** was a scientist, and also wrote an interpretation of the Koran. She never married. One of her suitors was King Jahangir, but she answered by cutting her hair and pulling her teeth, sending them to him, so he would forget the idea. She died in 1659.

wednesday  
29

April 30, 1944 the journal *Our Awakening (Bidariye Ma)* was published by Zahra Eskandari Bayat.

thursday  
30

April – May 1845 scholar and scientist **Mariyeh** wrote a dissertation in chemistry called *Kimia (Alchemy)*.

friday  
1

April 28, 2008: campaign in Karaj established their web site.

May 2, 2008 : Campaign at the women's commission of UN New York.

May 3, 2008: city of Zabol in Sistan and Balouchestan province launched its branch of campaign.

May 1935 **Farkhondeh Jurabchi** gave a speech at the Women's Congress in Istanbul.

saturday  
2

sunday  
3



Mehrangiz Dolatshahi



Shahnaz Azad (Roshdiyeh)

May 4, 1873 **Mahdeoliya** died. She was one of the leading and influential women of the Qajar period and the mother of Nassereddin Shah.

monday

4

May 5, 1923 when **Mirzadeh Eshghi** wrote a poem about the position of women, Mehrtaj Rakhshan wrote a letter in thanks, including an historical coin as a gift. Mehrtaj Rakhshan was born in 1889, and was the first Iranian girl to graduate from the American School of Isfahan.

tuesday

5

May 5, 1949 the newspaper *Women's Letter* edited by **Shahnaz Azad (Roshdiyeh)**, was published. The journal's motto was "Women are the first teachers of men. Because of her articles, she was arrested and imprisoned. Shahnaz Azad founded and ran the *Shahnaz Kindergarten* and the *Star School (Setareh School)* in France Street, and also founded a boarding school. She was born in 1896 and died in 1961

wednesday

6

May 7, 1911 a group of women demonstrated in Isfahan. They attacked the police office, and freed the prisoners. The policemen opened fire, and a few of the women were wounded.

thursday

7

- **Omkolsum Borqani** was born in 1809. She was a scholar and jurisconsult in Islamic Law. She taught in Tehran, Karbala, and Qazvin, to women at the centers for religious studies, and in 1851, she donated her library to all those dedicated to religious studies. One of her writings is an interpretation of the *Fatehat ol- Ketab Sureh (Koran verse)*.

friday

8

- **Mehrangiz Dolatshahi**, the first woman ambassador of Iran, was posted in Denmark in 1969.

saturday

9

May 4,2008:city of Ilam ( in the west of country) launched its branch of campaign.

May 8,2008:city of Amol launched its branch of campaign.

May 10, 1907 **Bibi Khanum Estarabadi** wrote an article in *Tamadon* newspaper, saying: some people, "with their own benefits in mind, are afraid that if the women of the capital gained in understanding, they would no longer put up with oppression, and would demand the rights that have long been denied..."

sunday

10



Efat ol-Moluk Khajenuri



Jinus Ne'mat

monday  
11

- **Jinus Ne'mat** was Iran's first woman meteorologist, and was chosen as director of the office for meteorology. She was one of the first girls to major in mathematics in high school.

tuesday  
12

- **Maryam Banu** died around 1885. She was one of the few woman calligraphers, and at the beginning of Fathali Shah's rule, she even became one of the leading calligraphers of her time. One of the best examples of calligraphy of the 19<sup>th</sup> century is a copy of the Koran dedicated to Nassereddin Shah.

wednesday  
13

May 14, 1946 a group of women gathered in front of parliament to demand a constitution. But the parliament paid no heed, stating they had been "incited by someone behind the scenes".

thursday  
14

May 14, 1250 **Shajarat od-Dor** became queen of Egypt after her son's death. She was Kurdish and Iranian.

friday  
15

**Efat ol-Moluk Khajenuri** was born in 1894. In 1921, she became a member of the *Patriotic Women's Society*. She founded the Girls' Industrial Arts School, the first of its kind in Iran. Later, in 1946, this college was transferred to the Ministry of Culture, and in appreciation of her services, it was named *Khajenuri School of Fine Arts*.

saturday  
16

May 15, 2008: meeting for two days for the members of campaign in Rasht.

sunday  
17



Zafardokht Ardalan



Safieh Firouz

**filtering websites that are supporting 1 Million Signatures Campaign**

- web site of change for equality has been filtered for 18 times
- web site of Feminist School has been filtered for 8 times
- web site of Iranian women Focus has been filtered for 3 times
- web site of men for equality has been filtered four times
- web site of Zanestan has been filtered forever (in November 2007)
- Photo blog of campaign has been filtered for 3 times
- web log of working group on equal inheritance has been filtered for one time
- web logs of campaign in other cities and countries such as such as Zahedan , Shiraz , Mashhad, Kuwait, Germany , Zabol, Amol , Ilam, Kermanshah, Rashts Hamedan ,Arak, Karaj, California, Cyrrus and Sweden have been filtered.

- **Shamsozoha Hushi**, daughter of **Dorrat ol-Mo'ali**, was 18 years old when she began to direct the Dorrat ol-Modarres School. She transformed the school into an institution called *Azarm*, and expanded it in 1933.

monday  
18

May 19, 1951, the journal *Women's Freedom (Azadiy-e Zanan)* was published under editor **Zafardokht Ardalan**. She was Iran's first representative in the United Nations Women's Commission in 1961.

tuesday  
19

May 20, 1951 *Women* magazine was published under **Safieh Firouz's** license. She was born in 1908, and participated in various international conventions, such as the congress of the Commission for Women's Rights. She was born in 1908. During World War II, she personally ran the women's clinic. She participated and lectured in International Women's Conferences, including one in Geneva in 1942.

wednesday  
20

thursday  
21

friday  
22

saturday  
23

- **Soghra Aliabadi** was the first Iranian woman to travel around Iran on foot. In 1972, she had announced that after her trip around Iran, she would begin a trip around the world, but apparently she hasn't done it.

sunday  
24



Ghamar Aryan



Malake-ye Iran



Fakhro-Saltaneh Foruhar

**Situation of arrests:  
individually cases for  
collecting signatures**

- Zeynab Peyghambarzadeh: her court was held but the ruling is not issued yet.
- Nasim Sarabandi and Fatemeh Dehdashti : six months of suspended jail
- Nahid Keshavarz and Mahboubeh Hoseinzadeh : the court was held but the ruling is not issued yet
- Amir Yaghoub Ali : one year of suspended jail
- Ehteram Shadfar : six months of suspended jail
- Raheleh Asgarizadeh and Raha Khosravi : Acquitted

- **Ghamar Aryan** wrote her doctorate thesis in Persian literature, entitled *Women's Roles in the Stories of the Bible and Koran*. Aryan translated many stories and was an expert in poetry. She also directed the *Girls' School of Fine Arts*.

monday  
25

- **Fakhro-Saltaneh Foruhar** was a writer, and played an influential role in the *Patriotic Women's Journal*. She was sentenced to exile when one of her articles was published in the *Red Dawn (Shafagh-e Sorkh)* newspaper, but the sentence was limited to a thirty day exile of the newspaper's chief editor to Qom.

tuesday  
26

- **Sakineh Kondashlu**, wife of Sheikh Hadi Najmabadi, the progressive clergyman, was among the pioneers of the women's movement of the early 1900s. She gave public speeches, and was generally active in women's issues.

wednesday  
27

thursday  
28

- **Lo'bat Sheibani** was born in 1930 in Tehran. In Paris and London, she studied journalism, photography and sewing. She was a journalist by profession.

friday  
29

**Malake-ye Iran**, daughter of Nassereddin Shah (Qajar), was one of the eminent members of the freedom movement during the Constitutional Revolution. At the time of the attack on the National Assembly, her house was also raided and destroyed. Malake-ye Iran's husband was head of *the Brothers' Society*, where she was often present and would give speeches. Malake-ye Iran wrote social and patriotic poems.

saturday  
30

sunday  
31



**the case of March 3, 2007 was happened in front of revolutionary court where five activists were trialed for women's peaceful assembly on june .12**

Zeynab Bayazidi: one year of suspended jail  
 Somayeh Farid: the court has been held but the ruling is not issued yet  
 Nahid Keshavarz: the court has been held but the ruling is not issued yet  
 Mahboubeh Hossein Zadeh: Acquitted  
 Noushin Ahmadi Khorasani : the court has been held but the ruling is not issued yet  
 Zara Amjadiyan: the court has been held but the ruling is not issued yet  
 Sara Loghmani : acquitted  
 Parvin Ardalan : two years of suspended jail  
 Jelveh Javaheri : the court has been held but the ruling is not issued yet  
 Maryam Hossein Khah : the court has been held but the ruling is not issued yet  
 Rezvan Moghadam: six months of suspended jail and 10 lashes  
 Shahla Entesari : Acquitted  
 Niloufar Golkar : She is abroad now  
 Sara Imanian : the court has been held but the ruling is not issued yet  
 Nahid Jafari : acquitted  
 Maryam Mirza : acquitted  
 Elnaz Ansari : the court has been held but the ruling is not issued yet  
 Sussan Tahmasebi : acquitted  
 Zhila Bani Yaghoob : acquitted  
 Nasrin Afzali : six months of suspended jail and ten lashes  
 Minoo Mortazi Langeroudi: six months of suspended jail and 10 lashes  
 Shadi Sadr : her court is not held yet  
 Mahboubeh Abbas Gholi Zadeh : her court is not held  
 Azadeh Forghani : acquitted  
 Asiyeh Amini : Acquitted  
 Parastoo Dokoohaki : acquitted  
 Parastoo Sarmadi : acquitted  
 Fatemeh Govarayi : acquitted  
 Sara Laghaee: acquitted  
 Saghar Laghaee :acquitted  
 Mahnaz Mohamadi : acquitted

monday

1

tuesday

2

June 2005 the first female climber, **Laleh Keshavarz**, could climb mount Everest.

wednesday

3

June 3, 1961 the first woman lawyers' union announced its existence in Tehran, demanding: the right to vote and be voted into parliament, equal rights in all professions of the country, etc.

thursday

4

June 4, 1969 seven women, Shirin Ebadi, Manijeh Farzad – Meimanat Chubak – Adineh Banimehr – Zahra Khavaran – Azarnush Malek - Homayundokht Homayuni, sat as judges for the first time.

friday

5

June 5, 1920 Taqi Raf'at wrote a poem addressed to women, under the pseudonym Femina, in the journal *Azadista*. She had held critical debates with Doctor Rafi' Khan Amin in the newspaper *Tajaddod*.

saturday

6

June 6, 1960 **Robabeh Elahi** died. She published a number of books, including *Al-Rezvan*. She was born in 1915.

sunday

7

- **Aghabeigom** was the daughter of Sheikh Hadi Najmabadi, the progressive clergyman, and of Sakineh Kondashlu. She was head of the *National Women's Association (Mokhadarat-e Vatan)* in 1910, and was the founder of a girls' school.



Iran Khosrokhavar

- Khavar and Iran Khosro Khavar founded the school *Kokabiyeh Sa'adat* in 1922. In 1927, it became a high school and cultural institution under the name of Khosrokhavar Elementary school and High School.

monday  
8

June 9, 1911 **Maryam Ardalan** graduated from *Iran Bit'el* school. She was born in Tehran in 1892. In 1911, she and Mehrtaj Rakhshan were the first graduates of the school *Iran Beitil*. She later taught mathematics at that same school. In 1924, in her personal home in Sanandaj, she created a small girls' school. She passed away in 1966.

tuesday  
9

- **Fatemeh Lari** was born in 1911. She was an erudite clergywoman who held women's gatherings in a mosque in Kuwait, in a section arranged especially for her.

wednesday  
10

June 12, 1983 **Nosrat Amin Isfahani** died at 97. She was a member of the Islamic clergy.

thursday  
11

June 12: The National Day of Solidarity of Iranian women. The historical day for the struggle for women's equality in Iran.  
 June 12, 2005: the meeting of 6000 Iranian Women in front of the Tehran university for complaining to discrimination Laws.  
 June 12,2006 :The peaceful protest in Haft-e-Tir square in Tehran was the beginning of launching the Campaign for one million signatures by the organizers of peaceful protest. During the protest 5000 booklets of "Laws in simple Language" were distributed between people in the streets for the first time.

friday  
12

June 14, 1998 inauguration of the first Women's Police Academy since the revolution of '79.

saturday  
13

sunday  
14

June 10,2007 Ehteram Shadfar ,one of the member's of mothers committee and a founding member of 'women's cultural center' was arrested for collecting signatures and imprisoned  
 June 12,2007 : the first anniversary of the national day of solidarity of Iranian women was held by the active groups of campaign .  
 June 12,2008:nine women's rights activists were arrested just prior to a small, peaceful assembly planned to commemorate the day of Solidarity of Iranian Women by Tehran security police.  
 June 12,2008:nearly 40 international human rights and women's organizations expressed their solidarity with Iranian women and the women's movement, in recognition of June 12th, the national day of solidarity of Iranian women.



Mahrokh Goharshenas



Shams ol-Moluk Javaherkalam

In June 1943 **Monir Mehran (Asfia)** founded the sports publication *Energy and Honesty (Niru va Rasti)* with her husband. She was the first woman sports reporter, and the first woman head of a sports center in Iran.

monday  
15

- **Parvin Barzin** was one of the 1<sup>st</sup> female archaeologists to have worked on archaeological sites. She graduated in archeology at Tehran University, and continued her studies in the U.S.

tuesday  
16

**Shams ol-Moluk Javaherkalam** was born in Tehran in 1896. She began her activities as a teacher in 1921. She wrote many articles about women, and in 1959, she wrote and published a book entitled *The Women of Islam in Iran*.

wednesday  
17

**Mahrokh Goharshenas** was born in Tehran in 1871. During the Constitutional Revolution, she created an association for the recognition of women's rights. She founded the *Girls' Progress* school without her husband realizing it. When her secret was revealed for her husband, he beat his head and chest saying "in the next world, when your father asks me why I let his daughter participate in activities contrary to religion and virtue, what shall I say...". She died in 1938.

thursday  
18

June 19, 1951 *Farid* journal was published by **Seyedeh Raziye Amini**.

friday  
19

June 20, 1960 the first convention of *The International Women's Union* was held in Tehran, with the participation of 11 countries.

saturday  
20

June 13,2008 :Mahboubeh Karami, a Member of Campaign Arrested.

June 17,2007 : The campaign for one million signatures were introduced in the first conference of Nobel peace prize laureates in Ireland by Shirin Ebadi.

sunday  
21



Shirin Ebadi

**Members of equal rights' movement in assembly at Haft e Tir square on June 12, 2006**

Noushin Ahmadi Khorasani: 3 years of jail, two and a half years of that jail term suspended leaving to serve six months

Parvin Ardalan: 3 years of jail, two and a half years of that jail term suspended leaving to serve six months

Shahla Entesari: 3 years of jail, 2 and a half years of that jail term was suspended leaving to serve 6 months

Sussan Tahmasebi: 2 years of jail, one and a half years of that jail term suspended leaving to serve six months

Fariba Davoodi Mohajer: four years of jail, three years of that jail term suspended leaving to serve one year

Delaram Ali: four months of jail and 10 lashes (changeable to monetary penalty)

Zhila Bani Yaghoob : acquitted

Bahman Ahmadi Amouee: six months of suspended jail

Taraneh Bani Yaghoob: Acquitted

Bahareh Hedayat : two years of suspended jail.

Masoumeh Zia: one year of suspended jail and monetary penalty.

Maryam Zia: six months of suspended jail and ten lashes

Aliyeh Eghdam Doost: three years and four months of jail and 20 lashes

Seyed Ali Akbar Mousavi

Khoeni: the case is in process .

Azadeh Forghani : Monetary penalty approximately \$ 200

Nasim Soltan Beygi: two years of suspended jail

June 22, 1947 **Shirin Ebadi** , one of the first woman judges in Iran, was born. She obtained a prize in 1978 from the Institute for Supervision of Human Rights.

monday

22

tuesday

23

June 24, 1965 **Ghodsieh Hejazi** became the first woman legal defendant in the history of the Ministry of Justice when she defended a man accused of theft and fraud. She was born in 1918. She graduated from the University of Tehran and received her doctorate in Paris. She wrote several books about women and law. She founded a Legal Office, and a Publication. she passed away in 1988.

wednesday

24

- **Ghamartaj Dolatabadi** was born in 1908. She was a schoolteacher, and directed the first kindergarten in Isfahan, named *Shahpur*. She died in 1992.

thursday

25

friday

26

June 27, 1949 the journal *Woman's Uprising (Ghiam-e Zan)* was published by **Soghra Aliabadi**.

saturday

27

- **Robabeh Mar'ashi** was one of the first woman teachers. In 1891, thirteen years before the official opening of a girls' school in Tehran, she began teaching girls at her house.

sunday

28



Maryam Amid



Hajar Tarbiat

**Mastureh Afshar** was born in 1880. she was one of the original members and directors of the *Patriotic Women's Association*, one of the first women's associations in Iran. Afshar gave a speech at the first International Congress of Women in Iran. She was fluent in Russian, Turkish and French, and wrote articles for the journal *Patriotic Women*. She died in 1945.

monday  
29

June 30, 1958 **Taniya Ashut**, Iranian pianist, was awarded first prize at the Paris Conservatory, and also won international prizes in Geneva and Munich.

tuesday  
30

- **Shokat ol- Moluk Shaghaghi** was a painter who studied under Kamal ol-Molk. She taught at the Women's Art School, directed by her sister.

wednesday  
1

July 2, 1919 activist **Maryam Amid**, died in Semnan. She was born in 1880. During the Constitutional period in Tehran, she founded a society named *Blossom (Shokufeh)*. Within 5 weeks, the society had enrolled 5000 woman members. The society's official organ was the magazine *Blossom*, published in 1913, and edited by Maryam Amid. Maryam also founded two girls' schools.

thursday  
2

July 2, 1911 Iranian Armenian women acted in the play *Disaster* or *The Bloody Road*, in Masudieh Park. It was the first time women performed on stage in Iran.

friday  
3

- **Hajar Tarbiat** was born in 1906. Gathering students from 3 different schools in Tabriz, she founded a single school using new teaching methods, and later founded a girls' high school. She became member of parliament in 1963.

saturday  
4

- **Tajzaman Danesh** was born in 1926. She studied law in Switzerland, achieved her doctorate in penal law, and taught at university from 1966 on. Danesh wrote seven books and a number of articles.

sunday  
5

**cases related to june 12, 2008 Six from 9 have received their charges as for the other 3 no news has been received by the authorities as yet.**

- Zhila Bani Yaghoub : pre hearing
- Farideh Ghaeb : pre hearing
- Aida Saadat :pre hearing
- Nafise Azad : pre Hearing
- Sara Loghmani : pre Hearing
- Aliyeh Motalebzadeh: pre Hearing
- Nasrin Sotoudeh : pre Hearing
- Jelveh Javaheri: pre Hearing
- Nahid Mirhaj : pre Hearing



The Board of directors of the Patriotic Women's Association

- **Monireh Gorji** was the first woman to enter the Leader's Expert Committee (Majles-e Khobregan-e Rahbari) after the revolution.

monday

6

tuesday

7

July 1750 **Om Salmehbeigom Shirazi** wrote *Jame ol-Koliat*, a book on gnosticism. It was consisted of 14 articles.

wednesday

8

July 9, 1925 the 9<sup>th</sup> issue (the only existing issue) of the journal *The Iranian Patriotic Women's Society (Jamiyate Nesvan-e Vatankhah-e Iran)* was published. The first issue had been printed in 1923.

thursday

9

July 9, 1906 when the government arrested Sheikh Mohammad Vaez, a group of women stormed the barracks and freed him. The next day, Einoddoleh decreed that women should be prevented from leaving their homes, and any woman seen outside was arrested.

friday

10

July 9,2008 :Zeynab Bayazidi,a member of campaign in Kurdistan,arrested.

- Efat ol-Moluk Nahvi was the first woman to become a key official in the executive body. She was born in 1920, and in 1964 she was appointed general organizational and office manager of the Ministry of Water and Electricity.

saturday

11

July 11,2007: Amir Yaghoub Ali is the first Iranian man who arrested for collecting signatures and imprisoned

- **Shamsoddoleh** , Qajar princess, wrote a book called *Shams' Choice (Entekhab ol-Shams)* printed by stone-print. She died in 1927.

sunday

12



Faezeh Sarfarai

**some other cases related to members of campaign**

- Khoram Abad's training work shop case :the case in process
- Ronak Safar Zadeh ,Hana Abdi and Zeynab bayazidi in Kurdistan : they are serving sentence
- Khadijeh Moghadam : the court was held but the ruling is not issued yet
- case of Zanestan and change for equality web sites: Nahid Keshavarz ,Parvin Ardalan ,Jelveh Javaheri and Maryam Hosein Khah: six months of jail
- Esha Momeni : the case is in court
- Parastoo Allahyari : her home was searched and instituing case
- Mahboubeh Karami on june 13,2008 arrested for one month and a half,acquitted
- Mansoureh Shojaee and Nasrin Sotoudeh were banned from traveling on march 8,2008 and instituing cases for both
- Talat Taghi-Nia and Mansoureh Shojaee and Farnaz Seifi on january 27 2007 :Talat Taghi Nia was arrested and banned from traveling, instituing cases for Talat Taghi nia and Mansoureh Shojaee (Farnaz Seify live outside of iran)

July 1949 *Sky (Aseman)* magazine, whose chief editor was Fakhro-Zaman Bagherzadeh, was printed.

monday  
13

July 14, 1945 Doctor **Faezeh Sarfarai** was born. She was the first Iranian woman to have gained worldwide recognition in ophthalmology. She is responsible for 30 fundamental inventions in her field.

tuesday  
14

- **Soghra Khalili** founded the *Ehtejabieh School* in Shiraz in 1925.

wednesday  
15

July 16, 1994 Iranian girls participated in the World Olympiade for the first time, in mathematics.

thursday  
16

- **Shams ol-Haya Mansuri** was the first inspector of girls' schools outside the capital. Mansuri was an advocate of women's rights.

friday  
17

saturday  
18

- **Aryadokht** was head of Iran's Treasury during the Achaemenian period. There is a rug in the Hermitage Museum in Russia on which her name and profession are recorded.

sunday  
19



Simin Behbahani

July 20, 1927 poet **Simin Behbahani**, the famous Iranian poet, was born. Simin Behbahani, the famous Iranian poet, was born in 1927, and studied law at Tehran University. She taught literature for many years in Tehran high schools. Simin is the daughter of the activist Fakhz Ozma Arghun. She has obtained prizes and worldwide recognition for her poetry.

monday  
20

- Ashraf ol-Saltaneh was the first Iranian woman to be recognized as a photographer in the Qajar Era.

tuesday  
21



Zandokht Shirazi

- **Kokab Nasserizadeh** was principal of the Zandokht Nobavegan school in 1925. In 1935, she expanded the school, and two years later she founded a kindergarten.

wednesday  
22

- **Turan Mirhadi**, born in 1927, is one of the founders of the Children's Book Council. From 1974 to the present she has been the executive director of the Encyclopedia for Children and Youth in the said Council. She's the author of a number of articles and books.

thursday  
23

July 24, 1931 the periodical *Girls of Iran (Dokhtaran-e Iran)* was printed under the supervision of **Zandokht Shirazi**. It was one of the first women's publications to be published in Shiraz with the vision that "the aspiration of Iranian girls is the awakening of the women of Iran."

friday  
24

**Zandokht Shirazi** was born in 1909 in Shiraz. In 1927, she founded *the Women's Revolutionary Society* in Shiraz, a group that struggled resolutely for women's liberation, and was dissolved by the government. She was an able writer and poet. She died at age 42 in Tehran.

saturday  
25

July 21, 2007 : 'Kurds and campaign for one million signatures' web site was the first step towards an independent platform .

July 27, 1907 a few of the constitution's opponents known as "the protesters", wrote a bill stating : the inauguration of women's schools and girls' primary schools is along the same lines as the consumption of alcohol and the promotion of whore-houses.

sunday  
26





Iran A'alam



Mohtaram Eskandari

July 27, 1924 **Mohtaram Eskandari**, chief editor of *Nesvan-e Vatankhah Iran*, died.

July 27, 1961 activist **Sedigheh Dolatabadi** died.

monday

27

July 28, 1838 **Shah Jahanbeigom** was born. She was a scholar, literary pioneer and poet who dedicated her efforts to the development of Persian language and literature. She wrote *Taj ol - Eqbal*, *Tahzib-e Loqat*, and a dictionary of 7 languages called *Khazaneh ol-Loqat*.

tuesday

28

July 29, 1906 in issue No. 46 of the *Hablolmatin* newspaper, a woman intellectual wrote outspokenly about women's education, and argued for women's rights to science, work, information, medicine, and medical and technical training.

wednesday

29

July 30, 1457 **Goharshad Beigom** was killed in Harat. Her many achievements include the Jame' Mosque, school and monastery of Harat, and the Goharshad Mosque in Mashad, which were built on her orders.

thursday

30

- **Iran A'alam** was the first woman to achieve professorship at the School of Medicine. She became professor immediately after finishing her studies.

friday

31

Aug. 1, 1952 *The Zoroastrian Women's Society* declared its support for Dr. Mossadeq.

saturday

1

Aug. 2, 1548 **Parikhan Khanum** was born. She was a school director, critic and poet who built a school in Isfahan for the study of religious sciences.

sunday

2



Ghamar ol-Moluk Vaziri



Nektar Papazian Adnrov

Aug. 1920 the magazine *Women's World (Alam-e Nesvan)*, the organ for alumni of the American school, was first published. **Navab Safavi** was the editor. The magazine existed for 13 years.

monday  
3

Aug. 4, 1911, Vakil ol-Ra'aya, a member of parliament, brought up the question of women's voting rights, but it caused a complete uproar.

tuesday  
4

Aug. 6, 1908 one woman activist participated in the Constitutional struggle while pregnant, and was in the middle of the crowd when she had labour pains. They carried her aside, and she gave birth to a girl whom they named Constitution (Mashruteh).

wednesday  
5

Aug. 6, 1959 **Ghamar ol - Moluk Vaziri**, Iran's prime singer, died at age 54. Ghamar, singer, was born in 1905. The first recording of her voice was *(March of the Republic)*, which was collected and destroyed by government order. She spent most of her income for orphans. Her generous spirit, along with her incomparable sense of courage, gained her a place among the most respected artists of her time. She died in poverty in 1959.

thursday  
6

- **Nektar Papazian** Adnrov was the first Iranian woman architect. She was the first girl to get her high school diploma in mathematics, and was also valedictorian.

friday  
7

Aug. 8, 1998 the initial edition of the the first daily newspaper named *Woman (Zan)* was published under managing director Faezeh Hashemi.

saturday  
8

Aug. 9, 1997 **Pari Soltan Mohammadi** died. She was born in 1936. She worked in the central office of the United Nations, and was director of personnel. She was in charge of the executive planning for women until the year 2000.

sunday  
9



Purandokht



Sorur Mahkameh

Aug. 10, 1949 Hakimeh Rezvani Ghadimi published the journal *Farhangestan*.

monday  
10

Aug. 1911 **Molud Vaziri** established the school *Girls' Training (Parvaresh-e Dushizagan)*. She was the daughter of Bibi Khanum Estarabadi.

tuesday  
11

- **Sorur Mahkameh**, Iranian poet was born in 1912 in Lahijan. She participated in the Iranian Writer's Congress, in 1946, and was among the main organizers. She wrote more than 5000 lines of verse.

wednesday  
12

Aug. 1940 **Ms. Teimuri** climbed the Damavand with a group of employees from the British Iranian Petroleum Company. She was the first Iranian woman to reach the Tochal and Damavand peaks.

thursday  
13

- **Purandokht** was the first woman in Iran to become queen. She was daughter of Khosro Parviz.

friday  
14

- **Parvin Pirmarshal Qeibi** is the writer of, among other things, the book *Secrets of Persian History (Asrar-e Tarikh-e Pars)*. Qeibi is also a poet. She was born in 1903 in Shiraz.

saturday  
15

August 13, 2007: the first sentence for members of campaign for one million signatures (Nasin Sarabandi and Fatemeh Dehdashti) issued officially by the revolutionary court.

- **Banu Namus** founded *Namus*, the first girls' school in Shiraz, in 1926. An angry mob reacted by pouring ashes on her head, and holding a torch to her skin. She died in 1972.

sunday  
16



Mah-Soltan Amirshahi

**Mah-Soltan Amirshahi** was born in 1873. She was among the first members of *The Constitutionalist Women's Association*, and founded the *Teaching of Women* school. The sign above the school door was vandalised several times obviously. In a demonstration organised by *the National Women's Association*, she raised the banner "INDEPENDENCE or DEATH".

monday  
17

- **Khadijeh Hormozi** was born in 1894. In 1927, she founded the school *Pardegijan-e Sirus*.

tuesday  
18



Vartuterian

**Vartuterian** was one of the first women to appear on stage, and acted in many social and political plays. She was the first woman to recite Persian poetry in public. Because of the social and political content of Vartuterian's artistic activities, her husband was questioned several times, and once was expelled from his job for 20 days. So, Vartuterian sometimes acted under the name **Laleh**.

wednesday  
19

thursday  
20

friday  
21

- **Efat oz-Zaman Amin** was born in 1912. She founded two Islamic schools, *Fatemieh* and *Amin High School*. She wrote the book *Hadith-e Amin*. Amin died in 1967.

saturday  
22

Aug. 23, 1997 **Ma'sumeh Ebtekar** became the first woman vice-president in Iran.

sunday  
23



Azar Andami



Farrokhru Parsa

August 25, 2007 ; on the threshold of the anniversary of the campaign for one million signatures to change discriminatory laws a seminar with the participation of many activists from Tehran, Rasht and Hamedan was held in Kermanshah.

August 26, 2007: painting exhibition titled 'all my mothers' coincided with the anniversary of campaign .

August ,27 2007: The Annual General Meeting on the first anniversary of the Campaign for one million signatures with the attendance of its members and supporters worked from a published book titled as the AGM's document "Movement of one million signatures and internal narratives" which was used as the latest analysis of the internal situation.

August 30, 2007: anniversary of campaign in Shiraz was held with the participation of campaign members in Feminist School.

August 28, 2008: Second Anniversary of the Campaign for one million signatures was commemorated despite threats from the security forces .

Aug. 25, 1992 a publication issued by the American Geophysics Association stated that the name of an Iranian woman, **Azar Andami** , was inscribed in a pit on the planet Venus. Andami was born in 1926, and completed her doctorate in medicine in 1953.

August 27, 2006: The campaign for one million signatures to change the discriminatory laws was officially launched . Two months after its peaceful protest in Haft-e-Tir square and after a lengthy deliberation the Campaign announced its formation in public by 54 women activists and 100 supporters (such as Shirin Ebadi, Simin Behbahani...)

Aug. 27, 1968 **Farrokhru Parsa** became the first woman minister in Iran. She was the minister of Education. the first time in the history of Iran that a woman has occupied a cabinet position. She was born on 22 March 1922 . She Upon obtaining a medical degree. In 1965 was appointed Deputy Minister of Education. Farrokhroo Parsa was executed by firing squad on 8 May 1980, on charges of "spreading vice on Earth and fighting God".

**Jamileh Roshdiyeh**, daughter of Haj Mirza Hassan Roshdiyeh, was born in 1909. She founded the first kindergartens in Sari and Babol, and later inaugurated *the Roshdiyeh School* in Tehran. (this was the first school to have a bus service). In 1957, she founded the first boarding-house for village girl students in 1957 in Tehran. She died in 1982.

- **Batul Homeyun Ehteshami** is the first Iranian woman to graduate in mathematics, in 1939. Ghodsi Afagh Adl Tabatabai was the first in the field of pharmacy, in 1938.

monday

24

tuesday

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wednesday

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thursday

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friday

28

saturday

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sunday

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Dr. Kahal



Nurollhoda Mangeneh

September 1, 2007: the anniversary of the campaign in California was held by the Iranian activists and defenders of the campaign.

September 3, 2007: In a meeting with campaigners and other activist women to discuss the Bill known as Family Protection which was introduced by president Ahmadinejad, the meeting collected many signatures against the Bill which was to be presented to the parliament.

August 31, 2008: As a result of strong campaigning by the women's movement Campaign for one million signatures the government backed down and cancelled its own Bill for the so called Family Protection.

- **Goli Taraqi** was the first Iranian woman to be a script writer, and wrote the screenplay for *Bita*, which was screened in 1972.

monday  
31

Sep. 1, 1910 **Dr. Kahal** obtained a license for her weekly publication *Knowledge (Danesh)*, the first women's publication in Iran. In her weekly journal, Kahal stated that she was committed to "teaching matters concerning house and children, ..." and that "no political discussions would appear".

tuesday  
1

Sept. 3, 1895 a group of armed women, led by Zeinab Pasha, broke into the grain stores in Azarbaijan and distributed it between needy people. 30 people were killed during the event.

wednesday  
2

thursday  
3

Sept. 1955 the magazine *Bibi*, edited by **Nurollhoda Mangeneh**, was published. She was born in 1906. She studied Child Psychology at the University of Beirut, was a founder of the *Patriotic Women's Society*. She wrote poetry, and many of her articles and a few of her books are still read today. Mangeneh was attacked by traditionalists several times for her uncompromising activities.

friday  
4

saturday  
5

sunday  
6

# September



Soghra Azarmi

- **Mahmonir Pirzadeh**, bride of Haj Mirza Hassan Roshdiyeh, was born in 1915. She began teaching physical education and first aid in 1940.

monday  
7



Mahmonir Pirzadeh

Sept. 9, 1956 the film *Marjan* was screened at *Diana* and *Khorshid-e No* cinemas. The film was made by **Shahla Riahi**, the first Iranian woman director.

wednesday  
9

Sep. 1930 the first issue of the magazine *Nurafshan*, edited by **Shokat Salami**, was published. In 1926, she directed the first government girls' school in Bushehr. She died in 1967.

thursday  
10

friday  
11

**Soghra Azarmi** was born in 1914. She graduated from the medical school of Tehran University in 1947. In 1949, she began work as a physician specialized in pathology. In 1965, she accepted an invitation of the Australian government to teach pathology at Melbourne University.

saturday  
12

September 13,2007: 25 members of campaign were arrested during a training work shop in Khoram Abad(Lorestan).

- **Artemis** accompanied King Xerxes in a military campaign against the Greeks, during the Achaemenian Era.

sunday  
13



Dorrat ol-Mo'ali



Behzadian

September 15, 2006: City of Tabriz was the first city after Tehran that joined the campaign and with immediate effect organised its committees for: Training, Finance, Public Relations.

September 19, 2008: Nasrin Sotoudeh, a lawyer of campaign for one million signatures, won the first human rights international prize 2008 in South Tizol (Italy).

Sep. 1923 activist **Dorrat ol - Mo'ali** , died. She established one of the first girls' schools, in 1904, named *Women*. She was the founder of the first secondary school for girls in Iran. In 1927, the first graduates were awarded their diplomas.. She organized women's groups in protest to the Regi Treaty (yielding tobacco rights), and encouraged them to boycott foreign products.

monday  
14

- **Behzadian** was the only woman among the founders of the *Zoroastrian High School* . She collaborated with the Zoroastrian Institute ever since age 12, and pursued her studies at the same time.

tuesday  
15

Sept. 16, 1941 **Parvin Darabi**, Iran's first woman electronic engineer, was born. She was the first woman to work as a computer technician in Iran.

wednesday  
16

- **Tal'at Basari**, poet and writer, was born in 1923. She received her doctorate in Persian language and literature, taught in Tehran secondary schools, and wrote several books on women's issues.

thursday  
17

- **Yekatrina Saidkhanian** was the first Iranian woman lawyer. She started working in 1949.

friday  
18

Sept. 20, 1809 scholar and scientist **Nuri Jahan** wrote *Nejat ol-Moslemat*, the first section of which is devoted to various activities deemed necessary for women. The second section is on women's moral conduct.

saturday  
19

Sep. 20, 1919 the 6<sup>th</sup> issue of the magazine *Women's Language (Zaban-e Zanan)* was published in Isfahan, by **Sedigheh Dolatabadi**. (It is the only existing issue.)

sunday  
20





Tuba Azmudeh



Maryam Savoji

Sept. 21, 2006 The first IPA Publishers's Freedom Prize goes to Courageous female Iranian publisher, **Shahla Lahiji**. Shahal Lahiji is the publisher of Roshangaran publication and one of the first female publishers in Iran.

monday  
21

Sept. 22, 1908 when Einoddoleh issued an ultimatum to the Tabriz freedom movement, the Tabriz Women's Committee attracted worldwide attention by sending a telegraph to Iranian women in Istanbul voicing the demands of the people of Tabriz.

tuesday  
22

- **Maryam Savoji**, writer, jurist and poet, was the first woman to discuss women's legal issues on the radio, in 1956.

wednesday  
23

Sept. 24, 1936 **Tuba Azmudeh** died. She founded *Namus*, one of Iran's first girls' schools. was born in 1878, and, under difficult conditions, founded the *Namus* girls' school which was the second girls' school to be founded in Iran. Tuba used various methods to allay religious opposition; each year, she held lamentation ceremonies in the school. Azmudeh was one of the first women to found a girls' high school

thursday  
24

- **Fasih ol- Moluk Maham** played a major role in founding the 40 government schools in 1921, and also in founding a Teacher's College. She published the *Tohfey-e No* Journal, and was also a calligrapher. She died in 1972.

friday  
25

saturday  
26

- **Nosrat ol- Moluk Kashanchi** was the first woman legal medical advisor in Iran. She was born in 1914, married at 11 years of age, and at 17, having one child, she went to medical school.

sunday  
27



Nuriyahan

Sept. 28, **1947 Alamtaj Qa'em-Maghani**, known as Jaleh, died. She was born in 1883. Jaleh's poetry marks a particular period for women's poetry in Farsi, which from now on voices protests, instead of giving words of advice. Jaleh also represents a crucial phase in Iranian history, the transition from the time of the harem to the modern period.

monday  
28

Oct. 1996 the Union of International Non-governmental Moslem Women's Organizations met in London.

tuesday  
29



Efat Naraqi

- **Nuriyahan (Mehronnesa)** was born in 1576. She was a poet and artist. She was Iranian, but was Queen of India for many years. She would attend to women's complaints during three days of the week.

wednesday  
30



Homa Mahmoudi

Oct. 1, 1907 in a letter to the newspaper *Vatan*, the underground organisation *Etehadieye Qeibiye Nesvan* demanded that parliament ratify the constitution immediately, saying that in case the delegates prove incapable of doing so, they should resign and hand over the work to women.

thursday  
1

The writer and poet **Homa Mahmoudi**, published articles in support of women's liberation. Most appeared in the journal *Women's World (Alam-e Nesvan)*, which was published during the years 1921-1933. She also acted in a play. She was an active member of the *Women's Association (Jamiyat-e Zanan)* which later became the *Women's Organisation in Support of the Bill of Human Rights*.

friday  
2

- **Efat Naraqi** founded the first girls' school in Kashan in 1928.

saturday  
3

- **Amineh** was one of the miniature painters of the 17<sup>th</sup> century. She has only 2 surviving miniature works.

sunday  
4



Mehrangiz Kar



Badr ol-Moluk Bamdad

- **Aqdas Qarbi** and **Akhtar Ferdos** were two of the first graduates in pharmacology. They graduated in 1941.

monday

5

tuesday

6

Oct. 1930 **Sara Heidari** was the first Iranian woman to be sent abroad on an official mission. She was sent to France.

wednesday

7

**Badr ol-Moluk Bamdad** was born in 1911. She was the first valedictorian of the *Teacher's College*. She entered *Teacher's College*, and eventually taught there. she wrote a book called *Home Planning*, and gave classes on it herself. She wrote articles for newspapers and from 1921 onwards, and published a magazine about women, named *Today's woman*. She became director of the *Women's College* in 1946

thursday

8

Oct. 10, 2003, **Shirin Ebadi** has won the 2003 Nobel Peace Prize for her focus on human rights, especially on the struggle to improve the status of women and children. Ebadi, one of Iran's first female judges before being forced to stand down after the Islamic revolution. She is the first Iranian to receive the honor since it was first awarded in 1901 and the 11th woman.

friday

9

Oct. 10, 1944 **Mehrangiz Kar** was born. She is the most prominent woman lawyer since the revolution. She is 2004 Recipient of the annual Human Rights First, Human Rights Award and International Human Rights Prize (France) for a lawyer working to promote women's human rights in 2002.

saturday

10

October 9,2007: Arrests of the Campaign's members is on the increase and has eventually reached the Kurdish areas: Ronak Safarzadeh has been arrested.

Oct. 11, 1998 **Jamileh Kadivar, Ashraf Geramizadegan, Parvaneh Mohi'i, Homeira Hosseini Yeganeh** and **Jaleh Faramarzian** formed the first woman journalists' union since the revolution of '79.

sunday

11



Shams Kasmai

- **Forugh Hekmat** was born in Shiraz in 1895, and received her doctorate in Persian literature from Tehran University. She was a member of the International Women's Association in San Francisco. She died in 1993. She wrote several articles and books.

monday  
12

Oct. 1998 **Farzaneh Sharafbafi** became the first woman professor of engineering and aeronautics.

tuesday  
13

wednesday  
14

- **Turandokht Aminian Razavi** was born in Tehran in 1943. In the winter of 1995, she became the first woman to obtain a doctorate in physical education in Iran.

thursday  
15

**Shams Kasmai** was born in 1883. After settling in Azarbaijan, her home soon became a literary salon. Perhaps the foundations for Iranian modern poetry were laid during those very gatherings. Kasmai herself was a pioneer of contemporary poetry. Her poems were mainly published in the journal *Azadistan*, which focused on innovations in literature and the defense of women's rights.

friday  
16

- **Rahbari** and **Tusi Ha'eri** were the first woman broadcasters for Tehran Radio.

saturday  
17

Oct. 18 2006, **Anousheh Ansari** became the first Iranian-American female in space. She is co-founder and chairman of Prodea Systems, Inc and a spaceflight participant with the Russian space program.

sunday  
18

October 13,2007:web site of men for equality was established by men's group of campaign for one million signatures.  
October 15,2008:Esha Momeni Iranian student and a member of the Campaign from California was arrested whilst she was working on her theses about issues of women  
October 16,2008:campaign for one million signatures started work in Kerman also their web site was established.



Efat Tejaratchi



Parvin Sufi

October 20,2006: City of Isfahan launched its branch of campaign by the activists of equal rights and members with support of NGOs in the city.  
 October 23,2007: web log of campaign in Zahedan was established at the same time that campaign in the city started work.  
 October 22,2008: Parastoo Allahyari's home, one of the members of one million signatures campaign, was searched.

- **Malekzadeh Bayani** was born in 1910. In 1938, she became responsible for the coin section in a museum, and in 1968, she became professor at Tehran University. She is a member of Unesco, and has published numerous books.

monday  
19

Oct. 20, 1940 **Efat Tejaratchi**, the first woman pilot of Iran, accomplished her first solo flight. She graduated in 1934. She worked for a time in the Melli Bank, and was a translator and librarian. In 1939, with the founding of the National Airline Club and Pilot's School, she volunteered to become a pilot. She finished her training in 1939, and accomplished her first solo flight in 1940

tuesday  
20

- **Robabeh Ghavimi** is one of the women pioneers in educational matters. In 1917, she founded the *Farahiyeh School* in Tehran.

wednesday  
21

Oct. 22 2008 **Mehrangiz Dolatshahi**, who struggled for the ratification of the "Family Support Law" in 1967, was died. She was born 1917 and graduated in Germany and went on to receive her PHD in Social Science, she also was elected as an MP in 3 consecutive rounds in Kermanshah. She became the head of the International Council of Women and was also the first woman ambassador.

thursday  
22

**Pari Zangeneh** began her singing studies under Zarin Panjab, and later at the Conservatory of Music. She seriously began her social and artistic activities after becoming blind. In her recording *Lala'i*, she sang lullabies in different languages of the world.

friday  
23

**Sheida Gharche Daghi**, composer and musician, accomplished her studies at the Vienna Academy of Music, and was professor at a Conservatory of Music in Germany. She made numerous films in the aim of cultivating people's tastes and interests in music, and also composed music for films, some of which received prizes.

saturday  
24

- **Parvin Sufi**, received her doctorate in law in Paris. She began teaching in 1943. In September 1969, after being elected to parliament, she was promoted to a post in the Ministry of the Interior.

sunday  
25



Sattareh Farmanfarmaian

Oct. 26, 1958 **Sattareh Farmanfarmaian** created the first classes for the training of social workers and social services. She's seen as the mother of modern social work in Iran.

monday  
26



Esmat ol-Moluk Dolatdad

- **Esmat Ghazi** was the first girl to hike to the *Tochal* peak, in 1947.

tuesday  
27

**Sakineh Ramzi** founded the *Good Acts (Hasanat) School*, one of the first girls' schools in Iran, in 1917. Later, this became *Jaleh School*, which eventually included a kindergarten. She died in 1949, and was buried in Qom.

wednesday  
28



Sakineh Ramzi

- **Mahasti Badrampour** was the first Iranian woman to have practiced a technical profession. She was born in 1938.

thursday  
29

friday  
30

- **Esmat ol-Moluk Dolatdad** left for Europe in 1928, after finishing her studies, and on her return she began teaching in the *Teacher's College (Dar ol-Moalemat)*. Soon after, she directed the first government kindergarten in Iran, named *Blossom (Shokufeh)*. She also wrote articles for various newspapers.

saturday  
31

October 26, 2008: Sussan Tahmasebi, a member of campaign, prevented to travel and summoned to court.

- **Ophelia Parto** was born in 1938. She was a pianist, and led a women's orchestra from 1969 onwards.

sunday  
1



Qorat ol-Ein

November 4,2006: City of Hamedan formed its branch of campaign for one million signature . Campaign in Hamedan started work with a work shop for awareness and familiarization with women's rights .  
 November 4 , 2007: arrested members of campaign for one million signatures still continued,this time in Kurdistan,Hana Abdi imprisoned.  
 November 5,2006 :A research group in Gorgan formed the nucleus of the campaign and began its work by a workshop attended by 22 locals and announced its formation at the end of the workshop  
 November 5,2008:the weblog of the working group on equal inheritance joined the campaign's media network.

- **Samineh Pirnazar** was born in 1927. In 1961, she wrote books for the first grade, along with the methods for teaching them. She has published various translations into Persian, and was the director of the Institute for the Hard of Hearing.

monday  
2

**Qorat ol-Ein** (known as Zarin Taj, Fatemeh and Tahereh) was born in 1812 . She was an erudite poet , philosopher and lecturer. Many of her writings have survived, including a notebook of 475 poems. She was executed by the order of Nassereddin Shah (Qajar).

tuesday  
3

- **Mina Avaganian** was the first woman graduate in Urban Studies in Iran.

wednesday  
4

thursday  
5

Nov. 6, 1995 the first women's theatre festival took place in Tehran.

friday  
6

- **Badri Vaziri** played in 1930, in the first women's orchestra, which played only for women, and was organized by Colonel Vaziri. She is the granddaughter of Bibi Khanum Estarabadi, and was director of the Girls' Conservatory of Fine Arts as of 1961.

saturday  
7

Nov. 8, 1950 **Malektaj Marshal Pirgheibi's** journal *Southern Star* (*Setarey-e Jonub*) was published.

sunday  
8



Nayereh Saidi

- **Nayereh Saidi** was poet, writer, translator, and member of parliament. She published the journal *Lady (Banu)* in 1323. She is the first woman to be awarded the Unesco prize.

monday  
9



Bahar Khanum

Nov. 1994 the first congress of the International Union for Non-governmental Organizations of Moslem Women was held.

tuesday  
10

Nov. 11, 1896 publication of *Ma'ayeb ol-Rejal*, by **Bibi Khanum** Estarabadi. The book is perhaps the first to include social criticism from a woman's viewpoint.

wednesday  
11

- **Bahar Khanum**, known as Jannat, was born in 1878. She played various instruments, was a student of Kamal ol-Molk, and received a diploma from him. She wrote a book about the art of cooking and housekeeping, and another consisting of more than 6 thousand verses of poetry.

thursday  
12

friday  
13

November 9,2006:  
Campaign in the city of Zanjan began its work by holding an open meeting with participation of around 100 of equality rights defenders in the city.  
November 14,2006  
:Campaign for one million signatures in Karaj -The nearest city to Tehran-was launched after holding a seminar with participation of nearly 60 of campaign activists .

Nov. 14, 1906 **Nur ol - Hoda Mangeneh**, the secretary of the *Patriotic Women's Association* arranged a theatrical performance in her home, for a class of adult women, with permission from the police. But the play was interrupted by government officials.

saturday  
14

sunday  
15





Taj o-Saltaneh



Iran Daftari

November 15, 2007 : web site of campaign in California established.  
 November 13,2008 :The right for equal blood money for women and men in car accidents with the strong campaign of women movement was passed in the parliament.

At the end of Nov. 1995, **Iran Daftari** died. She was born in 1912. She began her work with the play *Archil Malalan..* In 1928, she performed in three musical plays in Rasht, and in 1934, she went to India and played in the film *Shirin and Farhad*. She is known as the 'mother of Iranian cinema'.

monday  
16

Nov. 17, 1924 the memoirs of **Taj o-Saltaneh** are reedited. She, daughter of Nassereddin Shah (Qajar), wrote her memoirs in a manuscript in which she criticized her father's rule. She knew herself to be a supporter of equal rights and individual freedom. She participated in the *Women's Freedom Society* and was a supporter of the constitution.

tuesday  
17

Nov. 18, 1950 **Effat Tejaratchi** accomplished her first free flight. She was the first woman pilot in Iran, closely followed by Ina Ushid.

wednesday  
18

Nov. 19, 1996 **Zahra Sadr-Azam Nuri** was appointed mayor of one of the Tehran districts. She is the first woman mayor in Tehran.

thursday  
19

- **Maryam Mirhadi** (1906-1977), poet, writer and journalist, was the first woman graduate from the Medical School of Tehran University. She published the magazine *Women's Voice (Neday-e Zanan)* in 1942. Her other works are *Divan-e Nahid*, in 1958, and *History of Persian Writers*, in 1961.

friday  
20

saturday  
21

Nov. 22, 1998 political activist **Parvaneh Foruhar (Eskandari)** was killed. She was born in 1938.

sunday  
22



Tahereh (Tayere)



Parvin Dolatabadi

Nov/ Dec. 1944 **Meimanat Chubak**, the first woman investigator in Iran, was born.

monday  
23

**Tahereh (Tayere)** was born in Tehran in 1857. She was a well-versed poet, and wrote many articles in defense of women's rights. A series of her articles which critically approached matters such as polygamy, divorce and girls' education appeared in the *Iran-No* newspaper (under the pseudonym Khanum Daneshmand).

tuesday  
24

Nov. 25, 1913 the first issue of the second year of the magazine *Blossom (Shokufeh)* was published by **Maryam Amid**. (No issues from the first year can be found.)

wednesday  
25

- **Parvin Dolatabadi** was born in 1924. She was one of the first people to begin teaching poems in nursery school. There are several collections of her poems for children and adults.

thursday  
26

- **Forugh oz-Zaman Dolatabadi** was born in 1908. She studied in Belgium, and has written several novels, including *Three Thousand and One Nights*. Forugh was a founder of one of the first boarding schools for girls.

friday  
27

- **Badri Kalbasi** was the first girl to enter the College of Theology. She was born in 1940.

- **Leila Nurbakhsh** was the first Iranian woman to found a 24-hour pharmacy. She was born in 1923, and in 1944 she graduated in pharmacy from Tehran University.

saturday  
28

- **Mandana** was the mother of Cyrus (the Great) of the Achaemenian Era. She created the first school in Persia, where boys learned techniques of marksmanship, riding and survival.

sunday  
29

November 18,2007:two members of campaign :Maryam Hussein khah and Jelveh Javaheri summoned to the Tehran's revolutionary court.Maryam Hosseinkhah transferred to the Evin prison and Jelveh javaheri arrested on December 1 ,2007 and imprisoned in Evin.  
November 28,2008: website of Change for Equality, the oldest web site of the One Million Signatures Campaign ,received the Reporters Without Borders Jury Prize .



Mehranvar Samiee

- **Mehranvar Samiee** was born in 1893. She began teaching in 1922. In 1930, she became inspector of government schools.

monday  
30

Dec. 807 **Buran** was born. She was a scientist, astronomer and mathematician. She died in 886.

tuesday  
1

At the beginning of the month of Dec. 1891, when a leader of the Friday prayers denounced the boycott of tobacco (in which women played a key role), women in the audience interrupted him, calling out: "If today our men have to sit like women in the home, we women will come into the square wearing men's clothes to risk our lives for the restitution of our lost rights." Then they pulled the clergyman off the podium.

wednesday  
2

thursday  
3

Dec. 4, 1963 Prime Minister Asadollah Alam did not recognise a decree of the provinces, according to which women had the right to vote and to be elected.

friday  
4

Dec. 5, 1950 the journal *Women's World (Jahan-e Zanan)*, edited by **Najm ol-Hajieh Hushmandrad**, was published.

saturday  
5

Dec. 6, 1911 a telegraph was sent to parliament on behalf of the *National Women's Society*, urging not to give way to Russian's ultimatum.

sunday  
6

December 2, 2006 :the campaign for one million signatures also reached Yazd.

December 3, 2008: Student members of Amnesty International produced a video in support of the One Million Signature Campaign.

December 6, 2008: The One Million Signatures Campaign is among ten nominees for the OneWorlds People of 2008 Award.



Forough Azarakhshi



Azar Rahnama

December 9,2007:web site of campaign in Arak was established.

December 10,2008: Nasrin Sotoudeh Forbidden to Leave the Country to Receive her International Human Right Award in Italy and her passport was confiscated by security forces.

December 12,2008:A new web site by the activists of campaign for one million signatures established in Italy .

Dec. 6, 1963 **Forugh Azarakhshi** died. She was born in Mashad in 1904. She founded the first girls' school in and was despised by many. When it was rumored that the school would be burned down, Azarakhshi and some of her friends stood protecting the school themselves. This went on for two years. when opponents to the school invited Azarakhshi to negotiate, she refused.

monday

7

Dec. 8, 1996 the congress of the International Organization of Women of Islamic Countries was held in Tehran.

tuesday

8

Dec. 9, 1925 **Marzieh Zarrabi** obtained a license to publish the newspaper *Women of the East (Nesvan-e Shargh)*.

wednesday

9

- **Azar Rahnama** was founder of the *Center for Education and Research on Iranian Women*. She published a monthly review in 1953, and received her doctorate in 1960. She translated and wrote several books.

thursday

10

friday

11

- **Badri Tondari** was born in 1906. She wrote more than 2000 verses of poetry, and also wrote a book named *The Position of Women in the World*. She held a degree in both French and Arabic language and literature.

saturday

12

- **Esmat Satarzadeh** was born in 1911. In 1937, she began teaching, and in 1965, she received her doctorate degree in Persian literature. She wrote and translated several books. satarzadeh died in 1993.

sunday

13



Alenush Terian



Soghra Mansur-Mo'ayed

December 14, 2006: the first general meeting of members and activists of the campaign for one million signatures was held in Tehran

December 14, 2006: the first arrest of a campaign member for collecting signatures in this day Zeynab Peyghambarzadeh was arrested while she was collecting signatures in the Tehran underground and was imprisoned

December 18, 2008: A new web site by the activists of campaign for one million signatures established in Sary.

Dec. 14, 1905 when a group of democrats convened in Hazrat Abdolazim, a group of armed men was sent by the government to disperse them. The attempt failed when women took to the rooftop to shower them with rocks.

monday

14

- **Soghra Mansur- Mo'ayed** founded the *Women's Hejab (Hejab-e Nesvan)* high school. Before that, she was vice-principal of the *Hasanat* school.

tuesday

15

- **Evljn Baghcheban** was the first mezzo-soprano opera singer of the Tehran Rudaki Hall. She graduated in 1950.

wednesday

16

Dec. 17, 1951 **Kobra Saremi** published the journal *Struggling Woman (Zan-e Mobarez)*.

thursday

17

**Alenush Terian** graduated from Tehran University in the field of physics in 1947. In 1955, she obtained her doctorate in France, and was a student of Marie Curie for a year. She directed the Solar Physics Observatory of the University Institute of Geophysics ever since its foundation in 1959. In May of 1963, she became professor at the University of Tehran.

friday

18

- **Pari Khanum** was the first woman driver of an 18- wheeler, in the 1950s.

saturday

19

- **Morasa' Khoruji** was the first Iranian woman to become mayor. In 1964, she became mayor of the town Nosud.

sunday

20



Sakineh Pari



Akhtar ol-Moluk Mo'adel



Najmi Alavi

Dec. 1972 **Robabeh Najafizadeh** began work as the first public prosecutor in Miyaneh.

monday  
21

Dec. 1924 the school *Efatieh* became the first government school for girls. It was founded by **Sakineh Efat Aqazi Shirazi**, in 1920, in her personal residence. She was a scholar, and dedicated her efforts to promoting education.

tuesday  
22

**Nosrat Amin Esfahani** was born in 1890. She was an expert in Islamic Law, and commented interpretations of the Koran. She died in 1983.

wednesday  
23

Dec. 24, 1906 as a reaction to the accumulation of foreign debts, parliament decided to found a national bank. Many women sold their jewelry in order to provide capital.

thursday  
24

**Sakineh Pari** was born in 1902. She was the first Iranian woman surgeon, specialised in cancer surgery in 1928, and succeeded in obtaining her work permit that same year.

friday  
25

Dec. 26, 2008, **Najmi Alavi** died. She was born in 1919. She was one of the founder of "women's Organization" (Tashkilat-e Zanan) and "Bidari-e Ma" Magazine.

saturday  
26

- **Akhtar ol-Moluk Mo'adel** became Persian literature teacher in the first girls' high school, *Namus*, where she herself had graduated.

sunday  
27

# December



Roghieh Chehr Azad

- **Iran Daghigi** is the first Iranian woman to receive a doctorate in Sanskrit. She was also an athlete.

monday  
28

Dec. 29, 1934 the modernist poet **Forugh Farrokhzad** was born.

tuesday  
29

Dec. 30, 1994 **Roghieh Chehr Azad** died. She was born in 1907, and was one of the first actresses of Iran.

wednesday  
30

Dec. 30, 1907 the Women's Freedom Association (Horriyat-e Zanan) was founded.

thursday  
31

New Year (2010)

friday  
1

December 29, 2006: the campaign for one million signatures started work officially in Kermanshah this campaign was launched by the invitation of a NGO's activists and participation of around thirty of equal defenders in a training workshop

saturday  
2

sunday  
3