

# The World Crisis

**The Creation of Hate, Terrorism and  
New-Fascism in the World**

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## **Contents:**

### **The Introduction Page 8**

**The New World Order**

**And**

**The New-Fascism in the World**

### **Chapter 1Page 16**

**A SHORT BIOGRAPHY of Hassan Massali, Ph.D.**

### **Chapter 2 Page 45**

**The Foreign & Colonialist Intervention  
In Iran**

## **Chapter 3 Page 66**

**The Role of Dr. Mossadegh**

**The Creation a Democratic State In Iran**

## **Chapter 4Page 76**

**USA& UK - Conspiracy & Coup d' Etat, against**

**Dr. Mohammad Mossadegh and Iranian People;**

**Creation of Dictatorship, Hate and Terrorism in Iran**

## **Chapter 5 Page 89**

**The Role of the Shah as a”Puppet” of U.S. & UK**

**In Iran &In the Region**

## **Chapter 6Page 112**

**The Creation of Khomeini- Regime**

**(Islamic-Fascist- Republic)In Iran**

## **Chapter 7Page 122**

### **VICTIMS OF STATE TERRORISM (Khomeini -Regime) In Iran**

## **Chapter 8Page 165**

### **Creation of Hate, Terrorism & Corruption In Afghanistan**

## **Chapter 9Page 175**

### **The War & Military Occupation In Iraq**

## **Chapter 10Page 193**

### **The Military Occupation in Libya**

### **The War-Crime & Crime Against Humanity in Libya**

## **Chapter 11Page 200**

**The Palestinian Cause & Peace in the Middle East  
The Role of Super Powers & the Policies of  
Arab-Israeli Leaders**

## **Chapter 12Page 215**

**The Anti-Democratic Condition in U.S. U.S.  
Military Invasion's Policy &Creation of Hate and Terrorism  
in the World**

## **Chapter 13Page 251**

### **Summary**

**The Making and Formation of Terrorism  
In The World**

**Acknowledgments & NotesPage 263**



## **The Introduction**

## **The New World Order**

## **And**

## **The New-Fascism in the World**

### **The World is divided in two Zones**

- 1. The Supper Power, under Leadership of USA, UK, France.**
- 2. The “Underdeveloped Countries” in Africa, Asia, Latin-America;**

**Also Europe is now divided in “Poor & Rich” Countries.**

**I believe that, after Second World War, the Coalition Forces from East (under Leadership of Stalin), and From West (under Leadership of U.S., UK, France), after Elimination of classic Fascism in Germany, Italy, Japan, they made several Mistakes& step by step, the have created a New Fascism in the World. .**

**I am trying also to explain the differences between “the Classic Fascism, &the New-Fascism” in the World.**

- 1. In order to counter fascism in Germany, Italy and Japan, the US, British and French governments from one side and the Soviet Union, led by Stalin, from the other side, all united together and defeated**

fascism. Subsequently, those governments portrayed themselves as liberating and democratic forces in the world. However, these same governments subsequently committed huge mistakes, which resulted in the inception of a new form of fascism. This new fascism ultimately has led to the current world crisis.

2. Those errors are as follows: military control of the Eastern Europe by the Soviets, led by Stalin, resulted in transforming these countries into communist nations. Meanwhile the rest of the allied forces including the British, the Americans and the French decided to stay silent against this aggression of the Soviets. Instead they began dividing up some of the countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America amongst themselves, thus continuing a new era of exploitation in those countries.
3. In WWII, America's use of the atomic bomb in Hiroshima and Nagasaki caused horrific human tragedy. Additionally, the Allies bombed millions of civilians in Germany as an excuse to fight Hitler.
4. Then the competition between the East and West demonstrated itself in the Cold War, which was an era of further exploitation of other countries in three continents.
5. The super powers, ignoring the wishes of the democratic populous, supported dictators either by coup or military aggression in order to fight communism. These autocrats stayed in power with US and Western support, and destroyed democratic forces in Asia, and Africa Latin America countries.
6. This strategy was even taken further: the US, British and French governments helped to create Islamic terrorist groups from fanatic Islamists in order to combat communism.
7. After the breakdown of the Soviet Union, the US, British and French governments continued their hegemony of the world. And this new policy was claimed to be "the new world order".

It is my opinion that within this new world order, a new fascism has emerged, which is supported by some government elements, politicians, and lobbyists. The contrast between the new fascism and the classical fascism led by Hitler are as follows:

- a) In the classical fascism, the ideology was transparent. Political programs were well defined and racism was encouraged and implemented. There was only one party to implement this fascist ideology. The government was very openly implementing those policies.
- b) In the current new world order, there is a superficial talk about democracy, however, the super powers have created two party system in order to deceive people into thinking

that they are part of a democratic society. A large majority of people who hold positions in government or parties are not themselves fascist. But the real power is controlled by fascists who function behind closed doors and/or through lobbyist organizations. Even the Presidents and prime ministers of these super powers cannot fight this fascism in fear of what happened to John F. Kennedy and his brother, Robert Kennedy.

- c) In this new world order, the globe is divided into two segments: 1) capitalist super power countries led by the US, Britain and France, who continue to aggressively pursue their exploitation in parts of Africa, Asia, Latin America. These powers consider themselves as the "Godfather" of the world and believe that it is their right to intervene militarily, and destroy life and property in order to maximize their power and influence. And furthermore, they view the people of some of these three continents as inferior and second class citizens.
- d) The underdeveloped countries of these three continents who have large natural resources , with no true economic or industrial progress, have sustained long periods of colonization and oppression under both the old and new world order.
- e) In this new world order of fascism, people of different ethnic and religious backgrounds are enticed to fight one another. World super powers create terrorists groups to give them the green light to go and intervene politically and militarily in those regions' affairs.
- f) In this new world order fascism, the racist Governments like Saudi Arabia, Turkey and Israel are used as a base.



The world is separated into two main areas. Superpowers like the United States, Great Britain, and France have brought old colonial politics into new forms. The sovereignty of many countries in Africa, Asia and Latin America has been neglected. These countries trample upon human rights: the so-called, “Superpowers,” have exploited the economic resources of underdeveloped countries.

These New Colonial & New Fascist Powers try to expand their realm of influence as follows:

1. They organize coup d'états against the democratic governments and bring their marionettes to power (such as the CIA-backed coup d'état in Iran in 1953).
2. Under the pretense of the “fight against terrorism” they occupy countries (like in Afghanistan, Pakistan, Iraq, Syria, Libya etc.).
3. The Superpowers financially and militarily support Islamic extremists, or agitate religious and ethnic groups against each other to achieve a reason for military interventions. For example, the U.S. launched the “Taliban” in Pakistan and Afghanistan with the support of Saudi Arabia. In this example, the families of Osama Bin Laden and George H.W. Bush cooperated closely.
4. Both the U.S. and Great Britain used the Shah of Iran like a puppet in the Near East. But as soon as they learned that the Shah was going to die of cancer, the U.S. and their European partners decided during the “Guadeloupe conference” (The Guadeloupe Conference attended by heads of four Western powers; U.S., UK, France and West Germany, Was held in the First Week of January 1979), to bring an Islamic extremist government led by Khomeini to power. The illness of the Shah was kept secret for a long time – he died in July of 1980 in Egypt. To support the idea that his illness was hidden, French Hematologist Dr. Jean A. Bernard, gave an account on the illness of the Shah occurring much earlier than was publicly known according to *The New York Times* (30 July 2006).

5. The authorities and governments of the U.S., Great Britain, and France do not respect the democratic rights of the people of underdeveloped countries. As has been documented, they have attempted to infiltrate and undermine democratic movements in many countries, with the help of agents (c.f. The New Yorker, Dec. 11, 1978, and "The New Yorker", 6 March 2006).
6. There is evidence that Saudi Arabia, Turkey, Israel and the U.S. founded, and financially and militarily supported ISIS in order to fight for their interests in Syria and Iraq. These extremists (like in Afghanistan, Pakistan and Iran) have now decided to no longer depend on their backers (including the U.S.), and proceeded to attack Iraq, and now plan to establish an Islamic extremist super power in the whole Near East. Of course, the U.S., Great Britain, and France took this incident as a justification for further military intervention in the Near East.
7. The U.S. spies on the Germans and other Europeans but most politicians in these countries remain silent and do not have enough courage to close down such relationships with the U.S.
8. Russia is no friend of suppressed people – but because of its rivalry with the U.S., Russia at times attempts to act against U.S. policy. The best friends of the governments of the U.S. and Great Britain in the region are Saudi Arabia, Israel, and Turkey. Why?
9. In Saudi Arabia there are still barbaric and medieval laws and norms; women are nearly treated like sex slaves. But the U.S. government and most European politicians remain silent about the inhumanity in Saudi Arabia and even try - with the help of Saudi Arabia - to support the Islamic terrorists to oppose the progressive and democratic elements in the region, to occupy the countries to exploit the wealth of these Countries. For the U.S., Great Britain and France, oil and gas reserves are more important than democracy and human rights in these countries.
10. The invasion of Libya by the U.S., France (Nikolas Sarkozy), and Great Britain (David Cameron) was a war crime. These governments

wanted to get the gas and oil resources in order to exploit them, but as a consequence destroyed the whole country, killed countless people, and caused a civil war with Islamic extremists.

11. Turkey has since been a political and military base of the U.S. and Great Britain. The superpowers tried to achieve, first through CENTO, then through NATO, their political and military interests in this region; through open or secret cooperation with the Turkish government.
12. The U.S. has decided to back the supposed democracy in Turkey – Turkey who has been involved with systematic genocide for 100 years, starting with the massacre and genocide of the Armenians from 1915 to 1917. Moreover, the Turkish government has permanently oppressed the Kurdish people and eliminated them. Finally, Mr Tayyip Erdogan, the Turkish president, officially announced that women do not enjoy equal rights because they were not built equally by nature!
13. From Turkey as base, a racist organization, named the “Grey wolves”, operates with support of the Turkish intelligence to agitate ethnic and religious groups against each other in the neighboring countries and tries to destabilize the region with civil war. The superpowers like the U.S. and Great Britain claim, that they try to achieve democracy in the region with the support of Saudi Arabia and Turkey!
14. There are daily reports, that because of the military inventions of the U.S., Great Britain, and France that in Africa, the Near East, there are millions of Syrian civilians who seek refuge, and die while waiting in Refugee camps or attempt to migrate to Europe, only to face marginalization and racism.

### **The Role of Israel in the Region:**

After World War II, the nation of Israel was founded in the Palestinian territories with the military support of Great Britain. Some democratic forces hoped that a Jewish nation, which represents the oppressed Jews and victims of the Holocaust, would be the best example of democracy in the region. But on the contrary, Israel was dominated by Zionists and both British and American lobbyists, and many authorities in Israel executed a racist and criminal policy in the region. For example, the Six-Day War in 1967 under the leadership of Moshe Dayan; the military occupation of Lebanon and the massacre of the Palestinian refugees under the leadership of Ariel Sharon in 1982 in Lebanon.

Politicians like Yitzhak Rabin tried to live in peace with the Palestinians because of a peace treaty, but he was assassinated by a Jewish extremist and afterwards reactionary politicians like Netanyahu gained power. Netanyahu began terrorist actions against the Palestinians. The bombing raid of the civilians, the schools, hospitals and the killing of hundreds of children were continued in Palestine. In such a situation, the superpowers like the U.S., Great Britain and France just watched these criminal actions by Netanyahu without doing anything serious against it.

During my former political activities I had the chance to meet some of the personalities of the Palestinian movement like Khalil Al-Vazir (Abu Jihad) and Mahmud Hamshahri. They were no “terrorists” but members of the resistance who wished to live in peace with the Jews.

But Israeli terrorists killed Abu Jihad and some more of the PLO leaders and members in 1988 in Tunis. Hamshahri was a PLO representative in France. He was married to a French woman (Marie Claude). Mossad agents placed a bomb under his telephone and killed him in Paris. It was obvious that the French police cooperated with Mossad, the Israeli Secret Police force.

I have been informed by various legitimate sources that the U.S., as well as many European governments allow the Mossad (Israeli agents), to use documents and passports, which were issued by the U.S. and European countries for their terroristic activities.

What is more, during the Iran-Iraq war both the U.S. government and the government of Israel planned to incite Khomeini and Saddam Hussein against each other in order to destroy and split these countries.

Also the Reagan Administration, wanted secretly deliver Weapons to Khomeini Regime to liberate the American Hostages. In this connection, the CIA and Mossad organized a secret meeting with delegates of the Khomeini regime, in Geneva, Switzerland. The representatives of the Khomeini regime had been mullahs and members of the revolutionary guards (Pasdaran).

The CIA and Mossad used prostitutes and secret CCTV cameras to achieve their aims. This scenario proves the connection between the CIA, Mossad, and the Islamic fundamentalists, during the “Iran-Contra Affairs”. I received from an Iranian source these photographs. Rafsanjani and Mohsen Rezaii knew at that time what was going on.

Hassan Massali, P.h.D.  
February 2016

## Chapter 1

**A SHORT BIOGRAPHY of Hassan Massali, Ph.D.**

**I was born in Massal (Tavalesh), Iran, I become involved in political activities by supporting Dr. Mohammad Mossadegh quest for Nationalization of Iranian oil industry during my High School years. In 1958, to pursue my education I went to Germany where, I started to organized Iranian students that led to the formation of the Confederation of Iranian Students (National Union). From its inception I was among its top leaders until 1971. I was also instrumental in formation of the Iranian National Front in Europe and was the helm of its leadership until 1976. I, along with my friends and supporters, was actively involved in the Iranian Revolution demanding the establishment of constitutional and democratic government to observe the Rule of Law and respect for Human Rights. Shortly after Khomeini reached Tehran, he, himself become an absolute ruler.**

**In 1980, I announced my candidacy for the newly formed Parliament to represent my home town of Tavalesh/North Iran. Although I was elected with a comfortable majority, I was denied the seat in parliament and declared a religious apostate, a declaration that carries with it death within the Islamic System. Consequently, I formed the Democratic revolutionary Movement of Iranian Toilers (Gilan & Mazandaran), which began a struggle against Khomeini's regime. And for three years I cooperated with Dr. Abdulrahman Ghasemlou and his Democratic Party of Kurdistan for attainment of the democratic principal that I had fought for all my life. Following the assassination of Dr. Ghasemlou in Vienna, and later the murder of the leadership of the Kurdish Democratic Party in Berlin by the agents of the Islamic Republic, I moved permanently to Europe to start a new political process outside Iran**



**Hassan Massali, Ph.D.**

In 1990, I met Dr. Shapour Bakhtiar, and decided to establish a new unified democratic front. Shortly these after, the agents of Islamic Republic of Iran assassinated Dr. Bakhtiar and his long Time -Associate Dr. Abdulrahman Boroumand in Paris. Prior to their assassinations I was invited to join the National Resistance Movement of Iran created by Dr. Bakhtiar and I was elected to the leadership of this organization.

In 1995, after countless political assassinations inside and outside Iran by the agents of Islamic regime in Tehran and failure of oppositions to deal with crimes of Islamic Republic, I invited all Iranians of diverse political outlook, but who desired the formation of a society based on separation of church and state, observance of Rule of Law and respect for international law and Human Rights to meet and deal within our common destiny.

The first "Iranian National Congress" finally met in July 1995 in Germany, as a beginning step towards our national unity. These events have been repeated by Iranian patriots all over the world. Their unity outside of Iran, often reflects the aspiration of Iranians who suffer under a despotic medieval regime that has threatened the security and peace in the region and world at large since Islamic regime established in Iran.

#### **EDUCATION:**

Johann-Wolfgang-Goethe-University in Frankfurt am Main, Germany ,July, 1999

Degree: Ph.D.: Political Science, Johan-Wolfgang-Goethe-University in Frankfurt / Main, Germany,

Dissertation Topic: *“Die Entstehung, Entwicklung und die fortwaehrende Krise der Marxistisch-Leninistischen Organisationen Irans seit 1963.”(Development and Permanent Crisis of the Iranian Marxist-Leninist Organizations since 1963)#*



**College of Social Work Education, Wiesbaden, Germany, October 1991-June 1996**

**“Cooperation and Conflict in Social Work”**

**“Multi Cultural Learning in Educational Counselling Improves Work Productivity”**

**“Exchanging Views on the Problems of Underage Refugee Children”**

**“Immigration and European Markets: Intercultural Learning while Living in Youth Houses”**

**“Problems of Sexual Violation”**

**“Understanding the Role of Education Experts in Helping Educational Counselling”**

**POLITICAL BACKGROUND:**

**\*Confederation of Iranian Students, Organizer and Leader,1960-1971**

**\*Iranian National Front in Europe, Organizer and Leader 1960-1976**

**\*Iranian National Front in the Middle East, Organizer and Leader 1964-1978**

**\*Democratic Revolutionary Movement of Iranian Toilers, Organizer & leader 1980-1990**

**\*National Resistance Movement, Organizer and Leader 1990-1995**

**\*Iranian National Congress, Organizer and Leader 1995-1998**

**\*Iranian Cultural Center in Germany, Founder and President,1985-2002**

**\*Multicultural Events in Saarbrücken, Frankfurt, and Wiesbaden, Germany**

**\*Conference on Democracy in Iran, American University, Organizer  
2003**

**\*Iran Democratic Front in Iran, Overseas Representative, May 2003-  
Nov. 2004**

**\*National Alliance Front in Iran, Overseas Representative, Oct. 2004-  
Feb. 2006**

**\*Founder and President of the foundation: Action for Democracy and  
Human Rights in the Middle East (non-profit).**

**PUBLICATIONS & PRESENTATIONS***Collection of Articles on  
Causes*

*of Dictatorship and Culture of Democracy in Iran, November  
1998, published by the Iranian National Front in the Middle East,  
Europe and US*

*Development of the Left- Movement in Iran and the Causes of its  
Permanent Crisis, May 2001, self-published*

*Mentality and Conflicts of Immigrant Workers and Political Refugees*

*Intercultural Learning while Living in Youth Houses*

*Learning Styles and Educational Formats*

**Other Activities:**

**1971-1976    Member of "Iran Azad" , Editorial Board, Persian  
Publication of Iranian National Front in Europe.**

**1971-1976    Member of "Bakhtar Emrooz" Editorial Board**

**Persian Publication of Iranian National Front in the  
Middle East.**

**1971-1976    Member of the Editional Board of "Iran Al-Soura", the Arabic Publication of the Iranian National Front in the Middle East.**

**1964-1978    Organizing    the Secular-Democrat Movement in the Middle East    to oppose the dictatorship of Shah and Other reactionary regime in the Middle East, and**

**Solidarity with the Palestinian Movement to create an Independent Palestinian State, supporting the Peace    between Arabs & Israel. And cooperation with Political Personalities like Yasser Arafat (Abu Ammar) ,Khalil Vazir (Abu Jihad), & George Habash.**

## **EXPERIENCE**

**Educational Counselor, Arbeiter Wohlfahrt, Voehl, Germany 1991-1997**

- **Counselled and mentored children and young adults from a multitude of cultures and ethnic backgrounds.**
- **Conducted employment training and career counselling with participants.**
- **Worked with parents, family members and their countries of origins.**
- **Organized sports, recreational, social activities and multicultural activities.**
- **Serves as liaison to people in the community.**

- Seasoned professional with extensive experience working with and advocating for immigrant and refugee communities and youth exiled.
- Published author of articles, Books and Conference Presentations on political issues affecting refugee communities exiled.
- Editor of numerous Journals and Collections of Articles
- Organized political conferences abroad.
- Languages: English, German, Persian/Farsi, Taleshi, Gilaki.
- Research, Writing and Editing
- Iranian, US, and German Citizenship

Recently, I have published several Research Books in Persian, English, and German Languages.

**Personal Status: Married, Citizen of Iran, USA & Germany**

**Interviews: I have conducted numerous Interviews with the leading International Media such as BBC, Voice of America, Radio France International, Radio Israel, Radio Cairo, Deutsche Welle, Radio Free-Iran & local Press, Radio, TV in Europe, USA & Canada.**

**Here are some Video, Photos & other Documents about my Family & Political - Background and about my activities in Iran & in Exile.**

**[www.youtube.com/user/democracyiran](http://www.youtube.com/user/democracyiran)**

**[www.iranomid.dewww.adhr,infowww.iran-isip.com](http://www.iranomid.dewww.adhr,infowww.iran-isip.com)**



**Dr. Eghbal, the Prime Minister of Iran ,and several Members of the Administration, visited Massal, and honoured my Father,for his constructive activities, after the Second World War in North Iran.**



**My Father has worked for the Reconstruction of Massal,Tavalesh,  
(North Iran).**



**The beautiful Green Mountains in Massal, Tavalesh( North Iran).**





**The Family House in Massal, North Iran**

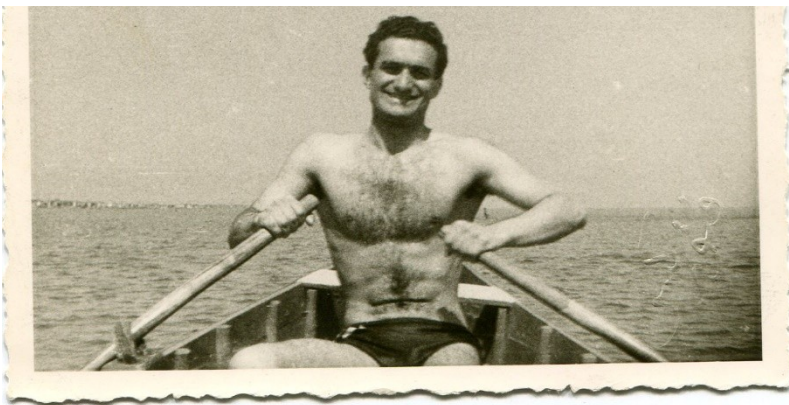


**Between Gilan & Ayarbazjan, 1956**





**I was also very active in Sport (here with my Friends, and Mr. Dawaran the President & Mr. Tashakori the Sport Trainer of Adib School,1956)**



**In Tübingen, Germany, 1959**



## Der Fachbereich Gesellschaftswissenschaften der Johann Wolfgang Goethe-Universität

verleiht unter dem Dekanat  
des Professors der Politikwissenschaft Dr. Hans-Jürgen Puhle

Herrn

**HASSAN MASSALI**

aus Tavalech/Gilan, Iran

den Grad eines Doktors der Philosophie

nachdem er in ordnungsgemäßem Promotionsverfahren  
durch die genügende Dissertation

„Die Entstehung, Entwicklung und die fortwährende Krise der  
Marxistisch-Leninistischen Organisationen Irans seit 1963“

sowie durch die genügende mündliche Prüfung  
seine wissenschaftliche Befähigung erwiesen hat.

Frankfurt am Main, den 5. Juni 2000



Der Dekan:

*[Handwritten signature]*

**The University Degree in Political Science (Ph.D.)**

**From the J. W. Göthe University in Frankfurt/M., Germany.**



The Congress of Iranian National Front in Europe, 1963 in Mainz, Germany( I was one of the Founder of INF in Europe).



Meeting  
with

ملاقات با نمایندگان دانشجویان "هنک کنگ" در سال 1966

**Representatives of Hong Kong Students Organization in Hong Kong,  
June 1966.**





**Meeting with Representatives of Parliament in Manila, Philippine,  
1966**

**As Representative of Confederation of Iranian Students (National Union), I have participated in the International Students Seminar in Manila, Philippine (June 1966).**







**Demonstration against the Dictatorship of Shah in New York, USA, 1970**





**Demonstration against Shah- Regime, 1967 in Germany**



**Demonstration against Shah, 1967, in Bonn, Germany**

**( from left to right: Pahlavan, Navaii, Massali)**

Not  
5185  
-Friedrich-Ring

Certified Translation from the German Language  
[Translator's remarks in brackets [ ] or in footnotes]

AWO Arbeiterwohlfahrt [Workers' Welfare Association]  
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Your Ref./Message of	Our Ref.	Extension	Date
			9 May 1996

**To Whom It May Concern**


Mr. Hassan MASSALI, born on 9 Feb. 1936 in Tavaleh/Iran, has been working at our agency as an educational counselor with groups since 1 Sept. 1991. His duties comprises looking after unaccompanied minor refugee children of various nationalities with regard to all social and legal matters.

Mr. Massali is doing his job to our complete satisfaction.

ARBEITERWOHLFAHRT  
District Association of Hessen-Nord e.V.  
[sd. Signature]  
Rainer Kluge  
Director of the home

I, Barbara Müller, a duly sworn interpreter and certified translator of English for the courts and notaries of the State of Hessen in the Federal Republic of Germany, do hereby certify that the above and foregoing is a true, correct and complete translation - consisting of one page - of the 1-page German document, of which I have seen the original.

Witness my hand and seal in Wiesbaden, Germany on this 15th day of August, 1997

  
(Barbara Müller)



Marie Juchacz Haus · Am Masloh 1 · 34516 Vöhl



Arbeiterwohlfahrt  
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Ihre Zeichen / Ihr Schreiben vom

Unsere Zeichen

Durchwahl

Datum

09.05.1996

### Bescheinigung

Herr **Hassan Massali**, geb. am 09.02.1936 in Tavalech/Iran ist seit dem 01.01.1991 in unserer Einrichtung als Erzieher im Gruppendienst tätig. Sein Arbeitsfeld umfaßt die Betreuung von unbegleiteten minderjährigen Flüchtlingskindern verschiedener Nationalitäten in allen sozialen und rechtlichen Angelegenheiten.

Herr Massali arbeitet zu unserer vollen Zufriedenheit.

ARBEITERWOHLFAHRT  
Bezirksverband Hessen-Nord e.V.

  
Rainer Kluge  
Heimleiter

**Statement about my Job & Activities as “Educational Councilors” in Germany.**

**I was working as Educational Councilors in Vöhl, Germany.**







**I was supported from the People in Tالش, North Iran & was elected for the Parliament in 1980. But, Khomeini has refused to accept the Peoples Vote & secretly has ordered to kill me. I have started “Underground Activities” and Armed Struggle in Kurdistan& Gilan, and I was resisting from 1980 until 1984 inside Iran.**







**I have created a new Organization and started Armed Struggle against Khomeini Regime in Gilan & Kurdistan of Iran (from 1980 to 1984)**





**Crossing the Mountain between Kurdistan to Gilan in Iran**

## Chapter 2

### **The Foreign & Colonialist Intervention in Iran**

#### **THE ORIGINS OF U.S. SUPPORT FOR AN AUTOCRATIC IRAN**

(By: Habib Ladjevardi, 1983 Cambridge University Press, Int. J. Middle East Stud.15 (1983))

At a time when the history of relations between the United States and the former Iranian regime (as well as other autocratic states) is being reconsidered, it is important to recognize that U.S. support for one-man rule in Iran did not commence in 1953 subsequent to the fall of the government of Dr. Mossadegh. A study of the diplomatic records of the U.S. State Department and the British Foreign Office indicates an earlier beginning.

The above records reveal three important facts about the subject of our study: (1) as soon as the 21 year-old Crown Prince Mohammad Reza Pahlavi replaced his father on the throne in September 1941 as a result of the invasion of Iran by the Anglo-Soviet forces—with the proviso that henceforth, in accordance with Iran's constitution, he must reign rather than rule—the young shah launched a gradual but persistent campaign to regain the absolute powers of Reza Shah and to reverse the movement toward a constitutional monarchy; (2) within five years after the reestablishment of constitutional government, Great Britain and the United States decided to assist the shah to become "the strong man" of Iran because they concluded that through a single "strong" individual—rather than through a parliamentary democracy—they could better protect and promote their geopolitical as well as commercial interests; (3) the State Department and the Foreign Office were surprisingly well aware of

the consequences and the risks inherent in their decision to assist the shah to gain absolute power.

Much has been said (mostly off the record) about the inappropriateness and the prematurity of constitutional government for Iran—for that matter for most "developing" countries. Incompatibility with third-world history, tradition, character, and culture are often cited. It is true that Iran's experience with a working constitutional government has been brief and inconclusive—probably no more than a total of twenty years since the constitutional revolution of 1906. What is important to remember, however, is that on the two occasions when Iran endeavored to learn to live under the rule of law (1906-25 and 1941-53) the experience was aborted as a foreign power intervened on the side of Iranian opponents of constitutional Government.

From 1941 to 1946 Iran was probably closer to being a functional constitutional monarchy than at any other time before or after. During these years executive powers lay with the prime minister and the cabinet and not with the person of the shah. The Majlis (parliament), particularly the XIVth session (1944-46), asserted its constitutional prerogatives, demanding and achieving some accountability by the executive branch. It is true that men of wealth and power, representing a very small minority of the population, continued to control the majority of the seats in the Majlis (mainly those of the provinces). Still, there were important departures from the previous autocratic rule of Reza Shah (1925-41). The Malik majority, not having been hand-picked by the monarch, no longer followed his will; rather it considered the interests of its own constituency. One would expect that such a Majlis would have totally disregarded public opinion—as had its predecessors. But this was not the case. The limited freedom provided by the return of constitutional monarchy was sufficient for the people of Tehran and a few other major cities to send their own representatives to the Majlis. Because

some of these deputies enjoyed wide public support, they were able, in spite of their small number, to transform the Majlis into an open forum for the expression of views of the middle and lower-middle class Iranians.

Bills presented by the government were vigorously debated in and out of the Majlis and then truly voted upon. The Majlis also became a sanctuary and a court of appeals for individuals and groups to present their grievances against the excesses of the executive branch and the military. A free press, though on occasion acting irresponsibly, provided another means of exposing governmental abuses, informing the public about important issues before the Majlis, and even occasionally forcing the Majlis majority to vote with the minority. Perhaps as a result of this experience, the shah in later years rejected the advice of some advisors to allow a token number of freely elected deputies to enter the Majlis so as to give the appearance of a genuine legislature. In short, as an observer of Iranian history has stated, Iran's political system during this period became pluralistic although not democratic.

Iran's post-war constitutional government, however, received a major setback in October 1946 when Great Britain, once again, and the United States for the first time, played a critical role in ousting a legally elected prime minister. This was done by urging the shah to threaten Prime Minister Qavam with arrest if he did not offer the resignation of his cabinet. With this move, the two Western powers pointed Iran, once again, toward absolute monarchy.

It had been obvious for some time that the shah was discontent with the secondary and inactive role assigned to him by Iran's constitution.<sup>6</sup> In this connection a review of the relevant articles of the constitution of 1906 may be of interest. According to Article 44 of the Fundamental Laws, "The person of the shah is exempted from responsibility. The ministers of state are responsible to the Majlis in all affairs." Article 66 made the relationship of the monarch and

cabinet ministers even more explicit. It stated: "The ministers cannot use verbal or written orders of the shah to divest themselves of responsibility." As far back as December 1942, slightly over a year after taking the throne, the shah—then only 23 years old—had urged Prime Minister Qavam to resign and place the government under the military—over which the monarch already had some influence. Qavam, however, supported by the British Minister Sir Reader Bullard, had repelled the shah's first attempt "to dominate the government through his own trusted supporters (acting) as ministers."

The monarch was not about to abandon his dream of continuing in his father's footsteps. In July 1943, the Office of Strategic Services (O.S.S.) told Washington that the shah had been energetically, though cautiously, strengthening ties with the officers of the army. In August, the same source reported that the shah had succeeded in taking control of the army. Although a high level commission had concluded that under Iran's constitution, the General Staff was subordinate to the minister of war (and thus under the control of the prime minister), the shah had refused to sign regulations implementing this decision. Instead the shah had ordered the minister of war to tell the press and the Majlis that he (the minister of war) was fully responsible for the army and the General Staff.

By September 1943, the monarch was issuing orders directly to the General Staff, thus undermining the constitutional authority of the minister of war." He justified this seizure of executive powers by contending that constitutional government was premature for Iran. In December 1944, the shah had said to the visiting Averell Harriman: "The country could not be truly democratic, which he desired, until the people had acquired sufficient education to understand the principle of democratic government and be able to form intelligent individual opinion."

It is not recorded that dignitaries such as Averell Harriman ever asked the youthful shah how many decades were to pass for the Iranian people to understand the principles of democratic government, when only 3-6 percent of the national budget was being allocated to education—while 30 to 40 percent was devoted to the army and police. This rationalization (unpreparedness of the people) in support of one-man rule was repeated frequently by the shah and echoed by his foreign and domestic supporters for the next thirty-five years. For example, only two weeks after the shah's meeting with Harriman a report by the O.S.S. officer in Tehran stated: "Iran, like a small child, needs a strong governing hand until education has done its work, political consciousness has developed, and a group of properly trained public officials been established.

Possibly the shah, in some moods, initially did wish to see Iran become a democracy, and so assumed autocratic powers with mixed feelings. Abbas Eskandari, a veteran politician who knew both the shah and his father well, said in 1948 of the young shah: "He is one-half the son of Reza Shah and one-half a sincere democrat." Because of bad advisors, however, "the son of Reza Shah is in the ascendancy. . . and the democratic, social justice-minded young king less and less evident."

Still, in 1941 after sixteen years of absolute rule by Reza Shah, a large number of middle- and working-class Iranians were unwilling to easily surrender their newly found political freedoms. Workers in most factories and civil servants in the central government, for instance, had formed their own trade unions. Wages had been increased as a result of unionization. Workers discharged without cause could appeal their case through their union, the press, and even the Grievance Committee of the Majlis. Consequently the shah may not have succeeded in seizing greater power without the support of the two Western powers who (with the departure of Soviet troops) were

able to wield considerable influence in Iranian affairs by the summer of 1946.

The attention of the United States had been attracted to Iran as soon as American troops arrived in late 1941 to expedite war shipments to the Soviet Union. Even in September 1942, the means of gaining influence over the Iranian government was being considered by the American Legation in Tehran. One U.S. memorandum discussed: "The urgent advisability of placing Americans in strategic positions in the Iranian Government, and, in particular ... the necessity of sending a military mission to observe and, if possible, check any internal plots in the Iranian Army.

During the war years, the aim of these arrangements may have been to prevent pro-German sabotage within the Iranian government. Later, however, the aim became the furtherance of post-war U.S. policy as it evolved. Subsequently, American missions took their places at the ministries of finance, interior, and war. According to an agreement signed with the United States in November 1943, the chief of American military advisors, who remained under the command of the United States War Department, was granted access to "any and all records, correspondence and plans relating to the administration of the Army needed by him." He was also given the power to investigate, summon, and question "any member of the Army" in "matters which in his opinion will assist him" in his duties; and the option to recommend appointment, transfer, or dismissal of Iranian officers to the shah.

Appointment of foreign nationals to governmental posts invariably led to conflicts of interest. As an example, a January 1945 dispatch from Colonel Norman H. Schwartzkopf to the American ambassador in Tehran is noteworthy. Schwartzkopf, an American in command of the Iranian gendarmerie, was organizationally subordinate to the Minister of Interior. Still, in the concluding paragraph of the above letter, reporting an incident involving industrial workers at the Shahi

factory in Mazandaran and a group of Russian soldiers, Schwartzkopf wrote: "It is my definite and expressed intention to conform with American policy, and information is respectfully requested as to what action on my part American policy dictates in this situation.

As the war neared its conclusion, both military and civilian planners considered more seriously Iran's post-war strategic importance to the West—especially in the light of Britain's decline as a world power. In 1945, a United States military planner stated:

Unfortunately, Iran's position geographically, bordering Russia on the north, with British oil interests in the south, and its important strategic location in any war, will continue to make this country an object of basic interest to the major powers. It must be borne in mind that in any future war control of any part of Iran will allow the bombing either of the Russian oil fields in the north or of the British oil fields in the south. In the post-war period Iran's location is of importance in connection with... transit landing facilities for the various world airway projects. It is these inescapable factors that give Iran an international importance and one beyond what its size and population would otherwise warrant.

It is, therefore, not for any sentimental reasons nor even for any idealistic democratic principles, worthy as these may be, that the United States is forced to take a continuing interest in Iran."

United States interest in Iran had been whetted by the Tehran Conference of December 1943, attended by President Roosevelt. In a memorandum to the State Department after the conference, the president stated: "I was rather thrilled with the idea of using Iran as an example of what we could do by unselfish American policy." Dean Acheson's argument, in 1944, for American involvement in Iran was more pragmatic:



**The military, political and commercial security of the United States requires stability and order in the vast belt of territory, from Casablanca to India and beyond, which constitutes the Mohammadan and Hindu world. Certainly we favor the evolution of self-government for the diverse peoples of that area, as we favor the restoration of their liberties to the democratic peoples of France and Spain. But we have a stake of our own in their political development.**

**As the United States' major objective in Iran narrowed to "stability and order," American diplomats cast about for the means of achieving that goal. According to State Department records, at an early stage the shah became a key factor in this strategy. Reporting on his first audience with the monarch, Ambassador Leland Morris stated on September 15, 1944:**

**On the whole I received a good impression of the shah and it might be possible that the strengthening of his hand would be one of the roads out of the internal political dilemma in which this country finds itself. One thing, is certain, that the weakness at the top which is apparent here must be eliminated either through the hands of the shah or by the rise of a strong individual.**

**While the new U.S. ambassador was advocating "the rise of a strong individual," he was at the same time demonstrating impatience with Iran's infant constitutional government. In discussing the future of the Majlis, the cornerstone of government of law, the ambassador reported that Iran's legislature by its past actions had not shown itself to be "an intelligent, patriotic, and sincere body." As was often the case, the diagnosis was partially accurate but the prescription totally misguided.**

**If the Majlis was not paying sufficient heed to the interests of the entire Iranian population, it was because the majority of its members**

represented a small fraction of the electorate; in particular, the court, the landlords, the merchants, and other members of the privileged classes. The XIIIth session of the Majlis, whose members had been “elected” during the authoritarian rule of Reza Shah, was the first to complete its term of two years after the abdication of the former monarch. The XIVth session, in which for the first time in twenty years a handful of popularly elected deputies were seated, had been in session for less than a year when the ambassador was condemning the constitutional system rather than its implementation. If a legislature of a state in his own country was seen as “unpatriotic,” the automatic remedy would have been to call for reform of the electoral process so as to make that body more representative of the electorate.

Instead of proposing in the host country the remedy that would have been prescribed in his home country, Ambassador Morris advocated “the rise of a strong individual.” Consequently, while warning Iranians of the evils of totalitarianism and working toward the defeat of the local communists, the representatives of the world's foremost democracies supported the reestablishment of a system of government in Iran that embodied many features of the political system they so fiercely opposed.

In the spring of 1946, George V. Allen replaced Morris as ambassador. During Allen's tenure, the United States became more deeply involved in Iran's domestic politics. Some researchers have suggested that the Iranians in these years were engaged in manipulating the United States government as actively and perhaps more successfully than the Americans were manipulating the Iranian government. One writer has contended that the U.S., after World War II, was “sucked” into involvement in Iran and that far from imposing itself on a reluctant Tehran government for its own purposes, the Iranian government was working hard to increase American involvement in Iranian affairs as a counterweight to Great Britain and the Soviet Union. In June 1946, Ambassador Allen expressed a

similar view contending that he was being besieged by “Iranians” urging a more active role by the United States in the internal affairs of their country.

The “Iranians” referred to above were, in the main, Iran's men of wealth and power who opposed the implementation of the constitution which would lead to greater participation of the public in political affairs. As the Soviets endeavored to present themselves as the ally of the underprivileged, Iran's privileged desperately sought a new partner to replace the declining power of Great Britain. Thus in their frequent contacts with embassy officials, they urged greater U.S. involvement in Iranian affairs as the only means of preserving Iran's “independence.” While the opinion of these men was duly recorded and reported by the embassy to Washington, little notice was taken of a much larger group of middle and lower-middle class Iranians who believed that national independence and political freedom were interdependent and that Iran's only salvation lay in a government of law and in the absence of foreign influence rather than its balance.

According to the U.S. military attache in Tehran, a major advocate of United States involvement in Iranian affairs was the shah, whom he described as “extremely pro-American, even to the extent of . . . the United States to accept a valuable oil concession.” In return the shah wished to be fully supported by the United States in his quest for absolute power. Reportedly the monarch had told Allen: “The Iranian people had not reached the stage where the king could only be a symbol. If he continued to exercise no substantive authority in Iranian affairs, the people would become unaware, after a time, of the value of a monarchy and unappreciative of the needs thereafter.”

Ambassador Allen initially turned down the shah's proposal to strengthen the court by reducing the constitutional powers of the prime minister. In the words of Allen: “I was not confident the shah was strong enough to succeed, did not think a king should be

meddling in politics anyway, and was not certain where he would stop if he did succeed in whatever actions he might attempt.”

In May 1946, Allen considered Prime Minister Qavam better equipped to achieve the main objective of the United States in Iran, which was “to prevent one more country from falling completely into the Moscow orbit.” In the American ambassador's view, Qavam was “the most energetic and forceful man on the scene in Iran at the present time. If anyone can steer this ship of state through the dangerous waters it is now traversing. Qavam is the most likely instrument for the purpose.”

Qavam, a true aristocrat, was about 70 years old in 1946. He had first served in government in 1909 as undersecretary of the Ministry of Interior. In 1921 he became prime minister, with Dr. Mossadegh as his minister of finance and Reza Khan as his minister of war. In 1923, Qavam was arrested for an alleged plot against the then Prime Minister Reza Khan, and his estates were confiscated. After his release, he retired from public life until August 1942 when he formed his first post-Reza Shah cabinet.

In January 1946, he was elected prime minister during the final days of the XIVth Majlis to deal with a number of acute political problems: to respond to Soviet demands for an oil concession in the north, to get Soviet troops out of Iran, to resolve the dispute with the province of Azarbaijan over the question of local autonomy, and to contain the growing influence of the Tudeh party.

Qavam demonstrated his mastery of the political process by dealing effectively with each of the above. He signed an agreement with the Soviets giving them an oil concession. The Russians, in turn, agreed to remove their troops from Iran and to wait for the ratification of the agreement by the still-to-be-elected XVth Majlis. Qavam then opened negotiations with Pishevari's Democrats in Azarbaijan, thereby reducing tensions. He then formed his own political party, the Iranian

Democrats, as a rival to the Tudeh. In August 1946, he formed a coalition cabinet including three Tudeh leaders. Without going into the details of this decision, the following passage from Ambassador Allen's dispatch makes Qavam's motives clear. It also discounts claims made only two months later that Qavam was a "helpless" tool of the Tudeh and the Soviet Union: "I feel confident changes of ministers resulted from Qavam's belief [that] he can handle [the] Tudeh better inside government than out and from his effort to absorb [the] Tudeh organization into his political party."

Confirming Allen's prediction, no sooner had the Tudeh joined Qavam's cabinet than the provincial officials in Khuzistan, Isfahan, and other localities began to smash Tudeh organizations. The British ambassador confirmed the erosion of Tudeh power subsequent to their inclusion in the cabinet. He reported on October 8th that although during the first six months of 1946 the strength of the Tudeh party had developed rapidly, "during the last three months it has encountered set-backs in spite of the inclusion of three Tudeh leaders in the cabinet at the beginning of August."

Ironically, as Qavam proceeded systematically to weaken the Tudeh party and to strengthen his own Democrat party, George Allen decided that it was time to join forces with the court and oust the prime minister. The background to this important event was the following: In early October 1946 Qavam had ended the tribal uprising in the south by forming an alliance with the Qashqais who promised to help him fight the Tudeh by supporting the Iran Democrat Party. This alliance had greatly displeased the monarch, who had wished to eliminate not only the Tudeh, but in the process also remove all obstacles to his one-man rule—even if they were anticommunists. According to Ambassador Allen, in the above instance the shah: "had wanted to wipe out the Qashqais, and the agreement left them with their arms and also meant a major political victory for Qavam. But the shah could not do anything about it, and at any rate the Tudeh

advance into south Persia was halted.” It was thus not surprising that a few days after the conclusion of the Qavam-Qashqai agreement a court emissary called on Allen asking him to confer his blessings on what the visitor described as a coup d'etat against Qavam.

Consequently (as Allen reported it later to the State Department), on October 14, 1946, Ambassador Allen told the shah that he had “finally reached the conclusion that he [the shah] should force Qavam out and should make him leave the country or put him in 'jail if he caused trouble.” In explaining this totally new attitude, George Allen gave Washington several reasons—some of which were not totally consistent with the record, including that of the British Embassy quoted above. The major justification provided by Allen and the one cited most by other researchers of the period was the following:

Things had been going from bad to worse for several weeks, with the Tudeh members of the cabinet tearing the government to pieces, installing Tudeh party members in all the ministries they could control, and Qavam seemed helpless before their organized attack, engineered by the Soviet Embassy here.

Another, and a more plausible, reason why Allen decided (apparently without prior State Department authorization) to throw his weight behind the shah was to prevent the conclusion of an air agreement with the Soviet Union:

The Soviets had some time previously suggested the foundation of a joint aviation company to have a monopoly of all air traffic in northern Iran. The Soviets were to furnish all planes, equipment, personnel, weather stations, etc., etc., with the Iranians furnishing merely the air through which the planes would fly. Profits were to be shared 50-50. It was a wonderful proposition, generous to a fault! On October 11, . . . manager of Iranian Airways, told Randy Williams [an Embassy secretary] that he had learned that at a cabinet meeting ten days

previously. General Firuz. Minister of Roads and Communications, had presented the Soviet proposal urgently to the cabinet and strongly supported its adoption. The only member of the cabinet to oppose it actively had been Hajir, Minister of Finance. Iraj Iskandari, President of the Tudeh Party and Minister of Commerce, had spoken in favor but had pointed out that since he had been told that the Soviet proposal might be contrary to the Chicago Aviation Convention, it might be better for Iran first to denounce its signature to the Chicago Convention and then agree to the Soviet proposal.

Within 12 hours Muzzafar Firuz had told all the details of the meeting to the Soviet Embassy and the Soviet First Secretary had called on Iraj Iskandari, raising hell about Iraj's disloyalty to USSR by his suggestion for delay. Iraj protested his deepest friendship for the USSR. As soon as the Secretary left, he went to Qavam complaining bitterly about 'the traitor in the cabinet who is telling the Soviet Ambassador that I am opposing the USSR.

As soon as Randy Williams passed the story on to me I seized on it as just what I'd been looking for. As you will recall. I'd been trying to find means for driving the Soviet airplanes out of cabotage business in Iran and I was delighted with a chance to hit a blow on this subject and against the Soviet stooges in the cabinet at the same time. I did not realize what a goldmine [sic] we'd struck, as it turned out.

I asked for an appointment with Qavam immediately. I told him he had a traitor in his cabinet who was running to the Soviet Embassy with the most secret discussions in his official family, thereby enabling the Soviets to hold a pistol at the head of any Minister who might be brave enough to express a patriotic sentiment in cabinet meetings. I said he would have to do something about the situation promptly, since I desired to

recommend to my Government whether to continue to consider his Government as independent and worthy of continued treatment as such.

I waited three days and nothing happened. It became clear to me that Firuz (and perhaps the Tudeh crowd) had too strong a hold over Qavam to permit him to break loose from them. His own party was not yet strong enough to challenge the Tudeh, but perhaps more important. Qavam knew that if he lost the Tudeh and the Soviet support, the shah would be able to push him around. On October 14, 1946, I had the conversation with the shah which disturbed Dean Acheson and others in the Department considerably, and which the Shah now refers to as our famous talk of last summer.

Thus, the American ambassador in pursuit of his own country's interests and perhaps in his perception of what was best for Iran, delivered a devastating blow to Iran's infant constitutional government—a blow from which Iran has not yet recovered.

Qavam himself unwittingly helped bring about his own doom. Having decided to delay elections for the XVth Majlis, Iran was without a parliament after March 1946. Consequently, Qavam was unable to enlist the support of the legislature, and through it the public, to prevent the shah's take-over of the executive branch. Under threat of arrest, Qavam succumbed to the shah and replaced six members of his cabinet with men more acceptable to the shah.

Qavam's purge of his cabinet, which took place on October 16th, was correctly described by Ambassador Allen as “the turning point in Iranian history.” This event alone, obviously, did not put an end to constitutional monarchy. Iran's return to autocracy was accomplished in stages. Within a period of two and one-half years—beginning with October 16, 1946—three different Western ambassadors gleefully



referred to three specific instances of usurpation of power by the shah as “historical.”

The second “historical” advance toward one-man rule occurred in December 1947. By that time Russian troops had been pressured out of Iran by the United States and the United Nations, the province of Azarbaijan had been brought back under central government authority (as a result of the joint effort of the shah and Qavam), the Tudeh party was put in disarray, the XVth Majlis (with a few exceptions) was packed with members of the so-called thousand families, and the Soviet oil concession had been rejected by the Majlis.

It was at this juncture that the two Western ambassadors finally agreed with the shah’s long-standing desire to discharge Prime Minister Qavam, who now seemed expendable. Using as a pretext an allegedly veiled criticism of himself by Qavam, the shah let it be known that continuation of Qavam’s cabinet was intolerable. As a result on December 4, 1947, all members of the cabinet (except two who were absent from Tehran) resigned, leaving Qavam totally isolated.

Following the resignation of the cabinet, the XVth Majlis, dominated by the supporters of status quo, gave the prime minister a vote of no confidence. He was not only relieved of his duties, but was also refused the diplomatic passport normally granted to former officials. Instead, Qavam, the most powerful man in Iran only a year and a-half earlier, was allowed to leave the country on an ordinary passport. This was the first demonstration of the shah’s ability to out-manuever and defeat his potential rivals—even Qavam, the highly experienced Iranian politician under whom the shah’s own father had once served.

This was not an ordinary change of cabinet. Clearly, the shah had acted after securing the blessings of the British as well as the American ambassador. British dispatches mention that their ambassador, John Le Rougetel, had discussed the removal of Qavam

with the shah on November 12, 1947. The tone of the following passage from the American ambassador's report indicates that he too was sympathetic with the move:

The shah kept Qavam in power to make him assume responsibility for refusing the Soviet oil concession, since the shah did not want Qavam ever to be able to return to power with Soviet support. Finally, when Qavam had served his usefulness, the shah gave the nod and the Majlis kicked him out.

Thus December 1947 marked the second "historical" event that propelled Iran toward autocracy. In the words of the British ambassador:

The fall of Qavam seems likely to mark the end of a phase in the development of Persian politics. Earlier in the year there had already been signs of increased political activity by the court. The shah had felt, since December 1946 (when the central government took control of Azarbaijan), that too much credit had been given Qavam and insufficient to himself...

A most surprising aspect of the diplomatic records consulted was that neither the State Department nor the Foreign Office was under any illusions as to the consequences of reestablishing one-man rule in Iran.<sup>52</sup> Ambassador Le Rougetel correctly predicted in December 1947 that henceforth the shah would exert a direct and increasing influence, backed by the military authorities, in the government of the country.

In the United States, the decision to support an autocratic monarchy was preceded by a vigorous debate within the State Department. Some officials argued that an increase of power by the shah "might not be a bad thing since strong governments in countries bordering the Soviet Union have generally been better able to resist Soviet domination.

John D. Jernegan, acting chief of the Division of Greek-Turkish-Iranian affairs, made a spirited reply. Although subscribing to the principle of containing Soviet power by strong, bordering governments, he doubted the applicability of this principle to Iran and the person of the shah. The shah had deplored the lack of progress in Iran and attributed it to his personal lack of constitutional power, Jernegan said. But where he' did have control, as over the army, his record had been less than inspiring.

Oddly enough, George Allen, who had played a key role in the shah's rise to power, agreed with Jernegan's analysis:

One is tempted by the thought that, although a dictatorship of the Reza Shah variety should be undesirable, perhaps a middle ground of a somewhat stronger government would be preferable to the chaotic and corrupt conditions we now have. However, I have steadfastly resisted the temptation, and my policy continues to be based firmly on support of democratic principles no matter how badly they may be carried out in practice. The shah sometimes uses cogent arguments with one on the subject, but I continue to argue for the ways of democracy.

The best way for Iran to become a decent democracy, it seems to me, is to work at it. through trial and error. I am not convinced by the genuinely held view of many people that democracy should be handed down gradually from above.

Unfortunately, neither Allen nor his successors followed this advice. Time and again when the shah took a critical step toward autocratic rule, they either applauded and justified his action or maintained an approving silence, explaining their behavior as “non-interference.”

The position of the Foreign Office was similar. On November 1, 1947, the shah had solicited the British ambassador's advice regarding

changes in the constitution. After much discussion with the Foreign Office, Ambassador Le Rougetel concurred that the composition of the XVth Majlis made it virtually impossible for the shah's government to reform the administration or to enact a constructive economic policy. No reference was made, however, to the fact that only a few weeks earlier the same Majlis had demonstrated its willingness to collaborate with the shah by deposing Prime Minister Qavam, who was the founder and leader of the political party through which most of the deputies had entered the Majlis.

The third step toward the reestablishment of autocracy was taken in April 1949, when a constitutional assembly was hastily and undemocratically convened and the constitution amended to grant greater power to the shah. The assembly was precipitated, in part, by an assassination attempt on the shah two months earlier.

Referring to the increased domination of the shah over the executive branch as a "turning point in the current history of Iran," the new American ambassador, John C. Wiley, stated:

Iran is now in a new orientation. It must be watched with greatest care. The shah must be prevented from leaping on his horse and charging simultaneously in all directions. There is so much good he wants to do and so much harm he might do—if he does not proceed wisely.

It is important that we and the British . . . leave nothing undone to follow closely the immediate course of events. Confirming the forecast of Ambassador Wiley that henceforth "the shah will rule and not merely reign, the monarch reduced the powers

of the prime minister further by personally presiding over cabinet meetings. Wiley, reporting on his conversation with a former Iranian prime minister stated that the shah was dedicating himself to the

minutiae of administration. On even the smallest detail he was communicating directive, even to section heads. He was . . . wasting his energy and time and undermining governmental coordination. The worst phase of the situation, according to [former Prime Minister) Ali Mansur, was the fact that the shah was so badly entourage. He was surrounded by sycophantic advisors who were constantly urging (upon) him the necessity of increasing his royal prerogatives, exercising authority and ruling in the pattern of his late father. He had been given the concept of regal strength on a basis of weakness of the government; namely, that the shah would be strong in the measure in which the government would be weak.

Having revised the constitution in his favor and taken direct command of the executive branch, the shah focused his attention on the legislative branch, with the intent of making it completely dependent upon himself. In September 1949. the U.S. ambassador reported that the shah had cast aside his plans for free elections for the XVith Majlis because he believed that:

Corrupt and venal political influences were effectively working to take improper advantage of free elections. The shah was now convinced that with the great illiteracy among and backwardness of the great mass of Iranian people any application of electoral principles of Western democracies would be premature and bad. His Imperial Majesty was determined to have a Majlis with which he could work in harmony. He intended moreover to make considerable reforms of governmental structure but he wanted me to be completely assured that he had no idea whatsoever of setting up a dictatorship.

Despite his assurances to Ambassador Wiley, the shah was indeed bent on setting up a dictatorship. Gradually he removed all semblance of independence from the Majlis, the judiciary, the press, political parties, trade unions, universities, professional associations, and even

the chambers of commerce. Thus no institution or public figure remained who could question his decisions and actions.

One would have thought Great Britain and the United States, being themselves democracies, would have expressed sympathy for constitutional government in Iran. But they decided that a "stable autocratic monarchy" better protected their interests in Iran than an "unstable constitutional monarchy."

The West's perception of political realities in Iran was not totally inaccurate. The initial stage of political development in Iran was inherently uncertain. The communists could take advantage of the dissatisfaction of the masses and perhaps gain control of the government. The West's response to the situation, however, was shortsighted and eventually self-defeating. Instead of using its considerable influence to promote the development of democratic institutions and thus assist the people (or at least the educated middle class) in gaining a stake in their country's political system, it shattered the fragile institutions that just beginning to form. Whereas this course of action may have been the safer of the two, and certainly the more profitable in the short run, it was also an indication that Great Britain and the United States held little faith in the applicability of their own democratic system of government to third-world countries. In the long run, this attitude would mean the surrender of a great advantage to their communist adversary who in contrast truly believed that its political system was applicable to the entire world.

## **Chapter 3**

### **The Role of Dr. Mossadegh**

### **The Creation a Democratic State in Iran**

**Dr.Mohammad Mossadegh was studying Law in Switzerland; after his Graduation, he returned to Iran and started the political activities in Iran. He was a liberal-Democrat activist. He had several Position in Iranian Administration. He was against Foreign Occupation & Civil War in Iran. Hewasan active Member of Iranian Parliament, and 1951 was elected as Prime Minister in Iran. He was demanding the “Nationalization of Iranian Oil Industry” & to stop all kind of New-Colonialist policy& Dictatorship in Iran.**

**Dr. Mossadegh and his Friends have created a Political Organization- a coalition, from different Personalities & Groups- and was called: Iranian National Front(INF).The Iranian National Front declared:**

**THE IRANIAN NATIONAL FRONT IS FIGHTING AGAINST CORRUPTION, DICTATORSHIP AND TYRANNY IN IRAN. ITS MAIN AIM IS THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A POPULARLY BASED, DEMOCRATIC AND HONEST GOVERNMENT IN IRAN & COMBATTING POVERTY, IGNORANCE AND SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC INJUSTICE IN IRAN AND TO FIGHTING AGAINST COLONIALISM, AND ECONOMIC EXPLOITATION IN ITS FOREIGN POLICY.**



**Dr. Mossadegh and his supporter before the Parliament in Tehran, Iran(1951)**





**Dr. Mossadegh and the Members of his government**



**Dr. Mossadegh & his Foreign Minister Dr. Hossein Fatemi**



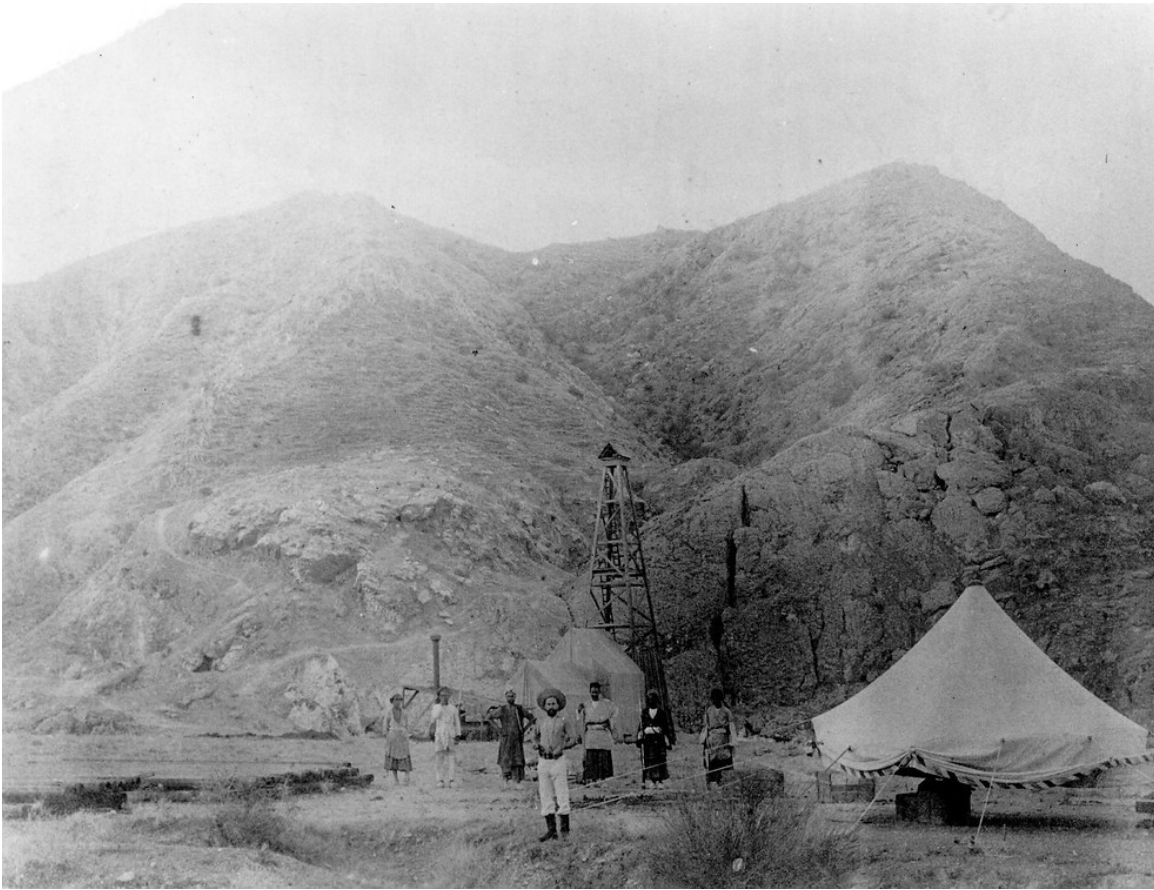
**Alahyar Saleh, one of the Leaders of INF & closed Adviser of Mossadegh**



**The Majority of People Iran were Supporting Dr. Mohammad Mossadegh the Prime Minister of Iran.**



**Dr. Mossadeqh was a Free-Elected Prime Minister and very popular in Iran.**



**The Oil Fields in Iran was under Control of British Colonialist & Dr. Mossadegh has “nationalized” the Oil Industry and declared an “Independence Foreign Policy’ for Iran.**





**The Iranian Peoples were the Owner of Oil, but were living under poverty**



**Dr. Mossadegh has Visited USA and tried to have friendly Relation with USA& all Nations around the World. But, the “Big Powers” were not interested for Peace & Democracy, they were following the New Colonialist Policy (Exploitation & Conspiracy).**



۱۳۳۰/۸/۲۹

## استقبالی که دیروز در مصر از نخست‌وزیر ایران بعمل آمد بسیار به بی‌نظیر بود



اعلام رسید. آقای دکتر مصدق با تیسیم و تکان دادن دست با احساسات پر حرارت استقبال کنندگان پاسخ می‌دادند. آقای دکتر مصدق به ملت خستگی مغرطی که داشت بوسیله صندلی متحرکی بطرف انومبیل سفارت کرای ایران رفت و با آن انومبیل در حالی که اسکورت موتورسیکلت سواری از مأمورین انتظامی اطراف انومبیل مزبور را احاطه کرده بود به شهر عزیمت کرد تا مستقیماً بکاخ سلطنتی عابدین رفته دفتر مخصوص را امضاء کرد.

\*\*\*

آقای نخست‌وزیر دیشب نطقی از رادیو قاهره ایراد و خاطرنشان کرد که ایران همواره طرفدار و پشتیبان مبارزات مقدس ملی مصر می‌باشد و اضافه کرد: پذیرایی گرم و صمیمانه‌ای که هنگام ورود من به خاک مصر بعمل آمد خاطرهای در من بجا گذاشته که با گذشت زمان فراموش نخواهد شد. احساسات برادرانه و شوق و شغفی که امروز مردم مصر نسبت به من نشان دادند نشانه ناگسستی بودن رشته‌های معنوی و اخلاقی است که ایران و مصر را یکدیگر پیوسته است. طبق اظهار خبرگزاری رویترز ناظرین سیاسی معتقدند مسافرت نخست‌وزیر ایران مصر برای تحکیم روابط و مناسبات بین ایران و مصر در مبارزاتشان علیه انگلیس می‌باشد.

ازحام جمعیت استقبال‌کنندگان بقدری بود که چند نفر بر اثر ازدحام بیهوش شدند پیشاپیش دکتر مصدق اعضای جمعیت اخوان المسلمین قرآن می‌خواندند و فریاد الله اکبر پاینده باد ایران و زنده باد دکتر مصدق در فضا طنین‌انداز بود دکتر مصدق گفت: مبارزه ما و ملت مصر بر ضد استعمار اجنبی قرین موفقیت درخشان خواهد بود.

دیروز برای ملت مصر مخصوصاً اهالی قاهره که تعداد آنها بدر میلیون تخمین زده میشود یکی از روزهای تاریخی و فراموش نشدنی بود و اهالی پایتخت کشور کهنسال مصر که از چند روز قبل بانظار ورود آقای دکتر مصدق و هیئت نمایندگی ایران دقیقه‌شماری میکردند با شدیدترین وجهی احساسات محبت‌آمیز خود را نسبت به ملت ایران و کشور ایران و نخست‌وزیر ایران ابراز داشتند. استقبالی که قاهره از نخست‌وزیر ایران نمود باعث عزت و تصدیق رادیو قاهره و خبرگزاریهای اروپا و آمریکا که جریان این پذیرایی و استقبال را انتشار دادند بی‌نظیر و بی‌سابقه بود و پایتخت مصر پس از خانم جنگ جهانی دوم تاکنون از هیچ‌یک از شخصیت‌های برجسته‌ای که قاهره مسافرت کرده‌اند چنین استقبال ننموده است. در داخل شهر هم کلیه خیابانهای که مسیر آقای دکتر مصدق بود، جمعیت موج میزد. فریاد الله اکبر و غریو دیحیا مصدق و دیحیا بیلل للشرق (زنده باد مصدق، قهرمان شرق) در فضا منعکس بود.

پس از آنکه آقای دکتر مصدق از هواپیمای خارج شدند غریو و فریاد جمعیت بعد

۱۰۸  
اخبارات  
سیاسی

پس از برپائی جنبش ملی شدن صنعت نفت در ایران، دکتر محمد مصدق در آبانماه ۱۳۳۰ به مصر سفر کردند و در نتیجه یکی کرد و قریب دو میلیون نفر از مردم مصر از او بعنوان "نلجی شرق"، استقبال کردند. مردم و رهبران سیاسی مصر، با الهام از جنبش ملی ایران، در صدد بر آمدند که "کاتال سونز" را که در اختیار انگلستان بود، ملی کنند و استعمار گران انگلیس را از آن کشور اخراج کردند.

تعداد ملی نیز

درگیریهای کوچکی صورت گرفت در حدود ۲۰۰ نفر نیز در جلو در ورود مجلس حاضر شدند که بلافاصله قوای پلیس توانست جمعیت تظاهرکننده را از میدان خارج کند.

خیابان‌های شمالی و جنوبی دانشگاه، مانع می‌شد فقط دانشجویان دانشگاه با ایران کاروت می‌توانستند در سر کلاس حاضر شوند. چون مأمورین انتظامی از عبور اجتماع‌کنندگان جلوگیری می‌کردند در

دانشجویان دانشگاه تهران و سازمان دانش آموزان ایران منتشر شد که در آن اعلام شده بود روز پنجمین میتینگ بسیاری به عنوان اعتراض به اخراج چند دانشجو که تصمیم اولیای مدارس اخراج

**Dr. Mossadegh has visited Cairo, Egypt, and more than 2 Million People have warmly received him(1951)**

## Chapter 4

### **USA& UK - Conspiracy & Coup d'Etat, against Dr. Mohammad Mossadegh and Iranian People;**

### **The Creation of Dictatorship, Hate and Terrorism in Iran**

The United Kingdom& USA Governments, together have planned to overthrow the government of Dr. Mossadegh. Because they did not want accept theDemocratic Rights of Iranian People & Sovereignty of Iran.

**CIA admits role in Coup- d'Etat (1953) and Dictatorship in Iran**

<http://www.theguardian.com/world/2013/aug/19/cia-admits-role-1953-iranian-coup>

The [CIA](#) has publicly admitted for the first time that it was behind the notorious 1953 coup against Iran's democratically elected prime minister Mohammad Mosaddeq, in documents that also show how the British government tried to block the release of information about its own involvement in his overthrow.

On the 60th anniversary of an event often invoked by Iranians as evidence of western meddling, the US national security

archive at George Washington University [published a series of declassified CIA documents](#).

"The military coup that overthrew Mosaddeq and his National Front cabinet was carried out under CIA direction as an act of [US foreign policy](#), conceived and approved at the highest levels of government," reads a previously excised section of an internal CIA history titled The Battle for Iran.

The documents, [published on the archive's website](#) under freedom of information laws, describe in detail how the US – with British help – engineered the coup, codenamed TP-AJAX by the CIA and Operation Boot by Britain's MI6.

Britain, and in particular Sir Anthony Eden, the foreign secretary, regarded Mosaddeq as a serious threat to its strategic and economic interests after the Iranian leader nationalized the British Anglo-Iranian Oil Company, latterly known as BP. But the UK needed US support. The Eisenhower administration in Washington was easily persuaded.

British documents show how senior officials in the 1970s tried to stop Washington from releasing documents that would be "very embarrassing" to the UK.

Official papers in the UK remain secret, even though accounts of Britain's role in the coup are widespread. In 2009 the former foreign secretary Jack Straw publicly referred to many British "interferences" in 20th-century Iranian affairs. On Monday the Foreign Office said it could neither confirm nor deny Britain's involvement in the coup.

The previously classified US documents include telegrams from Kermit Roosevelt, the senior CIA officer on the ground in [Iran](#) during the coup. Others, including a draft in-house CIA history by Scott Kock titled Zendeabad, Shah! (Viva, Shah!), say that according to Monty Woodhouse, MI6's station chief in Tehran at the time, Britain needed US support for a coup. Eden agreed. "Woodhouse took his words as tantamount to permission to pursue the idea" with the US, Kock wrote.

Mosaddeq's overthrow, still given as a reason for the Iranian mistrust of British and American politicians, consolidated the Shah's rule for the next 26 years until the 1979 Islamic revolution. It was aimed at making sure the Iranian monarchy would safeguard the west's oil interests in the country.

The archived CIA documents include a draft internal history of the coup titled ["Campaign to install a pro-western government in Iran"](#), which defines the objective of the campaign as "through legal, or quasi-legal, methods to effect the fall of the Mosaddeq government; and to replace it with a pro-western government under the Shah's leadership with Zahedi as its prime minister".

One document describes Mosaddeq as one of the "most mercurial, maddening, adroit and provocative leaders with whom they [the US and Britain] had ever dealt". The document says Mosaddeq "found the British evil, not incomprehensible" and "he and millions of Iranians believed that for centuries Britain had manipulated their country for British ends".

Another document refers to conducting a "war of nerves" against Mossadeq.

The Iranian-Armenian historian Ervand Abrahamian, author of *The Coup: 1953, the CIA and the Roots of Modern US-Iranian Relations*, said in a recent interview that the coup was designed "to get rid of a nationalist figure who insisted that oil should be nationalized".

Unlike other nationalist leaders, including Egypt's Gamal Abdel Nasser, Mosaddeq epitomized a unique "anti-colonial" figure who was also committed to democratic values and human rights, Abrahamian argued.

Some analysts argue that Mosaddeq failed to compromise with the west and the coup took place against the backdrop of communism fears in Iran. "My study of the documents proves to me that there was never really a fair compromise offered to Mosaddeq, what they wanted Mosaddeq to do is to give up oil

nationalization and if he'd given that of course then the national movement would have been meaningless," he told the Iranian online publication, Tableau magazine.

"My argument is that there was never really a realistic threat of communism ... discourse and the way justifying any act was to talk about communist danger, so it was something used for the public, especially the American and the British public."

Despite the latest releases, a significant number of documents about the coup remain secret. Malcolm Byrne, deputy director of the national security archive, has called on the US intelligence authorities to release the remaining records and documents.

"There is no longer good reason to keep secrets about such a critical episode in our recent past. The basic facts are widely known to every school child in Iran," he said. "Suppressing the details only distorts the history, and feeds into myth-making on all sides."

In recent years Iranian politicians have sought to compare the dispute over the country's nuclear activities to that of the oil nationalization under Mosaddeq: supporters of the former president Mahmoud Ahmadinejad often invoke the coup.

US officials have previously expressed regret about the coup but have fallen short of issuing an official apology. The British government has never acknowledged its role.

(Here another document from National Security Archive Electronic Briefing Book No. 28)

## **The Secret CIA History of the Iran Coup, 1953**

**Edited by Malcolm Byrne ,April 21, 2000**

It was the aim of the TPAJAX project to cause the fall of the Mossadeg's government; to reestablish the prestige and power of the Shah; and to replace the Mossadeg's government with one which govern Iran according

to : The CIA history of operation TPAJAX excerpted below was first disclosed by James Risen of the New York Times in its editions of April 16, 2000, and posted in this form on its website at nytimes.com. This extremely important document is one of the last major pieces of the puzzle explaining American and British roles in the August 1953 coup against Iranian Premier Mohammad Mossadeg. Written in March 1954 by Donald Wilber, one of the operation's chief planners, the 200-page document is essentially an after action report, apparently based in part on agency cable traffic and Wilber's interviews with agents who had been on the ground in Iran as the operation lurched to its conclusion.

Long-sought by historians, the Wilber history is an the more valuable because it is one of the relatively few documents that still exists after an unknown quantity of materials was destroyed by CIA operatives — apparently "routinely" — in the 1960s, according to former CIA Director James Woolsey. However, according to an investigation by the National Archives and Records Administration, released in March 2000, no schedules in effect during the period 1959-1963 provided for the disposal of records related to covert actions and, therefore, the destruction of records related to Iran was unauthorized." (p. 22) The CIA now says that about 1,000 pages of documentation remain locked in agency vaults.

During the 1990s, three successive CIA heads pledged to review and release historically valuable materials on this and 10 other widely-known covert operations from the period of the Cold War, but in 1998, citing resource restrictions, current Director George Tenet reneged on these promises, a decision which prompted the National Security Archive to file a lawsuit in 1999 for this history of the 1953 operation and one other that is known to exist. So far, the CIA has effectively refused to declassify either document, releasing just one sentence out of 339 pages at issue. That sentence reads: "Headquarters spent a day featured by depression and despair." In a sworn statement by William McNair, the information review officer for the CIA's directorate of operations, McNair claimed the release of any other part of this document other than the one line that had previously appeared in Wilber's memoirs, would "reasonable expected to cause serious damage to the national security of the United States." Clearly the "former Official" who gave this document to the New York Times disagreed with

McNair, and we suspect you will too, once you read this for yourself. The case is currently pending before a federal judge.

In disclosing this history, the Times, presumably temporarily, has decided to reproduce only a summary and four appendixes to the original document because the main text is replete with names and descriptions of Iranians who collaborated with the CIA and may still be alive in Iran, and who therefore might face reprisals for their deeds in 1953. The Times inserted the accompanying excerpt from the document that it placed on the web:

The CIA's secret history of the 1953 coup in Iran was a nearly 200-page document, comprising the author's own account of the operation and a set of planning documents he attached. The New York Times on the Web is publishing the introduction and many of the planning documents. But the Times decided not to publish the main body of the text after consulting prominent historians who believed there might be serious risk that some of those named as foreign agents would face retribution in Iran.

Because the introductory summary and the main body of the document are inconsistent on a few dates and facts, readers may note discrepancies between accounts. In its reporting, the Times has relied upon details in the CIA Document not published here. In addition, certain names and identifying descriptions have been removed from the documents available on the Web.

The Archive has decided to reproduce the portions of the history published by the Times on its website in order to ensure as wide a circulation of this extraordinary document as possible. Thanks to Payman Arabshahi, this version, unlike the Times' version, may be downloaded and printed. (There is no copyright on U.S. government documents.)

As a brief substantive introduction, the Archive is reproducing a preliminary analysis of the document by Prof Mark Gasiorowski (Louisiana State University), the most prominent scholar of the coup, and a member of the Advisory Panel of the Archive's Project on Iran-U.S. Relations. It takes the form of a response to a request for his "take" on the document from the *Liters Gulf2000*, directed by Dr. Gary Sick of Columbia University. From June 7-8 2000, the archive will co-sponsor an international conference in



**Tehran on Iran and the great powers during the early 1950's, specifically focusing on the Mossadeq coup.**

### **Jump to the Documents**

**“What’s new on the Iran 1953 Coup in the New York Times Article (April 16, 2000, front page) and the Documents Posted on the web”**

**By Professor Mark Gasiorowski , 19 April 2000.**

**There is not much in the NYT article itself that is not covered in my article on the coup (“The 1953 Coup d’état in Iran” published in 1987 in the International Journal of Middle East Studies, and available in the Gulf2000 archives) or other sources on the coup. The most interesting new tidbit here is that the CIA's agents harassed religious leaders and bombed one's home in order to turn them against Mossadeq. The article does not say, but this was probably done by Iranians working in the BEDAMN network, which is described in my article. There are also some new details on how that US persuaded the shah to agree to the coup, including a statement that Assadollah Rashidian was involved in this effort and that General Schwartzkopf, Sr. played a larger role in this than was previously known. There are also a few details reported in the article that I knew about but chose not to reveal, including that Donald Wilber and Norman Derbyshire developed the original coup plan and that the plan was known as TPAJAX, rather than simply AJAX. (The TP prefix indicated that the operation was to be carried out in Iran.) The NYT article does not say anything about a couple of matters that remain controversial about the coup, including whether Ayatollah Kashani played a role in organizing the crowds and whether the CIA team organized “fake”Tudeh Party crowds as part of the effort. There may be something on these issues in the 200-page history itself.**

**Much more important than the NYT articles are the two documents appended to the summary document giving operational plans for the coup. These contain a wealth of interesting information. They indicate that the British played a larger-though still subordinate-role in the coup than was previously known, providing part of the financing for it and using their intelligence network (led by the Rashidian brothers) to influence members of the parliament and do other things. The CIA described the coup plan as**

“quasi-legal,” referring to the fact that the shah legally dismissed Mossadeq but presumably acknowledging that he did not do so on his own initiative. These documents make clear that the CIA was prepared to go forward with the coup even if the shah opposed it. There is a suggestion that the CIA use counterfeit Iranian currency to somehow show that Mossadeq was ruining the economy, though I'm not sure this was ever done. The documents indicate that Fazlollah Zahedi and his military colleagues were given large sums of money (at least \$50,000) before the coup, perhaps to buy their support. Most interestingly, they indicate that various clerical leaders and organizations—whose names are blanked out—were to play a major role in the coup. Finally, the author (s) of the London plan—presumably Wilber and Derbyshire—say some rather nasty things about the Iranians, including that there is a “recognized incapacity of Iranians to plan or act in a thoroughly logical manner.”

Perhaps the most general conclusion that can be drawn from these documents is that the CIA extensively stage-managed the entire coup, not only carrying it out but also preparing the groundwork for it by subordinating various important Iranian political actors and using propaganda and other instruments to influence public opinion against Mossadeq. This is a point that was made in my article and other published accounts, but it is strongly confirmed in these documents. In my view, this thoroughly refutes the argument that is commonly made in Iranian monarchist exile circles that the coup was a legitimate “popular uprising” on behalf of the shah.

In reply to Nikki Keddie's (UCLA) questions about whether the NYT article got the story right, I would say it is impossible to tell until the 200-page document comes out. Nikki's additional comment that these documents may not be entirely factual but may instead reveal certain biases held by their authors is an important one. Wilber was not in Iran while the coup was occurring, and his account of it can only have been based on his debriefing of Kermit Roosevelt and other participants. Some facts were inevitably lost or misinterpreted in this process, especially since this was a rapidly changing series of events. This being said, I doubt that there will be any major errors in the 200-page history. While Wilber had his biases, he certainly was a

competent historian. I can think of no reason he might have wanted to distort this account.

Here are a few other notes. It is my understanding that these documents were given to the NYT well before Secretary Albright's recent speech, implying that they were not an attempt to upstage or add to the speech by the unnamed "former official" who provided them to the NYT. I think there is still some reason to hope that the 200- page document will be released with excisions by the NYT. I certainly hope they do so.

### The Documents

CIA Clandestine Service History, "Overthrow of Premier Mossadeq of Iran, November 1952-August 1953," March 1954 [excerpt], by Donald Wilber.

### Cover Sheet, Table of Contents and Summary

Appendix A - Initial Operational Plan for TPAJAX as Cabled from Nicosia to Headquarters on 1 June 1953

Appendix B - "London" Draft of the TPAJAX Operational Plan

Appendix C - Foreign Office Memorandum of 23 July 1953 from British Ambassador Makins to Assistant Secretary of State Smith

Appendix E – Military Critique – Lessons Learned from TPAJAX re Military Planning Aspects of Coup d'état

### The CIA's Broken Promises on Declassification

Follow the link above for information on the Archive's lawsuit against the CIA to force the declassification of key documents on the agency's role in the European elections of 1948 and the 1953 coup in Iran, and to read what five former CIA directors and others have said about the agency's declassification policies. From there, follow the link at the bottom to view the complaint filed with the U.S. District court on May 13, 1999.

The national Security Archive, Plaintiff, v. United States Central Intelligence Agency, Defendant

**Defendant's Notice of Filing of Defendant's 'Vaughn Index', Which includes Defendants "Glomar" Response to plaintiff's Request for certain Documentation**

**Declaration of William H. McNair, Information Review Officer, Directorate of Operations, United States Central Intelligence Agency.**



**The Iranian People were protesting against the dictatorship of Shah (the Puppet of Western Powers) & against the New Colonialist Policy in Iran (August 1953).**



**After Conspiracy of CIA & British Intelligent Service, Dr. Mossadegh was arrested(1953)**



**After Conspiracy and Coup d'état of CIA & British Intelligent Service, Dr.M. Mossadegh-a free elected Prime Minister of Iran-was arrested and many Freedom Fighters were executed.(Photo, Mossadegh in a Military Court).**



**The Terrorist Groups of Shah (under Leadership of Shaaban Jafari, were attacking the supporters of Mossadegh, on the Streets.**

## **Chapter 5**



## **The Role of the Shah as a "Puppet" of U.S. & UK in Iran & the Region**

Senator Hubert H. Humphrey was quoted by Newsweek in May 1961 as saying "Do you know what the head of the Iranian army told one of our people? He said the army is in good shape, thanks to the U.S. aid – it was capable of coping with the civilian population. That army isn't planning to fight the Russians. It is planning to fight the Iranian people".

I propose to take Iran as a case study of what the West means by the "free world". It will emerge, I am certain, that neither freedom nor social wellbeing characterizes governments which are Free World members. I hope citizens of the west will begin to enquire as to why their taxes and their armies have been given over to support tyranny and corruption the world over. Such enquiry may hasten the day when the industrial-military complex will be exposed and the cold war will be brought to an end. Only then can world planning and World Government occur. Only in such a world can freedom have a chance to coexist with the development necessary to the great majority of mankind.

The Central Intelligence Agency plays an important role behind the scenes as it proudly admits with regard to the deposition of Mohammed Mossadegh when he nationalized the oil industry in Iran.

Newsweek gave an interesting account of this process. In its issue of 15 April 1962. Eighty-five percent of the population exists on an average annual income of \$70.

The behavior of this secret police is in the tradition of tyranny. The Research and Information Commission of the International Students

Conference reported (page 17) that in December 1953, the Royal military guard and police agents entered the University of Tehran and shot to death three unarmed students suspected of dissident views. Frequent invasions of the University by armed soldiers in uniform, police and secret agents occurred and if three or more students were observed talking together they were approached and warned to cease their discussion.

May 2, 1961 saw Government troops attack 4,000 teachers in Tehran because of a teacher's strike for higher pay. One teacher was killed and three wounded according to a first-hand report of Dr. Burton W. Marvin, Chairman of the American Exchange Division at the University of Tehran (Saturday Evening Post, December 30, 1961).

Six months later, on January 32, 1962, paratroopers of the Shah broke into the University, charged students with bayonets injuring five hundred and disabling many permanently. The crime of the students was a request that secondary school students who have been expelled for spoken criticisms of the Government should be re-admitted, (Time Magazine, February 2, 1962). The Chancellor of the University of Tehran sent the following message to the Prime Minister:

**"Pursuant to our conversation at 11:00 a.m., soldiers and paratroopers have occupied Tehran University. There was no reason or excuse for the violation of the rights or regulations of the University.**

**Soldiers and paratroopers after entry attacked boys and girls in the Dormitory. Many of the students were beaten to the point of death.**

**I have never seen or heard of so much cruelty, sadism, atrocity and vandalism on the part of Government forces. Some of the**

girls of the University were criminally attacked in the classrooms by the soldiers.

When we inspect the University buildings, we were faced with the situation as if an army of barbarians had invaded an enemy territory. Books were torn, shelves were broken, typewriters smashed, laboratory equipment stolen or destroyed, desks, chairs, doors, windows and walls were vandalized by the troops fighting unarmed students interfere from their officers.

Even the University Hospital had not been immune from the soldiers. Many of the nurses and patients were beaten or wounded. The same pattern was followed in the faculty club and the foreign students' dormitory. At present, a great number of students are severely injured and are patients at the University hospital.

As the Chancellor of the University, also as the representative of the faculty and the student body, I take this opportunity to protest against this atrocious and criminal action.

As long as the responsible individuals are not punished for their beastly actions, all the deans of the college and I submit our resignations. (Dr.A. Farhad, the Chancellor of Tehran University. As quoted in the report of the RIC of the International Student Conference)."

It will be enlightening to study the Shah's own private interests in this paragon country of liberty and enlightenment.

The Minority of One, in December 1962 documented how the Shah, while portraying himself as a reforming monarch giving land to the landless, owns a monopoly of all opium plantations. Whereas in 1955, heroin was unknown in Iran, today twenty percent of Iranians under thirty are addicted. The Shah introduced heroin in addition to opium

because it is a more efficient crop. Millions of dollars are earned annually by the Shah and in 1960 his sister, Princess Ashraf was arrested by the Swiss police for having suitcases full of heroin.

The United States Customs Department and the federal Bureau of Investigation apparently know beyond doubt that Iran is the primary source of narcotics smuggled into the United States but the Shah's value to Western oil interests and the other like members of the "free world" grants him immunity.

It should be remembered that these figures are governmental and must be taken as the most optimistic on the land sold to middle peasants. They point clearly to the fact that the main beneficiaries are the landlords themselves. The shah remains the largest holder of land in the country. Over 2,000 villages were accumulated during the 1930's by his father through confiscation and terror. When the Shah's father left in 1941 for exile his accumulated holdings were given the state to be freely distributed to the landless peasants. The decision was "postponed" until 1951. The Shah then took possession of the title to this land personally. He proclaimed his intention to distribute land obtained 18,000,000 Rials from the United States Operations Mission for "provision of credit" to the new peasant owners. The Shah received this amount into his private bank established for the purpose, as well as a further 9,000,000 Rials for "personnel and expenditure." Sixty percent of the funds in this bank have been "donated" by public agencies to "help out" the peasants.

On April 16, 1964, the New York Times gave an account (report to Jay Wals) which is instructive. Sixteen percent of the villages have been distributed in the manner described above. The remainder will be "very difficult to distribute." Lesser landowners possessing one village or less number 100,000 and they command the labor of almost fifteen million. Of 3,500 "cooperatives" about 2,800 are in working condition according to the director Amir Parvis. The main function

they possess is the collection according of peasant membership fees of 2,000 Rials.

The secret police and high ranking Army officers receive salaries of \$1,500 to \$2,000 monthly. The average income of an Iranian is \$80 a year.

When the national uprising occurs, will the United States protect Iranian “freedom” as in Vietnam by seeking at immense cost to suppress the rebellion? The answer to this question depends on our ability to bring to the people of America and the west the truth about the Free World and the Cold War.

#### **LORD RUSSELL’S STATEMENT CONCERNING THE SHAH’S TOUR TO THE USA**

The following statement has been issued by Lord Russell in response to an appeal made on behalf of the Confederation of Iranian Students (National Union). We thank Lord Russell for his sympathetic attitude to and his untiring effort for the cause of human rights and values in our country. It is hoped that his example will be followed by other humanists of this country.

**May 1964**

**THE ROYAL TOUR OF THE SHAH MUST NOT BE ALLOWED TO OBSCURE THE APPALLING CONDITIONS OF PERSECUTION NOW OBTAINING IN IRAN. POVERTY, REPRESSION AND THE SUPPRESSION OF ALL CRITICAL OPINION ARE WIDESPREAD. IT IS IMPORTANT THAT THESE FACTS ARE KNOWN AND PUBLICLY OBJECTED TO BY ALL WHO OPPOSE SUCH CONDITIONS.**

**I HOPE STUDENTS AND TEACHERS AT UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA WILL DEMAND AN AMESTY FOR TEACHERS**

**AND STUDENTS NOW IN PRISON AS A MINIMAL CONDITION  
FOR THE INVITATION EXTENDED THE SHAH.**

**BERTRAND RUSSELL O.M., F • R. S.**



**After Overthrowing Dr. Mossadegh, Shah meets Shaaban Jafari the Leader of Terrorist Groups, and has ordered to eliminate the Oppositional Groups & also they have burned the Office of News Paper “Bakhtar Emrooz” .**



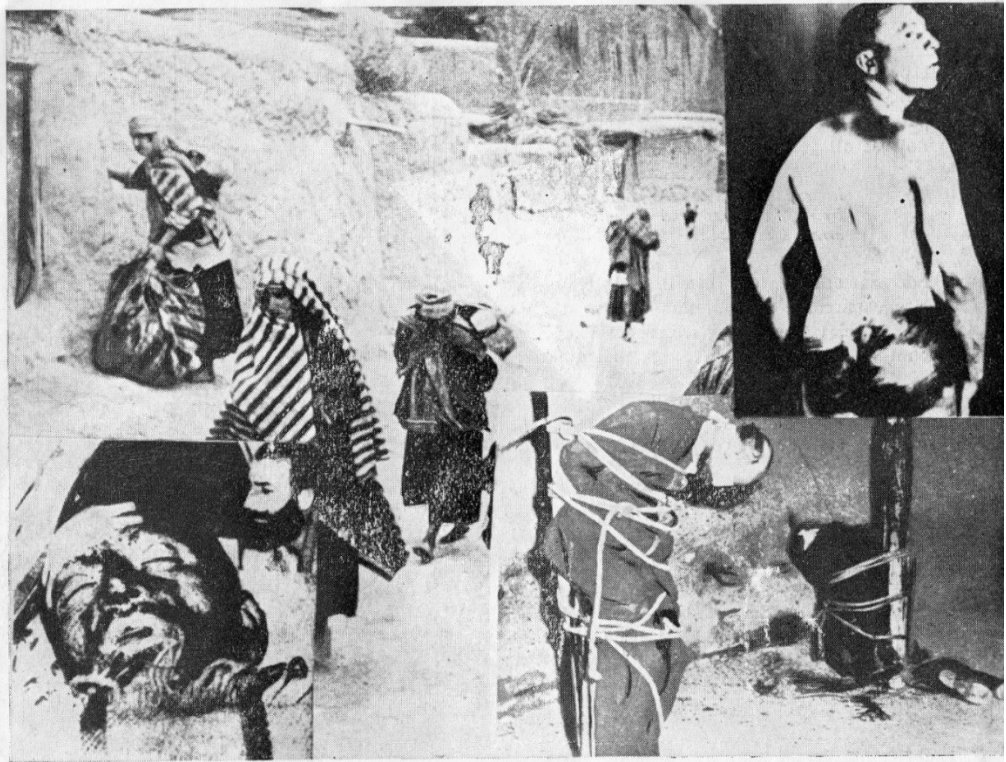


**The Followers of Shah, were attacking & burning the Office of oppositional News Papers (1953).**





**Dr. Hossein Fatemi, the Foreign Minister of Mossadegh was arrested & executed (1953).**



**Torture & Assassination of Iranian Patriots during the Shah-Regime.  
The Majority of Iranian People were living under Poverty-Line.**

# auditorium

Hamburger Studentenzeitung Juni 1967

Extra  
Blatt

## Der Schah gibt reichlich...

### Ein Dokument der Korruption

Dies Dokument konnte trotz eifriger Bemühungen in den USA nicht widerlegt werden.

Als einzige Zeitschrift in der BRD druckt "auditorium" hier einen Kontoauszug der "Pahlavi-Stiftung" bei der "Union de Banques Suisses" ab, den Khejbar Khan im Juli 1962 im Teheran-Schah-Palast fotografiert hat. Mit dem Guthaben von 56 800 241,55 US-Dollars werden Günstlinge des Herrschers im In- und Ausland bedacht. Er entlohnt drei Personenkreise für ihre treuen Dienste mit beträchtlichen Geldmitteln: Amerikaner (Diplomaten, Konzernherren, Agenten und Publizisten), Verwandte des Schahs und iranische Politiker. Eine mit der Untersuchung über das Verbleiben der US-Auslandshilfe beauftragte Kommission des amerikanischen Senats bemühte sich vergeblich, die Bankunterlagen zu überprüfen. Sie beschränkte sich auf den Versuch, die belasteten Staatsbürger der USA zu rehabilitieren. Sämtliche amerikanischen Adressaten des Schecks versicherten eidesstattlich, daß an

UNION DE BANQUES SUISSES  
GENÈVE

Pahlavi Foundation  
218975,00 S. 244 8  
US  
Compte ouvert au 30 JUIN 1962

Pahlavi Foundation of Iran  
The Shah's Palace  
TEHRAN, IRAN

Voies bancaires et décaissements de chèques de cette banque (cours) : Pour tous chèques de banque reçus le 30 JUIN 1962 et les jours suivants dans un délai maximum de 10 jours après la date de leur arrivée, sans intérêt sur les dépôts, sauf avis contraire.

Date	Titre	N°	Valeur	DEBIT	CREDIT	Saldo au 30 JUIN 1962	Remarques
23 DEC 61	ROLOD	11.12			56,800,241.55	56,800,241.55	
1 FEB 62	G/JOE HENDERSON	1026	24	1,000,000.00			
1 FEB 62	G/FRANK PAHLAVI	27	24	1,000,000.00			
1 FEB 62	G/JOSEPH P. HITCHCOCK	28	24	900,000.00			
1 FEB 62	G/TRENT TALLER	29	24	900,000.00			
1 FEB 62	G/ALLAN DALLAS	30	24	1,000,000.00			
1 FEB 62	G/GEORGE TALLER	31	24	1,000,000.00			
1 FEB 62	G/SHAHNUR PAHLAVI	32	24	2,000,000.00			
1 FEB 62	G/OWELLAN R. HINE	33	24	2,000,000.00			
1 FEB 62	G/RAHDOUS DICKENS	34	24	200,000.00			
1 FEB 62	G/OMED REZA PAHLAVI	35	24	2,000,000.00			
1 FEB 62	G/ARNO CHAPPEL	36	24	2,000,000.00			
1 FEB 62	NOV 11 C.C.	37	21.8	1,000,000.00	31,000,000.00		
1 FEB 62	G/SEDER CHAPIN	1017	24	26.2	1,000,000.00		
1 FEB 62	G/AMIR GASTEL	38	24	1.3	1,000,000.00		
1 FEB 62	G/R. W. PIGOT	39	24	1.3	1,000,000.00		
1 FEB 62	G/PAHUR PAHLAVI	40	24	6.3	1,000,000.00		
1 FEB 62	G/PAHUR PAHLAVI	41	24	6.3	1,000,000.00		
1 FEB 62	G/ARNO REZA PAHLAVI	42	24	6.3	2,000,000.00		
1 FEB 62	G/PAHUR PAHLAVI	43	24	6.3	2,000,000.00		
1 FEB 62	G/OWELLAN WARR	44	24	7.3	1,000,000.00		
1 FEB 62	G/ALT ANKAT	45	24	1.3	2,000,000.00		
1 FEB 62	G/DAVID ROSENBERG	46	24	6.3	2,000,000.00		
1 FEB 62	G/AMIR REZA PAHLAVI	47	24	6.3	900,000.00		
1 FEB 62	G/AMIR REZA PAHLAVI	48	24	6.3	1,000,000.00		
1 FEB 62	G/AMIR REZA PAHLAVI	49	24	6.3	900,000.00		
1 FEB 62	G/AMIR REZA PAHLAVI	50	24	6.3	1,000,000.00		
1 FEB 62	G/AMIR REZA PAHLAVI	51	24	6.3	1,000,000.00		
1 FEB 62	G/AMIR REZA PAHLAVI	52	24	6.3	1,000,000.00		
1 FEB 62	G/AMIR REZA PAHLAVI	53	24	6.3	1,000,000.00		
1 FEB 62	G/AMIR REZA PAHLAVI	54	24	6.3	1,000,000.00		
1 FEB 62	G/AMIR REZA PAHLAVI	55	24	6.3	1,000,000.00		
1 FEB 62	G/AMIR REZA PAHLAVI	56	24	6.3	1,000,000.00		
1 FEB 62	G/AMIR REZA PAHLAVI	57	24	6.3	1,000,000.00		
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1 FEB 62	G/AMIR REZA PAHLAVI	59	24	6.3	1,000,000.00		
1 FEB 62	G/AMIR REZA PAHLAVI	60	24	6.3	1,000,000.00		
1 FEB 62	G/AMIR REZA PAHLAVI	61	24	6.3	1,000,000.00		
1 FEB 62	G/AMIR REZA PAHLAVI	62	24	6.3	1,000,000.00		
1 FEB 62	G/AMIR REZA PAHLAVI	63	24	6.3	1,000,000.00		
1 FEB 62	G/AMIR REZA PAHLAVI	64	24	6.3	1,000,000.00		
1 FEB 62	G/AMIR REZA PAHLAVI	65	24	6.3	1,000,000.00		
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1 FEB 62	G/AMIR REZA PAHLAVI	67	24	6.3	1,000,000.00		
1 FEB 62	G/AMIR REZA PAHLAVI	68	24	6.3	1,000,000.00		
1 FEB 62	G/AMIR REZA PAHLAVI	69	24	6.3	1,000,000.00		
1 FEB 62	G/AMIR REZA PAHLAVI	70	24	6.3	1,000,000.00		
1 FEB 62	G/AMIR REZA PAHLAVI	71	24	6.3	1,000,000.00		
1 FEB 62	G/AMIR REZA PAHLAVI	72	24	6.3	1,000,000.00		
1 FEB 62	G/AMIR REZA PAHLAVI	73	24	6.3	1,000,000.00		
1 FEB 62	G/AMIR REZA PAHLAVI	74	24	6.3	1,000,000.00		
1 FEB 62	G/AMIR REZA PAHLAVI	75	24	6.3	1,000,000.00		
1 FEB 62	G/AMIR REZA PAHLAVI	76	24	6.3	1,000,000.00		
1 FEB 62	G/AMIR REZA PAHLAVI	77	24	6.3	1,000,000.00		
1 FEB 62	G/AMIR REZA PAHLAVI	78	24	6.3	1,000,000.00		
1 FEB 62	G/AMIR REZA PAHLAVI	79	24	6.3	1,000,000.00		
1 FEB 62	G/AMIR REZA PAHLAVI	80	24	6.3	1,000,000.00		
1 FEB 62	G/AMIR REZA PAHLAVI	81	24	6.3	1,000,000.00		
1 FEB 62	G/AMIR REZA PAHLAVI	82	24	6.3	1,000,000.00		
1 FEB 62	G/AMIR REZA PAHLAVI	83	24	6.3	1,000,000.00		
1 FEB 62	G/AMIR REZA PAHLAVI	84	24	6.3	1,000,000.00		
1 FEB 62	G/AMIR REZA PAHLAVI	85	24	6.3	1,000,000.00		
1 FEB 62	G/AMIR REZA PAHLAVI	86	24	6.3	1,000,000.00		
1 FEB 62	G/AMIR REZA PAHLAVI	87	24	6.3	1,000,000.00		
1 FEB 62	G/AMIR REZA PAHLAVI	88	24	6.3	1,000,000.00		
1 FEB 62	G/AMIR REZA PAHLAVI	89	24	6.3	1,000,000.00		
1 FEB 62	G/AMIR REZA PAHLAVI	90	24	6.3	1,000,000.00		
1 FEB 62	G/AMIR REZA PAHLAVI	91	24	6.3	1,000,000.00		
1 FEB 62	G/AMIR REZA PAHLAVI	92	24	6.3	1,000,000.00		
1 FEB 62	G/AMIR REZA PAHLAVI	93	24	6.3	1,000,000.00		
1 FEB 62	G/AMIR REZA PAHLAVI	94	24	6.3	1,000,000.00		
1 FEB 62	G/AMIR REZA PAHLAVI	95	24	6.3	1,000,000.00		
1 FEB 62	G/AMIR REZA PAHLAVI	96	24	6.3	1,000,000.00		
1 FEB 62	G/AMIR REZA PAHLAVI	97	24	6.3	1,000,000.00		
1 FEB 62	G/AMIR REZA PAHLAVI	98	24	6.3	1,000,000.00		
1 FEB 62	G/AMIR REZA PAHLAVI	99	24	6.3	1,000,000.00		
1 FEB 62	G/AMIR REZA PAHLAVI	100	24	6.3	1,000,000.00		

This is a Page from the Bank Statement of the Pahlavi Foundation.

#### Anmerkungen zu dem Kontoauszug der "Pahlavi Foundation"

Nr. 2: Frau von L. Henderson, Botschafter der USA zur Zeit Moschadeghas;  
Nr. 3: Schwester des Schahs; Nr. 5: Redakteur von Time, Life, Fortune;  
Nr. 6: Vermutlich Allen Dulles, ehemaliger Chef des CIA; Nr. 7: Ehemaliger Botschafter der USA im Iran, Nahost-Spezialist, ehemalige Staatssekretär im Außenministerium der USA; Nr. 8: Tochter des Schahs;  
Nr. 11: Bruder des Schahs; Nr. 12: Schwager des Schahs, Ehemann von Ashraf; Nr. 14: Ehemaliger Botschafter der USA im Iran; Nr. 15: Schwager des Schahs, "rettete" den Schah 1952 mit dem Flugzeug ins Ausland;  
Nr. 16: Englischer Admiral in Nahost; Nr. 18: Farah Diba, Ehefrau des Schahs; Nr. 19: Schwester des Schahs; Nr. 20: Bruder des Schahs;  
Nr. 21: Bruder des Schahs; Nr. 22: Chef eines US-"Hilfe"-Programms für Asien mit Sitz in Teheran, unter Truman; Nr. 23: Ehemaliger Ministerpräsident des Iran; Nr. 24: Bruder des Standard-Oil-Magnaten, New York  
Nr. 26: Bruder des Schahs; Nr. 29: Sohn des Generals, der den Anti-Moschadegh-Putsch durchführte, war Schwiegersohn des Schahs, heute Außenminister.  
Pahlavi Foundation: Auf das Konto dieser "Stiftung" müssen die iranischen Bauern - angeblich vom Schah beschenkt - ihre jährlichen, auf

## Secret Bank Account of Shah in Switzerland



## **The Criminal activities of Secret Police of Shah (SAVAK)**

### **The Cooperation with CIA, European Intelligent Services, and Mossad (Israel).**

During our Activities, we got the secret Information that the Secret Police of Shah (SAVAK), has established a Secret Office in Köln, Germany & in Geneva, Switzerland; and we were informed that the Authorities of both countries, were cooperation with them.

I was one of the Executive Members of the Iranian Students Organization (CISNU), and the Iranian National Front (INF). We have decided to occupy those Offices. In this relation, we captured several Thousands Secret Documents of SAVAK. We have published many of those documents and we have informed the Media in Europe about the Secret Cooperation between the Secret Police of Shah, CIA, Mossad (Israel), & about the conspiracy of some European governments, against Iranian Democratic Movements. In this relation, some Top-Members of Iranian Secret Agents contacted us, and delivered more Information and explained us that they are unhappy about the condition in Iran, and want cooperate with us against the Shah Regime.

They delivered us most Important Information about the different Departments of SAVAK, the Names of Officers that were responsible for different Sections; and also about the Training Programs of SAVAK-Members in U.S. and in Israel.

We got the Information that SAVAK, with cooperation of CIA and Mossad are using the new Technology, and Watching & Hearing all Telephone-Contacts in Iran. The Center for such Cooperation was in Shemiran, North Tehran.

Also, we have received the Names of the Agents that were trying to "Infiltrate" in the Iranian Students and Political Organizations. At that Time, we published some of those Documents in Persian & Arabic

Languages and the Shah was surprised about our Information & Activities. In this Connection, Mr. A. Ardalan, (at that Time, he was the Iranian Ambassador in Germany), contacted me, and said: “You must cooperate with the Shah and you will get an Important Job, otherwise, your Iranian Passport will not be renewed and you will be forced to go back to Iran”. My answer was: “I will continue to fight against Dictatorship in Iran”.

They didn’t renew my Passport & with cooperation of German Conservative Government, also they didn’t renew my Student -Visa in Germany and tried to force me to leave the Germany. I have authorized a German Lawyer (He was also a good Friend of me), and my Case was published in several German Newspaper. The Lawyer brought my case to the High Court& they decided to protect my Democratic & Human-Rights in Germany. And the German Government was forced to issue a German “Fremdenpass”(Passport for Foreigners) for me and to renew my Residence in Germany.

(Here, is a Document about the common Conspiracy of German Conservative Government & Shah-Regime, against Hassan Massali.)

## **Migration and Activism in Europe Since 1945 edited by Wendy Pojmann**

**[www.migration](http://www.migration) In Europe since 1945/Hassan Massali**

Quinn Slobodian, Foreign Front. Third World Politics in Sixties West Germany, Duke University Press, Durham & London 2012

*Chapter 1 “Dissident guests”*

[...]

p. 38 – 39:



The political activity of foreign students challenged official West Germany strategies of policing. To the express annoyance of the federal ministries, foreigners in West Germany not only enjoyed the same right to free political expression and assembly as Germans but were also being defended by politicians. Pressured by foreign embassies and by their own anxiety about the intrusion of non-state actors into the realm of foreign relations, the Foreign Ministry and Interior Ministry resorted to methods of “administration (Verwaltung)” to eliminate troublesome elements of protest, seizing signs, making arrests, prohibiting demonstrations, and limiting the movement of foreigners. As the passport issue became public, an internal memo sent by a Foreign Ministry official to the Verfassungsschutz suggested that the strategy of authorities was to avoid the light of publicity as much as possible and treat foreign dissident as a police matter. The official wrote that the original decision to put the mark in the passport of the Iranian dissident Hassan Massali had been “clumsy ... It would have sufficed at first to make Massali aware that he had injured the Gastrecht granted to him and that he would be threatened with not having his residence permit extended if he continued to do so.” (n. 135: Reinhard Schlagintweit, Division IB4, to Bundesamt für Verfassungsschutz, July 8 1963, PAAA, B82, Bd. 520.) [...]

p. 46-47: Public interventions affected the internal decision making of authorities. This became clear in the coordinated attempt between the West German and Iranian governments to deport the dissident Hassan Massali. A Leader of the opposition to the shah in West Germany, Massali had first deflected attempts for his deportation through application for asylum in 1964. (n. 183: Kurt Breull, BMI, to Bundestag, Petitions Committee, November 19, 1964, PAAA, B82, Bd. 520.). Although officials rejected his application, he appealed his case a year later and was not compelled to leave the country. (n. 184: Hans Karl von Borries, Division V3, note, November 10, 1965, *ibid.*). A Foreign Ministry official vented his frustration about the obstacle of a generous asylum law in a marginal note on a letter on Massali’s application, writing, “Sure. First make yourself punishable through your own behaviour and place yourself in a condition of ‘political persecution’ so you can ‘place an application’ for political asylum. That’s how you gotta do it!” (n. 185: Marginal note to Heuer, BMI, to Division Ib3, July 30, 1964, *ibid.*).

The official’s cynicism about the legitimacy of Massali’s claim was belied by the fact that in 1970, another member of the Iranian dissident group Confederation of Iranian Students, National Union, Hosein Reza’i, from the University of Mainz, visited Iran to observe a political trial with Heldmann and was seized, imprisoned, and not released until the Iranian Revolution in 1978-79, despite hunger strikes and embassy occupations in protest across

Western Europe. (n. 186: Matin-Asgari, Iranian Student Opposition to the Shah, 119-20; Rainer Gohr, „Reise nach Tehran – Reise ins Gefängnis“, Süddeutsche Zeitung, December 15, 1970.).

By 1968, Iranian dissidents and sympathetic journalists had successfully publicized the attempts of the West German authorities to restrict the political activity of Massali, and articles on the topic appeared in several major newspapers. (n. 187: See.g. Ulrich Weithoff, „Hassan Massali hat Angst vor SAVAK“, Handelsblatt, June 20, 1967; Anton-Andreas Gruber, „Ausländer zwischen Grundgesetz und Staatsräson“, Frankfurter Rundschau February 8, 1968).

In internal correspondence, a BMI official referred to Massali bitterly as a „star martyr“. (n. 188: Heuer to Kanein [November 29, 1967]).

Deferring to the advocacy of a critical public, West German officials in Hessen abandoned attempts to silence or deport Massali in 1968 on the grounds that „proceeding against Massali would likely be criticized in press, radio and television“. (n. 189: Department V, BMI, Record of „Ausländerrechtliche Maßnahmen gegen den iranischen Staatsangehörigen Hassan Massali“, March 19, 1968, PAAA, B82, Bd. 520.)

[...]

*Chapter 4 „The missing bodies of June 2“*

[...]

p. 128-129

The politicized treatment of Iranian residents in West Germany continued after June 2. In a stark case of political justice, courts found the three pro-shah counter-demonstrators guilty of physical assault, a crime routinely warranting deportation, but freed them on probation and allowed them to remain in the Federal Republic. (n. 167: Friedrich-Wilhelm Grunst, Office of the West Berlin Senator of the Interior, to the BMI, on „Ausländer-Angelegenheiten“, January 9, 1969, PAAA, B82/801.). Internal governmental correspondence reveals a heated discussion about the case. From the outset, the senator for the interior of West Berlin wanted to deport the three men for reasons of constitutional equality and to avoid the „expected criticism from the public“. (n. 168: Kurt Neubauer to the BMI, on „Ausländerangelegenheiten“, January 17, 1968, *ibid.*). Federal authorities countered by insisting that they be allowed to stay. A Foreign Office official argued that the „case needs to be judged not only from a legal but a political viewpoint“ and asked how deportation of supporters of the shah would appear to the Iranian government in light of the failure to deport dissidents such as Hassan Massali, as that government had repeatedly requested. (n. 169: Walter Truckenbrodt, Division V3, AA, record, March 8, 1968, *ibid.*).



TK Frankfurter Rundschau

## Hassan will dem Schah die Reisefreude trüben

Persische Studenten organisieren Protestaktionen / Aufklärung über das wahre Persien

Immer wenn es an seiner Wohnungstür klopft, rechnet Hassan Massali mit seiner Verhaftung. Beim persischen Geheimdienst SAVAK steht er auf der „Abschlußliste“, die Bundesrepublik droht ihm mit zwangsweiser Abschiebung. Die Polizei besuchte ihn am vergangenen Wochenende dreimal. Trotzdem will der 32jährige Soziologiestudent an der Frankfurter Universität und gleichzeitig Führer der oppositionell eingestellten „Konföderation iranischer Studenten im Ausland“ nicht aufgeben. Der abtrünnige Sohn des Kaiserreiches rüstet zu seinem — vielleicht letzten — Kampf zum Staatsbesuch des Schahs in der Bundesrepublik.

Der SDS will in Frankfurt eine Protestdemonstration arrangieren. Die Persischen Studenten laden zu einer kritischen Podiumsdiskussion am 23. Mai ein und verteilen Flugblätter über „Diktatur und soziale Mißstände in dem sagenhaften Land von Sorsaya und Farah Diba“.

„Da in Persien selbst jede Opposition unmöglich ist, fühlen wir Gaststudenten im Ausland uns verpflichtet, die Bevölkerung über den wahren Iran aufzuklären“, erläutert Hassan Massali (siehe Bild) sein Anliegen. Er leitet mit drei anderen Persern in Deutschland die „Konföderation“, der alle Gleichgesinnten in Europa und in den USA angehören. Die „Häupter“ treffen sich in dieser Woche in Frankfurt, um den „Feidzug“ zu besprechen.

### „Nur legale Mittel“

„Ohne Gewalt“ heißt die Parole der Studentenopposition. Sie distanzieren sich darum energisch von Sprengstoffpaketen und Schlägereien. Massali, der bescheidene, immer lächelnde Idealist, zieht den legalen Weg für seine Protestaktion gegen den Schah und dessen Regierung vor.

Von der anderen Seite — von dem persischen Geheimdienst und der deutschen Polizei



Hassan Massali  
(FR-Bild; Winkler)

— rechnet die Konföderation allerdings nicht „mit vornehmer Zurückhaltung“. Sie hat darum die beiden Rechtsanwälte Dr. Wand-schneider aus Hamburg und Dr. Heldmann aus München um gesetzliche Unterstützung gebeten. An sie sollen sich alle Studentenprotester bei Schlägereien, Verhaftung und Ausweisung wenden.

Massali kam 1958 nach Deutschland. Er begann ein Medizinstudium ohne politische Ambitionen. Zwei Jahre später stürzte er sich jedoch in den Kampf gegen „iranische Gewaltherrschaft“. Sein Vater, als konservativer Großgrundbesitzer notwendigerweise Mitglied jener bekämpften Klasse, drohte mit Kürzungen des Studiengeldes. Der „mißtrauene Sohn“ aber wollte keinen erzwungenen Frieden mit dem Regime machen. Auch die Pressionen des in der Bundesrepublik stationierten und jetzt um 300 Mann verstärkten Geheimdienstes SAVAK konnten ihn bisher nicht einschüchtern.

### Paß schon entzogen

Die unbequeme Kritik kostete den schwarzhaarigen „Revolutionär“ bereits den persischen Paß. Seit einem Jahr kann er sich nur durch einen deutschen Fremdenpaß ausweisen, der im August dieses Jahres abläuft. „Meine Aufenthaltsgenehmigung wird sicher nur noch für zwei Semester verlängert, bis ich mein Soziologiestudium abgeschlossen habe“, befürchtet Massali, der zur Zeit noch als Untermieter in Neu-Isenburg wohnt. In Persien wartet seit zwei Jahren ein Haftbefehl auf ihn. Trotzdem will er dorthin zurückkehren. „Man kann nicht nur vom sicheren Podest aus anklagen...“, argumentiert er.

Bis zu seiner Rückkehr in seine Heimat wird Massali der Polizei in Frankfurt noch Schwierigkeiten machen. Von hier aus arran-

giert er beispielsweise zum Schahbesuch die Demonstrationen, die u. a. in Düsseldorf, München und Berlin geplant sind, sowie die kritischen Podiumsgespräche, die — außer in Frankfurt — auch in Heidelberg, Bonn und Berlin über die Bühne gehen sollen. Von hier aus informiert er auch die 6000 in Deutschland studierenden persischen Studenten über die Vorgänge in ihrer Heimat, die in offiziellen Berichten verschwiegen werden. pan

## Sprengstoffpakete nicht von Studenten

Die in der vergangenen Woche in der Bundesrepublik sichergestellten Sprengstoffpakete seien nicht von studentischen Gegnern des Schah-Regimes abgeschickt worden. Die Aktion gehe vermutlich auf den auch in der Bundesrepublik arbeitenden persischen Geheimdienst SAVAK zurück. SAVAK und einflußreiche iranische Regierungskreise in der Bundesrepublik hätten durch derartige Maßnahmen versucht, in der Bundesrepublik lebende oppositionelle iranische Studenten in Mißkredit zu bringen. Auf diese Weise habe man versucht, den deutschen Behörden eine Handhabe zu geben, diese Studenten während des Schah-Besuches „aus dem Verkehr zu ziehen“. Dies berichteten iranische Studenten der FR.

Der in München vergangene Woche im Zusammenhang mit den Sprengstoffpaketen verhaftete Archivangestellte gehöre nicht zum Kreis der politischen Gegner des Schahs. Jener Mann sei, so erklärten die betreffenden Studenten, im Gegenteil ein dem Schah-Regime sehr loyal ergebener Mann. Sein Bruder sei nach dessen eigenen Angaben einer der Leibwächter des Schahs. Sein Vater sei ein kleiner Regierungsbeamter gewesen. Im Schreibtisch des in München verhafteten Archivangestellten waren vergangene Woche Zutaten, wie sie zur Herstellung der Sprengstoffpakete benötigt werden, sichergestellt worden. gr

The Newspaper “Frankfurter Rundschau”, in Germany, writes about my activity against the Shah (June 1967).

DDR

## Sünder ohne Reue

mmig, so verkündete das „Deutschland“, habe der Vorstand des (Ost-)Deutschen Schriftverbandes Zerknirschung angesetzt.

Nimm fehlte jedoch: Der Lyriker Erzähler Franz Fühmann war zur Meinung.

Januar hatten in Dresden versetzte DDR-Dichter proklamiert: 11. Plenum des Zentralkomitees prinzipielle Kritik an Erscheinungen in der Literatur n der Arbeit des Deutschen Schriftstellerverbandes (DSV). Der ind des DSV erklärt sein Elitendnis mit dieser Kritik, die von hohen Wertschätzung der herbildenden Rolle der Literatur Kunst in unserer Gesellschaft getragen ist. Zwei Tage bestätigte ihnen das Politbüro des ZK den „Nutzen“ ihrer eilung.

e 3 Tage dauerte es, bis die ickheit erfuhr, daß einer aus hriftstellerprominenz dem Do- t im voraus seine Unterschrift t hatte. Der 44jährige Franz n, Mitglied der National-De- lischen Partei und Träger meh- DDR-Auszeichnungen, war r der Dresdener Sitzung aus- orstand des Verbandes aus- n — „aus Protest gegen die rung der kulturpolitischen Li- DDR auf dem 11. Plenum.“ ußte Fühmanns Parteifreund t Flegel in der Ostberliner al-Zeitung“ mitzuteilen.

In umging dadurch vorerst, artete „feste Verbundenheit Partei der Arbeiterklasse“ zu n.

hinleitende Widerstand muß D-Oberen bei einem Schrift- besondere schockieren, der irelang unverdrossen bemüht eine nicht ganz lupenreine genheit durch beflissenste eue zu kompensieren. Füh- als früherer SA-Mann und lger im Hitler-Krieg erst in scher Gefangenschaft zum- xisten umgepolt, war weder och 1956 einen Fingerbreit bricht-Kurs abgewichen.

erstenmal gab der Arbeiter- essen Erzählungsband „Das sto“ demnächst auch im erscheinen soll. Im März ldergesetzlichkeit öffentlich zu ill. Nachdem er fugsam lterverordneten „Blitterfelder reschrieben hatte, ohne dabei

fruchtbare Ergebnisse einzuhelmen, weilerte er sich, seine sozialistische Inspiration weiter nur auf den Werf- ten und Baustellen der DDR zu suchen.

Jetzt wies er die Zumutung zurück, sich von Robert Havemann, Stefan Heym und Wolf Biermann zu distanzieren, die das Zentralkomitee auf seiner Plenarsitzung ex cathedra zur Ordnung gerufen hatte. „Partei- freund Fühmann tat das Gegenteil“, schimpfte Flegel. „Er distanzierte sich vom 11. Plenum.“

Hauptündenbock Biermann hatte den gleichen Fall in einer Gedicht- zeile so dargestellt: „Das Kollektiv hat sich von mir isoliert.“

Walter Ulbricht hingegen ermahnte den bußfertigen DEFA-Regisseur Kurt Maetzig („Das Kaninchen bin ich“): „Unsere Schriftsteller und Künstler müssen ihre Reihen fester zusammenschließen.“

Diese Forderung könnte bei den Angeprochenen gänzelte Ohren fin- den. Über die Tendenz des Zusammen- schlusses allerdings gehen die Meinungen offenbar auseinander. Eine behutsame Fronde gegen den starren Parteilkurs deutet sich an.

Der Widerstand fällt leichter als in früheren Zeiten; denn verbale Auf- sässigkeit ist längst nicht mehr mit schweren Freiheitsstrafen, sondern meist nur mit Publikationsverbot und dem Entzug bestimmter Privilegien (wie Reisen in den Westen) bedroht. Wortreiche Sündenbekenntnisse ge- rüffelter Intellektueller sind daher keine Selbstverständlichkeit mehr.

Weder von Havemann noch von Heym; weder von Biermann noch von dem degradierten Kulturminister Hans Bentzien hat man bisher die früher obligatorische Selbstbezi- chtigung zu hören bekommen. Franz Fühmann hat sich dieser Solidarität des Schweigens angeschlossen.

Eine andere Variante der neuen Soli- darität praktizierte die Berliner Fern- sehschauspielerin und Star-Kabare- tistin Vera Oelschlägel: Mit Zustim- mung des Kultusministeriums und Schriftstellerverbandes der DDR sollte ihr „Literarisches Kabarett“ am 27. Januar im Hamburger Audi- torium Maximum gastieren. Als je- doch in letzter Minute dem Textautor Karl Mickel die Reisepapiere ver- weigert wurden, entschieden die Künstlerin und das vierköpfige Mu- siker-Ensemble: Denn fahren wir auch nicht. ■



DDR-Star Vera Oelschlägel: Solidarität des Schweigens

KONKRET-EXTRA

01-02-6

## Geheimdienst

### Der nächste bin ich

Unter Polizeischutz hat sich der 29-jährige Perser Hassan Massali, Medizinstudent in Kiel und Vorsitzender der „Iranischen National-Front“, begeben. Er fürchtet — wie alle 6000 Perser in der Bundesrepublik — die von Köln aus operierenden Händer des „Herrachera auf dem Pfauen- thron“, den skrupellosen persischen Geheimdienst.

Unter mysteriösen Umständen sind erst kürzlich drei oppositionelle persische Studenten aus Köln und Bonn verschwunden. Nur von einem, dem Medizinstudenten Ali Hayati, fand die Polizei eine Spur in Brüssel: seine verkohlte Leiche.

Die anderen beiden Medizinetuden- ten, Iradj Damij und Esmail Rahnama, verließen ihre deutschen Untermiet- zimmer nach Ansicht der Polizei aus eigenem Entschluß.

Indes können Bonner Studenten dieser Theorie nicht folgen. Denn Rahnama nahm auf seine Reise weder Zahnbürste noch Rasierzeug mit. In seinem unaufgeräumten Zimmer ließ er 300 Mark liegen. Bei seinen Eltern, denen er regelmäßig schreibt, hat er sich bis heute nicht gemeldet. Nur ein Studienfreund er- hielt durch einen Unbekannten ein Schreiben Rahnomas, er wolle sich um kranke Verwandte in München

kümmern. Dazu stellte die Kripo im- merhin fest: Der Gesuchte hat gar keine Verwandten in Köln, und der Brief muß — dem Schriftbild nach — unter Druck geschrieben worden sein.

Hinter diesen Vorfällen wittert Hassan Massali, eigener Represen- tation eingedenk, den kaiserlich-per- sischen Verfolgungsapparat. Massali- lis Kommentar: „Der nächste bin ich. Doch ich wurde schon vor zwei Mo- naten von Freunden gewarnt.“

Schon lange hat Hassan Massali die Anschrift und Telefonnummer dieser Spitzelorganisation und hat auch Name und Rang ihres Leiters veröffentlicht: Iranischer Geheim- dienst (SAVAK), Köln, Bonner Str. Nr. 108, IV. Stock, Telefon 38 76 53; Chef ist General Alawi Kia, im offi- ziellen Bonner Diplomatenverzeich- nis unverfänglich als „Gesandter“ aufgeführt. Jetzt meldet sich bei An- ruf der bislang nur Eingeweihten be- kannten SAVAK-Nummer eine ano- nyme Stimme, die jede Auskunft verweigert und Anfragen an die iranische Botschaft verweist. Hassan Massali ist Persische Staats- feind\* Nummer eins im Ausland. Nicht erst seit seiner Aufdeckung pseudo-diplomatischer Machenschaften des Iran. Und auch nicht erst,

German Magazin „Konkret-Extra“, in Feb,1,1966has published an Article about the SAVAK activity in Europe.

seit er im Herbst 1964 die Nachricht lancierte, daß Prinzessin Ashraf, die Zwillingsschwester des Schahs von Persien, in der Schweiz wegen Raubgütersmuggels festgenommen wurde.

Der aufässige Hassan ist dem Pfauenthron-Beherrscher schon seit 1963 ein Dorn im Auge. Damals gründete der Student eine Sammelorganisation für alle unzufriedenen Perser in der Bundesrepublik: die „Iranische National-Front“ INF.

In den Informationen der INF, die sich im übrigen scharf vom Kommunismus distanzieren, wird das Märchenland Farah Dibas als Feudal-Staat geschildert, in dem eine korrupte, unfähige Oberschicht die fast verhungende Bevölkerung mit mittelalterlicher Grausamkeit terrorisiert und ausbeutet.

Die iranischen National-Frontkämpfer nutzen jede Gelegenheit, um die Mißstände in ihrem Heimatland öffentlich anzuprangern. Wenn der deutsche Bundespräsident dem Schah von Persien seine Aufwartung macht, oder wenn Reza Pahlavi in den USA einen Ehrendoktorhut bekommt — dann verfassen sie Resolutionen, Presse-Erklärungen und Aufrufe, dann protestieren und demonstrieren sie, auch wenn es Ärger bringt, Zeit und Geld kostet. Mit massiven Druckmitteln versuchen iranische Regierungsvertreter, die Opposition gegen das Regime des Schahs unter ihren Landsleuten in Deutschland zu ersticken.

Der Geheimdienst SAVAK setzte Spitzel auf die „National-Front“ an. Persische Studenten und Geschäftsleute wurden durch Androhung von Repressalien gegen ihre in der Heimat lebenden Angehörigen zur Denunziation gezwungen. Sie warnten jedoch statt dessen die Leute der INF, die sie eigentlich hätten verpfeifen sollen.

Gegen Hassan Massali wurde eine besondere Treibjagd veranstaltet, um ihn mundtot zu machen.

Zunächst sollte er ausgehungert werden. Sein Vater erhielt in Persien keine Devisenexport-Erlaubnis zur Überweisung von Unterhaltsbeiträgen und Studiengeldern nach Deutschland. Hassan unterbrach sein Studium an der Kieler Universität und arbeitete auf einer Werft und als Straßenkehrer, um selbst das nötige Geld zu verdienen.

Nicht nur bei „Unterredungen“ in der Botschaft seines Landes wurde der abtrünnige Student in die regierungstreue Zange genommen. Vater Massali mußte aus dem Iran herbeireisen und seinen Sohn beschwören, wieder auf Kaiser-Kurs einzuechwenken.

Als alles nichts nützte, wurde Hassan Massali ebenso wie anderen Mitrebellen der Paß entzogen. Die Botschaft behauptete, er habe sein Studium vernachlässigt. Doch der Vorsitzende einer Prüfungskommis-



Studiert unter Polizeischutz: Massali

Anfrage in Landtag von Schleswig-Holstein dafür ein, daß der Perser ohne Paß eine vorläufige Personalbescheinigung erhielt, mit der er bis zur Entscheidung über die Gewährung des politischen Asyls in der Bundesrepublik bleiben kann.

Diese Entscheidung bedeutet für Hassan Massali und seine Mitstreiter eine Entscheidung über Leben oder Tod. Denn bei einer Auslieferung nach Persien droht ihnen dort wegen Majestätsbeleidigung die Todesstrafe, wie jenen Teheraner Professoren, die 1963 nach Studentenunruhen in der persischen Hauptstadt erschossen wurden.

Gerade kurz vor Weihnachten 1965 beobachtete der Münchener Rechtsanwalt Dr. Heinz Heldmann in Teheran einen Prozeß, der mit mehreren Todesurteilen endete. Der Münchener Jurist, der im Auftrage der Organisation „Amnesty International“ das fast geheime Verfahren gegen sogenannte Attentäter verfolgte, hält „die Anklage in keinem Punkte für bewiesen“. Er ist sich jedoch sicher, „daß die Angeklagten gefoltert worden sind“. Die Verteidiger selbst mußten befürchten, für Majestätsbeleidigung eingesperrt zu werden.

Mit ihren Maßnahmen gegen Opponenten scheint die persische Regierung auch hierzulande bis zur politischen Erpressung gegen Bonn gehen zu wollen. Iranische Diplomaten, so berichtet Hassan Massali, drohten, sie würden seinen Rücktransport bei der Bundesregierung erzwingen, andernfalls werde Persien die DDR anerkennen.

Aber nicht nur die persische Regierung bekämpft die Demonstranten. Auch die deutschen Behörden dämpfen den Elfer der Marschierer. Mehrere Perser, die während des Besuchs von Bundespräsident Lübke in Teheran in der Bundeshauptstadt in einen Hungerstreik traten, wurden von der Polizei festgenommen.

Die Argumentation der Polizei, der Hungerstreik sei politisch unerwünscht, weil der Schah sich darüber ärgern würde, lehnten die Richter ab. Die „Rechtswahrer“ betonten, das Recht auf Versammlungsfreiheit in der Bundesrepublik sei wichtiger.

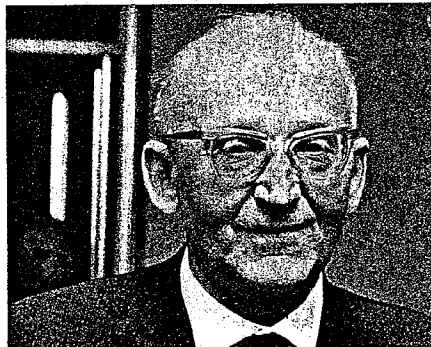
Gegen eine andere Beschränkung des Rechtes der freien Meinungsäußerung wandte sich der Bundestagsabgeordnete Karl Kanka (CDU). Er intervenierte bei Bundesinnenminister Höcherl gegen Polizeistempel in Pässen von Persern, die den Inhabern jede politische Betätigung verbieten, nachdem sie nach einer Demonstration in Haft waren. Den iranischen Behörden sind diese Stempel höchst willkommen, obwohl das Verbot inzwischen aufgehoben wurde: Sie können bei Überprüfung der Pässe unschwer feststellen, wer von ihren Untertanen in der Bundes-

republik öffentlich gegen die Führung auftritt.

„Diese Praktik erspart dem Ge die hat und seinen Spitzeln viel“, meint Hassan Massali. Indessen fordert ein Schuttee der Bonner Studentenschaft lückenlose Aufklärung über Recherchen der Bonner Polizei mehr zu wissen scheint, als s Öffentlichkeit bisher bekannt ben hat“. Die Bonner Univsoll, statt gegen demonstrierte Studenten Disziplinarstrafen drohen, den Nachforschungen Rohroma Nachdruck verleihen. Die Studenten erinnern an ditschen Konsequenzen, die die Barka-Affaire in Frankreich sich zog. Doch ein Skeptiker gnerte: In Bonn ist alles anders. Hassan Massali studiert einst unter Polizeischutz.

## Fibag-Skandal

### Die immer neue Freu



FIBAG-Freunde bringen Ärger: Verleger Johann Evangelist Kapf

Franz Josef Strauß' früherer Bekanntkreis hat schon wieder Ärger mit Polizei und Staatsanwalt. Die Bonner Anklagebehörde bereitet einen FIBAG-Prozeß vor. Das kommende Mammutverfahren soll klären, was der FIBAG-Untersuchungsausschuß des Bundestages unter Vorsitz von Matthias Hoogen (heute Wehrbeauftragter) nicht zu klären vermochte: wor sollte an den überhöhten Gewinnen der vom damaligen Verteidigungsminister Strauß protegierten Finanzbau-AQ (FIBAG) partizipieren?

Hauptperson ist der ehemalige Strauß-Intimus und Verleger Dr. Johann Evangelist Kapfinger. Ihm und seinem Wolfgang Winkel, einem Münchener Filmaufmann,

Hans Thurnhuber und Bauling Willy Braun, die in München seltsamen Grundstücksgeschäften erneut öffentliches Argernissen. Die Münchener Kripo ver sie, weil die von ihnen mit I Grosse Jr. gegründete und schon konkursfällige Firma E mehrere Sparer — laut eine dung des Bayerischen Fern — um fast eine Million Ma prellt haben soll.

Für die Geschäfte der Baura genieur Braun allerdings nu waise und gegen Einzelhonor zelehnungen geliefert. Brau Vertragspartner Kapfingers li seinerzeit geheimgehaltenen I Abmachung (Inhalt: Gewinn gung eines prominenten und

**The German Magazin "Der Spiegel", No 37(1976)has published an Article about the SAVAK Center & Activity in Europe**

Shah has visited many European countries, and all Super Powers were receiving him very well & supporting him as their Agent in the Middle East. But, the Iranian Students Movement in Exile, have always organized protest demonstration against him & against the New Colonial Powers.

In June 1967, Shah has visited Berlin and other Cities of Germany. The Iranian & German Students have mobilized several thousand people to take part in the Protest Actions against Shah, in Berlin, Hamburg, Bonn, Frankfurt/M. But, the Secret Police of Shah (SAVAK), with cooperation of German Police, were attacking the Students and one German Student (Beno Ohnesorg) was killed In West Berlin.

#### „Ein Student verstarb später im Krankenhaus“

(Fortsetzung von Seite 1)

standen stand und ihn mit Beihilfen, be-  
drückte.

Es herrschte wenig Zweifel, daß während der nun folgenden Befragung der Beamte für einen Moment in seine Gefühle geriet. Dem ersten Schuß scheint somit auch schmerzhaft. Dann schloß sich ein größeres Polizeiaufgebot an. Die Notwehrschüsse war genauso schnell beendet wie sie entstanden war. Und doch fiel 20 Sekunden nach dem ersten Schuß der zweite, und zwar ein gutes Stück vom Ort der „Friedeplaza“ entfernt.

Aber so viel weiß man: Ohnesorg starb nicht auf dem freien Platz hinter den Gängen, sondern unmittelbar neben der Straße, und einige Zugen sehen einen Beamten mit vorgehaltener Pistole laufen, dessen Handlung geschildert haben. „Nicht schiessen!“ Er schloß daraufhin. Nachdem diese heftige Szene vorbei war, wurde immer noch an Gleichmütigkeit.

Insbesondere hat die Staatsanwaltschaft eine Sonderkommission gebildet. Freilich: Ihre ersten Bemerkungen, von Zeugen die gegen die Polizei zu sprechen. Mitten schon in den Aussagen stehen. Es soll ein Kräftebesitzer des antwortenden Pass an einer Aussage sehr eigenartig und für die Polizei „unbeliebbar“ im Prozess nicht haben und erst zu einer Änderung bereit gewesen sein, als sich der Zeuge schließlich weigerte, seine Unterschrift zu setzen. Rechtsanwältin Meißner empfand daher einen wichtigen akademischen Zeugen, nur von einem Untersuchungsrichter zu zeigen.

Weitendebatten beruhen sich die drei Parteien im Abgeordnetenhaus, ihre eigenen Schritte aus dem politischen Spielplan zu ziehen. Die FDP, zunächst ebenfalls auf keinen Schritt, sollte als erste wieder tritt. Sie beantragte die sofortige Einberufung eines parlamentarischen Untersuchungsausschusses, gefolgt aber dabei sofort in Schlußfolgerungen mit dem SPD-Parlamentarier RPO. Innerhalb der SPD-



Der Tod des Studenten:  
Beno Ohnesorg,  
Opfer des Polizeieinsatzes  
am 30. Juni 1967

### Studenten stehen nicht mehr allein

Die Meinung vieler Berliner zu Shah-Zwischenfällen ändert sich

Die Aktionen der Berliner Studentenschaft nach den Vorfällen der vergangenen Woche stehen im Zeichen eines abnehmenden Stimmungsaufbaus der öffentlichen Meinung. Stimmen in der Öffentlichkeit und auch in der Presse werden lauter, die den Einsatz der Polizei gegen Demonstranten für ungerechtfertigt halten und eine Reduzierung der Polizei und der politischen Führung verlangen. In Freimarkungsmitteln und in der öffentlichen Meinung wurde auch die durch einzelne Studentenaussagen und Ver-

träge getriebene, nur noch die Tatsache des Polizeieinsatzes, aber nicht mehr die Art des politischen Vorgehens. Art, Zeitpunkt und Umfang des Polizeieinsatzes werden in einer Erklärung des SPD-Kreis Chausseestraße ausdrücklich verworfen.

In der freien Unruhe und in der Polizei-gekauften Hochschule ruht fast alle Lehrveranstaltungen. Selbst dessen werden Verträge auf „Adhäsion“ in den großen Mobilien ab, schon. Von ABA der PU sind am Dienstag Kassen gebildet worden. In ihnen eine große Zahl von Stu-

dentengemeinschaft durchgeführt, in Marburg legten Studenten einen Kreis für Ohnesorg nieder. Bei einer Protestkundgebung in Kiel sagte der Dekan der Philosophischen Fakultät, die Totenliste über den Tod des Studenten seien „falsch“ werden.

In anderer Form verhalten sich West-Berliner Schüler, die sich während des Bundespräsidentenwahlkampfes im „Wahlkammer Deutscher Schüler“ für die SPD eingesetzt hatten, das Vorgehen der Berliner Polizei beim Besuch des Schahs. Der von Günter Grass mitverfassten Bi-

12.06.67

DEUTSCHLAND

## BERLIN

## POLIZEI

## Knüppel frei

Der Sanitätswagen stoppte. Krankenträger hasteten mit einer Bahre in die Rettungsstation des Städtischen Krankenhauses Moabit. Der Patient blutete aus Mund, Nase, Ohren und aus einer Wunde am rechten Hinterkopf.

Vergebens versuchte der Aufnahmearzt, die Wundblutung zu stillen. Vergebens bemühten sich wenige Minuten später die Chirurgen, den Verletzten zu retten. Während sie aus der Schädeldecke ein Knochenstück in der Größe von sechs mal sieben Zentimetern entfernten, setzte der bereits schwache und unregelmäßige Herzschlag aus.

So starb am Freitag, dem 2. Juni, kurz nach 21 Uhr, Benno Ohnesorg, 26, Student der Germanistik und Romanistik an der Freien Universität Berlin (FU), Schädelbruch — lautete die erste Todes-Version, die in der Nacht zum Sonnabend vorletzter Woche verbreitet wurde. Tod durch Schußverletzung — das war die wahre Ursache, wie die Obduktion später ergab.

Ohnesorg, verheiratet, aktives Mitglied der Evangelischen Studentengemeinde, „kein Fanatiker“ nach dem Urteil des evangelischen Bischofs von Berlin-Brandenburg, Kurt Scharf, und schon gar kein Rädelführer aufässiger Studenten von Berlin, starb mit einer Kugel im Kopf: Opfer einer in West-Berlin beispielsweise polizeilichen Aktion mit Knüppel und Pistole gegen demonstrierende Studenten vor der Oper.

Die Todesnachricht, blutiges Zeugnis der Konfrontation Berliner FU-Studenten und der Halbstadt-Obrigkeit (SPIEGEL 24/1967), rührte in West-Berlin Emotionen auf wie kein Ereignis seit dem Bau der Mauer. Sie machte die Studenten „fassungslos“ (ASTA-Verlautbarung) und die studentenfeindliche Springer-Presse mitleidlos („BZ“: „Wer Terror produziert, muß Härte in Kauf nehmen“). Sie löste Erbitterung und Genußnahme aus, Beschuldigungen und Ausflüchte.

West-Berlin geriet über Nacht „an den Rand des Chaos“, wie die „Zeit“ in Hamburg schrieb. Die blutige Aktion vor der Oper

brachte die Polizei von West-Berlin in Verruf, deren Chef Erich Duenning, 61, sich die Auflösung von Demonstrationen so vorstellt: „Leberwurst-Prinzip — in der Mitte hineinstecken und nach beiden Seiten ausdrücken“;

läderte das Ansehen der politischen Führung von West-Berlin unter dem Regierenden Bürgermeister Heinrich Albertz (SPD), dessen erste Erklärungen nach der Polizei-Aktion der „Frankfurter Rundschau“ letzte Woche „so zynisch“ schienen, daß „man ernstlich daran zweifeln mußte, ob dieser Mann wirklich



Prügelnde Perser vor dem Rathaus: „Das ist doch die einzige Strafe ...“

evangelischer Geistlicher gewesen ist“;

trug den Studenten von Berlin aus nahezu allen westdeutschen Universitätsstädten Sympathie- und Solidaritätsbekundungen von Kommilitonen und Professoren ein, die — nicht immer angetan von den wilden Demonstrationsbräuchen mancher FU-Studenten — gegen die „Terrormaßnahmen der West-Berliner Polizei“ (so bayrische Studentenverbände) und vielerorts auch gegen die Springer-Presse (Studenten-Spruchband in Mainz: „Bild“ hat mitgeschossen“) protestierten.

Dieser Freitag, an dem das unmaurierte Monument westlicher Freiheit die Konturen eines Polizeistaates annahm, hatte ein Festtag werden sollen. Denn West-Berlin erwartete das iranische Kaiserpaar zum Staatsbesuch.

Eine flugs gegründete deutsch-iranische Gesellschaft ließ grün-weiß-rote Papierfächchen verteilen. Das Senats-Protokoll veröffentlichte die Fahrtroute der Wagenkolonne „Ihrer Kaiserlichen Majestäten“, um das Volk von Berlin auf die Beine zu bringen. Die Halbstadtpresse übte sich im journalistischen Hofknicks. „Farah Diba lächelt für Persien“, schwärmte die

„BZ“. „Glanz und Jubel“ wünschte sich die „Bild-Zeitung“.

Doch schon als Schah Resa Pahlevi und seine Schahbano im Miet-Mercedes 600, von Polizei-Rudeln eskortiert, am Mittag um 12.17 Uhr vor dem Schöneberger Rathaus zur Visite beim Regierenden Bürgermeister erschienen, mischten sich Mißböse in den „Farah Farah“-Jubel reifer Damen und einer 80 Mann starken persischen Claque, die von der iranischen Mission in West-Berlin vorsorglich angeheuert worden war.

Deutsche und persische Schah-Gegner, unter ihnen zahlreiche Studenten, schwenkten Transparente mit Aufschriften wie „Freiheit für Persien“ und skandierten im Sprechchor „Schah, Schah, Scharlatan“. Sie standen hinter Sperrgittern („Hamburger Gerät“); davor durften sich die Claqueure — darunter Agenten des persischen Geheimdienstes — tummeln, die so harmlos freilich nicht waren.

Denn kaum hatte das photogene Kaiserpaar der Szene den Rücken gekehrt, um im Rathaus Heinrich Albertz einen Teppich im Wert von 80 000 Mark vorzulegen, machten draußen auf der Freitreppe die Hurra-Perser mobil. Sie zogen Totschläger aus den Ärmeln, schwenkten die Latten ihrer Begrü-



... die dieser Strolch zu erwarten hat“; Prügelnde Polizisten vor der Oper

Here the Photos & Scenario in Berlin: The Agents of Shah are attacking the People. (from “Der Spiegel” Magazine, June 12, 67)



## **How the Shah was kicked Out from Iran?**

**During J. Carter Administration, the CIA got the Information that Shah has Blood Cancer and is going to die soon. In such Situation, Mr. Zbigniew Brzezinski, the Adviser of Carter, were promoting the Theory: to Create the Green Belt around the Soviet Union(Cold War Policy), and started to connect the Islamist Extremist in Afghanistan, Pakistan, and Iran...USA has started to cooperate with Saudi Arabia, Ben Laden...& also they brought Khomeini- an Uncultured & Islamist Extremist Person-to Paris, and with the European Allies, they decided to kick out the Shah &making Khomeini as the Leader of the” Islamic Revolution” in Iran.**

**The Shahwas kicked out from the Power; even he was not allowed to enter in USA for medical Treatment. Shah was shocked about the Friendship’s Policy of USA!!! Shah died in Cairo, Egypt.**

**But, the Secretary of State, Cyrus R. Vance was opposing such reactionary policy, and he has suggested to support the democratic Forces in Iran.**

**Cyrus R. Vance was the Secretary of State from 1977 until 1980 in USA, and he resigned in Protest over President Jimmy Carter’s decision to try a military rescue of American hostages in Iran.**

**Since Second World War, many adventurist politician like Reagan, George W. Bush, Z.Brzezinski, Cheney ...were involved in many War-Crime, but still nothing has been changed in USA-Foreign Policy.**

**In this Video, you can see Mr. Zbigniew Brzezinski, arriving on the Boarder of Pakistan-Afghanistan to create Al-Qaeda & Taliban, and started the Cooperation with Ben Laden &Saudi Arabia.**

**<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=kYvO3qAlyTg>**

**Andthe Shah, was kicked out !!!**

19.10.86

SERIE

1

## „Wie eine tote Ratte aus dem Land geworfen“

Die Rolle amerikanischer Diplomaten und Militärs beim Sturz des Schahs von Persien

Er teilte der Welt ihren wichtigsten Rohstoff zu, er kommandierte eine der stärksten Armeen der Erde, sein Wüstenstaat sollte eines der fünf mächtigsten Länder werden: Schah Resa Pahlawi – bis zu seinem jähren Sturz Anfang 1979. Vor allem die Rolle Amerikas, des

wichtigsten Verbündeten, blieb dabei bis heute rätselhaft. Nun bricht der Mann das Schweigen, den Washington in letzter Minute nach Teheran schickte, um mit Hilfe der Militärs für die USA zu retten, was noch zu retten war: der General Robert E. Huyser.



Schah Resa beim Abschied in Teheran 1979: „Wohin soll ich denn?“

Die Botschaft seiner Regierung, die der Diplomat dem absoluten Herrscher über 35 Millionen Menschen zu überbringen hatte, war höchst ungewöhnlich. Washington, so suchte Botschafter William H. Sullivan dem Schah Resa Pahlawi „so höflich wie möglich“ beizubringen, halte es im Interesse des Iran und des Kaisers für das beste, wenn der Schah sein Land verlasse. Der Schah, schreibt der Diplomat in seinen

Erinnerungen „Mission to Iran“, breitete seine Arme aus und fragte „fast flehentlich“: „Ja, aber wohin soll ich denn gehen?“

Das wußte Sullivan auch nicht. Seine Instruktionen sagten nichts zu diesem Problem. Er erinnerte den Kaiser daran, daß er ein Haus in der Schweiz habe. Dort sei es ihm nicht sicher genug, wehrte der Schah ab, und: „Wir haben auch ein Haus in England, aber da ist das

Wetter so schlecht.“ Dann schwiegen sich Kaiser und Botschafter an, bis Sullivan mehr aus Verlegenheit fragte: „Soll ich mich für Sie um eine Einladung nach Amerika bemühen?“

„Oh, würden Sie das tun?“ freute sich der Schah. Binnen 24 Stunden stimmte Washington zu. Der kaiserliche Emigrant sei auf dem Landsitz des früheren US-Botschafters Walter Annenberg in Kalifornien willkommen – freilich nur „temporarily“, für eine begrenzte Zeit.

Das war Anfang Januar 1979. Zwei Wochen später war der Schah außer Landes, allerdings nicht in Amerika, sondern bei Freund Sadat in Ägypten. In die USA, wo er im Juli 1980 starb, kam die entthronte Majestät erst viele Monate später und löste damit eine der schlimmsten Krisen amerikanischer Außenpolitik aus: die über 14 Monate andauernde Geiselhaft von 52 Angehörigen der US-Botschaft in dem längst zum Gottesstaat des Ajatollah Chomeini umgedrehten Iran.

Die Geschichte vom jähren Sturz des Perserkaisers nach 37 Herrscherjahren durch die Wortgewalt eines greisen islamischen Geistlichen im Zusammenspiel mit fanatischen unbewaffneten Volksmassen ist immer noch voller Rätsel. Vollends unbegreiflich schien die Hilflosigkeit und Doppelzüngigkeit der Weltmacht Amerika in dem Drama um ihren wichtigsten Verbündeten in Asien, der eine mit modernsten Waffen hochgerüstete 413 000-Mann-Armee kommandierte.

Nicht nur konnte Washington, dessen Geheimdienst CIA dem Schah 1953 noch den Thron mit Leichtigkeit gerettet hatte, dem Potentaten nun nicht mehr helfen. Amerika erlebte mit der Geiselnahme seiner Diplomaten auch eine der verheerendsten Demütigungen seiner Geschichte, die Präsident Jimmy Carter die Wiederwahl verdarb.

Der Iran, einst Wachtposten Amerikas am Öl-Golf und an der Südgrenze der Sowjet-Union, wurde zur gefährlichen Bedrohung der US-Interessen und – siehe den seit sechs Jahren wütenden Golfkrieg – zum internationalen Krisenherd. Die geostrategische Weltkarte veränderte sich, Amerika wandelte sich

## Chapter 6

# The Creation of Khomeini- Regime (Islamic-Fascist- Republic)

## In Iran

Minority religious fundamentalists existed in Iran prior to the Iranian Revolution in 1979. Suddenly, CIA was informed that Shah has “Blood-Cancer” and will die soon (Dr. Jean A. Bernard, a French Hematologist found Cancer in Shah of Iran. Shah kept secret many years and died in Egypt, in July 1980, [www.NYTimes.com](http://www.NYTimes.com) April 30,2006).

In such situation, USA, UK, and France were worry to lose their Interest in the Middle East. So, they planned to create a new Puppet-Regime with Islamic Extremist Ideology in Iran, to oppose USSR. Therefore, with the cooperation of Dr. Ebrahim Yazdi, Sadegh Ghotbzadeh, and Hassan Habibi with CIA, Khomeini was relocated from Iraq to France. And with the Cooperation of BBC, Radio France, and many other foreign Press...they introduced him as the Leader of Iranian People!!!

(I knew Dr.Ibrahim Yazdi; he was trying to use the name of Iranian National Front & Mojahedin for his Activities; but later he has created a Islamic Association in Texas and had stablished Connection with CIA & Carter Administration in 1978;and he was traveling to Europe, Lebanon and Iraq to support Khomeini).

After a few months since Khomeini's return to Iran, freedom started to disappear. Andthe Islamist Extremist started oppressing the democratic forces in a very methodical and systemic way.



**The main reason that the democratic forces lost their power was the fact that they were not organized enough to fill the vacuum left by the Shah's departure.**

**The fundamentalists pushed down their own values and norms top down by:**

**1) They made people believe that it was sinful to resist this mandate from God (the arrival of Khomeini to power and turning Iran into an Islamic state). Rational thinking and critical analysis of political, economic, and social events were prohibited.**

**2) Women became second-rated citizens and lost most of the rights they had received during the Pahlavi Dynasty. Educated and professional women lost a great deal in terms of respect, social dignity and economically since they were removed from high positions (especially in the judiciary system as judges). For instance in 1982 just three years after the revolution, on one day 70 female judges were laid off. Some were called back later to lower position jobs as assistant advisors, etc... But never to the same position.**

**3) The Khomeini regime, still drunken from their easy victory in Iran, developed more ambitious plans of expanding Islamic ideology beyond the Iranian borders. They dreamed of globalization of Islam by exporting zealot as terrorists to other regions of the Middle East to create chaos and de-establish governments deemed corrupt in the eyes of the Islamic Republic of Iran.**

**4) The Islamic Republic of Iran in order to stabilize its government and unify their power despite the opposition in the country and outside Iran, started brainwashing the population with broadcast of messages (print, TV and Radio and Friday prayers) that people should forget the materialistic world and turn to spiritual world beyond this life. Encouraging sacrifice for one's religion and choosing martyrdom were considered the higher honor one can bestow on his/her family. To support that families of war casualties were given funds, easy access to jobs and university education despite lack of education and background. That caused quite a havoc in higher education institution since it completely changed the class**

dynamics. Faculty had to teach at a much lower level thus creating a worthless degree for all.

5) Another by product of this admiration for martyrdom which is very deeply rooted in the Shiites Muslims is the fact that government could cover up their dismal record of managing the affairs of the country. Since a great deal of intellectual and educated people either left the country or were executed, many novice clerics were given power to make critical decisions with no background. Consequently, many bad decisions were made. Those who questioned those decisions were further subjugated to torture, jail and some were executed. In fact in 1988, 10,000 intellectual and youth were executed because of their opposition to the regime. Some girls were raped prior to their execution to further put fear and intimidation to all women.

6) This type of coercion and absolute power to do whatever the dominate party wanted caused a great wave of exodus to outside Iran, among them doctors, engineers, teacher, college faculty, or wealth tradesmen who knew that they could survive outside Iran given their knowledge, expertise or money for investment. Around 3,000,000 Iranians immigrated and are scattered around the world. The countries with heaviest concentration of Iranian immigrants are Europe, U. S, Australia, Canada, Turkey and the Philippines. This exodus created a huge flow of brain power and money to these regions. The impact on some countries such as Canada was so overwhelming that the Canadian government publicly thanked the Khomeini's regime for sending them so many engineers and doctors to no cost to Canadian educational system.

7) In order to visibly show the Iranians and the rest of the world of their power, the Islamic Republic of Iran forced women to wear the so called "Islamic Hejab". They not only dictated what women should wear and what kind of profession they can have, they also wanted to control the relationship between men and women in the society especially unmarried people. Harassment, placing them in jail and fining them were all tools to intimidate the population

especially the youth. Heavy punishments such as stoning for sexual indiscretion started taking Iran back to the dark ages.

Islamization of the society that was forced upon the population and did not deliver what it had promised started to create a great deal of resistance in cultural and social changes. For instances:

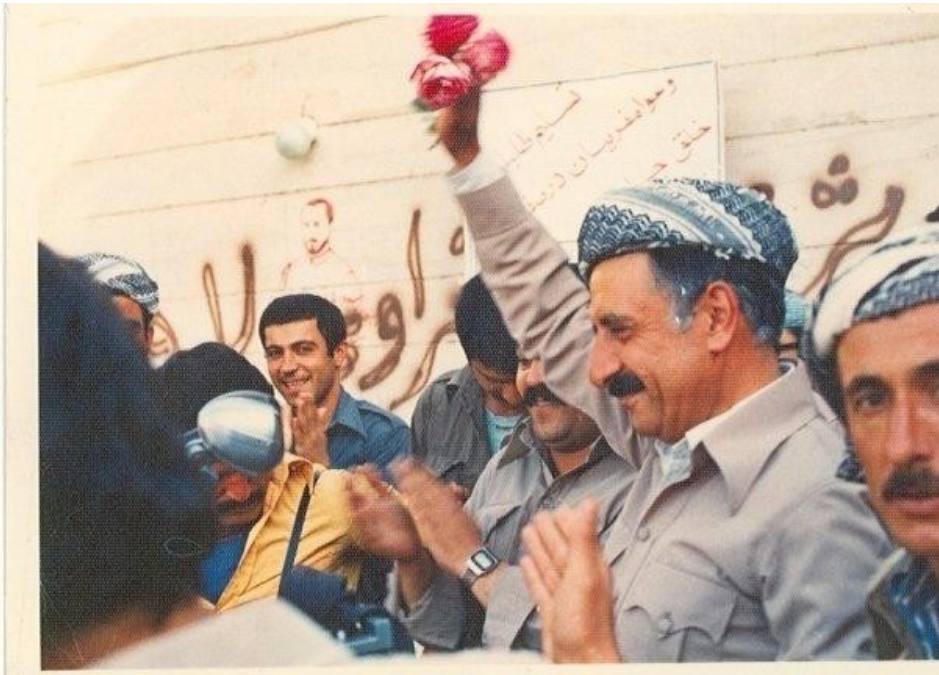
a) Even people with strong religious beliefs have started questioning the legitimacy of this government and the hope is that eventually this movement will help the secularism of Iran in the future.

b) Music, art, poetry, literature, films and plays have been censored and sometimes outlawed in order to keep the iron grip. However this severe banning, has actually created the opposite effect by having people yearning for pop music from Los Angeles, US, and traditional Persian music from artists all over the world, including artists in Iran.

c) More political awareness of people with the use of technology especially the internet, cable TV and cell phones. This medium has allowed accessibility to the outside world without much control from the government. It is almost impossible to police every site and every call. This has caused a crisis in Iran since they cannot suppress these modes of communication. Even with the so called "reformist government of Khatemi",. He was elected by people due and supported by the establishment (religious fundamentalists) to provide some quasi-release to peoples' sense of frustration with the republic. This political maneuvering has lasted for two terms (8 years) to buy the regime some time by giving people a false sense of security and quasi-democracy.

d) Because of the tremendous crisis faced by the Iranian government, the Islamic Republic is looking for creative ways out. They are currently using the US foreign policy mistake by going to Iraq as a way of getting concessions from the American Administration. The support of hard line Shiites in Southern Iraq is aimed at making stability in Iraq harder. However, if they can get concessions from the US, then they will cease to support their

**collaborators in Iraq. They do that to further unify their power for their own survival and nothing else.**



**The Agents of Khomeini–Regime were also very active in Exile. They have killed Dr. Abdolrahman Boroumand,(April 18,1991), and Dr. ShapourBakhtiar (August 09,1991) in Paris, France; Dr.Ghassemlu and other Kurdish Activist(July 13 ,1989) in Wien ,Austria, Dr.Sharafkandi and other Kurdish Activist( September 17,1992) in Berlin ,Germany.**



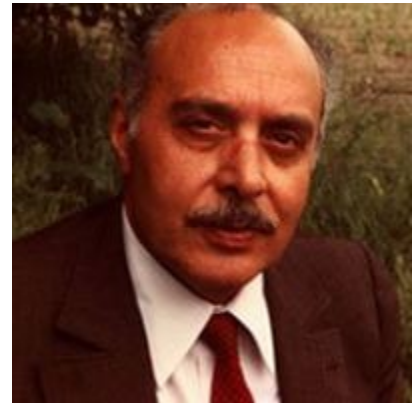
Dr. Sharafkandi & Dr. Ghassemlou with other Kurdish leader and Activists



**The Agents of Khomeini Regime has killed Dr.S.Sharafkandi, Homayoun Ardalan, Fattah Abdoli in 17 September 1992 in Berlin, Germany**



in Paris (April 18,1991



Dr. A. Boroumand,  
the Friend &  
Adviser of Dr.  
Bakhtiar, was killed

**Dr. Shapour Bakhtiar was killed in Paris (August 09, 1991)**

## Massali & Friends participating in the ceremony of

Dr. Shapour Bakhtiar

SAMSTAG, 22/7/89 taz

AUSLAND AKTUELL

# Abschied vom Kurdenführer

Er ermordeter Rahman Ghassemlou in Paris  
beerdigt / Trauerzug wird zur Demonstration

Aus Paris Ahmad Taheri

„Seien Sie bitte ein paar Tage unsere Geisel“, pflegte Dr. Rahman Ghassemlou, Chef der Demokratischen Partei Kurdistan/Iran, seine europäischen Gäste in den Bergen Kurdistans scherzhaft zu bitten. „Dann werden sich die internationalen Medien vielleicht mit der Kurdenfrage befassen.“

Ghassemlous Wunsch ist in einer makabren Weise in Erfüllung gegangen. Bei seinem Begräbnis am Donnerstag in Paris waren nicht nur viele Journalisten und Kamerateams zugegen, sondern auch hochrangige Politiker wie der französische Erziehungsminister Lionel Jospin und der Staatssekretär für Menschenrechte, Bernard Kouchner. Frau Mitterrand schickte eine Blumenkranz, die schwedische Regierung einen hohen Vertreter. Für die westeuropäischen Sozialisten war Ghassemlou, der des öfteren an den Kongressen der Sozialistischen Internationalen teilgenommen hatte, einer der Ihren. „Mamustar-e demokrase“, „Meister der Demokratie“, erkante es in kurdischer Sprache, als sich der Leichenzug in der Mittagszeit auf dem Platz der Republik in Bewegung setzte, der in der Ferienzeit wie leergefegt ist. 2.000 Kurden und Perser waren aus fast allen westeuropäischen Ländern gekommen, um Abschied zu nehmen von dem verehrten und geachteten Oppositionspolitiker, der vor einer Woche in Wien ermordet wurde. Außer den oppositionellen iranischen Volksmudschaheddin, die Ghassemlou als „Versöhner“ beschimpfen, waren alle linken und demokratischen europäischen Organisationen vor-

Kurde, wie viele Teilnehmer in kurdischer Tracht, „unsere Führer, unseren Meister, unseren Vater, unseren Bruder verloren.“ Dicke Tränen flossen über seine eingefallenen Wangen. Auch junge Teilnehmer, Kurden wie Perser, konnten das Weinen nicht unterdrücken. „Sein einziger Fehler“, sagt eine iranische Oppositionelle, „war seine Kühnheit. Er achtete wenig auf seine persönliche Sicherheit.“

Zwei Stunden dauerte der Trauerzug, der zugleich eine politische Demonstration war, bis zum Friedhof Pere Lachaise, wo auch zwei weitere prominente Iraner begraben sind: Der Romancier Sadeq Hedayat liegt nur wenige Schritte vom Grab Marcel Prousts entfernt und der Dramatiker Gholam Hussein Saïdi. Der Zug machte eine Ehrenrunde um die „Mur des Fédérés“, jene Ecke des Friedhofs, wo die Kommunisten von 1871 durch Kugeln der Konterreolution den Tod fanden.

Als erster Redner würdigte Bernard Kouchner im Namen der französischen Regierung und der Sozialistischen Partei den Kampf Ghassemlous für „Freiheit, Menschenrechte und Frieden“. Ghassemlou, so Kouchner, war „die größte Persönlichkeit des kurdischen Volkes“. Ihm habe „Humanität und Kultiviertheit“ ausgezeichnet. Wie kein anderer Politiker, so Kouchner, war es Ghassemlou gelungen, für die kurdische Sache die internationale Aufmerksamkeit zu mobilisieren. „Ich hoffe“, sagte er zum Schluss seiner



Beerdigung des Kurdenführers Ghassemlou: „Wir haben unseren Führer, unseren Meister, unseren Vater verloren“

Foto: José Goitál

Rede, daß „eines Tages Frauen mit und ohne Tschador, Männer mit schwarzen oder weißen Bärten in einer solidarischen Gesellschaft friedlich zusammenleben“. Gelobt wurden das Leben und Werk Ghassemlous „auch von dem schwedischen Vertreter wie von dem Leiter der Kommission für Menschenrechte“.

Als letzter Redner sprach der Abgesandte der Demokratischen Partei Kurdistans. Er versäumte nicht, die

politische Linie Ghassemlous, die „kurdische Autonomie im Rahmen eines iranischen Nationalstaates“ als künftige Richtung noch einmal zu betonen: „Der Meister war ungehalten, wenn jemand behauptete, er sei ein größerer iranischer Patriot als er selbst.“ Auch der neue Chef der Partei, Saïd, steht ganz auf der Linie Ghassemlous und ist ein Gegner aller separatistischen Tendenzen.

Doch der Tod Ghassemlous

bleibt ein Desaster für den kurdischen Widerstand. Seine integrative Persönlichkeit, seine Überzeugungskraft, politische Erfahrung und sein internationales Renommée sind unersetzbar. Seine Feinde in Teheran oder Bagdad hatten alle Gründe, ihn zu beseitigen. Beim Abschied zitierte ein iranischer Lyriker einen alten persischen Vers: „Nur ein einziger ist dahingegangen, seinem Verstand zufolge aber mehr als tausend.“

## Zivildienstleistenden gleichberechtigt

Rom (dpa) — Der Zivildienst von Wehrdienstverweigerern darf nach einem Urteil des italienischen Verfassungsgerichts grundsätzlich nicht länger als der Wehrdienst sein. Bisher mußten die Italiener zwölf Monate bei der Armee sein, aber 20 Monate lang Ersatzdienst leisten. Die längere Zivildienstzeit sei verfassungswidrig und sachlich ungerechtfertigt, heißt es im Urteil.

# Wiener Polizei weiß „nichts“

**Dr. A.Ghasemlou & his Friends were killed (13 July 1989) in Vienna, Austria, but the killer was released immediately and went back to Iran.**

## **Chapter 7**

### **VICTIMS OF STATE TERRORISM**

#### **(Khomeini-Regime) In Iran**

**Report on the Islamic Republic's Terrorism abroad**

**By: National Movement of Iranian Resistance  
(NAMIR)**

**Founded by Shapour Bakhtiar**

Since the advent of the Islamic Republic in Iran, terrorist attempts have targeted exiled Iranians as well as citizens of other countries, condemned as heretics, around the world. These attacks were ordered by the Islamic government of Iran.

- 1. In July 1980, Shapour Bakhtiar escapes an assassination attempt in Paris, France. A French policeman and a neighbor are killed and one policeman is seriously injured.**
- 2. In July 1980, Ali Tabatabai is killed in Washington D.C., United States.**
- 3. In 1981, Shahriar Shafigh is killed in Paris, France.**
- 4. In January 1982, Shahrokh Missaghi is killed in Manila, Philippines.**



5. In April 1982, a young German student is killed during the attack of the residence of Iranian students in Mainz, Germany, by the pro-Iranian Hezbollah.
6. In June 1982, Shahram Mirani is fatally wounded in India.
7. In August 1982, Ahmad Zol-Anvar is fatally wounded in Karachi, Pakistan.
8. In September 1982, Abdolamir Rahdar is killed in India.
9. In 1982, Colonel Ahmad Hamed is killed in Istanbul, Turkey.
10. In February 1983, Esfandiar Rahimi is killed in Manila, Philippines.
11. In February 1984, Gholam-Ali Oveissi and his brother, Gholam-Hosseini, are killed in Paris, France.
12. In August 1985, Behrouz Shahverdilu is killed in Istanbul, Turkey.
13. In December 1985, Hadi Aziz-Moradi is killed in Istanbul, Turkey.
14. In August 1986, Bijan Fazeli is killed in London, Great Britain.
15. In December 1986, Vali Mohammad Van is killed in Pakistan.
16. In January 1987, Ali-Akbar Mohammadi is killed in Hamburg, Germany.
17. In May 1987, Hamid Reza Chitgar disappears in Vienna, Austria and is found assassinated in July.
18. In July 1987, Faramarz-Aghaï and Ali-Reza Pourshafizadeh are killed and twenty-three persons are wounded in residences of Iranian refugees Karachi and Quetta, Pakistan.
19. In July 1987, Amir-Hossein Amir-Parviz is seriously wounded by the explosion of a bomb placed in his car in London, England.
20. In July 1987, Mohammad-Hassan Mansouri is shot dead in his house Istanbul, Turkey.
21. In August 1987, Ahmad Moradi-Talebi is killed in Geneva, Switzerland.

22. In October 1987, Mohammad-Ali Tavakoli-Nabavi and his youngest son, Nouredin, are killed in Wembley, Great Britain.
23. In October 1987, Abol-Hassan Modjtahed-Zadeh is kidnapped in Istanbul, Turkey.
24. In December 1988, an Iranian refugee is assassinated in front of the headquarters of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees in Karachi, Pakistan.
25. In June 1989, Ataollah Bay Ahmadi is killed in the Emirate of Dubai.
26. In July 1989, Abdol-Rahman Ghassemlou and Abdollah Ghaderi and Fazel Rassoul are killed in Vienna, Austria.
27. In August 1989, Gholam Keshavarz is killed in Cyprus.
28. In September 1989, Sadigh Kamangar is assassinated in the north of Iraq.
29. In September 1989, Hossein Keshavarz, victim of a terrorist attempt, is paralyzed for life.
30. In February 1990, Hadj Baloutch-Khan is killed by a terrorist commando in Pakistan.
31. In March 1990, Hossein Mir-Abedini is wounded by an armed commando in the airport of Istanbul, Turkey.
32. In April 1990, Kazem Radjavi is killed in Coppet, Switzerland.
33. In July 1990, Ali Kashefpour is kidnapped and killed in Turkey.
34. In September 1990, Efat Ghazi is killed in Sweden by a bomb intended for her husband.
35. In October 1990, Cyrus Elahi is killed in Paris, France.
36. In April 1991, Abdol-Rahman Boroumand is killed in Paris, France.
37. In July 1991, Alberto Capriolo is wounded in Milan, Italy.
38. In July 1991, Hitoshi Igarashi is killed in Tokyo, Japan.
39. In July 1991, Ahad Agha is killed in Suleimanya, Irak.
40. In August 1991, Shapour Bakhtiar and Soroush Katibeh are killed in Suresnes, France.

41. In September 1991, Saïd Yazdan-Panah is fatally wounded in Irak.
42. In December 1991, Massoud Rajavi escapes a terrorist attempt in Baghdad, Irak.
43. In January 1992, Kamran Hedayati is wounded opening a letter bomb in Vastros, Sweden. He loses his sight and his hands.
44. In May 1992, Shapour Firouzi is killed in Iraq.
45. In July 1992, Kamran Mansour-Moghadam is killed in Suleymania, Iraq.
46. In August 1992, Fereydoun Farokhzad is killed in Bonn, Germany.
47. In September 1992, Sadegh Sharafkandi, Fatah Abdoli, Homayoun Ardalan and Nouri Dehkordi are killed in Berlin, Germany.
48. In January 1993, Ugur Mumcu is killed in Ankara, Turkey.
49. In February 1993, the fundamentalist terrorists in Turkey admit to have kidnapped and killed Ali-Akbar Ghorbani who had disappeared in June 1992 in Turkey.
50. In March 1993, Mohammad-Hosseini Naghdi is killed in Rome, Italy.
51. In June 1993, Mohammad-Hassan Arbab is killed in Karachi, Pakistan.
52. In August 1993, Mohammad Ghaderi was kidnapped and assassinated in Turkey.
53. In September 1993, Bahram Azadfar was killed in Turkey.
54. In October 1993, Turkish fundamentalists admit having tortured and killed for Iranian officials, Abbas Gholizadeh who was kidnapped in Istanbul, Turkey in December 1992.
55. In November 1993, William Nygaard is wounded in Oslo, Norway.
56. On November 13<sup>th</sup> 1993, Shahrokh Moradi, Salah Moradi, Anvar Ibrahimi, Taher Manutchehri, Rashid Rostami and Karim Mohammdd Fattah were killed in Darbandikhan, Iraq.
57. On December 13<sup>th</sup>, 1993, Mahmud Dol was killed in Ranya, Iraq.

58. On January 4<sup>th</sup>, 1994, Taha Kermanj is killed in Tchorim, Turkey.
59. On January 12<sup>th</sup>, 1994, Mohammad Bokani was killed in Kawlokani, Iraq.
60. On January 13<sup>th</sup>, 1994, Mustafa Hawrami was shot in Erbil, Iraq.
61. On January 17<sup>th</sup>, 1994, Abubakr Hedayati was seriously injured in Sweden.
62. On January 28<sup>th</sup>, 1994, Shafi Mohammadi, was killed in Suleimanya, Iraq.
63. On January 29<sup>th</sup>, 1994, Nasser Hadji Rashidi and his sister Mahtab Hadji Rashidi were injured in Syrace, Turkey.
64. On April 2<sup>nd</sup>, 1994, Saleh Djahanghiri was killed in Halabja, Iraq.
65. On April 23<sup>rd</sup>, 1994, Fattah Saidi was killed in Suleimanya, Iraq.
66. On April 24<sup>th</sup>, 1994, Ali Haydari Dejahang was injured in Darbandikhan, Iraq.
67. On June 17<sup>th</sup>, 1994, Ahmad Mohammadpour was killed in Iraq.
68. On June 24<sup>th</sup>, 1994, Ibrahim Gorgori was wounded in Suleimanya Iraq.
69. On June 24<sup>th</sup>, 1994, Molla Osman Amini was found killed in his apartment in Copenhagen, Denmark.
70. On July 23<sup>rd</sup>, 1994, Mam Morad was shot in Basserma, Iraq.
71. On July 24<sup>th</sup>, 1994, Morad Mohammadzadeh was killed by the explosion of a grenade thrown into his home in Basserma, Iraq.
72. On July 31<sup>st</sup>, 1994, Abdullah Ladissani was assassinated in Darbandikhan, Iraq.
73. In August 1994, Ghafour Hamzei'i is killed in Baghdad, Iraq.
74. In November 1995, Cheder Mahmudi was killed in Suleimanya, Iraq.
75. On December 27<sup>th</sup>, 1995 Ghafour Mehdizadeh; Ali Amini; and Saddig Abdulahi were killed in Koya, Iraq.

76. On December 30<sup>th</sup>, 1995 Usman Ruyan and Abubaker Rahimi were killed in Arbil, Iraq.
77. On January 2<sup>nd</sup>, 1996 Rahman Shabannajad and Ali Abdulah were killed in Suleimanya, Iraq.
78. In February 1996, Zahra Rajabi and Ali Moradi were killed in Istanbul, Turkey.
79. On March 24<sup>th</sup>, 1996, Farmarz keshvari, Osman Rahimi, Taher Azizi and Hassan Ebrahimzadeh were killed by gunmen, while playing football, in Bahraka, Iraq.
80. In March 1996, Ali Mollazadeh was killed in Karachi, Pakistan.
81. In May 1996, Reza Mazlouman was killed in Paris, France.
82. On August 14 1997, Qaleb Alizadeh and Anjad Mowlaii were murdered in Suleimania. A resident of the city was also killed in the attack, and four other residents were wounded, Iraq.
83. On 19 August 1997, Saeed Moradi, Ali Zokaleh and Isma'il Namaki were killed during the armed attack against the bus in which they were travelling towards Suleimania, Iraq.

Due to the lack of reliable information, this list of terrorist attempts is not exhaustive. Undoubtedly, since the advent of the Islamic Republic, the number of extra-judicial executions outside Iran, in particular in Pakistan, Turkey and Iraq is higher. Also, this report deliberately leaves out well known terrorist attacks ordered by Tehran, such as: the hostage crisis of the US embassy in Tehran in 1979; the kidnapping of British, American and French citizens in Lebanon by pro-Iranian Hezbollah; the explosive attack on the American and French military headquarters in Lebanon, which were publicly claimed by Mohsen Rafighdoust, then head of the Revolutionary Guards <sup>1</sup>; the wave of terrorist bombing in Paris in 1986, which resulted in

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<sup>1</sup> \ Both the TNT and the ideology which in one blast sent to hell 400 officers, NCO's and soldiers at the Marine Headquarters have been provided by Iran'. Rafighdoust, in

the death of 13 persons and the wounding of hundreds of others; the death sentence against Salman Rushdie for writing *The Satanic Verses*; and the Dahrhan terrorist attempts that targeted the American military in Saudi Arabia.

The identity of the victims listed above reveals the existence of a concerted plan aimed at eliminating political leaders and activists of the Iranian opposition in exile.

Shapour Bakhtiar was the leader of the National Movement of the Iranian Resistance (NAMIR). Abdol-Rahman Boroumand<sup>2</sup> was a founding member and President of the Executive Bureau of the Movement, of which Colonel Ahmed Hamed, Colonel Shahverdilou and Colonel Hadi Aziz-Moradi were active members. Amir-Parviz was NAMIR's representative in London.

Ahmad Zol-Anvar, Esfandiar Rahimi, Faramarz Aghaï, Ali-Reza Pourshafizadeh, Zahra Rajabi and Ali Moradi were militant members of the People's Moudjahedin Organization of Iran (PMOI). Ali Akbar Ghorbani, Abol-Hassan Modjtahed-Zadeh, Hossein Keshavarz and Hossein Mir-Abedini were also active members of the PMOI, which was represented in Switzerland by Kazem Radjavi and in Italy by Mohammad Hossein Naghdi.

Shahrokh Missaghi and Shahram Mirani belonged to the organization of People's Fedayins of Iran, an opposition movement to the Islamic Republic.

Abdolamir Rahdar was a member of Peykar, a Maoist organization that has been dissolved.

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Resalat, July 20, 1987

<sup>2</sup> Thierry Oberle and Marie-Amelie Lombard, "When Iranian Secret Servicess Hit in France. An Iranian Opponent Assassinated in Paris", Le Figaro, April 19, 1991; close to Mr. Shapour Bakhtiar, an Iranian opponent is stabbed in Paris", Le Monde, April 20, 1991.

**Hamid Reza Chitgar was the leader of Toufan or the Labor Party.<sup>3</sup>**

**Gholam Keshavarz and Sadigh Kamangar were officials of the Communist Party of Iran.**

**Ali Kashefpour was a member of the Iranian Kurdish Democratic Party, as were Shapour Firouzi, Ahad Agha and Saïd Yazdan-Panah.**

**Mansour Moghadam was an active militant in the Union of the Iranian Communists.**

**Tabatabai, former high official of the Imperial Regime was a monarchist militant, as were Hadj Baloutch-Khan, Mohammed Ali Tavakoli-Nabavi and his son. General Gholam Ali Oveissi, former Military Governor of Tehran, was an active opponent of the Islamic Regime.**

**Cyrus Elahi and Colonel Ataollah Bay Ahmadi were members of The Organization Flag of Freedom (called today, Organization for the Defense of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms in Iran); Elahi was in charge of a radio program broadcast to Iran from Egypt, and had been openly criticized by Iranian officials <sup>4</sup>. Abbas Gholizadeh, officer of the Imperial Army, and the singer Fereydoun Farokhzad were also members of this organization; the latter had been threatened several times for ridiculing and offending the Islamic Republic in his shows.**

**Shahriar Shafigh and Vali Mohammed Van, officers in the Iranian Navy, were also active opponents.**

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<sup>3</sup>Walter Tarra, "Chitgar : Vorwurfe gegen Behörden. Polizei hat Stimme des Morders auf Bedenker-Tonband", Kurier, July 2 1987

<sup>4</sup> "Iranian Exile Is Found Slain in Paris Home", International Herald Tribune, October 24, 1990

Abdol-Rahman Ghassemlou, Abdollah Ghaderi and Fazel Rasoul, killed in Vienna, as well as Sadegh Sharafkandi, Fatah Abdoli and Homayoun Ardalan, killed in Bonn, were all leaders and officials of the Democratic Party of Iranian Kurdistan (PDKI) which opposes the Tehran Regime. Ahad Agha, Kamran Hedayati Qaleb Alizadeh, Anjad Mowlaii, Saeed Moradi, Ali Zokaleh, Isma'il Namaki and Ghafour Hamzei'i were active members of PDKI. Nouri Dehkordi was a leftist sympathizer close to PDKI. Mrs. Efat Ghazi was the wife of the Kurdish opponent, Mohammed Ghazi, to whom the parcel bomb, which killed her, was addressed <sup>5</sup>.

Ahmad Moradi-Talebi was an air force pilot like Mohammadi, who had been the private pilot of Ali Akbar Rafsandjani, then President of the Iranian Parliament. Both men had left Iran in order to protest against the Regime.

Alberto Capriolo and Hitoshi Igarashi had both translated the work of the condemned author, Salman Rushdie, which was published by William Nygaard in Norway.

Bijan Fazeli was selling opposition newspapers and videos of opposition artists in his shop and had been enjoined to stop this sale <sup>6</sup>. Finally, Mohammed-Hassan Mansouri was an opponent of the Islamic Regime of Tehran.

No opposition movement has been spared. Often, they have lost high-ranking officials. These political refugees died violently because they actively contributed to the fight against the government of the Islamic Republic. No other motive than State repression was found by official investigations. All investigated tracks led to the single hypothesis of State ordered crimes.

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<sup>5</sup>See Helene Kafi, *l'Exilée*, Paris, Payot, 1991, p. 253

<sup>6</sup> Stern, 33, August 6, 1987.



A coherent set of presumptions against the Islamic Regime

The first victims of the Islamic Republic fell in demonstrations against the Regime, organized around the world. Militants of the Hezbollah, supported by the Islamic Regime, armed with knives and clubs, attack the demonstrators and kill. This method, used until 1982, results in the death of Shahrokh Missaghi, Shahram Mirani, Rahdar and a young German Student. The regime has since embraced more covert methods, and developed a State machine devoted to the physical elimination of opponents.

The organization and execution of these crimes establish similarities that the Swiss prosecutor, Roland Chatelin, describes as 'common parameters' following a 'meticulous preparation'<sup>7</sup>. These analogies have created a coherent set of presumptions designating the government of the Islamic Republic as the instigator of these assassinations.

Weapons

Automatic weapons: in the cases of Shapour Bakhtiar in 1980, Aziz Moradi in 1985, the PMOI militants in Pakistan in 1987, Abdol Rahman Ghassemlou and his companions in 1989, Sadegh Charafkandi, Fatah Abdoli, Nouri Dehkordi and Homayoun Ardalan in 1992 and Mohammad Hossein Naghdi in 1993.

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<sup>7</sup>referred to by Jean-Claude Buhrer, " Following the arrest of the presumed murderer of the former Prime Minister. Bakhtiar's case could reopen the investigations on the assassination of Iranian opponent in Switzerland." Le Monde, September 1-2, 1991

**Handguns:** in the murders of Hamed, Cyrus Elahi<sup>8</sup>, Ataollah Bay Ahmadi, Tavakoli-Nabavi and his son, H. Chitgar, Mansour Moghadam and Shapour Firouzi. The Czech Pistol, which killed C. Elahi in October 1990, is the same type that was used in the murder of Colonel Ataollah Bay Ahmadi in June 1989 in Dubai. This model is identified by the anti-terrorist section of the French criminal brigade as the type of weapon used by the Iranian Special Services.

**Knives:** in the murders of A. Boroumand, H. Igarashi, Sh. Bakhtiar, S. Katibeh, and F. Farokhzad.

### **Kidnapping**

The assassination of A. Gholizadeh confirms the existence of the Islamic Republic's active network in Turkey and points to kidnapping as Iran's latest method of dealing with its opponents. The Flag of Freedom Organization incriminates the Islamic Republic and summons the Iranian Embassy in Turkey<sup>9</sup>. On January 25, 1993, a Turkish journalist of the paper Djomhuria died in Ankara, in the explosion of a bomb placed in his car. The Turkish Jihad-Islami claimed responsibility for his death. The investigators believe that the commando of Islamic fundamentalists had the support of a foreign neighboring power. Furthermore, the arrest following this murder led to the discovery of the tortured body of an Iranian opponent to the Islamic Regime believed to be Amini (kidnapped in June 1992). On January

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<sup>8</sup> Thierry Oberlé, " An Iranian Opponent Killed in Paris. Cyrus Elahi would have been killed by Agents of Tehran." Le Figaro, October 24, 1990; Alan Riding, " Iranian Exile is Slain in Paris", New York Times, October 3, 1990.

<sup>9</sup> Communiqué of December 28, 1992. On January 15, 1993, the Tehran daily Keyhan, reporting the news of the kidnapping, denies the Islamic Republic involvement and criticize the lack of security in Turkey.

29, more than 250.000 people gathered in front of the Iranian Embassy in Ankara, shouting slogans such as Turkey will never be Iran.<sup>10</sup>

### **Bombing**

According to the Scotland Yard, the men who caused the explosion of Bijan Fazeli's shop came from Germany<sup>11</sup>. One year later, a former high official of the revolutionary guards, now opposed to the Tehran Regime, confirms the existence of an operation base of the Islamic Republic at Marienbourg, a suburb of Cologne. This official admits to have met in 1984, in an Iranian Embassy owned villa, Massoud Hendi (condemned in 1994 for complicity in the assassination of Bakhtiar). This official acknowledges having provided Hendi with explosives, guns and silencers for his missions in Paris. He also admits meeting with Vahid Gordji, suspected of organizing the bomb attacks of September 1986 in Paris. The explosion in Bijan Fazeli's shop in London reveals similarities with those in Paris; it attests to the existence of an operation base as well as arms and explosives distribution networks managed by diplomatic representations of the Islamic Republic.<sup>12</sup>

Four terrorists were tried in 1992 in connection with the Paris bombing (1986-87) which killed 13 and injured more than 300. The investigators discovered that there was only one terrorist group behind the bombings: the Hezbollah, an Iranian backed group. One of the main evidence was the use of an explosive device used by the same group in an attack against the French embassy in Kuwait and for which they claimed responsibility. The second reason to believe that Iran was behind the bombings is the terrorists' claims. They asked for the French to stop helping the Iraqis in their war

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<sup>10</sup> Le Monde, January 29, 1993, Le Figaro, January 29, 1993; News of the Turkish Television on January 29

<sup>11</sup> Stern, 33, August 6 1987

<sup>12</sup> Stern, 33, August 6, 1987

against Iran. This argument was also used by Fouad ALI SALEH, one of the accused terrorists, to justify the bombings. He repeatedly said that the French government was responsible for the death of thousands of Iranian children. Another interesting point was that Fouad ALI SALEH studied theology for two years in Qom (Iran), during which he acquired his rhetoric.

According to foreign wire reports, a Bangkok criminal court had convicted Hossein Dastgiri, an Iranian citizen, of murder and of conspiring to set off a bomb at the Israeli embassy in Bangkok in 1994, and had sentenced him to life imprisonment. The Special Representative, of the Commission on Human Rights on the situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran, was informed that the Islamic Human Rights Commission was seeking to improve his conditions of detention <sup>13</sup>.

#### The identity papers

The killers of H. Chitgar, as those of Sh. Bakhtiar were traveling with Turkish passports. Furthermore, in his visit to Turkey in September 1991, the French prosecutor Jean-Pierre Bruguière "was able to confirm the existence of a base in Istanbul". He established that a network of traffickers provided the forged identity papers. This network included a number of Iranian nationals.<sup>14</sup> It is in fact the transit from Ankara of units of

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<sup>13</sup>The interim report prepared by Mr. Maurice Danby Copithorne, Special Representative of the Commission on Human Rights on the situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran, in accordance with Assembly resolution 51/107 of 12 December 1996 and Economic and Social Council decision 1997/264 of 22 July 1997. B. Violence outside the Islamic Republic of Iran.

<sup>14</sup> Erich Inciyan, "A Decisive Progress of the Investigations. The Assassination of Shapour Bakhtiar Would Have Been Ordered From Tehran". Le Monde, September 21, 1991; M.-A.L. T D.D., "Eleven persons arrested yesterday by Istanbul police. Bakhtiar Affair: The Turkish Network". Le Figaro, September 6, 1991

Revolutionary Guards, a few days before the assassination of Cyrus Elahi that alerted Western Secret Services of the imminence of terrorist attempts in Europe.<sup>15</sup>

### **Methods of Approach**

The killers used similar methods of approach in order to reduce the victims' suspicion. A so-called opponent from Iran had contacted Hamid Reza Chitgar<sup>16</sup>. A staff member of the Evin prison, allegedly anxious to help the opposition, approached Ataollah Bay Ahmadi. Shapour Bakhtiar had received his killers in his home under the false pretense of bearing important news from Iran. Abdol Rahman Ghassemlou was offered to negotiate with Mohammad Sahraroudy, an officer of the Pasdaran and Rafsandjani's emissary. It is during these negotiations that the Kurdish leader was killed. In many cases, the killers succeeded in meeting their victims away from places where they had relative security. H. Chitgar, who lived in Strasbourg, was trapped in Vienna. His murderer's pretext was a visa refusal for Germany, where Chitgar had chosen to meet him. Ataollah Bay Ahmadi, who resided in France, left for a meeting in Dubai even though he preferred Istanbul where he felt more protected. General Oveissi was assassinated while meeting his mother and brother whom the killers had followed from Iran. Keshavarz was killed while meeting his parents in Cyprus.

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<sup>15</sup> Jean -Francois Crozier, " The Murderer From Iran Was Not Well equipped", France Soir, October 2W, 1990 ; Thierry Oberle, " An Iranian Opponent Killed In Paris. Cyrus Elahi would Have Been Assassinated by Tehran's Agents", Le Figaro, October 24, 1990

<sup>16</sup> Liberation, July 20, 1987

### **Infiltration**

This method frequently used by Iranian Secret Services is also seen in many cases. Boyerahmadi infiltrated the National Movement of Iranian Resistance. Through him assassins from Iran were able to enter the residence of Shapour Bakhtiar. Sadigh Kamangar, one of the leaders of the Communist Party of Iran, was killed by a so-called zealous militant, who had insisted to be the watch guard the night of the murder. According to a non-confirmed press release by Iranian News Agency in early 1992, Massoud Radjavi, leader of the PMOI, escaped an assassination attempt perpetrated by two of his bodyguards. The same procedure was used in the case of Reza Mazlouman whose murderer entered his apartment along with one of the victim's acquaintances.

Iranian terrorists also use a more cynical method to leave their trademark. In the cases of A. Moradi Talebi, K. Radjavi and A. R. Ghassemlou, the police found a navy blue baseball cap at the scene of the murder.<sup>17</sup>

Prosecutors and police in countries where these assassinations have taken place often share the conviction that the Iranian Government is involved in their conception and organization. The Viennese police for example suspected Ghassemlou's murder to be a political crime<sup>18</sup>. The preliminary investigation of the assassination of A. Boroumand, was assigned to the anti-terrorist section of the Paris Public Prosecutor Department.

On June 22, 1990, Roland Chatelain, the prosecutor in charge of Kazem Radjavi's case, asserted that the police had gathered various pieces of

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<sup>17</sup> Time International, March 21, 1994. Libération, January, 1994

<sup>18</sup> Dernières Nouvelles du Lundi, July 20, 1987; Kurier, July 18 1987

evidence indicating that one or more Iranian official agencies had been directly involved in the assassination <sup>19</sup>.

During the spring of 1991, the D.S.T. (French Department for the Security of the Territory) informed the French Ministry of Interior of the reconstitution of a Secret Services in the Iranian Embassy in Paris since the fall of 1990. The report's conclusion underlined the existence of a policy aimed at the physical elimination of opposition members which had already led to the assassination in Paris of C. Elahi and A. Boroumand. The report was accompanied by a letter to the Minister of Interior, Philip Marchand from the DST's director, Jacques Fournet, warning of the imminence of future eliminations<sup>20</sup>. This appraisal was confirmed by the French Judiciary Police in charge of the Elahi and Boroumand cases. According to the French police "for 90%, the key to the assassination of Boroumand is in Tehran"<sup>21</sup>. Furthermore, a DGSE (French intelligence) note (23 October 1992, *Espionage, Interference and Terrorism: the Iranian threat*) warns that "by bringing a political, logistic and financial support to radical organizations (of the Middle East), Iran plays thenceforth an essential role in the development of Middle Eastern terrorism"<sup>22</sup>.

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<sup>19</sup> Referred to by Daniel Schneiderman, "The Killers Who Came From Iran. Before the Murder of Shapour Bakhtiar, Several Criminal Investigations Had Already Led to Tehran", Le Monde, August 28, 1991

<sup>20</sup> Patricia Tourancheau, "Bakhtiar Case: The DST Had Warned the Government". Liberation, October 25, 1991

<sup>21</sup> Referred to by Daniel Schneidermann, "The Killers Who Came From Iran. Before the Murder of Shapour Bakhtiar, Several Criminal Investigations Had Already Led to Tehran", Le Monde, August 28, 1991

<sup>22</sup> Xavier Raufer, "Attentats, Téhéran persévère", L'Express, 10/16 décembre 1992

In a meeting with the family of A. Boroumand, the prosecutor Jean Louis Bruguière asserts that undoubtedly the cases of Bakhtiar and Boroumand are closely linked.

According to the People's Fedayins Organization, the persons arrested after the terrorist attempts aimed at Iranian refugees in Pakistan in July and October 1987, are the Revolutionary Guards <sup>23</sup>.

According to the Flag of Freedom Organization, A. Bayahmadi had been contacted by a person who held a key position in the Evin Prison in Tehran. This official, who uses several names, had introduced himself as Kabiri and had promised to obtain the release of twelve members of the Flag of Freedom held in Evin. The accuracy of the information given on these prisoners confirms that Bay Ahmadi's contact is an official of the prison. Dubai's justice has launched international arrest warrants for Kabiri and Moharrebi, suspected for the assassination of Ataollah Bayahmadi. These two men are also wanted by Interpol. <sup>24</sup>

In the case of Mohammad Hossein Naghdi, whose killers escaped, the Italian Minister of Interior, Nicola Mancino, denounced a campaign of terror orchestrated by Islamist fundamentalism. In this case, the American State Department also suspects the Islamic Republic<sup>25</sup>.

Furthermore, Amnesty International reported the deadly aggressions on A. Boroumand, S. Katibeh and Sh. Bakhtiar in its 1992 report and concluded "

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<sup>23</sup>Nabardé Khalgh, 94

<sup>24</sup> "Communiqué de l'Organisation Drapeau de la Liberté", in the weekly Nimrouz in Persian, 65, 1 June 1990; See Bulletin, publication of the organization in Defense of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms

<sup>25</sup> Christopher Dickey, " A Webb of Assassins, investigators says, Tehran's most important export continues to be terror", News week, 29 March 1993



several opponents of the government have been killed outside Iran in circumstances suggesting that they may have been extra-judicially executed"<sup>26</sup>.

Finally, a report submitted by the Secretary General of the United Nations to the members of the General Assembly during the 47th session, denounces the Islamic Republic for the assassination of Iranian opponents in exile. Drafted by the Representative of the Commission on Human Rights of the United Nations, Teynaldo Galindo Pohl. The report on human rights in the Islamic Republic also points to three cases of terrorist attempts outside Iran that resulted in the deaths of K. Radjavi, C. Bakhtiar, S. Katibeh and F. Farokhzad <sup>27</sup>.

**Established evidence on the Islamic Republic's involvement in extra-territorial executions**

In many cases, there seems to be a direct link between the alleged killers and their accomplices and the government of the Islamic Republic.

**Ghassemlou's case**

The arms used in A. Ghassemlou's assassination were found in a trashcan with the receipt for the purchase of a motorcycle by Mohammad Sahraroudi, the negotiator for the Islamic Republic. The Austrian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Alois Mock, publicly implicated the Islamic Republic in the case of Ghassemlou. Sahraroudi and Amir Mansour Bozorgian (who stood guard at the door at the time of the negotiations with Ghassemlou)

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<sup>26</sup> Amnesty International, 92 report, p 146

<sup>27</sup> UNITED NATIONS GENERAL ASSEMBLY, forty seventh session, "HUMAN RIGHTS QUESTIONS : HUMAN RIGHTS SITUATIONS AND REPORTS OF SPECIAL RAPORTEURS AND REPRESENTATIVES". Situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran, Note by the Secretary General, 13 November 1992, p.11-12 and 31.

were interrogated and detained for a short while since enough *important discrepancies* were found in their declarations. They told the police that someone who broke into the apartment killed the Kurds. According to a senior Austrian-government official, 'they lied. By all appearances, the murderers were inside the room at the time of the crime.'<sup>28</sup>

### Rajavi's case

Following the assassination of Rajavi, a telephone conversation between an official in Tehran and his interlocutor in Switzerland was intercepted and included in the prosecution's file.<sup>29</sup> During this conversation the names of Mohammed Malaek, the Iranian Ambassador in Bern, and Kazem Radjavi are mentioned. The investigation in the case of Kazem Radjavi led to a group of 13 persons, involved in the organization of the crime. They were carrying passports of the Islamic Republic services stating 'in charge of mission' and issued, for some of them, the same day. Most of them had entered Switzerland together; using a direct flight from Tehran to Geneva with plane tickets issued the same date and numbered sequentially. Most listed the same personal address in Iran, which turns out to be an intelligence-ministry building.<sup>30</sup> Two of them were arrested in Paris in December 1992 when French and German Secret Services were alerted by rumors of new terrorist attempts. Ali Kamali and Mahmoud Sajadian are known to 'be elements of an operational team of the Iranian Ministry of

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<sup>28</sup> Time International, March 21, 1994

<sup>29</sup> Marie-Amelie Lombard, " (In Addition to Bakhtiar, The Mollahs Would Also Have Instigated the Murder of the Opponent Radjavi at Coppet. Iranian Terrorism: Switzerland Suspicious of Tehran". Le Figaro, September 4, 1991

<sup>30</sup> Daniel Schneidermann, " Killers Who Came From Iran. Before The Murder of Shapour Bakhtiar, Several Criminal Investigations Had Already Led to Tehran", Le Monde, August 28, 1991. Time International, March 21, 1994

Information'. The Swiss justice immediately asked for their extradition.<sup>31</sup> Furthermore, one of the cars used by the assassins of Radjavi, searched for by the Swiss Police, was hidden in the building of the Iranian delegation to the United Nations in Conches, a residential area in Geneva, where Tehran owns a large property protected by diplomatic immunity.<sup>32</sup>

### Elahi's Case

Prosecutor Bruguière, investigating the assassination of Cyrus Elahi, ordered the arrest of two agents of the Islamic Republic accused of collusion in murder, conspiracy, violation of the law in relation with a terrorist action, and drug trafficking. They were in charge of recruiting execution agents and locating opponents to be eliminated.<sup>33</sup> On September 26, 1996, the 12<sup>th</sup> chamber of the *Tribunal de Grande instance de Paris* (Court of first instance) declared Mojlabi Mashadi and Hossein Yazdan Seta guilty of conspiracy to commit one or several crimes against Iranian opponents in France.<sup>34</sup>

### Bakhtiar and Katibeh's Cases

In August 1991, the American and British Governments intercepted and decoded messages sent by the Iranian Ministry of Information to Europe. On Wednesday August 7, twenty four hours before Sh. Bakhtiar's and S. Katibeh's bodies were discovered, this ministry was allegedly asking for confirmation of their death<sup>35</sup>. This information is substantiated by persisting

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<sup>31</sup> Xavier Raufer : ' Attentats, Tehran persevere', L'Express, December 10, 1992

<sup>32</sup> Jean-Patrick Voudenay : ' Thanks to an incredible tapping system, American intelligence agents led their Swiss colleagues to the right track '. Liberation, January 18, 1994

<sup>33</sup> Le Point, December 24, 1993

<sup>34</sup> Extrait des minutes du Greffe du Tribunal de Grande

<sup>35</sup> Xavier Raufer, "Bakhtiar: Iran Knew. Twenty Four Hours Before the Bodies Were Discovered, Tehran Was Asking For Confirmation of the Murders". L'Express,

rumors concerning Bakhtiar's death, which were circulating in Shiraz before his body was discovered in Suresnes.

Furthermore and above all, the investigation of Sh. Bakhtiar's assassination confirmed the Islamic Republic's involvement. It led to the charging of Massoud Hendi, a relative of Ayatollah Khomeiny and a former representative for Iranian Television in Paris. Together with a member of the Ministry of Telecommunications, he had assisted in getting entry visas to France for the killers under the cover of electronic technicians. The name of Massoud Hendi had appeared previously in the investigations concerning the murder of General Oveissi. The analysis of phone calls made by Vakili and Azadi (Bakhtiar's assassins) led to an Iranian-born Turk, Edipsoy, who falsified Turkish passports for the killers. Before and after the murder of Bakhtiar, two Iranians involved in the plot called the Telecommunications Ministry several times from Edipsoy apartment. The above mentioned Tehran number is known to be used by Iranian Secret Service and by members of the killers' alleged support team in Geneva.<sup>36</sup> The other person charged, Fereshteh Djahanbani, had rented an apartment in which Boyerahmadi, one of the killers, found refuge after the crime. She admitted collaborating with Iran's Intelligence Agency VEVAK. The police found codes, a special pen and invisible ink in her apartment. She identified Amirolah Teimoury, chief of security at Iran Air in the Orly Airport (Paris), as her superior. Teimoury is also prosecuted for intelligence activities for a

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August 22 1991

<sup>36</sup> Patricia Tourancheau, "Bakhtiar: A Khomeini's Nephew Arrested In Paris", Liberation, September 20, 1991; Patricia Tourancheau, "Bakhtiar. On The Trail of Iranian Service. Khomeiny's nephew, arrested in the framework of the investigations on the murder of Shapour Bakhtiar confirms this trail, also followed in Turkey." Liberation, September 21 and 22, 1991

foreign power<sup>37</sup>. Another individual charged and extradited to France, Zia Sarhadi, had made hotel reservations in Switzerland for the alleged killers. Sarhadi arrived in Switzerland on August 13, 1991, to work as an archivist in the Iranian embassy in Bern. According to Bruguière, his mission was to help Bakhtiar's murderers escape. Sarhadi's order of mission was issued on July 16, 1991, on the authority of Ali Akbar Velayati, Iranian Foreign Minister. Since his extradition to France in 1992, the Iranian Ambassador has visited Bruguière several times trying to convince him to drop the charges against Sarhadi.<sup>38</sup> Two other Iranians, arrested in Istanbul for having provided forged identity papers to the alleged killers, are also said to belong to the Iranian Special Services<sup>39</sup>.

On October 22 1991, prosecutor Bruguière launched an international arrest warrant for Hossein Cheikhatar for collusion in murder, conspiracy and violation of the law in relation with a terrorist action"<sup>40</sup>. Cheikhatar is the technical adviser for the Satellite Communication Program to the Iranian Ministry of Telecommunications. This Ministry is known for its close connections to Iranian Special Services. Bruguière launched two other arrest warrants on 21 April 1993 against two other Iranian officials. The first, Gholam Hossein Shoorideh Chirazi Nejad, already known in business

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<sup>37</sup> Patricia Tourancheau, "Bakhtiar Case: The DST Had Warned The Government", Liberation, October 25, 1991

<sup>38</sup> Jean Claude Buhner, " The Inquiry On Shapour Bakhtiar's Murder. Swiss Authorities Accept The Extradition of the Iranian, Zia Sarhadi", Le Monde, February 26, 1992. Time International, March 21, 1994

<sup>39</sup>Patricia Tourancheau, "Bakhtiar: Tehran Under Spot Lights. After the last arrests, prosecutor Bruguiere allegedly possess the judiciary proof of Iran's involvment", Liberation, October 4, 1991

<sup>40</sup> Eric Inciyan, Le Monde, October 26, 1991

circles, asked Comatra, a Swiss firm, to invite a 'friend'. The 'friend' is in fact one of the killers who obtained a visa to enter Switzerland. The other suspect is Nasser Ghassemi-Nejad, an official of the Secret Services who would have awaited the murderers in Geneva in order to send them back to Iran. The active contribution of Islamic Republic's diplomatic representation is confirmed in a spectacular way in the investigation of the murder of Shapour Bakhtiar and Sorouche Katibeh.<sup>41</sup>

Finally, the French President François Mitterand acknowledged the involvement of Tehran's Islamic Regime in the assassination of Shapour Bakhtiar and cancelled his visit to Tehran scheduled for the fall of 1991<sup>42</sup>. In December 1994, the Special Criminal Court of Paris (la Cour d'Assises Speciales) sentenced to life imprisonment Ali Vakili-Rad, one of Bakhtiar's murderers and an alleged member of the Revolutionary Guards. Hendi, the employee of the Iranian Public Television was sentenced to ten years for his role as an accomplice of the terrorist conspiracy. Gholam Hossein Shoorideh Shirazi Nejad and Hossein Sheikhatar, an adviser to the Iranian Ministry of Telecommunications, Nasser Chassesemi Nejad, Fereydoun Boyer-Ahamdi and Azadi, an officer of the Revolutionary Guards, were all sentenced to life, on June 16, 1995.

### Boroumand's Case

In an interview with the family of Abdol-Rahman Boroumand on April 7, 1993, prosecutor Bruguiere asserted that the cases of Bakhtiar and

<sup>41</sup> M.A. Lombard et I. Rioufol, " Bakhtiar : l'Iran en bout de piste ", Le Figaro, 22 April 1993

<sup>42</sup> " I was preparing myself to go to Tehran, then in the meantime, Shapour Bakhtiar who was our guest in France was assassinated. This was naturally enough to cancel the project". Interview given to Shlomo Papirblat, the Special Envoy to Paris of the Israeli daily newspaper , Yediote Aharonoth , November 20, 1992

Boroumand were inextricably connected. In the trial of Bakhtiar's murderers in December 1994, the prosecuting attorney, Mouton, attributed the assassination of Abdol-Rahman Boroumand to the state sponsored terrorism of the Islamic Republic of Iran. He asserted that this murder along with Bakhtiar's assassination aimed at neutralizing the National Movement for the Iranian Resistance.

#### Modjtahedzadeh's Case

Kidnapping is increasingly used against the opponents in Turkey. Investigations of these kidnapping cases, when allowed to progress, reveal the involvement of Iranian Secret Servicess. Turkish investigators learned that several men, disguised as Turkish Police, kidnapped Ali Kashefpour from his residence. His body was discovered on a road; the victim had been tortured prior to his death. Kidnapping is evidently used by Iranian Secret Servicess in order to question their victims before eliminating them. A. Modjtahedzadeh, kidnapped on October 11<sup>th</sup> 1987, was found by the Turkish Police at the Iranian border in the trunk of a car owned by Iranian diplomats in Turkey.

#### Ghorbani's Case

Furthermore, the Turkish fundamentalist terrorists, arrested for the assassination of the journalist Ugur Mumcu, admitted to their involvement in the kidnapping of Ali Akbar Ghorbani. The latter was allegedly questioned and tortured by special agents sent from Tehran. The Turkish terrorists also informed the police of the whereabouts of Ghorbani's body. The Turkish Minister of Interior unveiled this information in a press conference on February 4, 1993. Mr. Sezgin indicated that 19 members of an illegal organization, " The Islamist Movement ", had been arrested during police raids in several Turkish towns. According to the Minister,

most of these activists have been to Iran and trained in a military camp located between Tehran and Qom. The training had specially "focused on assassination techniques". Referring to the confessions of members of the organization, Mr. Sezgin also affirmed that pro-Iranian militants founded the "Islamist Movement" in 1987 in Batman<sup>43</sup>.

#### Sharafkandi's Case

The first arrests following the investigations on the assassination of the Kurdish leader, Sadegh Sharafkandi, and his companions in Berlin in September 1992, revealed that Iranian and Lebanese gunmen had come from Iran. According to witnesses, armed men, braking into the restaurant Mikonos, opened fire on the four Kurdish leaders after insulting them in Persian. Two members of the band were in fact Iranians; one is known under the pseudonym of Sharif and the other, Kazem Darabi, is an Islamic militant known to German Secret Servicess for being a member of the VEVAK, the political police of the Islamic Republic. According to the German prosecutors, he is an importer-exporter who, for years, was a link with the Lebanese Hezbollah. About seven months before the Berlin terrorist attempt, officials of German Security Services had invited him to conduct his activities with more discretion<sup>44</sup>. German prosecutors are convinced that Kazem Darabi was assigned *to liquidate the Kurdish leader as a part of a persecution strategy of the Iranian Minister for Intelligence and Security against the Iranian opposition*.<sup>45</sup> As a consequence, on March 14, 1996, German judicial authorities launched an international arrest warrant

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<sup>43</sup> "Turkey-Terrorist attempt, Ankara implicitly accuses Iran of involvement in terrorist acts", Report of AFP (Agence France Presse), Istanbul, February 4, 1993

<sup>44</sup> "Attentat Erkenntnisse über D. Koalitionskrach in Berlin : Ist der CDU-Innensenator für das Versagen der Sicherheitsbehörden beim Mord an vier Kurden verantwortlich? DER SPIEGEL 20, 17 May 1993

<sup>45</sup> Time International, March 21, 1994



against Ali Fallahian, the Iranian Minister of Interior. On April 10, 1997 the German Criminal Court sentenced Kazem Darabi to life imprisonment. This Court accused the highest authorities of the Islamic Republic, a committee composed of the Leader, the President, the Ministers of Foreign Affairs and Information, of having ordered the Berlin assassinations. This historic verdict was the judicial recognition of the terrorist nature of the Islamic Republic's leadership.

#### Zahra Rajabi and Ali Panah Moradi's cases

The verdict issued on 24 January 1997 by the seventh Criminal Court of Istanbul, Turkey, headed by Judge Iyhan Onal, condemning Reza Barzegar Massoumi, an Iranian citizen born in Orumiyeh, to 32 years and 6 months of imprisonment with hard labour for his participation in the premeditated murder of Zahra Rajabi (also known as Maryam Javedan Jokar) and Ali Panah Moradi, two members of the People's Mojahedin Organization of Iran. Mr. Massoumi was found guilty of using his acquaintance with the victims to open the door of their apartment to the murderers. According to the verdict, the accused stated in his confession that he had acted under instruction of the Iranian intelligence service, specifically of the agents Sa'eed Choobtrash (Asghar), Rahim Afshar (Rassoul), Haj Ghassem (Zargar-Panah) and Jalal (Mohsen Kargar-Azad), who planned and committed the murders carried out on 20 February 1996 in the Fateh suburb of Istanbul<sup>46</sup>.

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<sup>46</sup>The interim report prepared by Mr. Maurice Danby Capithorne, Special Representative of the Commission on Human Rights on the situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran, in accordance with Assembly resolution 51/107 of 12 December 1996 and Economic and Social Council decision 1997/264 of 22 July 1997. B. Violence outside the Islamic Republic of Iran

### Assassin's Confessions

Though rare, assassin's confessions do occur. In an interview with ABC News 20/20, aired on January 20, 1996, Davoud Salaheding, a black American Muslim, confessed to the killing of Ali Tabatabai in July 1980. Tabatabai was the first Iranian opposition member to be killed in the United States. Salahedin found refuge in Iran where he lives since the assassination.<sup>47</sup>

The Islamic Jihad and the Iranian Revolutionary Organization for Liberty and Reform have claimed responsibility for the assassination of G.A. Oveissi and his brother. The Revolutionary Guards claimed the murder of M.A. Tavakoli<sup>48</sup>. The Islamic Regime explicitly admitted its responsibility for the first terrorist attempt on the life of Shapour Bakhtiar. To secure the release of its convicted terrorists led by Anis Naccache, Iran launched a bombing campaign in Paris in the fall of 1986.<sup>49</sup> Tehran set this liberation as a condition for normalizing its relations with France.

Since the late 1980's, the Iranian Government agencies and press have denied the Regime's involvement in the assassinations. Nevertheless, it is by these denials that the regime transmits a message to its opponents. The report of the pro-government newspaper Etelaat on the assassination of Abdol Rahman Boroumand is revealing<sup>50</sup>. The article suggests that Shapour Bakhtiar, leader of the NAMIR, was the instigator of the murder of his closest collaborator and friend, A. Boroumand, who is referred to as a 'corrupting element'. According to the revolutionary jurisprudence of the

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<sup>47</sup> D.B. Ottaway. 'the Lone Assassin', Washington Post Magazine, August 25, 1996

<sup>48</sup> Thierry Oberlé et Marie-Amélie Lombard, "When Iranian Secret Services Hits in France. An Iranian Opponent Killed in Paris". Le Figaro, April 19, 1991

<sup>49</sup> See also U.S. News and World Report, December 16, 1991

<sup>50</sup> Etelaat, (Tehran), Monday 2 of Ordibehesht 1370 (April 22, 1991)

Islamic Republic, declaring a man 'corrupter on earth' is equivalent to a death sentence<sup>51</sup>. Khalkhali also uses this concept, the former judge of the Islamic revolutionary tribunals in his Memoirs (recently published in Tehran), where he recalls the death sentences he had pronounced. In his list of people condemned to death and executed by his orders, Khalkhali mentions the name of Shahriar Shafigh, who was assassinated in Paris<sup>52</sup>.

### Terrorist's arsenal

On March 14, 1996, a cargo of arms and ammunition was discovered on the Iranian ship Kolahdooz at the Belgian port, Antwerp<sup>53</sup>. A spokesman for the district Attorney's office in Antwerp said the mortar shell had a time-fuse allowing mid-air explosion and that the launcher had a range of more than 700 meters<sup>54</sup>. After the container in which the weapon was hidden was unloaded from the Kolahdooz in Belgium, the ship sailed for Germany, in the free port of State near Hamburg. There, 'the German police questioned two Iranians, both employees of the Iranian intelligence Ministry, who were on board the freighters when it arrived in Hamburg, according to investigators'<sup>55</sup>. This arsenal seems to have been designed for the Iranian terrorist activities in Europe.\*

Various opposition organizations are unanimous in denouncing the Islamic Republic as the instigator of these assassinations. The Iranian opposition is convinced that the organization of such crimes requires resources that only a State could provide. It is also agreed that those murders committed by handguns or knives bear the signature of the Islamic Republic. This unanimity arises from investigated evidence that leads to the Islamic

<sup>51</sup> Iran, Plaidoirie pour les droits de l'homme, Paris, NAMIR Publications, 1982. See examples of procedures and sentences of the Revolutionary Islamic Tribunal. Available in English at the library of Congress.

<sup>52</sup> Memoirs of Ayatollah Khalkhali, published by the daily Salam, 48, 30th of Shahrivar 1371

<sup>53</sup> Reuters, March 30, 1996

<sup>55</sup> International Herald Tribune, May 2, 1996

Republic; it is also based on the declarations of the Regime's officials, who, directly or indirectly, have warned the opposition in exile of the risks involved in their activities. Government representatives at various levels have, at some point, claimed responsibility.

Presumptions, policy declarations from Tehran and formal evidence all point to the Islamic Republic, which from a decade ago, has undertaken to physically eliminate its opponents by a persevering and coldly calculated program of extra-judicial executions outside Iran. This assassination policy is the logical outcome of the Islamic Republic's policy of repression and violation of human rights inside Iran. Since 1979, the regime has killed several thousands of its opponents. As late as 1991-1992, riots in Arak, Shiraz and Meshed, fruits of dictatorship and misery, were violently repressed. The international press and Amnesty International reported this repression<sup>56</sup>.

#### Western Democracies and Iranian Terrorism

Most of these murders have not been punished. Anis Naccache and his accomplices were convicted and later pardoned in July 1990. Western governments have shown an obvious reluctance to deal with terrorist acts on Iranian opposition.

In the case of Ghassemlou, Austrian police released Bozorgian and Sahraroudi, despite the incriminating body of evidence and "important discrepancies" in their testimonies.<sup>57</sup>

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<sup>56</sup> Amnesty International, 92 Report, p 146.

<sup>57</sup> Sahraroudi has been promoted to the rank of brigadier general in the Revolutionary Guards and heads the intelligence directorate of its covert-action branch. Time International, March 21, 1994

A few hours after the murder of K. Radjavi, Swiss police found the assailants' car at the airport. Even though they held up the Iran Air flight to Tehran for two hours and checked the identity of all the passengers, they made no arrest. It is now a well-known fact that several members of the hit team and two Iranian diplomats suspected of involvement in the killing were aboard.

The laxity shown by French authorities after the assassination of Bakhtiar eased the escape of two of his killers. Even though Bakhtiar was watched over by paramilitary police 24 hours a day with a verification routine, his body was not found until 36 hours after his death. Suspected by the Swiss border police for having forged entry visas, the killers were not admitted to Switzerland and wandered in France for a few days. It is only because of the insistence of Bakhtiar's son that the police reluctantly handed out the terrorists' pictures to border police and to the media. Furthermore, the French Government expelled to Tehran Mohsen Sharif Esfahani and Ahmad Taheri, arrested in France on November 15, 1992. These two men are involved in the murder of Radjavi and France had informed Switzerland that an extradition request would be granted. On December 29, 1993, violating the extradition convention, the French Prime Minister announced their expulsion to Tehran " for reasons linked to national interest".

In the case of Sharafkandi, the evidence against the five arrested members of the terrorist group is overwhelming. However, a police officer has testified that a top aid of Chancellor Helmut Kohl ordered a key report to be removed from the evidence file.<sup>58</sup>

These events have in no way harmed the political and economic relations of the Western governments with Iran.

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<sup>58</sup> Time International, March 21, 1994

The opposition organizations in exile have asked Western democracies to prevent Iran from pursuing its program of executions. They have argued that the establishment of diplomatic and commercial relations with Iran should not take place when refugees have been victims of terrorist attempts. The Iranian opposition has also asked for more protection for refugees. It hopes that every political and judicial measure will be taken to convict the assassins and to condemn the regime responsible for their deadly acts of terrorism. The Iranian opposition is concerned by the revelations of current investigations, which indicate that international diplomatic and business circles unknowingly assist Tehran's terrorism. Likewise, the information revealed during the investigation of the murders of Shapour Bakhtiar and Sorouche Katibeh causes concern. In the case of the assassination of Dr. Ghassemlou, the ease with which an important suspect, an envoy of Rafsandjani, was able to leave Vienna is alarming.

Western officials must remember that the Islamic Republic has no similarity with the classical pattern of the modern state. The specialization of political functions remains indistinct; the commercial representative with whom they deal could also be an active agent of Iran Special Services. The private person, the public person, the executing official or the murderer are often combined in one and the same person, the emissary of the Islamic Republic.

The National Movement of the Iranian Resistance can only warn Western democracies against these kind of promiscuous diplomatic and commercial relations that are fatal for the lives of men and women engaged in an arduous fight against tyranny. It is time for Western statesmen to consider the general interest of their countries above short-term electoral deadlines. If today, distress were not allowed to speak up, tomorrow it would testify. For the long-term perspective, it is neither reasonable nor profitable to

assimilate a great people to a small Mafia, a minority even in Iranian Shi'ism that has taken over the state apparatus.

**Here is also another Document, how the Khomeini Regime tried to make conspiracy against me, and against the prominent political & human rights activists in Iran, during the “Berlin Conference”, (May 2000):**

**A True Translation From Persian(Farsi) Text**

*THE FOUNDATION for PEACE, SOCIAL JUSTICE and DEMOCRACY in THE MIDDLE EAST*

**Political Impotency of administrators of Berlin Conference. And plots of Ministry of Intelligence's valets.**

Kayhan (Iran) newspaper, that is published in Tehran by the appointed valets of Ministry of intelligence, in the date of 22 Ordibehesht 79 equal to (15 May 2000) had published an article under the title of "Who was behind the scene of anti-revolution Berlin Conference?" which is revealing the terrorist, plotter nature of backward religious regime and the ignorance of its followers. The plotters of the regime to make had dossier against the participants of the Berlin Conference, by a Mafia-Clerical methods have published some controversial and false matters against me personally. They claimed that I had an important role in arrangement of Berlin Conference, participated in it, and had secret meetings with different individuals who have come from Iran. Also they have claimed that I am a supporter of the “Dissolution” and in this respect I have discussed with and cooperate with some society and individuals. To clarify the public opinion, I see necessary to inform the people some facts as follows;

**1 - I have no connection to Green Party and no role in the Heinrich Böll Foundation. Even I do not closely know the leaders of these organizations. I was from the beginning against this conference with such shape and contents. I mentioned my views ahead of time to one Iranian who was active for arrangement of this conference. If they**

were considering my recommendation the event was not administered so much trite.

The member of Green Party and directors of Heinrich Böll Foundation had no enough knowledge of the political forces inside and outside of Iran, so Mr. Bahman Nirumand from one side was introducing himself a representative of Green Party and an administrator of the foundation and from another side a “guardian” of the Iranian Political forces outside of Iran, and this was an obstacle that prevent the knowledgeable and democrat individuals of outside of country, with equal right and mutual respect participate democratically, in dialogues, exchange of ideas. He did not recognize the sensitive situation of the country, and purposefully omitted the elements and society. To claim that he is a democrat and supporter of democracy, superficially let many ordinary people to come to the conference hail as spectators. This method of direction is an insult to individuals and against the culture of democracy. So some protested peacefully to this action and did not see suitable for their personality to entangle into such relationships. . Some as reflection created chaos and turmoil.

This conference could establish an important role for discussion, exchange of ideas and understanding between Iranian and German, democratic forces outside and inside the country. But it was derailed from its goal and acted against its own purposes.

Ignorance in administration and not attending to the democratic human norms were so much that even the guests who were invited from Iran some of them (the Islamists) were transported by plane inside Germany and for each of them two or three guards were appointed. They were also given right of participation in some especial out of the program sessions. They were treated much better than others in the hotels while the "secular" guests had no guards and even had to pay money for their drinking water. So it seems that they were divided to first and second class human being "related" and "unrelated" persons. (These matters were raised by some participant guests as protest which were confirmed by some different sources).

2- I was in United States, and from there I send a message for participants through an open letter. I proposed that with mutual respect and equal rights, participate in a common dialogue with the



democrat forces who are outside the country and are fundamentally against the religious dominated regime in Iran. I also wrote my name and my fax and telephone number in that open letter, but I received no news.

3- Exactly against the claims of Ministry of intelligence's valets who are plotting and spreading slimes, not only I had no role in preparation and execution of Berlin Conference, but I was opposed to the system or carrying on of this conference... besides I had no visit with the guests or participants of this event, and do not have any "secrete" or "behind a curtain" talk with any one of them. I have declared openly, several times my political position that is against the terrorist, religious dominated regimes and must face fundamentally, up root all its political, ideological, cultural, and its bureaucratic dominators.

So that I am not favoring "transmutation or transformation" And never had been and one of our major political, cultural problem of opposition groups is this same intellectuals pretenders with religious Mullah 's' beliefs that by sticking to the "transmutation" these are creating obstacle against the national combats and are making the age of regime longer and deviate the combat from its essential trail. Competition and fraction within the governing regime eventually is serving the benefit of survival of the regime and derailing democratic national struggle of the people.

4- I have always had this belief that not for diminution of dictators but for prevention of their return and reviving of the dictator government also for reconstruction and blossoming of society we must have a long term plan and program and with a bright view point ahead. Besides that to establish basically democracy, freedom, and national solidarity it is necessary to take steps towards a "National Coalition" and try sincerely towards this line.

This was for this reason that in summer of 1995 I took an active role for arrangement of "National Conference" in the City of Stuttgart (Germany). So this is a reason that the illiterate, ignorant valets of

**Intelligence Ministry, are naming my lecture in a gathering of city of Hamburg as the mentioned Conference.**

**More important, until now, I had no meeting with Mr. Ezzatollah Sahabi (before, during and after revolution). Considering that he introduces himself a loyal to Religious Governing System and Constitution, we do not have any similarity or agreement with each other...**

**5- Publication of Ministry of Intelligence have mentioned some names as my so called my political colleagues that none of them are in my current thought and political line. And with regards to my fundamental thought and policy, which I am very much bound and concern, am not able to cooperate with them. (This is obvious for everybody except the illiterate elements who are governing in Iran and are living in a total ignorance)**

**6- I am an individual that without any cover up believing in diplomatic relations between all countries of the world including United States and Israel. I am believing that there must force the Islamic Republic to stop the barbarous acts and its international terrorism worldwide. But to irradiate the religious system and dictatorship in Iran we must rely to a national organized force of people inside the country and solidarity of Iranian outside of the country, not to sit down and rely to a foreign enemy or expecting a miracle from others.**

**It is expected from all news groups (media) who believe in freedom of thoughts and speech, that by publishing this statement reveal the plot of Islamic Republic against the freedom thinkers, inside and outside the country. I propose to all elements and individuals, which are supporting Democracy and "Secularism" in line with respect to the religious beliefs of the people, as a private matter of citizens fight decisively for demolishing and overthrowing of Religious Governing system in Iran.**

**HASSAN MASSALI ,    May,20, 2000**



**Khomeini-Regime has used the Children for the war against Iraq**

**During Iran-Iraq War, Millions of Iranian & Iraqi Peoples were killed, and more than half Million of Iranian have lost some part of their body and as “Handicap” are facing a lot of problems in their daily Life.**



**The Fascist Cleric (Mullahs) during Khomeini Regime have killed several thousand Freedom & Human Rights Activists in Iran (above, the Photo of Hadi Ghaffari, during Terrorist Actions).**



**I was Candidate for the National-Parliament in 1980, in Tavalesh, Gilan (North Iran).I was elected from the People; But because of my Critic on Khomeini Regime, Khomeini has secretly ordered to kill me. Ayatollah Lahouti has informed me about the Assassination's Plan, and I have started the Underground Activities & Armed Struggle in Gilan & Kurdistan against Islamic-Fascist-Regime in Iran.**

**Here are some Photos during my Election's Campaign in Tavalesh, North Iran (1980)**











**After the Conspiracy of Khomeini against the democratic Forces, with the cooperation of some Friends from Gilan, Mazandaran, and Kurdistan, I have created an Armed Group, and were resisting against Khomeini-Regime in Gilan &Kurdistan of Iran (1080-1984)**





**Hassan Massali is resisting against Islamic-Fascist-Regime of Khomeini  
In Kurdistan, Iran (1980-1984)**



## **Chapter 8**

# **Creation of Hate, Terrorism & Corruption in Afghanistan**

**For a long time, Afghanistan was occupied from the British Colonial Forces. After that, the Soviet Union has occupied this country & created a new puppet Regime in Afghanistan (1978). And one year later, USA with direct Intervention of Mr. Zbigniew Brzezinski, and with cooperation of Saudi Arabia& Ben Laden, together they have create Islamic Terrorist Groups to oppose the Soviets.**

**Before Soviets invasion, I have visited Afghanistan and with cooperation of my Afghan – Friends, I have visited all part of Afghanistan. I was traveling one month, and I met many Peoples &I have participated in many cultural programs.**

**At that Time, the majority of the people were very Poor (below the Poverty Line), but all of them- different Religion &different Ethnic Groups- were living peacefully with each other, in Afghanistan.**

**I think, all these Colonial & New Fascist Forces, from East & West, are responsible for thecurrent miserable Situation & World Crises, around the World.**

**USA & Allies, have always supported the Dictators& Corrupt-Regimes in Afghanistan. The Supper Power are involved in many War-Crimes; because, they have destroyed Afghanistan and they have killed several Thousand of Civilians.**

**I am wondering, how such political leaders, are talkingabout Democracy.**

**In this Document, you see how CIA & U.S.-Administrationwas supporting a Corrupt Person& Corrupt Regime in Afghanistan (NYT-**

## International, April, 29, 2013) Also the Terrorist Regime in Iran, supporting him too.

VOL. CLXII... No. 56,121

### Karzai's Office Gets Bags Full Of C.I.A. Cash

A Decade of Paying for Afghan Influence

By MATTHEW ROSENBERG

KABUL, Afghanistan — For more than a decade, wads of American dollars packed into suitcases, backpacks and, on occasion, plastic shopping bags have been dropped off every month or so at the offices of Afghanistan's president — courtesy of the Central Intelligence Agency.

All told, tens of millions of dollars have flowed from the C.I.A. to the office of President Hamid Karzai, according to current and former advisers to the Afghan leader.

"We called it 'ghost money,'" said Khalil Roman, who served as Mr. Karzai's chief of staff from 2002 until 2005. "It came in secret, and it left in secret."

The C.I.A., which declined to comment for this article, has long been known to support some relatives and close aides of Mr. Karzai. But the new accounts of off-the-books cash delivered directly to his office show payments on a vaster scale, and with a far greater impact on everyday governing.

Moreover, there is little evidence that the payments bought the influence the C.I.A. sought. Instead, some American officials said, the cash has fueled corruption and empowered warlords, undermining Washington's exit strategy from Afghanistan.

"The biggest source of corruption in Afghanistan," one American official said, "was the United States."

The United States was not

### Terrorist Regime in Iran & Corrupt Institution in USA

### Sending cash money to Corrupt Regime in Afghanistan

THE NEW YORK TIMES INTERNATIONAL MONDAY, APRIL 29, 2013

### Karzai's Office Gets Bags Full of Cash From C.I.A.

From Page A1

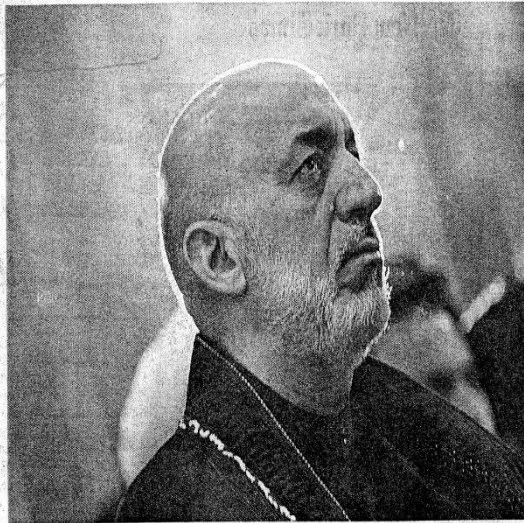
and poison Afghanistan's relations with the United States. What they did not say was that the C.I.A. was also plying the presidential palace with cash — and unlike the Iranians, it still is.

American and Afghan officials familiar with the payments said the agency's main goal in providing the cash has been to maintain access to Mr. Karzai and his inner circle and to guarantee the agency's influence at the presidential palace, which wields tremendous power in Afghanistan's highly centralized government. The officials spoke about the money only on the condition of anonymity.

It is not clear that the United States is getting what it pays for. Mr. Karzai's willingness to defy the United States — and the Iranians, for that matter — on an array of issues seems to have only grown as the cash has piled up. Instead of securing his good graces, the payments may well illustrate the opposite: Mr. Karzai is seemingly unable to be bought.

Over Iran's objections, he signed a strategic partnership deal with the United States last year, directly leading the Iranians to halt their payments, two senior Afghan officials said. Now, Mr. Karzai is seeking control over the Afghan militias raised by the C.I.A. to target operatives of Al Qaeda and insurgent commanders, potentially upending a critical part of the Obama administration's plans for fighting militants as conventional military forces pull back this year.

But the C.I.A. has continued to nav. believing it needs Mr. Kar-



AP/WIDEWORLD/ASSOCIATED PRESS

Off-the-books cash delivered directly to President Karzai's office shows payments on a vast scale.

late American law.

Handing out cash has been standard procedure for the C.I.A. in Afghanistan since the start of the war. During the 2001 invasion, agency cash bought the services of numerous warlords, including Muhammad Qasim Fahim, the current first vice president.

"We paid them to overthrow the Taliban," the American official said.

The C.I.A. then kept paying the Afghans to keep fighting. For in-

buy the warlords' loyalty, a former adviser to Mr. Karzai said.

Then, in December 2002, Iranians showed up at the palace in a sport utility vehicle packed with cash, the former adviser said.

The C.I.A. began dropping off cash at the palace the following month, and the sums grew from there, Afghan officials said.

Payments ordinarily range from hundreds of thousands to millions of dollars, the officials said, though none could provide exact figures. The money is used

handled with greater transparency than the dollars from the C.I.A., Afghan officials said. The Iranian payments were routed through Mr. Karzai's chief of staff. Some of the money was deposited in an account in the president's name at a state-run bank, and some was kept at the palace. The sum delivered would then be announced at the next cabinet meeting. The Iranians gave \$3 million to well over \$10 million a year, Afghan officials said.

When word of the Iranian cash



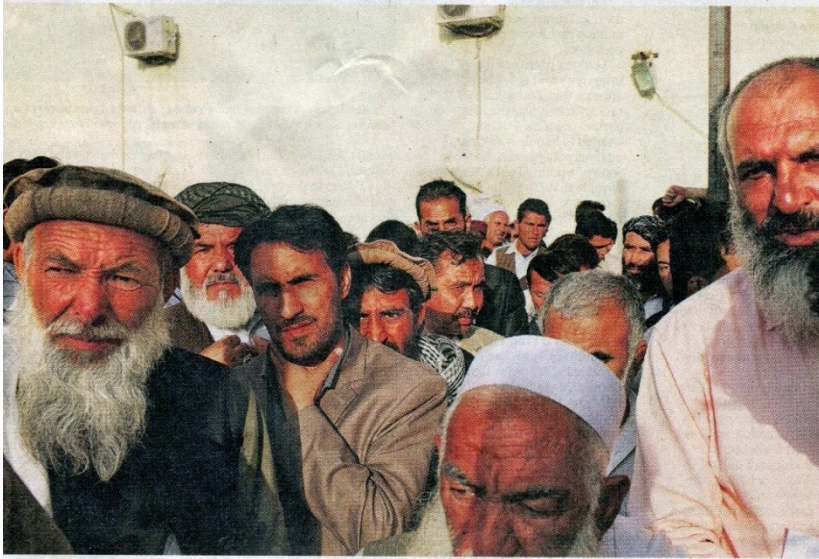
# The Washington Post

ow: Thunderstorm 84/76 • DETAILS, B6

TUESDAY, AUGUST 18, 2015

washing

The plight of forced returnees and would-be migrants reflects the country's woes



— 5,000 Afghans visit the passport office every day, according to officials at the Interior Ministry.

Only 2,000 of them receive new passports, the most that can be produced daily.

## Idled in Afghanistan

BY PAMELA CONSTABLE

KABUL — In a dusty corner of the Afghan capital, stinking of sewage and crammed with makeshift dwellings, families arrive every day in cargo trucks that dump their possessions in a heap. They are among 82,000 unregistered Afghan refugees who have been pushed out of neighboring Pakistan since January — along with about 150,000 workers deported from Iran over the same period — and many have come home to nothing.



to buy food. "They should be in school, but we must depend on them finding Pepsi cans," Malik said. "If we could afford to go back to Pakistan tomorrow, we would."

At the other end of the city, hundreds of glum, anxious men start lining up after midnight outside the government passport office, clutching documents in plastic folders. By 7 each morning, when the agency opens, the line of passport applicants has grown to more than 1,000. Many are unemployed and say they are determined to

## Trump drive mig deb

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Ideas onc traction

BY DAVID J. JENN AND MAX

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**Because of military Occupation, because of Creation of Hate & Terrorism, many People of Afghanistan trying to leave Afghanistan.**

## t of work in Afghanistan: 'The only hope is to leave'

AN FROM A

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PHOTOS BY ANDREW GUILTY FOR THE WASHINGTON POST

ABOVE: Day laborers wait for work on a bridge in south Kabul. As Afghanistan's formal economy shrinks, more people are turning to day labor.

**The Emigrants from Afghanistan & other occupied Countries are not accepted as Refugee, because of Racism & New-Fascism Policy in UK, UAS, and France.**

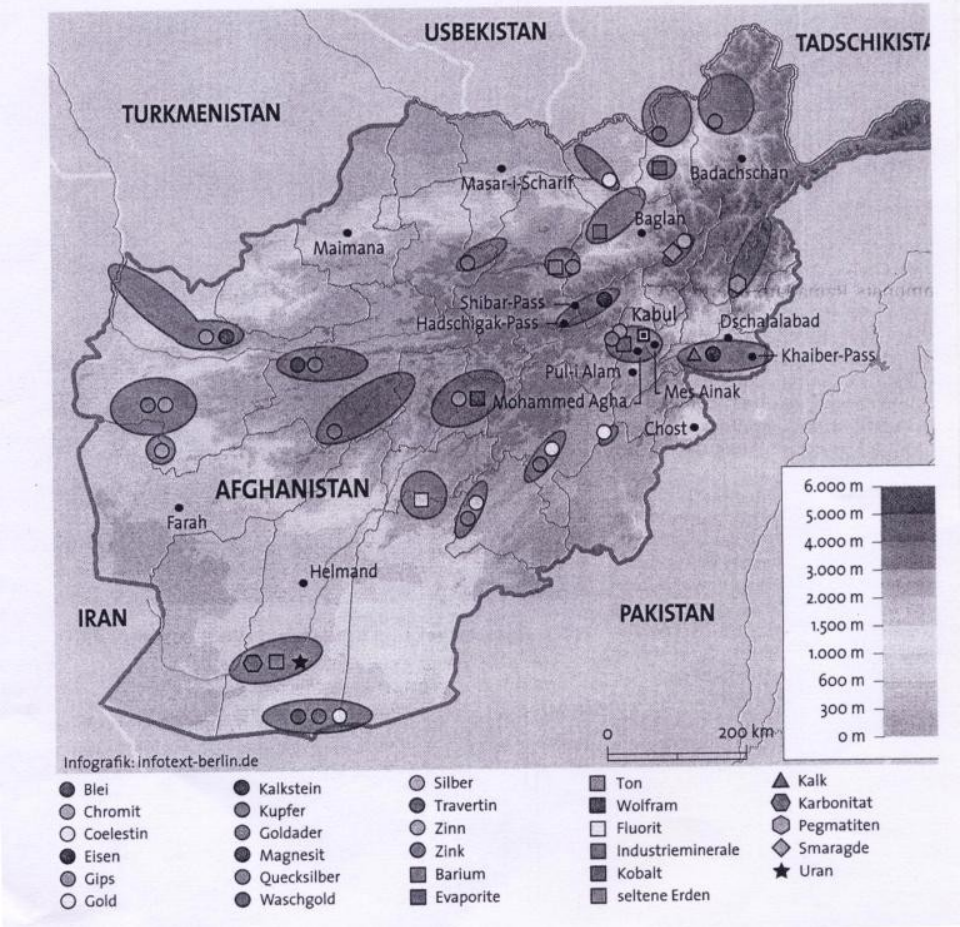
**The Newspaper Le Monde diplomatique (German Language, 2014/10/20 Jahrgang), in Oct. 2014, has published the Article of Mr. Thomas Rutting, about the Important Economic & Natural Sources in Afghanistan.**

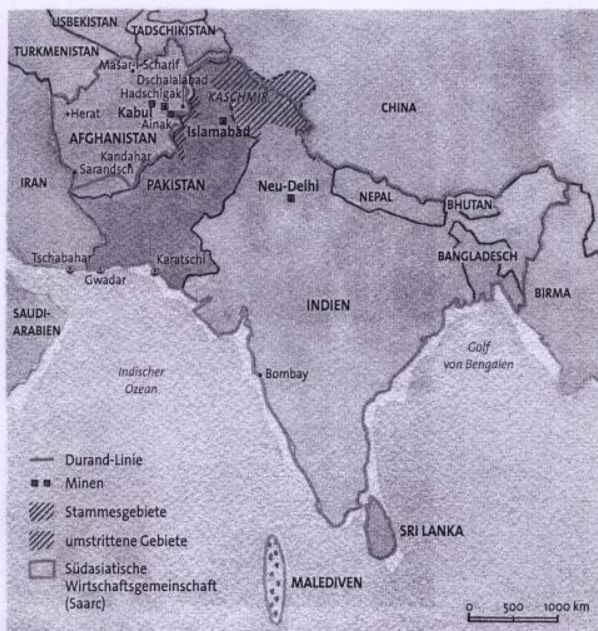
**It seems, the Big Powers are fighting for the Economic Interests, and to exploit the Wealth in Afghanistan, not for Democracy in Afghanistan!!!**



# Die Reichtümer Afghanistans

LE MONDE diplomatique | Oktober 20





### Was wann geschah

**1950** Indisch-afghanischer Freundschaftsvertrag.

**1971** Indisch-sowjetischer Freundschafts- und Kooperationsvertrag.

**1978** Machtübernahme der Kommunisten in Kabul.

**Dezember 1979** Sowjetischer Einmarsch in Afghanistan auf Bitten der Regierung.

**Januar 1980** Die indische Premierministerin Indira Gandhi kritisiert in Bezug auf Afghanistan die „Einmischungen von außen“ (gemeint sind die UdSSR, die USA und Pakistan).

**1989** Rückzug der Sowjets, Beginn des von Pakistan unterstützten Aufstands im indischen Kaschmir.

**1990–1992** Diskrete Unterstützung Indiens für die Nordallianz von Ahmed Schah Massud gegen die von Pakistan geförderten Paschtunen.

**1996** Einmarsch der Taliban in Kabul mit Hilfe Pakistans.

**2001** Unterstützung Indiens für die US-Intervention in Afghanistan.

**2002–2014** Vertiefung der indisch-afghanischen Beziehungen unter der Regierung Karzai.

**2008/2009** Attentate gegen die indische Botschaft in Kabul und zwei Konsulate.

**2011** Strategisches Partnerschaftsabkommen zwischen Kabul und Neu-Delhi.





**President Reagan meets the Islamist Extremist M.Y.Khalessi (1983)**



**President Reagan meets also the Islamist Extremist Borhan-Eldin Rabbani (1983). From 1980 until 1983, the Reagan Administration has spent several Billions of Dollars to support the Islamist Extremist in Afghanistan.**

## Many U.S Presidents with the Cowboy Culture & Mentality, were Creating Terrorist Groups& Cooperating with the Terrorist Organizations, Corrupt Regimes and Dictators, to reach Democracy!!!?

Global Research in Facebook | Police State USA: Ferguson Masses Continue to Challenge Racist Power Structure

George W. Bush and the Bin Laden Family, Meeting At Ritz Carlton Hotel, NYC, One Day Before 9/11

By [GREG](#)  
Global Research, April 28, 2013

Region: Middle East & North Africa, US  
The War on 9/11 & War on Terror

1 Rule of a flat stomach :  
Cut down a bit of stomach fat every day by using this 1 weird old tip.

Tip

According to the Washington Post, the Carlyle Group met at the Ritz Carlton Hotel in NYC one day before 9/11. In attendance at this meeting were former president George H. W. Bush and Shafiq bin Laden, the brother of Osama.

The Carlyle Group is a large private equity investment firm, closely associated with officials of the Bush and Reagan administrations, and has considerable ties to Saudi oil money, including ties to the bin Laden family.

This morning (September 10, 2001) it is holding its annual investor conference at the Ritz Carlton hotel in Washington, D.C. Among the guests of honor is investor Shafiq bin Laden, brother of Osama bin Laden. [Observer, 6/16/2002; London Times, 5/8/2003] Former President George H. W. Bush, who makes speeches on behalf of the Carlyle Group and is also senior adviser to the Asian Partners fund [Wall Street Journal, 9/27/2001] attended the conference the previous day but is not there today (see 5:00 a.m., September 11, 2001). [Washington Post, 9/16/2003]

This CBC documentary focuses on the relationship between former President George W. Bush and the bin Laden family.

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## George W. Bush and Bin Laden Family, Meeting at Ritz Carlton Hotel, NYC, One day before September 11, 2001

## TERRORIST NAMES SAUDIS AS PATRONS

From Prison, Moussaoui  
Implicates Princes

By SCOTT SHANE

WASHINGTON — In highly unusual testimony inside the federal supermax prison, a former operative for Al Qaeda has described prominent members of Saudi Arabia's royal family as major donors to the terrorist network in the late 1990s and claimed that he discussed a plan to shoot down Air Force One with a Stinger missile with a staff member at the Saudi Embassy in Washington.

The Qaeda member, Zacarias Moussaoui, wrote last year to Judge George B. Daniels of United States District Court for the Southern District of New York, who is presiding over a lawsuit filed against Saudi Arabia by relatives of those killed in the Sept. 11, 2001, terrorist attacks. He said he wanted to testify in the case, and after lengthy negotiations with Justice Department officials and the federal Bureau of Prisons, a team of lawyers was permitted to enter the prison and question him for two days last October.

In a statement Monday night, the Saudi Embassy said that the national Sept. 11 commission had rejected allegations that the Saudi government or Saudi officials had funded Al Qaeda.

"Moussaoui is a deranged criminal whose own lawyers presented evidence that he was mentally incompetent," the statement said. "His words have no credibility."

Mr. Moussaoui received a diagnosis of mental illness by a psychologist who testified on his behalf, but he was found competent to stand trial on terrorism charges. He was sentenced to life in prison in 2002 and is now in

All the News  
's Fit to Print"

# The New York Times

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WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 2015

RKTIMES INTERNATIONAL WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 2015

## Saudi Princes Aided Qaeda, Terrorist Says From a U.S. Prison

From Page A1

time in Saudi-American relations, less than two weeks after the death of the country's longtime monarch, King Abdullah, and the succession of his brother, King Salman.

There has often been tension between Saudi leaders and the Obama administration since the Arab uprisings of 2011 and the efforts to manage the region's resulting turmoil. Mr. Moussaoui describes meeting in Saudi Arabia with Salman, then the crown prince, and other Saudi royals while delivering them letters from Osama bin Laden.

There has long been evidence that wealthy Saudis provided support for bin Laden, the son of a Saudi construction magnate, and Al Qaeda before the 2001 attacks. Saudi Arabia had worked closely with the United States to finance Islamic militants fighting the Soviet Army in Afghanistan in the 1980s, and Al Qaeda drew its members from those militant fighters.

But the extent and nature of Saudi involvement in Al Qaeda,



HASAN AHMAD/ASSOCIATED PRESS



"My impression was that he was of completely sound mind — focused and thoughtful," said Sean P. Carter, a Philadelphia lawyer with Cozen O'Connor who participated in the deposition on behalf of the plaintiffs. He said that the lawyers needed to get a special exemption from the "special administrative measures" that keep many convicted terrorists in federal prisons from communicating with outsiders.

The French-born Mr. Moussaoui was detained weeks before Sept. 11 on immigration charges in Minnesota, so he was incarcerated



**The Socio-Political System in Saudi Arabia belongs to the “Stone-Age” Period. The Royal Government in Saudi Arabia, are using the women as “Sex-Slave” & they are supporting all Islamist Terrorist Groups. Saudi Arabia is the best Friend of USA in the Middle East.**



itants drove cars into crowds.

That effort to root out jihadist recruitment networks continued Tuesday when French counterterrorism officers arrested eight people in the northern suburbs of Paris and in the area of the city of Lyon. They were suspected of being part of a network recruiting people to fight in Syria, the Interior Ministry said.

The arrests followed those of five people last week in the southern town of Lunel, where counterterrorism forces have been seeking to dismantle a network that has sent young people to Syria and Iraq.

Over the past year, more than 10 young people have left Lunel for Syria to join the Islamic State, and several have died in Syria or Iraq, according to the Interior Ministry.

municating with outsiders.

The French-born Mr. Moussaoui was detained weeks before Sept. 11 on immigration charges in Minnesota, so he was incarcerated at the time of the attacks. Earlier in 2001, he had taken flying lessons and was wired \$14,000 by a Qaeda cell in Germany, evidence that he might have been preparing to become one of the hijackers.

He said in the prison deposition that he was directed in 1998 or 1999 by Qaeda leaders in Afghanistan to create a digital database of donors to the group. Among those he said he recalled listing in the database were Prince Turki al-Faisal, then the Saudi intelligence chief; Prince Bandar Bin Sultan, the longtime Saudi ambassador to the United States; Prince al-Waleed bin Talal, a prominent billionaire investor; and many of the country's leading clerics.

"Sheikh Osama wanted to keep a record who give money," he said in imperfect English — "who is to be listened to or who contributed to the jihad."

Mr. Moussaoui said he acted as a courier for Bin Laden, carrying personal messages to prominent Saudi princes and clerics. And he described his training in Qaeda camps in Afghanistan.

He helped conduct a trial explosion of a 750-kilogram bomb as a trial run for a planned truck-bomb attack on the American Embassy in London, he said, using the same weapon used in the Qaeda attacks in 1998 on the American Embassies in Kenya and Tanzania. He also studied the possibility of staging attacks with crop-dusting aircraft.

In addition, Mr. Moussaoui said, "We talk about the feasibility of shooting Air Force One."

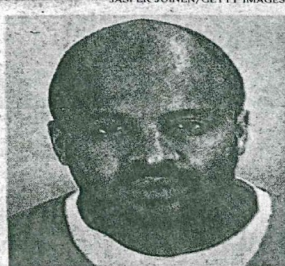
Specifically, he said, he had met an official of the Islamic Affairs Department of the Saudi Embassy in Washington when the Saudi official visited Kandahar. "I was supposed to go to Washington and go with him" to "find a location where it may be suitable to launch a Stinger attack and then, after, be able to escape," he said.

He said he was arrested before being able to carry out the reconnaissance mission.

Mr. Moussaoui's behavior at his trial in 2006 was sometimes erratic. He tried to fire his own lawyers, who presented evidence that he suffered from serious mental illness. But Judge Leonie M. Brinkema, who presided, declared that she was "fully satisfied that Mr. Moussaoui is completely competent" and called him "an extremely intelligent man."

"He has actually a better understanding of the legal system than some lawyers I've seen in court," she said.

Also filed on Monday in the



SHERBURNE COUNTY SHERIFF'S OFFICE

From top, Prince Bandar Bin Sultan, Prince Turki al-Faisal and Prince al-Waleed bin Talal of Saudi Arabia were all said by the imprisoned Zacarias Moussaoui, above, to be on a list of donors to Al Qaeda.

Nebraska and the former Navy secretary John Lehman, arguing that more investigation was needed into Saudi ties to the 9/11 plot. Mr. Graham was co-chairman of the Joint Congressional Inquiry into the attacks, and Mr. Kerrey and Mr. Lehman served on the 9/11 Commission.

"I am convinced that there was a direct line between at least some of the terrorists who carried out the Sept. 11 attacks and the government of Saudi Arabia," wrote Mr. Graham, who has long demanded the release of 28 pages of the congressional report on the attacks that explore Saudi connections and remain classified.

Mr. Kerrey said in the affidavit that it was "fundamentally inaccurate and misleading" to argue, as lawyers for Saudi Arabia have, that the 9/11 Commission exonerated the Saudi government.

The three former officials' statements did not address Mr. Moussaoui's testimony.

The 9/11 lawsuit was initially filed in 2002 but has faced years of legal obstacles. It was dismissed in 2005 on the grounds that Saudi Arabia enjoyed "sovereign immunity," and the dismissal was upheld on appeal to the United States Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit.

But the same appellate court later reversed itself, ordering that the lawsuit be reinstated. The Saudi government appealed to the Supreme Court, but it declined to hear the case, so it was sent back to Federal District Court in Manhattan. The filing on Monday was in opposition to the latest motion by Saudi Arabia to have the case dismissed.

Mr. Carter, the plaintiffs' lawyer, said that he and his colleagues hoped to return to the Colorado prison to conduct additional questioning of Mr. Moussaoui and that they had been told by prison officials that they would be allowed to do so. "We

**The member of Al-Qaeda in U.S. Prison**

## Chapter 9

### The War & Military Occupation in Iraq

Iraq has also a long history. For many years the British Colonialist have occupied many Middle Eastern Countries, including Iraq. Also, they were always trying to create Puppet Regime in whole Middle Eastern Countries.

The Eight years war between Iraq-Iran (Saddam Hossein & Khomeini), was a Tragedy for Iranian & Iraqi People. During this war, more than one Million People have been killed, and several Thousand have lost a part of their Body. During the USA military Occupation in Iraq, many corrupt Governments, including the USA Administration, were selling Weapons and making Business with the war.

It must be realized that military occupation & presence of foreign forces in any country raises nationalistic feelings of that country's people against foreign forces. The abuse of political prisoners, killing the civilians, bombing the Cities, Villages, Schools, Hospitals.... will create Hate, Terrorism & Civil-War.

During War in Iraq, the USA administration was involved in all Criminal Actions.

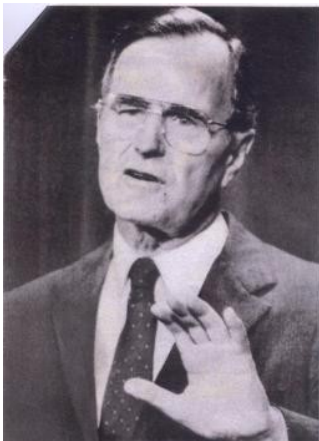
U.S. Administration was using the sectarian & terrorist gangs (under leadership of Hakim, Moghtada Sadr) that were trained by Islamic Terrorist Regime in Iran. The USA administration, has supported the corrupt Persons like Chalabi & Nouri Al-Maleki, in Iraq.

The military Occupation of U.S. in Iraq, has created Civil War between different religion & ethnic groups in Iraq & in whole Middle East. Since U.S. military Occupation until now, every year, several Thousand Iraqi have been killed. But, the President Bush, Vice President Cheney, and many others in U.S. Administration that were involved in the War-Crime,

**Corruption, are interfering in USA Internal & Foreign Policy. Because, they have**

**“Big Money”, and have created “Strong Lobby Groups”, & are able to manipulate the People.**





Glaubwürdigkeit erschüttert ist"

tionalen Sicherheitsrates, Anhaltspunkte für kriminelle Vergehen gefunden.

Wenn der Sonderstaatsanwalt gerichtlich ernannt ist, wahrscheinlich noch in dieser Woche, muß er vor allem die Grundfragen der Affäre zu klären versuchen:

▷ Wer außer North war innerhalb der Reagan-Administration am Waffengeschäft mit dem Iran und an der Contra-Finanzierung beteiligt, wer wußte davon, etwa doch Donald Regan, allgewaltiger Stabschef im Weißen Haus, oder der mächtige CIA-Boß Casey?

▷ Wie hoch war der tatsächliche Umfang der an den Iran gelieferten Waffen und wie konnte das abgezweigte Geld an die Contras gelangen?

▷ Wurden außer dem bis vor zwei Monaten gültigen Verbot von direkter und indirekter Militärhilfe an die Contras noch andere US-Gesetze verletzt?

Dabei trägt das Erschrecken über die Enthüllung, daß in den vergangenen Jahren unter Beteiligung des Weißen Hauses ein offiziell verbotener Krieg gegen Nicaragua geführt wurde, gleichfalls Züge von Heuchelei. Zu deutlich waren die Spuren dieses angeblich geheimen Krieges gewesen, zu deutlich war er von Reagan selbst („Ich bin ein Contra“) ermuntert worden.

Hinter der Aggressivität gegen Nicaragua zeichnet sich eine weitere, eine heimische Offensive ab: der Kampf der amerikanischen Rechten um die Macht im eigenen Land.

Als die „Washington Times“ im Mai 1985 den „Fonds für die Freiheit Nicaraguas“ ins Leben rief, um 14 Millionen Dollar für die vom Kongreß angeblich im Stich gelassenen Contras zu sammeln, war unverhülltes Lob aus dem Weißen Haus gekommen: Die Organisation, schrieb Reagan, repräsentiere die „edelsten Instinkte Amerikas“.

Das wäre schrecklich für Amerika. Ganz sicher repräsentiert die Gruppe – nur eine von vielen, die den Kampf der Contras zu ihrem eigenen machten – einen Teil der amerikanischen Rechten, der sich so fanatisch noch keiner anderen Sache angenommen hatte. Im Vorstand der Vereinigung war alles vertreten, was bei Amerikas Konservativen Rang, Namen und, unter diesem Präsidenten,

endlich auch politische Macht gewonnen hatte.

Chef der Organisation ist William Simon, Finanzminister unter Nixon und Ford, der als Präsident der Olin-Stiftung Millionen für Anliegen der Rechten verteilt. Die Stiftung versteht sich als Gegenstück zu der angeblich liberalen Ford-Stiftung.

Vertreten ist ebenso Jeane Kirkpatrick, Reagans ehemalige Uno-Botschafterin, die bei der amerikanischen Rechten den Posten einer Chefidologin hält, die Erfinderin jener feinen Unterscheidung zwischen totalitären Regimen, die es – weil mehrheitlich kommunistisch – zu bekämpfen gilt, und autoritären Regimen, die man – weil mehrheitlich amerikafreundlich – beeinflussen und unterstützen soll.

Mitglied des Vorstandes ist ferner Michael Novak, der sich an einer „Theologie des Kapitalismus“ versucht hat. Wie kaum ein anderer hat Novak dazu beigetragen, das American Enterprise Institute zu einem Gegengewicht zu liberalen Think-tanks wie der Brookings Institution zu machen.

Vertreten ist auch die kämpferische Midge Decter vom Konkurrenzverein Heritage Foundation. Das Institut ist derzeit der bedeutendste Talent-Pool für stramm rechten Nachwuchs in den Stäben von Kongreß und Administration, und Midge ist Ehefrau des Politologen Norman Podhoretz, der sich als oberste Instanz des Neokonservatismus versteht.

An diesem Fonds für die angebliche Freiheit Nicaraguas sind nicht das gesammelte Geld und seine möglicherweise gesetzeswidrige Verwendung auch für Waffen so wichtig, sondern die Tatsache, daß mit seiner Gründung der Contra-

Ex-Sicherheitsberater McFarlane: „Das ist eine Politik, die Krokodile füttert“



**The Result of USA-Military Occupation in Iraq: Destroying, Killing, Torturing, and Creating Hate, Terrorism, Civil-War.**



gua, dessen sich die Regierung bedienen konnte, als der Kongreß drohte, den gar nicht so geheimen Krieg gegen die Sandinisten per Beschluß zu beenden.

In diesem Hilfswerk fand Oliver North Ansprechpartner, die ihm in den vergangenen Jahren als Verbindungsleute zwischen den Rebellen und dem Weißen Haus dienten: den pensionierten General John Singlaub etwa, der seine Erfahrungen in subversiver Kriegführung nach dem Zweiten Weltkrieg, nach Korea und Vietnam, nun auch in Nicaragua anwenden durfte. Sein „US-Rat für die Freiheit der Welt“ sammelte Millionenbeträge für die Contras.

Diesem Hilfswerk entstammt auch Tom Posey, dessen Gruppe „Civilian-Military Assistance“ von North vorübergehend mit der Aufgabe betraut worden war, von Costa Rica aus eine Südfront für die Contras aufzubauen.

Posey-Kollege Robert Owen, dessen Beratungsfirma vom State Department 50 000 Dollar für ihre Dienste bei der Übermittlung „humanitärer“ Hilfe an die Contras bekam, hatte von North in Wirklichkeit eine andere Aufgabe erhalten: Als „Prokonsul“ des Oberleutnants, so ein prominenter Contra-Führer, organisierte Owen in Honduras den militärischen Widerstand nicaraguanischer Indianer gegen die Sandinisten.

Mit diesem Hilfswerk, an dessen Aufbau er maßgeblich beteiligt war, konnte North den Contra-Krieg weiterführen, als dem Kongreß die offizielle US-Hilfe zu weit ging.

Nach und nach hatte die Regierung in Washington Nicaraguas nördlichen Nachbarn Honduras zu einer Aufmarschrampe für ein mögliches Eingreifen gegen die Sandinisten ausgebaut. Die Infrastruktur erstellten US-Soldaten in praktisch pausenlosen Manövern in Honduras, die General Paul Gorman, von 1983 bis 1985 Chef des US-Kommandos Süd in Panama, leitete.

Als die CIA schon über 25 Millionen Dollar in den geheimen Krieg investiert hatte, ihre Contra-Schützlinge aber noch keinerlei Landgewinne verbuchen konnten, beschloß der Geheimdienst eine unerhörte Direkt-Operation: Am 10. Oktober 1983 beschossen Söldner von Schnellbooten aus die Öltanks des nicaraguanischen Pazifik-Hafens Corinto, zwölf Millionen Liter Treibstoff verbrannten, 20 000 Einwohner der Stadt mußten evakuiert werden.

Es sollte so aussehen, als hätten Contras den Sabotageangriff unternommen. Tatsächlich hatte sich die CIA einer gemischten lateinamerikanischen Söldnertruppe bedient.

Im Januar 1984 verminnten die Söldner von einem außerhalb der nicaraguanischen Hoheitsgewässer ankernden CIA-Schiff aus Nicaraguas Hafen Puerto Cabezas, Corinto, Puerto Sandino und El



Gefangener Hasenfus: US-Waffen ...

Bluff. Kurz darauf liefen Fischerboote der Sandinisten auf Minen, es gab Verletzte. Auch sechs ausländische Schiffe, darunter ein Frachter aus der Sowjet-Union, wurden beschädigt.

Edgar Chamorro, damals für Public Relations der Contras zuständig, beanspruchte die Urheberschaft an der Aktion. Auf hartnäckige Fragen des Kongresses jedoch mußte CIA-Chef William Casey Mitte April 1984 eingestehen, daß seine Leute die Verminnung geplant und durchgeführt hatten.

Nach dieser Affäre strich der Kongreß im Mai 1984 jegliche Militärhilfe für die Contras und verpflichtete CIA wie Pentagon, ihre Beziehungen zu den antisandinistischen Kampfverbänden abzubauen.

Unmittelbar danach jedoch besuchte der damals nur Eingeweihten bekannte Oberstleutnant Oliver North die Contraführer in Honduras und versicherte ihnen, die Reagan-Regierung werde sie weiter unterstützen, auch gegen den Kongreßbeschluß.

Während des amerikanischen Präsidentschaftswahlkampfes im Herbst 1984 – der Minenskandal war fast schon vergessen – wurde die amerikanische Öffentlichkeit erneut aufgeschreckt: durch ein Handbuch zur psychologischen Kriegführung, 1983 verfaßt im Auftrag der CIA von einem pensionierten US-Major namens John Kirkpatrick.

Die Broschüre enthielt regelrechte Mord-Ratschläge für die Contras: Sie sollten Berufsverbrecher anheuern und Zwischenfälle provozieren, bei denen Contras von Sandinisten getötet würden, so daß „Märtyrer für die Sache geschaffen werden“.

Nach dem offiziellen CIA-Rückzug aus den Aktionen gegen Nicaragua blieb Oliver North der Verbindungsmann zu den Contras, die sein Präsident zunehmend als „Freiheitskämpfer“ verherrlichte. North beriet die Führer politisch



... am Kongreß vorbei: Abgestürzte US-Hubschrauber\*

\* Bei der gescheiterten Geisel-Befreiung im Iran 1980.



## **Cheney's Halliburton Made \$39,5 Billion on Iraq War**

**Author: Angelo Young, 20 March 2013**

**<http://readersupportednews.org/news-section2/308-12/16561-focus-cheney-halliburton-amde-395-billion-on-iraq-war.html>**

**The accounting of the financial cost of the nearly decade-long Iraq War will go on for years, but a recent analysis has shed light on the**

companies that made money off the war by providing support services as the privatization of what were former U.S. military operations rose to unprecedented levels. Private or publicly listed firms received at least \$138 billion of U.S.

Taxpayer money for government contracts for services that included providing private security, building infrastructure and feeding the troops.

Ten contractors received 52 percent of the funds, according to an analysis by the Financial Times that was published Tuesday. The No. 1 recipient?

Houston-based energy-focused engineering and construction firm KBR, Inc. (NYSE:KBR), which was spun off from its parent, oilfield services provider Halliburton Co. (NYSE:HAL), in 2007.

The company was given \$39.5 billion in Iraq-related contracts over the past decade, with many of the deals given without any bidding from competing firms, such as a \$568-million contract renewal in 2010 to provide housing, meals, water and bathroom services to soldiers, a deal that led to a Justice Department lawsuit over alleged kickbacks, as reported by Bloomberg. Who were Nos. 2 and 3?

Agility Logistics (KSE:AGLTY) of Kuwait and the state-owned Kuwait Petroleum Corp. Together, these firms garnered \$13.5 billion of U.S. contracts.

As private enterprise entered the war zone at unprecedented levels, the amount of corruption ballooned, even if most contractors performed their duties as expected.

According to the bipartisan Commission on Wartime Contracting in Iraq and Afghanistan, the level of corruption by defence contractors may be as high as \$60 billion. Disciplined soldiers that would traditionally do many of the tasks are commissioned by private and publicly listed companies.

Even without the graft, the costs of paying for these services are higher than paying government employees or soldiers to do them because of the profit motive involved. No-bid contracting - when companies get to name their price with no competing bid - didn't lower legitimate expenses. (Despite promises by President Barack Obama to reel in this habit, the trend toward granting favoured companies federal contracts without considering competing bids continued to grow, by 9 percent last year, according to the Washington Post.)

Even though the military has largely pulled out of Iraq, private contractors remain on the ground and continue to reap U.S. government contracts. For example, the U.S. State Department estimates that taxpayers will dole out \$3 billion to private guards for the government's sprawling embassy in Baghdad.

The costs of paying private and publicly listed war profiteers seem miniscule in light of the total bill for the war.

Last week, the Costs of War Project by the Watson Institute for International Studies at Brown University said the war in Iraq cost \$1.7 trillion dollars, not including the \$490 billion in immediate benefits owed to veterans of the war and the lifetime benefits that will be owed to them or their next of kin.





**OMG SADDAM HUSSEIN HAS KILLED 50,000 IRAQIS. WE MUST GO THERE AND STOP THE KILLINGS NOW.**

REPUBLICAN PRESIDENT G.W. BUSH

**SO WE WENT THERE AND KILLED 200,000 IRAQIS.**

**5000 DEAD AMERICANS  
1 MILLION INJURED AMERICANS  
NOW WE OWE \$6 TRILLION  
CHENEY MADE \$39 BILLION**

**ISIS WANTS TO KILL US**

**GOP: IT'S ALL OBAMA'S FAULT  
GOP: LET'S DO IT AGAIN**

<http://readerssupportednews.org/news-section2/374-bush-administration/11420-war-tribunal-finds-bush-cheney-rumsfeld-guilty-of-war-crimes/>

**War Tribunal Finds Bush, Cheney, Rumsfeld Guilty of War Crimes**

*By Common Dreams, 14 May 12*

**Kuala Lumpur War Crimes Tribunal orders reparations be given to torture victims**

**Former US President George W. Bush, his Vice-President Dick Cheney and six other members of his administration have been found guilty of war crimes by a tribunal in Malaysia.**

**Kuala Lumpur War Crimes Tribunal president judge Tan Sri Lamin Mohd. Yunus delivering the verdict yesterday. He says reparations**

should be given to the complaint war crime victims. With him are Prof Salleh Buang and Datuk Sa'ari Yusof. Bush, Cheney, Defence Secretary Donald Rumsfeld and five of their legal advisers were tried in their absence and convicted on Saturday.

Victims of torture told a panel of five judges in Kuala Lumpur of their suffering at the hands of US soldiers and contractors in Iraq and Afghanistan.

Among the evidences, Briton Moazzam Begg, an ex-Guantanamo detainee, said he was beaten, put in a hood and left in solitary confinement. Iraqi woman Jameelah Abbas Hameedi said she was stripped and humiliated in the notorious Abu Ghraib prison.

Transcripts of the five-day trial will be sent to the chief prosecutor at the International Criminal Court, the United Nations and the Security Council.

A member of the prosecution team, Professor Francis Boyle of Illinois University's College of Law, said he was hopeful that Bush and his colleagues could soon find themselves facing similar trials elsewhere in the world.

The eight accused are: Bush; former US Vice President Richard Cheney; former US Defense Secretary Donald Rumsfeld; former Counsel to Bush, Alberto Gonzales; former General Counsel to the Vice President, David Addington; former General Counsel to the Defense Secretary, William Haynes II; former Assistant Attorney General Jay Bybee and former Deputy Attorney General John Yoo.

Tribunal president judge Tan Sri Lamin Mohd Yunus said the eight accused were also individually and jointly liable for crimes of torture in accordance with Article 6 of the Nuremberg Charter. "The US is subject to customary international law and to the principles of the Nuremberg Charter and exceptional circumstances such as war, instability and public emergence cannot excuse torture. "Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia) reports:

**Bush Found Guilty of War Crimes**

**KUALA LUMPUR:** The War Crimes Tribunal has convicted former US President George W. Bush and seven of his associates as war criminals for torture and inhumane treatment of war crime victims at US military facilities.

However, being a tribunal of conscience, the five-member panel chaired by tribunal president judge Lamin Mohd Yunus had no power to enforce or impose custodial sentence on the convicted eight.

“We find the witnesses, who were victims placed in detention illegally by the convicted persons and their government, are entitled to payment of reparations”, said Lamin at a public hearing held in an open court at the Kuala Lumpur Foundation to Criminalize War yesterday.

He added that the tribunal’s award of reparations would be submitted to the War Crimes Commission and recommended the victims to find a judiciary entity that could enforce the verdict.

The tribunal would also submit the finding and records of the proceedings to the Chief Prosecutor of the International Criminal Court, the United Nations’ Security Council.

On Thursday, head of the prosecution Prof Gurdial Singh Nijar said Bush has issued an executive order to commit war crimes in Iraq and Afghanistan.

Five former Iraqi detainees, who were tortured while being detained in various prisons, including Guantanamo Bay, were called to give their testimonies before the Tribunal during the trial which started on May 7.

The Malaysia Sun reports:

[...] In a unanimous vote on Saturday the symbolic Malaysian war crimes tribunal, part of an initiative by former Malaysian premier Mahatir Mohamed, found the former US-President guilty of war crimes and crimes against humanity.

Former Malaysian Premier Mahatir Mohamed said of Bush and others: “These are basically murderers and they kill on large scale.”

Seven of his former political associates, including former Vice President Dick Cheney and former Defense Secretary Donald Rumsfeld, were also found guilty of war crimes and torture.

Press TV has reported the court heard evidence from former detainees in Iraq and Guantanamo Bay of torture methods used by US soldiers in prisons run by the American forces.

One former inmate described how he had been subjected to electric shocks, beatings and sexual abuse over a number of months.



**A high ranking former US official, former UN Assistant Secretary General, Denis Halliday, who also attended the trial, later told the Press TV that the UN had been too weak during the Bush administration to enforce the Geneva Conventions.**

**He said: “The UN is a weak body, corrupted by member states, who use the Security Council**

**for their own interests. They don’t respect the charter. They don’t respect the international law. They don’t respect the Geneva Conventions... A redundant, possibly a dangerous, and certainly corrupted organization.”**

**Following the hearing, former Malaysian premier Mahatir said of Bush and others: “These are basically murderers and they kill on large scale.”**

**It was the second so-called war crimes tribunal in Malaysia.**

**The token court was first held in November 2011 during which Bush and former British Prime Minister Tony Blair were found guilty of committing “Crimes against peace” during the Iraq war.**

**Here is also the Interview with U.S. General Wesley Clark (Ret.), About the Iraq War**

**Democracy Now. March 2.2007**

**<http://youtu.be/sxs3vw47m0E>**



9/27/2014

Shoes thrown at Bush during Iraq visit



## Shoes thrown at Bush during Iraq visit

Eddie D'Anna | [danna@siadvance.com](mailto:danna@siadvance.com) By Eddie D'Anna | [danna@siadvance.com](mailto:danna@siadvance.com)

Email the author | [Follow on Twitter](#)

on December 14, 2008 at 2:52 PM, updated December 14, 2008 at 2:59 PM



In this image from APTN video, a man throws a shoe at President George W. Bush during a news conference with Iraqi Prime Minister Nouri al-Maliki in Baghdad.

On an Iraq trip shrouded in secrecy and marred by dissent, President George W. Bush on Sunday hailed progress in the war that defines his presidency and got a size-10 reminder of his unpopularity when a man hurled two shoes at him during a news conference.

"This is the end!" shouted the protester, later identified as Muntadar al-Zeidi, a correspondent for Al-Baghdadiya television, an Iraqi-owned station based in Cairo, Egypt.

Bush ducked both shoes as they whizzed past his head and landed with a thud against the wall behind him.

"All I can report," Bush joked later, "is a size 10."

The U.S. president visited the Iraqi capital just 37 days before he hands the war off to President-elect Barack Obama, who has pledged to end it. The president wanted to highlight a drop in violence in a nation still riven by ethnic strife and to celebrate a recent U.S.-Iraq security agreement, which calls for U.S. troops

[http://blog.silive.com/latest\\_news/print.html?entry=/2008/12/shoes\\_thrown\\_at\\_bush\\_during\\_ir.html](http://blog.silive.com/latest_news/print.html?entry=/2008/12/shoes_thrown_at_bush_during_ir.html)

1/2

**A Journalist has thrown Shoes at Bush during Iraq visit.**

**That was a Reaction against War & military Occupation in Iraq**

**The Reagan Administration, wanted deliver Weapons secretly to Iran and get the American Hostages free. Oliver North was in the Scandal of "Iran-Contra Affairs" involved. In this connection, the Representatives of CIA, Mossad, and Agents of Khomeini Regime had a Meeting in a Hotel, in Geneva, Switzerland.**

# Iran-Contra affair

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

The **Iran-Contra affair** (Persian: ایران-کنترا, Spanish: caso Irán-Contra), also referred to as Irangate,<sup>[1]</sup> Contragate<sup>[citation needed]</sup> or the Iran-Contra scandal, was a political scandal in the United States that came to light in November 1986. During the Reagan administration, senior administration officials secretly facilitated the sale of arms to Iran, the subject of an arms embargo.<sup>[2]</sup> Some U.S. officials also hoped that the arms sales would secure the release of several hostages and allow U.S. intelligence agencies to fund the Nicaraguan Contras. Under the Boland Amendment, further funding of the Contras by the government had been prohibited by Congress.

The scandal began as an operation to free the seven American hostages being held in Lebanon by a group with Iranian ties connected to the Army of the Guardians of the Islamic Revolution. It was planned that Israel would ship weapons to Iran, and then the United States would resupply Israel and receive the Israeli payment. The Iranian recipients promised to do everything in their power to achieve the release of the U.S. hostages. The plan deteriorated into an arms-for-hostages scheme, in which members of the executive branch sold weapons to Iran in exchange for the release of the American hostages.<sup>[3][4]</sup> Large modifications to the plan were devised by Lieutenant Colonel Oliver North of the National Security Council in late 1985, in which a portion of the proceeds from the weapon sales was diverted to fund anti-Sandinista and anti-communist rebels, or Contras, in Nicaragua.<sup>[5][6]</sup>

While President Ronald Reagan was a supporter of the Contra cause,<sup>[7]</sup> the evidence is disputed as to whether he authorized the diversion of the money raised by the Iranian arms sales to the Contras.<sup>[3][4][8]</sup> Handwritten notes taken by Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger on December 7, 1985, indicate that Reagan was aware of potential hostage transfers with Iran, as well as the sale of Hawk and TOW missiles to "moderate elements" within that country.<sup>[9]</sup> Weinberger wrote that Reagan said "he could answer to charges of illegality but couldn't answer to the charge that "big strong President Reagan passed up a chance to free the hostages".<sup>[9]</sup> After the weapon sales were revealed in November 1986, Reagan appeared on national television and stated that the weapons transfers had indeed occurred, but that the United States did not trade arms for hostages.<sup>[10]</sup> The investigation was impeded when large volumes of documents relating to the scandal were destroyed or withheld from investigators by Reagan administration officials.<sup>[11]</sup> On March 4, 1987, Reagan returned to the airwaves in a nationally televised address, taking full responsibility for any actions that he was unaware of, and admitting that "what began as a strategic opening to Iran deteriorated, in its implementation, into trading arms for hostages".<sup>[12]</sup>

## Iran-Contra affair



Reagan meets with (left to right) Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger, Secretary of State George Shultz, Attorney General Ed Meese, and Chief of Staff Don Regan in the Oval Office

<b>Date</b>	August 20, 1985 – March 4, 1987
<b>Also known as</b>	Iran-Contra
<b>Participants</b>	Ronald Reagan, Robert McFarlane, Caspar Weinberger, Hezbollah, Contras, Oliver North, Manucher Ghorbanifar, John Poindexter, Manuel Antonio Noriega

violation of the Boland Amendment, senior officials of the Reagan administration continued to secretly arm and train the Contras and provide arms to Iran, an operation they called "the Enterprise".<sup>[19]</sup>

In April 1984 the Nicaraguan government sued the United States before the International Court of Justice, which in June 1986 ruled in favor of Nicaragua mandating the payment of compensation, which the United States refused to do, in *The Republic of Nicaragua v. The United States of America*. The suit was based on official U.S. assistance to the Contras up until late 1984 and was unrelated to the illicit efforts of the Iran-Contra scandal. Compliance proved futile as the United States, a permanent member of the UN Security Council, blocked any enforcement mechanism attempted by Nicaragua.<sup>[20]</sup>

Ironically, military aid to the Contras was reinstated with Congressional consent in October 1986, a month before the scandal broke.<sup>[21]</sup>

## Arms sales to Iran

See also: Israeli support for Iran during the Iran–Iraq war

Michael Ledeen, a consultant of National Security Adviser Robert McFarlane, requested assistance from Israeli Prime Minister Shimon Peres for help in the sale of arms to Iran.<sup>[22][23]</sup> Having been designated a State Sponsor of Terrorism since January 1984,<sup>[24]</sup> Iran was in the midst of the Iran–Iraq War and could find few Western nations willing to supply it with weapons.<sup>[25]</sup> The idea behind the plan was for Israel to ship weapons through an intermediary (identified as Manucher Ghorbanifar)<sup>[3]</sup> to the Islamic republic as a way of aiding a supposedly moderate, politically influential faction within the regime of the Ayatollah Khomeini who were believed to be seeking a rapprochement with the United States; after the transaction, the United States would reimburse Israel with the same weapons, while receiving monetary benefits.<sup>[26]</sup> The Israeli government required that the sale of arms meet high level approval from the United States government, and when McFarlane convinced them that the U.S. government approved the sale, Israel obliged by agreeing to sell the arms.<sup>[22]</sup>

In 1985 President Reagan entered Bethesda Naval Hospital for colon cancer surgery. While the President was recovering in the hospital, McFarlane met with him and told him that representatives from Israel had contacted the National Security Agency to pass on confidential information from what Reagan later described as the "moderate" Iranian faction opposed to the Ayatollah's hardline anti-American policies.<sup>[26]</sup> According to Reagan, these Iranians sought to establish a quiet relationship with the United States, before establishing formal relationships upon the death of the aging Ayatollah.<sup>[26]</sup> In Reagan's account, McFarlane told Reagan that the Iranians, to demonstrate their seriousness, offered to persuade the Hezbollah terrorists to release the seven U.S. hostages.<sup>[27]</sup> McFarlane met with the Israeli intermediaries;<sup>[28]</sup> Reagan claims that he allowed this because he believed that establishing relations with a strategically located country, and preventing the Soviet Union from doing the same, was a beneficial move.<sup>[26]</sup> Although Reagan claims that the arms sales were to a "moderate" faction of Iranians, the Walsh Iran/Contra Report states that the arms sales were "to Iran" itself,<sup>[29]</sup> which was under the control of the Ayatollah.

Following the Israeli–U.S. meeting, Israel requested permission from the United States to sell a small number of TOW antitank missiles (tube-launched, optically tracked, and wire-guided) to Iran, claiming that this would aid the "moderate" Iranian faction,<sup>[27]</sup> by demonstrating that the group actually had high-level connections to the U.S. government.<sup>[27]</sup> Reagan initially rejected the plan, until Israel sent information to the United States showing that the "moderate" Iranians were opposed to terrorism and had fought against it.<sup>[30]</sup> Now having a reason to trust the "moderates", Reagan approved the transaction, which was meant to be between Israel and the "moderates" in Iran,



with the United States reimbursing Israel.<sup>[27]</sup> In his 1990 autobiography *An American Life*, Reagan claimed that he was deeply committed to securing the release of the hostages; it was this compassion that supposedly motivated his support for the arms initiatives.<sup>[3]</sup> The president requested that the "moderate" Iranians do everything in their capability to free the hostages held by Hezbollah.<sup>[31]</sup>

The following arms were supplied to Iran:<sup>[32][33]</sup>

- August 20, 1985 – 96 TOW anti-tank missiles
- September 14, 1985 – 408 more TOWs
- November 24, 1985 – 18 Hawk anti-aircraft missiles
- February 17, 1986 – 500 TOWs
- February 27, 1986 – 500 TOWs
- May 24, 1986 – 508 TOWs, 240 Hawk spare parts
- August 4, 1986 – More Hawk spares
- October 28, 1986 – 500 TOWs



A BGM-71 TOW anti-tank guided missile

### First arms sale

On August 30, 1985, Israel sent 100 American-made BGM-71 TOW antitank missiles to Iran through an arms dealer named Manucher Ghorbanifar. Subsequently, on September 14, 1985, 408 more TOW missiles were delivered. On September 15, 1985, following the second delivery, Reverend Benjamin Weir was released by his captors, the Islamic Jihad Organization.<sup>[34]</sup>

### Modifications in plans

Robert McFarlane resigned on December 4, 1985,<sup>[35][36]</sup> citing that he wanted to spend more time with his family.<sup>[37]</sup> He was replaced by Admiral John Poindexter.<sup>[38]</sup>

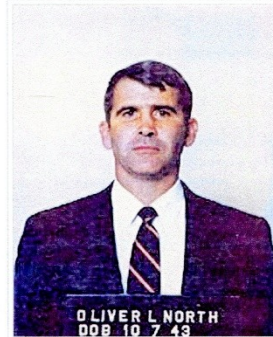
Two days later, Reagan met with his advisors at the White House, where a new plan was introduced. This one called for a slight change in the arms transactions: instead of the weapons going to the "moderate" Iranian group, they would go to "moderate" Iranian army leaders.<sup>[39]</sup> As the weapons were delivered from Israel by air, the hostages held by Hezbollah would be released.<sup>[39]</sup> Israel would continue to be reimbursed by the United States for the weapons. Though staunchly opposed by Secretary of State George Shultz and Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger, the plan was authorized by Reagan, who stated that, "We were not trading arms for hostages, nor were we negotiating with terrorists".<sup>[40]</sup> Now retired National Security Advisor McFarlane flew to London to meet with Israelis and Ghorbanifar in an attempt to persuade the Iranian to use his influence to release the hostages before any arms transactions occurred; this plan was rejected by Ghorbanifar.<sup>[39]</sup>

On the day of McFarlane's resignation, Oliver North, a military aide to the United States National Security Council (NSC), proposed a new plan for selling arms to Iran, which included two major adjustments: instead of selling arms through Israel, the sale was to be direct, and a portion of the proceeds would go to Contras, or Nicaraguan paramilitary fighters waging guerrilla warfare against the democratically-elected Sandinista government, at a markup. North proposed a \$15 million markup, while contracted arms broker Ghorbanifar added a 41% markup of his own.<sup>[41]</sup> Other members of the NSC were in favor of North's plan; with large support, Poindexter authorized it without notifying President Reagan, and it went into effect.<sup>[42]</sup> At first, the Iranians refused to buy the arms at the

later said he did not know whether they did or not.<sup>[54]</sup> The Iranian government confirmed the Ash-Shiraa story, and ten days after the story was first published, President Reagan appeared on national television from the Oval Office on November 13, stating:

"My purpose was... to send a signal that the United States was prepared to replace the animosity between [the U.S. and Iran] with a new relationship... At the same time we undertook this initiative, we made clear that Iran must oppose all forms of international terrorism as a condition of progress in our relationship. The most significant step which Iran could take, we indicated, would be to use its influence in Lebanon to secure the release of all hostages held there."<sup>[10]</sup>

The scandal was compounded when Oliver North destroyed or hid pertinent documents between November 21 and November 25, 1986. During North's trial in 1989, his secretary, Fawn Hall, testified extensively about helping North alter, shred, and remove official United States National Security Council (NSC) documents from the White House. According to the New York Times, enough documents were put into a government shredder to jam it.<sup>[41]</sup> North's explanation for destroying some documents was to protect the lives of individuals involved in Iran and Contra operations.<sup>[41]</sup> It was not until years after the trial that North's notebooks were made public, and only after the National Security Archive and Public Citizen sued the Office of the Independent Counsel under the Freedom of Information Act.<sup>[41]</sup>



North's mugshot, after his arrest

During the trial North testified that on November 21, 22, or 24, he witnessed Poindexter destroy what may have been the only signed copy of a presidential covert-action finding that sought to authorize CIA participation in the November 1985 Hawk missile shipment to Iran.<sup>[41]</sup> U.S. Attorney General Edwin Meese admitted on November 25 that profits from weapons sales to Iran were made available to assist the Contra rebels in Nicaragua. On the same day, John Poindexter resigned, and Oliver North was fired by President Reagan.<sup>[55]</sup> Poindexter was replaced by Frank Carlucci on December 2, 1986.<sup>[56]</sup>

In his expose *Veil: The Secret Wars of the CIA 1981–1987*, journalist Bob Woodward chronicles the role of the CIA in facilitating the transfer of funds from the Iran arms sales to the Nicaraguan Contras spearheaded by Oliver North.<sup>[57]</sup> Then Director of the CIA, William J. Casey, admitted to Woodward in February 1987 that he was aware of the diversion of funds to the contras confirming a number of encounters documented by Woodward.<sup>[58]</sup> The controversial admission occurred while Casey was hospitalized for a stroke, and, according to his wife, was unable to communicate. On May 6, 1987, William Casey died the day after Congress began its public hearings on Iran–Contra.

## Tower Commission

Main article: Tower Commission

On November 25, 1986, President Reagan announced the creation of a Special Review Board to look into the matter; the following day, he appointed former Senator John Tower, former Secretary of State Edmund Muskie, and former National Security Adviser Brent Scowcroft to serve as members. This Presidential Commission took effect on December 1 and became known as the Tower Commission. The main objectives of the commission were

[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Iran%E2%80%93Contra\\_affair](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Iran%E2%80%93Contra_affair)

6/16

**Because of Political Structure in U.S., all Corrupt Persons on the Top of the U.S. Administrations have Immunity.**

**The CIA & Mossad had a Secret Meeting with Representatives of Khomeini Regime in Geneva, Switzerland. And they used Prostituted Women, and they took Photos & Films to use for political Pressure during the” Iran-Contra Affairs”.This Scenario shows the Political Culture of CIA, Mossad, and The Islamist Extremist.**



**An Iranian secret Sources delivered these Photos to me and said that the A.Hashemi- Rafsanjani and Mohsen Razaii (from Revolutionary Guards),were informed about all these Scenario &Actions.**



## Chapter 10

### The Military Occupation in Libya

### The War-Crime & Crime against Humanity in Libya

Perhaps the French people want again choose a corrupt person like Nicolas Sarkozy as President, but such corrupt Elements are not allowed to occupy the other Countries & killing the People, destroying the countries & Creating Terrorist Groups.

Perhaps the British People want elect such reactionary elements, like David Cameron as Prime Minister, but such persons with Colonialist Policy, are not allowed to occupy other Countries.

The Democratic Forces all over the World, will resist against all kind of New Colonialism & New Fascism in the World.

I have visited 2 Times Libya and I am very well informed about the situation in Libya.

President Gaddafi has nationalized the Oil-Industry & developed the whole Country. He had created the best Education & Social Services for the Libyan People.

But, he wanted to be the "Permanent" President, and that was wrong.

France, UK, and USA, didn't want create democracy in Libya. All these New Colonialist Powers were Interested on Oil & Gas industries in Libya.

All People around the World have seen what happened in Libya. We have seen how the New Colonial Forces were bombarding the Cities & destroying the Country and killing the Civilian People in Libya. The Documents shows

**that France, UK, USA were cooperating with Corrupt Elements & Terrorist Groups.**

**The Civil War in Libya & Creation of Terrorism in Libya, is the result of USA,UK,and France Foreign Policy.**



**French President Nicolas Sarkozy and British Prime Minister David Cameron have occupied with military forces the Libya .U.S.,UK, and France are responsible for Bombarding Civilian People, destroying the Country, Torturing the Prisoners and creating Terrorist Groups & Hate in Libya. They wanted to get the Oil & Gas of Libya, not establishing Democracy!!!**

**The Military Occupation in Libya, was a War-Crime & Crime against Humanity.**

**Perhaps the People of France & UK, are allowed to elect the Racist & Corrupt Politicians; but such Politician must respect the Sovereignty of the other Countries and are not allowed to kill the People and destroying the other Countries.**



**French President Nicolas Sarkozy and British Prime Minister David Cameron are involved in War Crime & Crime against Humanity**

**All corrupt & criminal Forces were acting united against the Sovereignty & Peoples Right in Libya. Because, they wanted get the Oil & Gas from Libya and transfer from Meditranian See to Europe. So they have occupied Libya, tortured and killed President Gaddafi & some of his family members. The criminals have destroyed the whole Country & created Hate and Civil War in Libya.**

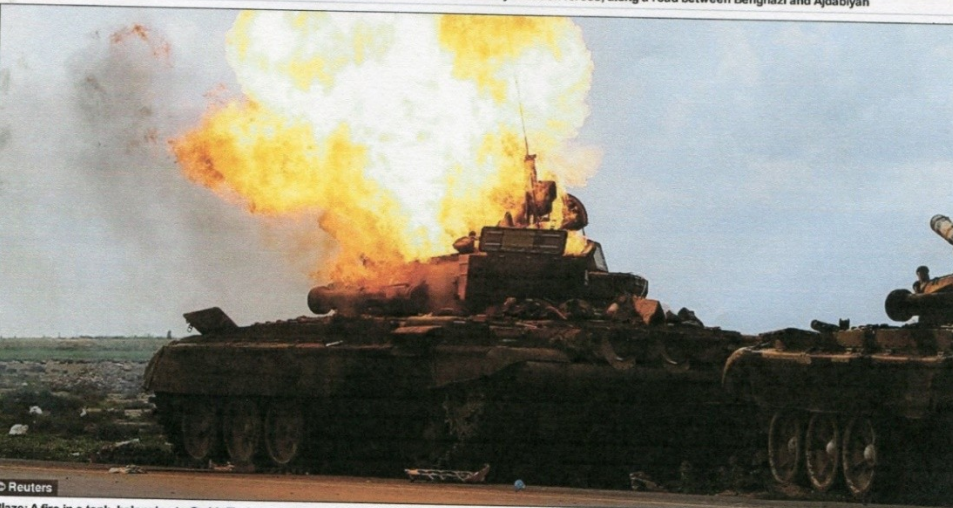








Fireball: Vehicles, belonging to forces loyal to the Libyan leader, burn after an air strike by coalition forces, along a road between Benghazi and Ajdabiyah



Reuters

Blaze: A fire in a tank, belonging to Gaddafi's forces, roars after it is hit by an air strike

spokesman said: 'The missiles struck more than 20 integrated air-defence systems and other defence facilities ashore. These strikes were carefully coordinated with our coalition partners.

he targets themselves were selected based on a collective assessment that the sites either pose a direct threat to the coalition pilots or, through use by the regime, pose a direct threat to the people of Libya.

want to stress that this is just the first phase of what will likely be a multi-phased military operation designed to enforce the United Nations resolution and deny the Libyan regime the ability to use force against its own people.'

**We must resist against the War-Criminals, around the World.**

## Chapter 11

## **The Palestinian Cause & Peace in the Middle East**

### **The Role of Super Powers & the Policies of Arab-Israeli Leaders**

After World War II, the nation of Israel was founded in the Palestinian territories with the military support of Great Britain. Some democratic forces hoped that a Jewish nation, which represents the oppressed Jews and victims of the Holocaust, would be the best example of democracy in the region. But on the contrary, Israel was dominated by Zionists and both British and American lobbyists, and many authorities in Israel executed a racist and criminal policy in the region. For example, the Six-Day War in 1967 under the leadership of Moshe Dayan; the military occupation of Lebanon and the massacre of the Palestinian refugees under the leadership of Ariel Sharon in 1982 in Lebanon.

**For many decades, the fate of the Palestinians has remained unclear, and it remains so today. Millions of Palestinians have lived in refugee camps all over the Middle East, specifically in Jordan, Syria, Iraq .Egypt and Lebanon, for more than half a century. Corrupt and weak Arab- Governments in their ill-fated attempts to resist against Israeli Aggression policy have exacerbated the Palestinian problem and reduced regional security throughout the Middle East. Efforts to make peace were met with resistance; in 1995, after years of chaos, Yitzhak Rabin was assassinated by the hand of a Jewish extremist following attempts at achieving meaningful Israeli-Palestinian Peace.**

**The former Prime Minister of Israel, Ariel Sharon, as well as the current, Benjamin Netanyahu, had chosen a path directly opposed to that of Yitzhak**



**Rabin. These extremists believed that they could protect the Security of Israel with military occupation and killing the civilians or the assassination of Palestinian political leaders. Yet, these acts have done nothing but create more hate, martyrs, and suicide bombers.**

**Extremists within Israel have no amassed the power. This is due in large part to particular lobbyist groups in the United States, United Kingdom, and in France.**

**Nevertheless, I am still optimistic for hope and change. I believe that the creation of a Palestinian state, and *Two -State Solution*, will cease the expansion of terrorism and slow the conflict between the democrat Jews and democrat Palestinians.**



**On September 1993, The Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin, & Yasser Arafat agreed for Peace, and USA-President Clinton was greeting both sides.**

**The President of PLO, Yasser Arafat, and Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin and President of Israel, Shimon Peres had also a meeting before, in Norway (1963), and agreed to make Peace.**

### **My letter to Israeli Priminister Yitzhak Rabin:**

**His Excellency Yitzhak Rabin  
Prime Minister of the State of Israel  
September 13, 1993**

**Your Excellency,**

**On behalf of our members, as well as all democrate and peaceloving Iranians who due to the present circumstances in our country, and the adoption of the most unsuitable and irresponsible political approach by the**

current regime, are unable to express their true feelings the National Movement of Iranian Resistance (NAMIR), would like to congratulate the historic event of signing the agreement between the State of Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization.

This historic accord will put an end to a volatile and explosive situation, which has been threatening the future of the two people, as well as peace and stability of the era and the whole world. The agreement represents the beginning of a new era, and paves the way for the ultimate solution to the existing problems and realization of the aspirations of the two Nations and thereby return of peace and stability to one of the most important and sensitive parts of the world.

Your Excellency:

The efforts by you for bringing about this historic accord, and thereby opening a new chapter in the history of the Middle East, illustrates the fact that no matter how deep and complicated the differences are, there will be always solutions for, as long as nations enjoy the privilege of having men of vision and courage as leaders.

For the National Movement of Iranian Resistance, this extraordinary event brings back the memory of our late leader and founder of the movement Dr. Shapoor Bakhtiar. A man of vision, who throughout his political life and besides his campaign for restoration of democracy in Iran, was always firm believer in and an advocate for the right of the Israeli nation to live within secured and recognized borders, and the right of the palestinians to have their home and the right to self-determination. Unfortunately he is no longer among us to share the worldwide satisfaction and delight as a results of this remarkable development.

Whishing peace, happiness and prosperity for Israeli and Palestinian people.

The National Movement of the Iranian Resistance

On be half of the Executive Committee

Secretary for International Relations

Hassan Massali

## **My Letter to Ysser Arefat,the leader of PLO:**

**His Excellency Yasser Arefat**

**Chairman of the Palestain Relation Organization**

**September 13, 1993**

**Your Excellency,**

**On behalf of our members, as well as all democate and peace loving Iranians who due to the present circumstances in our country, and the adoption of the most unsuitable and irresponsible political approach by the current regime, are unable to express their true feelings the National Movement of Iranian Resistance (NAMIR), would like to congratulate the historic event of signing the agreement between the State of the Palestine Liberation Organization and Israel.**

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**Whishing peace, happiness and prosperity for Palestinian and Israeli nations.**

**The National Movement of the Iranian Resistance**

**On be half of the Executive Committee**

**Hassan Massali**

Prime Minister's Bureau

הממשלה

יועץ ראש הממשלה ומנהל הלשכה  
Head of the Prime Minister's Bureau

September 29, 1993  
GZ.100

Mr. Hassan Massali  
National Movement of Iranian Resistance  
2 Place Jean Girandoux  
94000 Créteil  
France

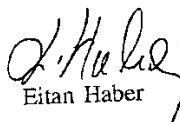
Dear Mr. Massali,

On behalf of the Prime Minister, Mr. Yitzhak Rabin, thank you for your Fax of September 13, 1993. Your message of support for the Declaration of Principles and the Agreement of Mutual Recognition signed between Israel and the Palestinians is truly appreciated.

Israel has taken considerable risks upon itself in order to create an opportunity for peace and to put an end to violence and war. It is our wish to open a new chapter in the history of the Middle East - a chapter of mutual recognition, of good neighborliness, of mutual respect, and of understanding. We hope we have begun a new era in relations between peoples everywhere.

From Jerusalem, the eternal capital of Israel and the Jewish people, and in the language of the Bible: "Peace, peace to him who is afar and to him who is near."

Sincerely yours,

  
Eitan Haber

**The Head of Prime Minister's Bureau has answered my Letter. But, unfortunately Yitzhak Rabin was killed. After the Assassination of Yitzhak Rabin, some Israeli Officials invited me to Israel. I have visited Israel and met the President of Israel & other Officials of Israel. Also, I met some of my Iranian -Jewish Friends in Israel.**



**Hassan Massali in Jerusalem, 1996.**

**I met many Israeli Officials & Many Iranian-Jewish Friends in Israel.**

**I was promoting the Peace between Israel and Palestine & Friendship Among all Middle Eastern Countries.**





حسن ماسالی در سال 1964 برای آموزش نظامی  
با ایشان دیدار کرد. اومی گفت که مصدق ملل شرق را  
بیدار کرد.

احمد نمر ( ابوعلی ایاد)، بنیانگذار "الفتح"

در سپتامبر 1970 بدست رژیم ملک حسین بقتل رسید.

During my political activities in the Middle East,I met Abu Ali Ayad,( the Founder of Al-Fatah,1964 ),Yasser Arafat,Khalil Vazir(Abu Jihad), George Habash, Mahmoud Hamshahri, and the others. All of them, wanted defend the democratic Rights of Palestinian People & live peacefully with the Jewish People.

I was participating in “Afro-Asian Solidarity Conference “&met Yasser Arafat and many other leaders of “Peoples Liberation Movement”, around the World.



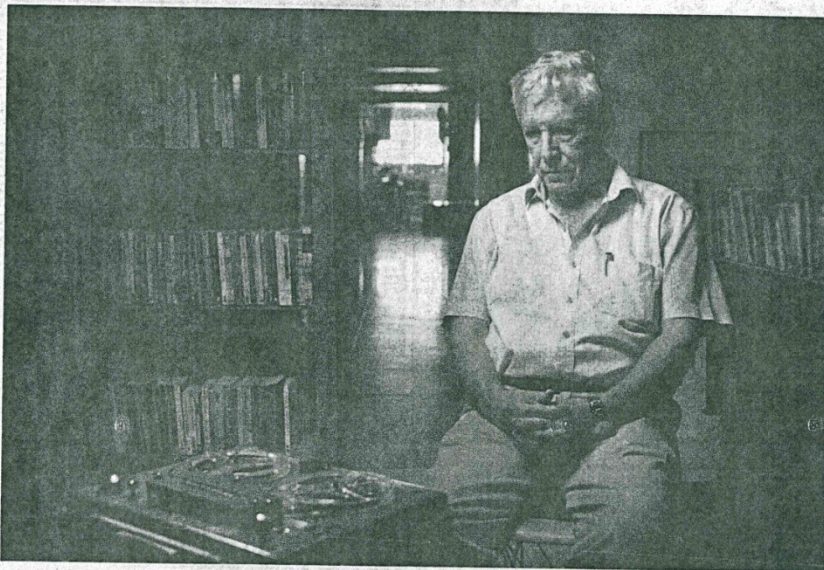
کنفرانس همبستگی آفریقائی – آسیائی  
حسن ماسالی و یاسر عرفات





# International

The New York Times, Monday, Jan. 26, 2015



The author Amos Oz, a veteran of the 1967 Middle East war, listens for the first time to taped testimony that he gave at the time.

## Disillusioned by War, Israeli Soldiers Muted in 1967 Are Given Fuller Voice

By JODI RUDOREN

TEL AVIV — A young Israeli soldier, fresh from the front, bluntly recounts the orders from above. "They never said, 'Leave no one alive,' but they said, 'Show no mercy,'" he explains. "The brigade commander said to kill as many as possible."

Another recalls encountering Arabs on rooftops. "They're civilians — should I kill them or not?" he asks himself. "I didn't even think about it. Just kill! Kill everyone you see." And a third makes it personal: "All of us — Avinoam, Zvika, Yitzhaki — we're not murderers. In the war, we all became murderers."

The wrenching, taped testimony is not from last summer's bloody battle in the Gaza Strip but from the 1967 war, when Israel started out fighting Egypt, Jordan and Syria for

its very survival and ended up seizing the West Bank, Gaza, the Sinai Peninsula and parts of the Golan Heights. As the International Criminal Court considers a war crimes investigation in the recent conflict, a new documentary film is showcasing previously unaired admissions of brutal behavior by an earlier generation.

The film, "Censored Voices," premiered at the Sundance Film Festival on Saturday, the latest in a series of movies by leftist Israeli filmmakers who have won awards abroad by presenting harsh looks at their own society. Based on interviews that the military heavily edited at the time, it includes accounts of Israelis summarily executing prisoners and evacuating Arab villages in a manner that one fighter likened to the Nazis' treatment of European Jews.

The director, Mor Loushy, said in an interview that she was trying to revamp the prevailing Israeli narrative of triumph in 1967 in light of all that has happened since, and that the film "is very relevant for today."

But with Israel increasingly in a defensive crouch on the international stage, the film raises concerns that, viewed without consideration for the existential threat Israel faced at the time, it could become catnip for contemporary critics.

"People abroad who don't remember the way we do the circumstances of the Six-Day War will turn this into one more indictment of Israel," said Yossi Klein Halevi, whose 2013 book, "Like Dreamers," followed the lives of a group of 1967 veterans. "If there were isolated acts of abuse by our soldiers, that should

Continued on Page A9

NYT, Monday, Jan.26.2015

*NYT, Monday, Jan 26, 2015*

## Soldiers of 1967 Are Given Fuller Voice

From Page A4

not become the narrative about what the Six-Day War was about. Many of us here are, frankly, sick and tired of the blame-Israel-first narrative."

Asked to respond to the film, Lt. Col. Peter Lerner of the Israel Defense Forces said it was "representative of Israel's vibrant democracy, where everything can be and is openly discussed," but not particularly pertinent to current debates over military conduct. While 1967 was a war between sovereign states, Colonel Lerner noted, today Israel faces "belligerent nonstate or semistate" actors with weapons "dispersed within the civilian arena."

"Any attempt to draw similarities between the two," he said in an email, "is weak and nonrepresentative of how warfare has developed, how the battlefield has evolved and how today terrorism takes precedence over traditional warfare."

The 84-minute film had a budget under \$1 million, financed mainly by Israeli and European broadcasters and the American documentary producer Impact Partners. Interspersing the 1967 interviews with archival footage from the war and ABC News's coverage of it, it does make clear the imminent threat to Israel — and then the stunning turnaround that military historians have long considered a marvel.

Beyond the accounts of killing prisoners and civilians, perhaps the most striking element of the film is that within a week or two of the war's end, these soldiers — from Israel's socialist kibbutz movement — questioned its wisdom.

"I think that in the next round the Arabs' hatred towards us will be much more serious and profound," one says. Already ambivalent about the occupation of Palestinian territory, another worries, "Not only did this war not solve the state's problems, but it complicated them in a way that'll be very hard to solve."

As Ms. Loushy put it, "This is the story of men who went out to war feeling like they had to defend their life, and they were right, of course, but they went out in one position and came back as conquerors."

"If those voices had been published in 1967," she said, "maybe

Irit Pazner Garshowitz contributed reporting.



Mor Loushy, director of "Censored Voices," a new film about the 1967 war.

our reality here would be different."

Some of the voices were published at the time in "A Conversation With Warriors," a collection edited by Avraham Shapira that sold a stunning 120,000 copies in Israel. (The English-language version is called "The Seventh Day.") Mr. Halevi said its publication "was the moment when part of Israeli society started sobering up from the euphoria."

When Ms. Loushy, 32, tripped

**A film is showcasing previously unaired accounts of brutal experiences.**

across a copy doing research for a history paper, she was riveted by how different its tone was from the 1967 story she had learned in school. She cajoled Mr. Shapira, an aging kibbutznik and philosophy professor, to share the original audiotaped interviews that he had denied to legions of journalists and historians.

"If you listen — not hearing but listening — to the recordings, there is a symphony of sounds: There are screams, crying, real weeping," Mr. Shapira said in an interview. "They anticipated what can happen if we'll not work immediately for peace, practically to return back all the occupied territories. They express it as an

inner feeling, no politics."

He said current soldiers had told him that they found in these old interviews "a deep, personal expression of their own moral and human dilemmas."

Ms. Loushy, whose previous film, "Israel Ltd.," attempted to unmask Zionist propaganda tours, listened to 200 hours of tapes over eight months, much of which the censors had blocked from publication in the book. She was deep into the project before she discovered that the film, too, would be subject to censorship, she said.

Israel forbids the filmmakers to reveal how much they were forced to change, and the military censor's office refused to discuss it.

"For us as a society to mend and to improve ourselves, we can't censor," Ms. Loushy said. "I think it's important that we look the truth in the eyes."

The film's star is the original reel-to-reel tape recorder that Mr. Shapira bought in 1967. It replays the interviews as the soldiers — now graying, wrinkled men — sit alongside, sometimes closing their eyes or cringing a bit. Only in the final few minutes do some of them speak, briefly. One says he has become "less Zionist, less patriotic, less of a believer," and another says, "I'm much more right wing than before."

Pinchas Leviatan, 73, a retired horticulturalist and teacher, said in an interview that when Ms. Loushy had come to his home and played the tape, he had not recognized the voice, "but when I heard what I said, I was sure that it was me." He had been telling the same stories to students for years.

In the film, Mr. Leviatan talks of being emotionally broken by seeing the humiliation of Egyptian soldiers after the fighting, when they "came with canteens filled with urine" and, upon being given water, "threw up on our feet and kissed us." He is one of the Israeli soldiers whose views have changed with time.

"I was convinced that the peace is coming, and maybe after the Six-Day War I was hoping that it's going to happen," he said in the interview. "I was very naïve. I participated in another five wars as a commanding officer. The fact is that during the years, I lost my belief in the possibility of getting any solution in the area."



HS2 MÜNCHEN, FREITAG, 11. JULI 2014 70. JAHRGANG



**Abschied**

Trauer und Tod beherrschen derzeit wieder das Leben im Nahen Osten. Israel bombardierte am Donnerstag im Gazastreifen mehrere Orte. Nach palästinensischen Angaben starben dabei zehn Menschen, darunter sieben Mitglieder einer Familie, die unter schmerzlicher Anteilnahme ihrer Angehörigen beigesetzt wurden. Hamas-Kämpfer griffen mit Raketen wieder Tel Aviv an. Sirenen heulten, Menschen flüchteten in Schutzräume. Trotz vieler Appelle ist eine Waffenruhe weit entfernt. FOTO: I. MUSTAJA/REUTERS > Seiten 4 und 7

## Regierung wirft US-Geheimdienstler raus

Beispielloser Eklat in den deutsch-amerikanischen Beziehungen: Als Antwort auf die Spionage-Affäre fordert Berlin den höchsten Repräsentanten der Nachrichtendienste auf, das Land zu verlassen

**The Extremist & Racist Government of Netanyahu, bombarding the Schools, Hospitals and killing the Civilian Palestinians, and Creating Hate & Terrorism.**

**Israel had Occupied 1982 Lebanon and killed several Hundreds Palestinian Refugees in Lebanon, and was Cooperation with a Racist Organization (Maroniten), against Palestinian in Lebanon.**

Im Hintergrund:

FR. 17. Jan. 87

FR

## Israels Arm in Libanon

Die arabische Wochenschrift „Al Awdah“ in Ostjerusalem brachte auf dem Titelblatt ihrer jüngsten Ausgabe die Schlagzeile „Will Israel wieder nach Libanon einmarschieren?“ Diese Frage des der PLO nahestehenden Blattes ist in dieser Form zwar überspitzt, aber sie ist nicht aus der Luft gegriffen. Die „Südlbanesische Armee“ (SLA) — ein großer Name für eine kleine Miliz — kontrolliert im Auftrag Israels eine schmale Sicherheitszone in Südlbanon. Sie wird vom militärischen Arm der Hizbollah-Organisation der fundamentalistischen Schiiten, hinter der Teheran steht, hart bedrängt.

Es ist Israels Politik, so wenig wie möglich mit eigenen Truppen im südlbanesischen Raum in Erscheinung zu treten und, wenn nötig, nur mit mobilen Einheiten, die sich schnell wieder über die Grenze absetzen können. Die neuen Ereignisse haben jedoch Zweifel aufkommen lassen, ob die SLA, die aus christlichen und schiitischen Freiwilligen besteht, einer ernsthaften Offensive der Hizbollah standhalten kann. Seit Mai 1985, als die Sicherheitszone abgesteckt wurde, hält die SLA längs der israelischen Grenze eine Reihe von Stützpunkten, die in letzter Zeit zum Angriffsziel der Hizbollah geworden sind. Sieben wurden erobert, zwanzig SLA-Soldaten getötet, zahlreiche verwundet und drei Panzerwagen erbeutet.

Angesichts dieser Verluste macht sich in der SLA eine gewisse Demoralisierung bemerkbar. 250 der etwa 2000 Mann starken Truppen sind desertiert, und ihrem Kommandeur General Antone Lahad fällt es trotz erhöhten Soldes nicht leicht, neue Rekruten zu finden. Wenn er sie wirklich findet, sind sie wegen ihrer schnellen, oberflächlichen Ausbildung den gut trainierten Hizbollah-Kriegern unterlegen.

Jerusalem hat sich bisher gegenüber den Nachschub-Konzentrationen der Hizbollah-Truppen im Bekaa-Tal in Ostlibanon und in der Küstengegend bei Tyrus recht zurückhaltend gezeigt, weil Washington besorgt ist, eine groß angelegte israelische Aktion könnte die letzten Befreiungschancen für die US-Geiseln zunichte machen, die sich in den Händen der Anhänger Khomeinys befinden. Außerdem ist es schwer, gegen ihre Frontlinie vorzugehen, da sich Hizbollah-Einheiten nördlich der Sicherheitszone in Dörfern eingenistet haben und jeder Beschuß die Dorfbewohner in Mitleidenschaft ziehen würde. So können die Hizbollah-Truppen ungestört ihre Überraschungsangriffe vorbereiten, zumal ihr Nachrichtendienst dem der SLA weit überlegen ist.

Linie gebildet, um internen libanesischen Interessen zu dienen, leider angesichts der Zerrissenheit des Landes nicht seinen Gesamtinteressen. Allerdings werden wir alles tun, damit sie diese Mission erfüllen kann“, sagte er.

Militärexperten in Israel fürchten, daß auch die Artillerie, mit der die SLA vor kurzem ausgestattet wurde, nicht ausreichen dürfte, um die Lage zu konsolidieren, und daß die israelische Armee gezwungen sein wird, ihre Präsenz in Südlbanon zu verstärken. Von einer Invasion kann schon deshalb keine Rede sein, weil dies nicht nur in Washington, sondern auch in Israel inakzeptabel wäre. Eine Rückkehr in den libanesischen „Sumpf“ würde in Israel eine Panik auslösen. Im Notfall, um die Nordgrenze zu schützen, denkt man an kurzfristige Kommando-Unternehmen und Aktionen der Luftwaffe.

Die Situation wird dadurch noch unklarer, daß zwischen der SLA und der UN-Friedenstruppe (UNIFIL) Spannungen bestehen, die nicht selten zu unliebsamen Zwischenfällen geführt haben. Der letzte ging jedoch von einer israelischen Patrouille aus, die auf eine von irischen Truppen gehaltene UNIFIL-Stellung schoß und einen ihrer Soldaten tötete. Jerusalem hat sich zwar entschuldigt, sein Bedauern ausgesprochen und den Irrtum einem jungen, unerfahrenen Offizier angekreidet, dem ein Disziplinarverfahren droht. Es ist aber hinreichend bekannt, daß Israel die UNIFIL-Truppe als ein störendes Element betrachtet, das zur weiteren Verwirrung der Lage wesentlich beiträgt.

Auch die PLO verstärkt auf dem Luft- und Seeweg ihre Positionen in Südlbanon. Obwohl Israel versucht hat, einige dieser Transporte abzufangen, rechnet man hier mit einer neuen PLO-Front in der Gegend von Sidon und Tyrus.

Daß die PLO dabei von den christlichen Maroniten unterstützt wird, den jahrelangen Verbündeten Israels, ist



## **How to Combat the Extremist & Racists in the Middle East.**

**I want emphasize that B. Netanyahu has created a Racist Regime in Israel and his government is responsible for Hate & Terrorism in Palestine and in Israel.**

**Even one of the head of his “Civil Administration” has publicly declared:**

**The Palestinians are Sub-Human, (<http://www.thetruthseeker.co.uk/?p=115468> ), Mai2015.**

**In such Condition, I believe:**

**First, the results of the Middle East peace negotiations must prove to be positive with a focus on the long-term stability, not short-term fixes.**

**Second, should political reform in Israel take root, the results would be changes in the tides of fundamentalism and radicalism within the Region.**

**Third, widespread cooperation between the USA, Israel, and the EU brings the two-state vision into reality and ends the long suffering of the Palestinian people.**

**To achieve the necessary Peace in the Middle East, any negotiation should be written with provisions to meet long-term Goals. In addition, with conditions for a democratic change in the Middle East, it becomes imperative that the United States, EU, Israel, and Middle Eastern Governments create an agreement of Long-Term Cooperation to establish Democracy and Peace.**

## **Chapter 12**

### **The Anti-Democratic Condition in U.S. & U.S. Military Invasion's Policy&Creation of Hate and Terrorism in the World**

**I have been living in the United States for close to sixteen years during which time, I have had an opportunity to observe the political and social issues of this country. I have travelled in many areas in the U.S. and have met with many Americans whom I call friends. Due to my active political Career, I have met with several members of the U.S. Congress, as well as officials from the State Department. I have also participated in many conferences and meetings in this Country and abroad to share my views with the world.**

**Based on my experience and supported by my research, I have made some observations about the political and social power structure in the U.S. that I would like to express:**

- The makeup of power structure and the two political parties  
Since WWII to present day, there has always been a two-party system that share the power in this country. Additionally there are various factions within each of these parties that sometimes take a totally opposing view of the party that they are representing.  
That has always been a question for me why there is not a third party strong enough to provide a different view in this system?**

**In my interactions with various members of Congress from both parties, I have realized that there has not been a significant change in their way of thinking and they still function as though we are still**

**fighting a Cold War. To further complicate this issue is the fact that the majority of the members of Congress are supported by wealthy donors and corporate lobbyists. As a result, there has not been much opportunity for a third political party to flourish in this Country, due to lack of financial support and extensive media Coverage.**

**I truly believe that the only way to maintain Democracy is by having a pluralistic Society where multiple parties have the opportunity to voice their views and share power. In order to maintain this disproportionate advantage over the masses of people, we have witnessed that the various leaders of government have, and continue to; commit illegal and criminal acts while maintaining political impunity.**

**My experience living in the U.S. has made me realize that the large majority of Americans are kind and in support of democratic ideology. However, due to social and political roadblocks, they have not been able to fully engage in the political process of their country. Challenges some of the most disfranchised population face are as follow:**

- a. More than 40 million Americans live below the poverty line of which over are homeless, living on streets. These people do not have any political representation and cannot therefore have a voice in this process due to lack of money and power.**
- b. In any capitalistic society, the middle class plays a significant role in the political process. Today, however, the American middle class has shrunk and is busy working long hours and multiple shifts to make a living. Consequently, they have no time to devote to politics and provide a counter reaction against powerful lobbyists and corporate media. Furthermore, due to the lack of independent media, the masses are being brain washed and manipulated by corporate media and they have no way of knowing the truth and will accept any excuses or blame for an escape goat.**

- c. In any democratic society, the Judiciary Branch of the government should be completely independent. But as we know, all the Supreme Court judges are nominated by the U.S. President and approved by the Senate. As a Result, there is no true separation of power in this instance.
- d. Some groups use the Second Amendment of the U.S. Constitution, passed in 1776, to support the right to bear arms. But the real motivation is to sell arms and keep the business of gun as profitable as possible. Because of the big business of guns in this Country, a large number of people are killed or injured every day on the streets, in the malls and schools without any real progress being made in curbing the control of Gun sales. Additionally, there are several hundred armed racist groups and gangs that use guns as a way of making money and running their business. But to this day, no president, nor politician, has been able to counter the powerful Gun lobbyists headed by the National Rifle Association (NRA).
- e. Some ultra conservative & uncultured politicians in U.S., always promoting: Bomb, Bomb, Bomb, Iran, Iraq, Syria!!! I think, they are not only Anti- Democratic, they are Fascist.

### **Who are the Best Friends of U.S. in the Middle East? Saudi Arabia**

In Saudi Arabia there are still barbaric and medieval laws and norms; women are nearly treated like sex slaves. But the U.S. government and most European politicians remain silent about the inhumanity in Saudi Arabia and even try - with the help of Saudi Arabia - to support the Islamic terrorists to oppose the progressive and democratic elements in the region, to occupy the countries to exploit the wealth of these countries

There is evidence that Saudi Arabia, Turkey, Israel and the U.S. founded, and financially and militarily supported ISIS in order to fight for their interests in the Middle East. Now they plan to establish an Islamic extremist super power in Afghanistan, Pakistan, Libya, and in the whole Africa. The U.S., Great Britain, and France

took this incident as a justification for further military intervention in the World.

## **Turkey**

Turkey has since been a political and military base of the U.S., Great Britain, and France. The superpowers tried to achieve, first through CENTO, then through NATO, their political and military interests in this region; through open or secret cooperation with the Turkish government.

The U.S. has decided to back the supposed democracy in Turkey – Turkey who has been involved with systematic genocide for 100 years, starting with the massacre and genocide of the Armenians from 1915 to 1917. Moreover, the Turkish government has permanently oppressed the Kurdish people and eliminated them. Finally, Mr. Tayyip Erdogan, the Turkish president, officially announced that women do not enjoy equal rights because they were not built equally by nature!

From Turkey as base, a racist organization, named the “Grey wolves”, operates with support of the Turkish intelligence to agitate ethnic and religious groups against each other in the neighboring countries and tries to destabilize the region with civil war. The superpowers like the U.S. and Great Britain claim, that they try to achieve democracy in the region with the support of Saudi Arabia and Turkey!

Some Agents of Turkish government, with cooperation of some members of Iranian “Revolutionary Guards” have established a “commercial Company” in Turkey, and they are smuggling valuable objects and transferring huge money to different Countries, especially to Europe, Canada & U.S.

Since 2005, they are smuggling historical materials from Iranian National Museum, also Gold and Cash Money; and they use difference Passports& different ID for their activities.

**Some Secret Sources have delivered some Documents & Videos about their activities to me & for security reason, I have informed the FBI about such activities; but their activities was not stopped.**

## **Israel**

**After World War II, the nation of Israel was founded in the Palestinian territories with the military support of Great Britain. Some democratic forces hoped that a Jewish nation, which represents the oppressed Jews and victims of the Holocaust, would be the best example of democracy in the region. But on the contrary, Israel was dominated by Zionists and both British and American lobbyists, and many authorities in Israel executed a racist and criminal policy in the region. For example, the Six-Day War in 1967 under the leadership of Moshe Dayan; the military occupation of Lebanon and the massacre of the Palestinian refugees under the leadership of Ariel Sharon in 1982 in Lebanon.**

**Politicians like Yitzhak Rabin tried to live in peace with the Palestinians because of a peace treaty, but he was assassinated by a Jewish extremist and afterwards reactionary politicians like Netanyahu gained power. Netanyahu began terrorist actions against the Palestinians. The bombing raid of the civilians, the schools, hospitals and the killing of hundreds of children were continued in Palestine. In such a situation, the superpowers like the U.S., Great Britain and France just watched these criminal actions by Netanyahu without doing anything serious against it.**

**During my former political activities I had the chance to meet some of the personalities of the Palestinian movement like Khalil Al-Vazir (Abu Jihad) and Mahmud Hamshahri. They were no “terrorists” but members of the resistance who wished to live in peace with the Jews. But Israeli terrorists killed Abu Jihad and some more of the PLO leaders and members in 1988 in Tunis. Hamshahri was a PLO representative in France. He was married to a French woman (Marie Claude). Mossad agents placed a bomb under his telephone and killed him in Paris. It was obvious that the French police cooperated with Mossad, the Israeli Secret Police force.**



**I have been informed by various legitimate sources that the U.S., as well as many European governments allow the Mossad (Israeli agents), to use documents and passports, which were issued by the U.S. and European countries for their terroristic activities.**

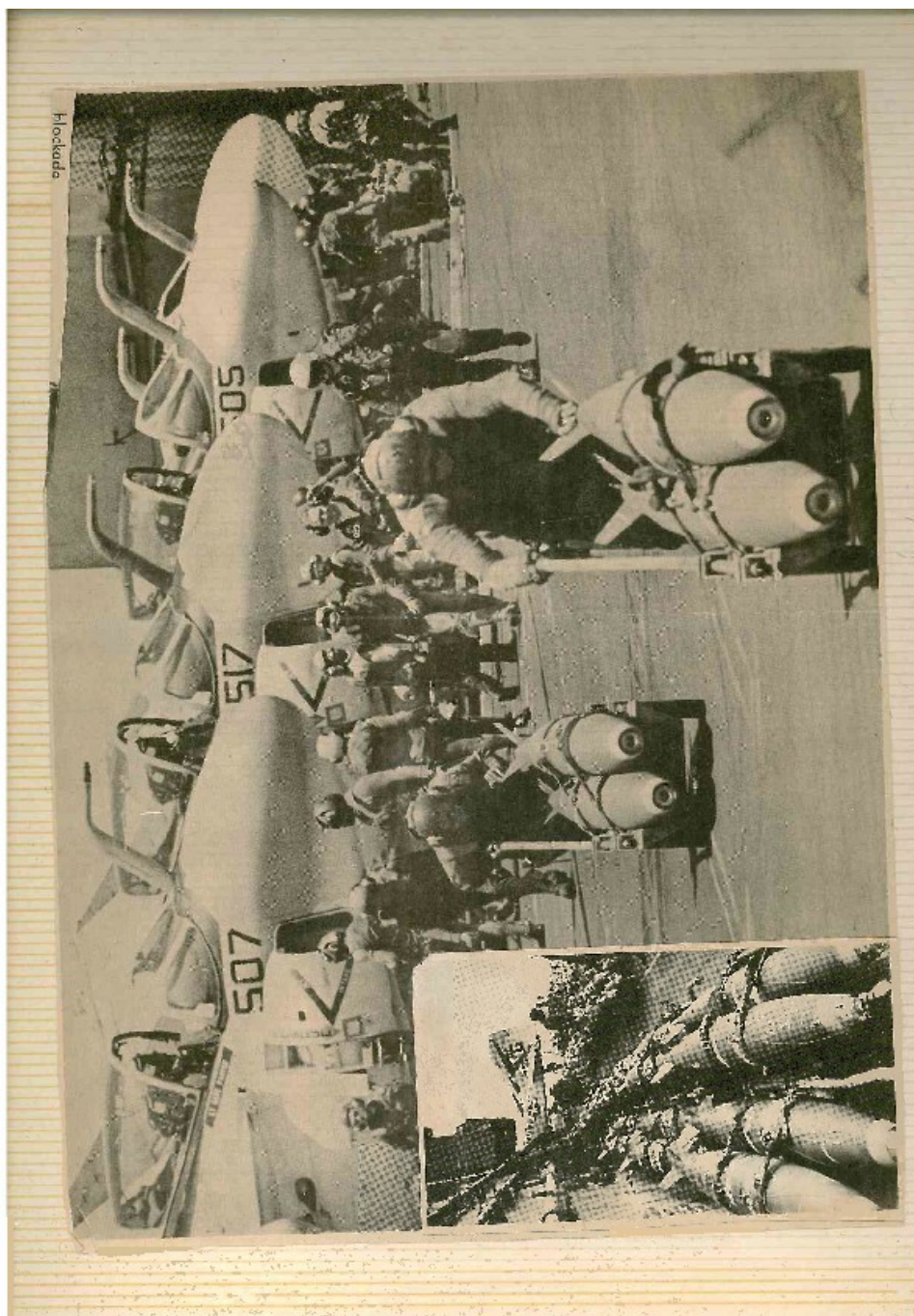
**During the Iran-Iraq war both the U.S. government and the government of Israel planned to incite Khomeini and Saddam Hussein against each other in order to destroy and split these countries.**

**In conclusion, I believe that despite the rhetoric of democracy in the U.S., both political Parties are far from it and cannot maintain social order, nor provide support for millions of Americans who need financial help. The question then is why the U.S. is so eager to disseminate the so called “democracy” to the rest of the world by attacking other countries or conducting proxy wars in those countries under the slogan of maintaining security for people. Is this not a fallacy?**



**The Southern Poverty Law Center (SPLC) is reporting that more than 784 Armed Fascist& Criminal Groups are active in U.S.**

**During the Vietnam War, the U.S. has used Chemical Weapons & it was Crime against Humanity**





**During the Second World War, U.S. had dropped Atom Bomb in Hiroshima, Japan. This was a War-Crime & Crime against Humanity**

**Also, The Coalition forces of Supper Powers were bombarding all Cities in Germany& have killed Millions of Civilian People. Such policy, is Crime against Humanity. The Representatives of Supper Powers meet each other several Times, and they agree to “Share” the World Powers & to occupy different Countries around the World.They have “legalized the Occupation’s Policy”, and Step by Step, the New Fascism has been created in the World.**





J. Stalin and W. Churchill are the Symbols of New Fascism in the World



**The Article By Robert F.Kennedy,JR, February 22,2016, published from POLITICO Magazine (Why the Arabs Don't Want US in Syria)**

RFK Jr.: Why the Arabs Don't Want Us in Syria - POLITICO Magazine

Page 1 of 5

## POLITICO

### WASHINGTON AND THE WORLD

## Why the Arabs Don't Want Us in Syria

They don't hate 'our freedoms.' They hate that we've betrayed our ideals in their own countries—for oil.

By ROBERT F. KENNEDY, JR. | February 22, 2016



John Foster Dulles, left, and President Eisenhower in 1952. | Getty

**I**n part because my father was murdered by an Arab, I've made an effort to understand the impact of U.S. policy in the Mideast and particularly the factors that sometimes motivate bloodthirsty responses from the Islamic world against our country. As we focus on the rise of the Islamic State and search for the source of the savagery that took so many innocent lives in Paris and San Bernardino, we might want to look beyond the convenient explanations of religion and ideology. Instead we should examine the more complex rationales of history and oil—and how they often point the finger of blame back at our own shores.

America's unsavory record of violent interventions in Syria—little-known to the American people yet well-known to Syrians—sowed fertile ground for the violent Islamic jihadism that now complicates any effective response by our government to address the challenge of ISIL. So long as the American public and policymakers are unaware of this past, further interventions are likely only to compound the crisis. Secretary of State John Kerry this week announced a “provisional” ceasefire in Syria. But since U.S. leverage and prestige within Syria is minimal—and the ceasefire doesn't include key combatants such as Islamic State and al Nusra—it's bound to be a shaky truce at best. Similarly President Obama's stepped-up military intervention in Libya—U.S. airstrikes targeted an Islamic State training camp last week—is likely to strengthen rather than weaken the radicals. As the *New York Times* [reported](#) in a December 8, 2015, front-page story, Islamic State political leaders and strategic planners are working to provoke an American military intervention. They know from experience this will flood their ranks with volunteer fighters, drown the voices of moderation and unify the Islamic world against America.

To understand this dynamic, we need to look at history from the Syrians' perspective and particularly the seeds of the current conflict. Long before our 2003 occupation of Iraq triggered the Sunni uprising that has now morphed into the Islamic State, the CIA had nurtured violent jihadism as a Cold War weapon and freighted U.S./Syrian relationships with toxic baggage.

This did not happen without controversy at home. In July 1957, following a failed coup in Syria by the CIA, my uncle, Sen. John F. Kennedy, infuriated the Eisenhower White House, the leaders of both political parties and our European allies with a milestone speech endorsing the right of self-governance in the Arab world and an end to America's imperialist meddling in Arab countries. Throughout my lifetime, and particularly during my frequent travels to the Mideast, countless Arabs have fondly recalled that speech to me as the clearest statement of the idealism they expected from the U.S. Kennedy's speech was a call for recommitting America to the high values our country had championed in the Atlantic Charter; the formal pledge that all the former European colonies would have the right to self-determination following World War II. Franklin D. Roosevelt had strong-armed Winston Churchill and the other allied leaders to sign the Atlantic Charter in 1941 as a precondition for U.S. support in the European war against fascism.



But thanks in large part to Allen Dulles and the CIA, whose foreign policy intrigues were often directly at odds with the stated policies of our nation, the idealistic path outlined in the Atlantic Charter was the road not taken. In 1957, my grandfather, Ambassador Joseph P. Kennedy, sat on a secret committee charged with investigating the CIA's clandestine mischief in the Mideast. The so called "Bruce-Lovett Report," to which he was a signatory, described CIA coup plots in Jordan, Syria, Iran, Iraq and Egypt, all common knowledge on the Arab street, but virtually unknown to the American people who believed, at face value, their government's denials. The report blamed the CIA for the rampant anti-Americanism that was then mysteriously taking root "in the many countries in the world today." The Bruce-Lovett Report pointed out that such interventions were antithetical to American values and had compromised America's international leadership and moral authority without the knowledge of the American people. The report also said that the CIA never considered how we would treat such interventions if some foreign government were to engineer them in our country.

This is the bloody history that modern interventionists like George W. Bush, Ted Cruz and Marco Rubio miss when they recite their narcissistic trope that Mideast nationalists "hate us for our freedoms." For the most part they don't; instead they hate us for the way we betrayed those freedoms—our own ideals—within their borders.

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**For Americans to really understand what's going on,** it's important to review some details about this sordid but little-remembered history. During the 1950s, President Eisenhower and the Dulles brothers—CIA Director Allen Dulles and Secretary of State John Foster Dulles—rebuffed Soviet treaty proposals to leave the Middle East a neutral zone in the Cold War and let Arabs rule Arabia. Instead, they mounted a clandestine war against Arab nationalism—which Allen Dulles equated with communism—particularly when Arab self-rule threatened oil concessions. They pumped secret American military aid to tyrants in Saudi Arabia, Jordan, Iraq and Lebanon favoring puppets with conservative Jihadist ideologies that they regarded as a reliable antidote to Soviet Marxism. At a White House meeting between the CIA's director of plans, Frank Wisner, and John Foster Dulles, in September 1957, Eisenhower advised the agency, "We should do everything possible to stress the 'holy

war' aspect," according to a memo recorded by his staff secretary, Gen. Andrew J. Goodpaster.

The CIA began its active meddling in Syria in 1949—barely a year after the agency's creation. Syrian patriots had declared war on the Nazis, expelled their Vichy French colonial rulers and crafted a fragile secularist democracy based on the American model. But in March 1949, Syria's democratically elected president, Shukri-al-Quwatli, hesitated to approve the Trans-Arabian Pipeline, an American project intended to connect the oil fields of Saudi Arabia to the ports of Lebanon via Syria. In his book, *Legacy of Ashes*, CIA historian Tim Weiner recounts that in retaliation for Al-Quwatli's lack of enthusiasm for the U.S. pipeline, the CIA engineered a coup replacing al-Quwatli with the CIA's handpicked dictator, a convicted swindler named Husni al-Za'im. Al-Za'im barely had time to dissolve parliament and approve the American pipeline before his countrymen deposed him, four and a half months into his regime.

Following several counter-coups in the newly destabilized country, the Syrian people again tried democracy in 1955, re-electing al-Quwatli and his National Party. Al-Quwatli was still a Cold War neutralist, but, stung by American involvement in his ouster, he now leaned toward the Soviet camp. That posture caused CIA Director Dulles to declare that "Syria is ripe for a coup" and send his two coup wizards, Kim Roosevelt and Rocky Stone, to Damascus.

Two years earlier, Roosevelt and Stone had orchestrated a coup in Iran against the democratically elected President Mohammed Mosaddegh, after Mosaddegh tried to renegotiate the terms of Iran's lopsided contracts with the British oil giant Anglo-Iranian Oil Company (now BP). Mosaddegh was the first elected leader in Iran's 4,000-year history and a popular champion for democracy across the developing world. Mosaddegh expelled all British diplomats after uncovering a coup attempt by U.K. intelligence officers working in cahoots with BP. Mosaddegh, however, made the fatal mistake of resisting his advisers' pleas to also expel the CIA, which, they correctly suspected, was complicit in the British plot. Mosaddegh idealized the U.S. as a role model for Iran's new democracy and incapable of such perfidies. Despite Dulles' needling, President Harry Truman had forbidden the CIA from actively joining the British caper to topple Mosaddegh. When Eisenhower took office in January 1953, he immediately unleashed Dulles. After ousting Mosaddegh in

“Operation Ajax,” Stone and Roosevelt installed Shah Reza Pahlavi, who favored U.S. oil companies but whose two decades of CIA sponsored savagery toward his own people from the Peacock throne would finally ignite the 1979 Islamic revolution that has bedeviled our foreign policy for 35 years.

Flush from his Operation Ajax “success” in Iran, Stone arrived in Damascus in April 1957 with \$3 million to arm and incite Islamic militants and to bribe Syrian military officers and politicians to overthrow al-Quwatli’s democratically elected secularist regime, according to *Safe for Democracy: The Secret Wars of the CIA*, by John Prados. Working with the Muslim Brotherhood and millions of dollars, Rocky Stone schemed to assassinate Syria’s chief of intelligence, the chief of its General Staff and the chief of the Communist Party, and to engineer “national conspiracies and various strong arm” provocations in Iraq, Lebanon and Jordan that could be blamed on the Syrian Ba’athists. Tim Weiner describes in *Legacy of Ashes* how the CIA’s plan was to destabilize the Syrian government and create a pretext for an invasion by Iraq and Jordan, whose governments were already under CIA control. Kim Roosevelt forecast that the CIA’s newly installed puppet government would “rely first upon repressive measures and arbitrary exercise of power,” according to declassified CIA documents reported in The Guardian newspaper.

9/24/2014

Gmail - Re: US failure to look into Saudi role in 9/11 has helped Isis



Zanich Massali &lt;zanichmassali@gmail.com&gt;

**Re: US failure to look into Saudi role in 9/11 has helped Isis**

1 message

CC: US &lt;cyrusnet@gmail.com&gt;

Mon, Sep 22, 2014 at 10:59 AM

Bcc: zanichmassali@gmail.com

## **Islamic State: 'US failure to look into Saudi role in 9/11 has helped Isis'**

By: Patrick Cockburn, Sunday 14 September 2014

The rise of the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (Isis) has been aided by the continuing failure of the US Government to investigate the role of Saudi Arabia in the 9/11 attacks and its support of jihadi movements such as al-Qaeda in the years since, says former Senator Bob Graham, the co-chairman of the official inquiry into 9/11.

Senator Graham, who chaired the Senate Intelligence Committee, said that successive administrations in Washington had turned a blind eye to Saudi support for Sunni extremists. He added: "I believe that the failure to shine a full light on Saudi actions and particularly its involvement in 9/11 has contributed to the Saudi ability to continue to engage in actions that are damaging to the US – and in particular their support for Isis."

Senator Graham, a distinguished elder statesmen who was twice Democratic governor of Florida before spending 18 years in the US Senate, believes that ignoring what Saudi Arabia was doing and treating it as a reliable American ally contributed to the US intelligence services' failure to identify Isis as a rising power until after it captured Mosul on 10 June. He says that "one reason I think that our intelligence has been less than stellar" is that not enough attention was given to Saudi Arabia's fostering of al-Qaeda-type jihadi movements, of which Isis is the most notorious and successful. So far the CIA and other intelligence services have faced little criticism in the US for their apparent failure to foresee the explosive expansion of Isis, which now controls an area larger than Great Britain in northern Iraq and eastern Syria.

Senator Graham's criticism of the US policy towards Saudi Arabia is important because it comes amidst growing doubts in the US about the wisdom of President Barack Obama's plan announced on Wednesday to look to the Gulf monarchs as crucial allies in the US campaign to contain and, if possible, push back Isis after its

## **ISIS Leader Abu Bakr Al Baghdadi Trained by Isreali Mossad, NSA Documents Reveal**

*Gulf Daily News, July 16, 2014*

**The former employee at US National Security Agency (NSA), Edward Snowden, has revealed that the British and American intelligence and the Mossad worked together to create the Islamnic State of Iraq and Syria (ISIS).**

**Snowdon said intelligence services of three countries created a terrorist organisation that is able to attract all extremists of the world to one place, using a strategy called “the hornet’s nest”.**

**NSA documents refer to recent implementation of the hornet’s nest to protect the Zionist entity by creating religious and islamic slogans.**

**According to documents released by Snowden, “The only solution for the protection of the Jewish state is to create an enemy near its borders”.**

**Leaks revealed that ISIS leader and cleric Abu Bakr Al Baghdadi took intensive military training for a whole year in the hands of Mossad besides courses in theology and the art of speech.**

## **How America Helped ISIS**

**By ANDREW THOMPSON and JEREMI SURIOCT.**

**1, 2014**

**Inside**

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**Austin, Texas — The Islamic State terrorists who have emerged in Iraq and Syria are neither new nor unfamiliar. Many of them spent years in detention centers run by the United States and its coalition partners in Iraq after 2003. Abu Bakr al-Baghdadi, the leader of the Islamic State, spent nearly five years imprisoned at Camp Bucca in southern Iraq. A majority of the other top Islamic State leaders were also former prisoners, including: Abu Muslim al-Turkmani, Abu Louay, Abu Kassem, Abu Jurnas, Abu Shema and Abu Suja.**

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**Before their detention, Mr. al-Baghdadi and others were violent radicals, intent on attacking America. Their time in prison deepened their extremism and gave them opportunities to broaden their following. At Camp Bucca, for example, the most radical figures were held alongside less threatening individuals, some of whom were not guilty of any violent crime. Coalition prisons became recruitment centers and training grounds for the terrorists the United States is now fighting.**



**This process began when coalition forces arrived in Iraq in 2003 and detained alleged terrorists with little preparation or oversight. Although soldiers tried to document the circumstances behind the detentions of Iraqis and foreign fighters, the process broke down under the pressure of fighting, the shortage of trained Arabic speakers, and the fog of war. Simply being a “suspicious looking” military-aged male in the vicinity of an attack was enough to land one behind bars. There were 26,000 detainees at the height of the war, and over 100,000 individuals passed through the gates of Camps Bucca, Cropper and Taji. Quite a few were dangerous insurgents; many others were innocent. Small-time criminals, violent terrorists and unknown personalities were separated only along sectarian lines. This provided a space for extremists to spread their message. The detainees who rejected the radicals in their cells faced retribution from other prisoners through “Shariah courts” that infested the facilities. The radicalization of the prison population was evident to anyone who paid attention. Unfortunately, few military leaders did.**

**At Camp Bucca, the extremists forced moderate detainees to listen to clerics who advocated jihad. The majority of prisoners were illiterate, so they were particularly susceptible. Prisoners frequently refused medical attention and vocational training for fear of breaking religious rules. The prisons became virtual terrorist universities: The hardened radicals were the professors, the other detainees were the students, and the prison authorities played the role of absent custodian.**

**Policies changed in 2007, as American military leaders began placing more emphasis on understanding the detainee population. Where possible, the military tried**

to separate hard-line terrorists from moderates. Prisoners gained more access to programs that taught vocational skills, literacy and a moderate version of Islam.

Some of these reforms worked, but the damage had already been done. The terrorists had four years to network, recruit and impose their extreme version of Islam on thousands of detainees.

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One of us served at Camp Cropper in 2009 as a compound intelligence liaison officer with the tasks of collecting information on detainees and disrupting extremist activity. Fulfilling the first priority was relatively easy; the second was nearly impossible. The compound's "emirs" controlled the prison population. Detainees, for example, refused to watch television or play ping-pong, lest they face the judgment of the Shariah courts. Moderate detainees suffered repeated physical assaults from radicals. When they fought back, they were punished by the prison authorities.

Insurgents with damning evidence against them were released because of the incompetence of the Iraqi court system and America's refusal to share classified evidence. Efforts at expediency drove both policies, and the mistakes compounded one another.

By December 2009, only a few thousand detainees remained in the prisons and Camp Bucca was closed. Although American soldiers, backed by intelligence agencies, tried to identify the most threatening detainees, that effort was doomed to failure. Poor record-keeping, limited language skills, detainee obfuscation and the pressure to cut costs prohibited the effective evaluation of prisoners.

The most extreme radicals were never slated for release. A number of them had already been sentenced to death and were awaiting transfer to the Iraqi justice system. But after the United States withdrew, these prisoners found themselves in Iraqi custody. The Islamic State made a priority of freeing these extremists as they conquered large parts of Iraq this past summer. With a new lease on life, these former prisoners are now some of the Islamic States' most dedicated fighters.

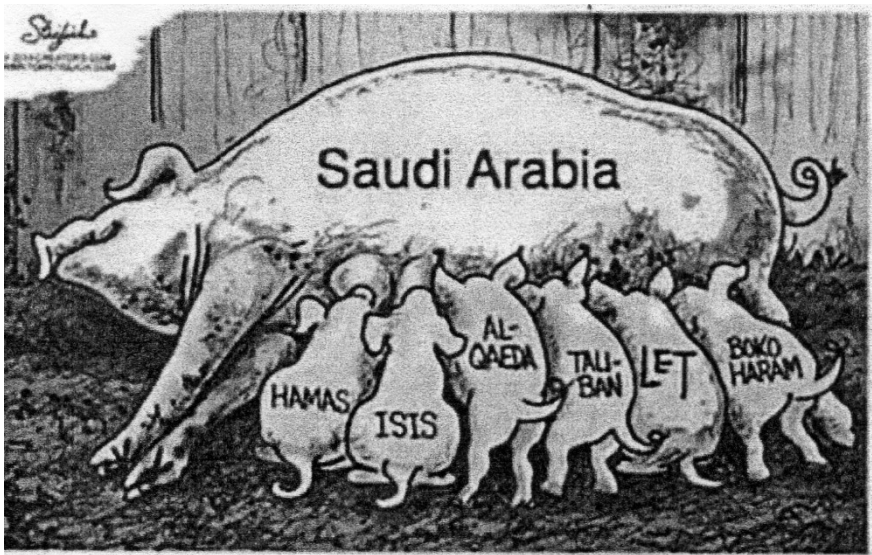
The United States should keep this lesson in mind as it begins another counterterrorism campaign in Iraq and Syria. Large detention facilities only create the seeds for further radicalization and violence. There is strong evidence that the prisons run by the Iraqi and Syrian governments have already had this effect.

The United States must convince its regional partners to avoid mixing radicals and moderates, and provide alternatives to prison for small-scale criminals. If we continue to replay the history of mass incarceration in the Middle East, we will remain stuck in the current cycle where our counterterrorism efforts create more terrorists.

***Andrew Thompson, a veteran of Operation Iraqi Freedom, served for eight years in the United States military.***

***Jeremi Suri, a professor at the University of Texas at Austin, is the author of "Liberty's Surest Guardian: American Nation-Building from the Founders to Obama."***

**A version of this op-ed appears in print on October 2, 2014, in The International New York Times.**



**By: Avijit Roy**

**The Question is: Who has created all these Terrorist Groups & who are supporting them secretly?**



**Mr. Belal Erdogan, the Son of Turkish President, had meeting with some leaders of Islamic States (ISIS) in Istanbul. They were cooperating in all levels(Selling Oil & Delivering Weapons).**



**Mr. Mehdi Al-Harati, one of the leaders of ISIS in Libya, is kissing Mr. Erdogan, the President of Turkey.**

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# JFK's Concern Over Israel's Nuclear Bomb Program

JFK's Letter To Israeli PM Eshkol July 5, 1963  
5-4-2

Dear Mr. Prime Minister (Eshkol),

It gives me great personal pleasure to extend congratulations as you assume your responsibilities as Prime Minister of Israel. You have our friendship and best wishes in your new tasks. It is on one of these that I am writing you at this time.

You are aware, I am sure, of the exchange which I had with Prime Minister Ben-Gurion concerning American visits to Israel's nuclear facility at Dimona. Most recently, the Prime Minister wrote to me on May 27. His words reflected a most intense personal consideration of a problem that I know is not easy for your Government, as it is not for mine. We welcomed the former Prime Minister's strong reaffirmation that Dimona will be devoted exclusively to peaceful purposes and the reaffirmation also of Israel's willingness to permit periodic visits to Dimona.

I regret having to add to your burdens so soon after your assumption of office, but I feel the crucial importance of this problem necessitates my taking up with you at this early date certain further considerations, arising out of Mr. Ben-Gurion's May 27 letter, as to the nature and scheduling of such visits.

I am sure you will agree that these visits should be as nearly as possible in accord with international standards, thereby resolving all doubts as to the peaceful intent of the Dimona project. As I wrote Mr. Ben-Gurion, this Government's commitment to and support of Israel could be seriously jeopardized if it should be thought that we were unable to obtain reliable information on a subject as vital to the peace as the question of Israel's effort in the nuclear field.

Therefore, I asked our scientists to review the alternative schedules of visits



we and you had proposed. If Israel's purposes are to be clear beyond reasonable doubt, I believe that the schedule which would best serve our common purposes would be a visit early this summer, another visit in June 1964, and thereafter at intervals of six months. I am sure that such a schedule should not cause you any more difficulty than that which Mr. Ben-Gurion proposed in his May 27 letter. It would be essential, and I understand that Mr. Ben-Gurion's letter was in accord with this, that our scientist have access to all areas of the Dimona site and to any related part of the complex, such as fuel fabrication facilities or plutonium separation plant, and that sufficient time to be allotted for a thorough examination.

Knowing that you fully appreciate the truly vital significance of this matter to the future well-being of Israel, to the United States, and internationally, I am sure our carefully considered request will have your most sympathetic attention.

Sincerely,

John F. Kennedy

<http://www.jfkmontreal.com/toc.htm>

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Israel And The Bomb

By Avner Cohen

A Choice Outstanding Academic Book

"... Avner Cohen's book stands in a class of its own. It is the first scholarly study of the history of this project, it is richly documented, and it unveils some of the major mysteries surrounding events by tapping a large body of previously untouched sources. ... It can only be assumed that when this national mood of 'nuclear' ignorance changes, Cohen's book will serve as a solid foundation for this debate." -- Uri Bar-Joseph, Jewish History

"Cohen's book hits nation's sensitivity." -- Dan Ephron, Washington Times

"Cohen's work will necessitate the rewriting of Israel's history, wars, international relations, domestic political crises, economy, psychology, national pride--everything will have to be viewed in a different light." -- Tom Segev, Ha'aretz

"This is an extraordinarily important book. Cohen has produced an amazing

piece of historical scholarship on a subject deliberately shrouded in clouds of misdirection, for legitimate *raisons d'état*, by both Israeli and American governments." -- Samuel W. Lewis, U.S. Ambassador to Israel (1977-1985)

"This impeccably documented history of the first two decades of the Israeli nuclear program illuminates the complex domestic and international forces that shaped the activity and gives the reader fascinating insight into the thinking of Israeli, French, and U.S. leaders on the uniquely sensitive subject that only a few participants were fully aware of at the time." -- Surgeon Keeny, President and Executive Director, The Arms Control Association

"Cohen lays out as fully as now possible the intricate interplay of domestic politics in Tel Aviv/Jerusalem, Paris, and Washington with the diplomatic interaction of the three countries, formal and informal, that shaped the path of Israel's nuclear program. An unmatched and indispensable contribution to understanding our nuclear age, the lessons of Israel and the Bomb have renewed salience in the context of the movement of more nations into the nuclear club." Carl Kaysen, former deputy national security advisor to JFK

"A compelling and comprehensive account of the development of what he calls Israel's doctrine of 'nuclear opacity.'" --Paul C. Warnke, former Assistant Secretary of Defense,

"A scholarly treatise that includes over 1,200 footnotes, yet reads like a novel. . . . [Cohen] analyzes in rich detail how this policy of 'nuclear opacity' evolved and what made it possible." --Lawrence Kolb, New York Times Book Review

"For anyone interested in the never-ending struggles in the Middle East and life on the edge in the nuclear age, this book is a must-read." --Miami Herald

"This important volume deserves the attention of Middle East scholars and students of foreign policy, nuclear proliferation, and Israeli politics." --A.R. Norton, Boston University Choice

"Israel and the Bomb should be required reading for those interested in nuclear issues in general and in the complexities of the American-Israeli relationship in particular. For American decision makers, the book should serve as an invaluable case-study of how not to deal with future instances of nuclear proliferation." --Michael Rubner, Middle East Policy

Until now, there has been no detailed account of Israel's nuclear history. Previous treatments of the subject relied heavily on rumors, leaks, and

journalistic speculations. But with *Israel and the Bomb*, Avner Cohen has forged an interpretive political history that draws on thousands of American and Israeli government documents -most of them recently declassified and never before cited -and more than one hundred interviews with key individuals who played important roles in this story. Cohen reveals that Israel crossed the nuclear weapons threshold on the eve of the 1967 Six-Day War, yet it remains ambiguous about its nuclear capability to this day. What made this posture of "opacity" possible, and how did it evolve?

Cohen focuses on a two-decade period from about 1950 until 1970, during which David Ben-Gurion's vision of making Israel a nuclear-weapon state was realized. He weaves together the story of the formative years of Israel's nuclear program, from the founding of the Israeli Atomic Energy Commission in 1952, to the alliance with France that gave Israel the sophisticated technology it needed, to the failure of American intelligence to identify the Dimona Project for what it was, to the negotiations between President Nixon and Prime Minister Meir that led to the current policy of secrecy. Cohen also analyzes the complex reasons Israel concealed its nuclear program -from concerns over Arab reaction and the negative effect of the debate at home to consideration of America's commitment to nonproliferation.

*Israel and the Bomb* highlights the key questions and the many potent issues surrounding Israel's nuclear history. This book will be a critical resource for students of nuclear proliferation, Middle East politics, Israeli history, and American-Israeli relations, as well as a revelation for general readers.

#### Contents

- \* Introduction
- \* 1. Men and Ethos
- \* 2. Before the Beginning
- \* 3. The Beginning
- \* 4. The Road to Dimona
- \* 5. Dimona Revealed
- \* 6. Kennedy and the Israeli Project
- \* 7. The Battle of Dimona
- \* 8. Debate at Home
- \* 9. Kennedy and Eshkol Strike a Deal
- \* 10. The Dimona Visits (1964-1967)
- \* 11. Ambiguity Born
- \* 12. Growing Pains
- \* 13. The Arabs and Dimona
- \* 14. The Six-Day War
- \* 15. Toward Opacity
- \* 16. The Battle Over the NPT

# Assassination of Robert F. Kennedy

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia Coordinates:  34°03′35″N 118°17′50″W

For the assassination of Robert's brother, John, see [Assassination of John F. Kennedy](#).

The **assassination of Robert Francis "Bobby" Kennedy**, a [United States Senator](#) and brother ofassassinated President [John Fitzgerald "Jack" Kennedy](#), took place shortly after midnight on June 5, 1968, in [Los Angeles, California](#), during the campaign season for the [United States Presidential election, 1968](#). After winning the California and South Dakota [primary elections](#) for theDemocratic nomination for [President of the United States](#), Kennedy was shot as he walked through the kitchen of the[Ambassador Hotel](#) and died in the[Good Samaritan Hospital](#) twenty-six hours later. [Sirhan Sirhan](#), a 24-year-

**Robert F. Kennedy assassination**



Boris Yaro's photograph of Robert F. Kennedy lying wounded on the floor immediately after the shooting. Kneeling beside him is 17-year-old Juan Romero,<sup>[1]</sup> who was shaking Kennedy's hand when [Sirhan Sirhan](#) fired the shots.

<b>Location</b>	<a href="#">Ambassador Hotel</a> , <a href="#">Los Angeles, California</a> , <a href="#">USA</a>
<b>Coordinates</b>	 <span><span><span><span><span>34°03′35″N</span> <span>118°17′50″W</span></span></span><span><span>﻿</span> / <span>﻿</span></span><span><span></span></span></span></span>
<b>Date</b>	June 5, 1968 12:15 a.m. ( <a href="#">Pacific Time Zone</a> )
<b>Target</b>	<a href="#">Robert F. Kennedy</a>
<b>Weapons</b>	<a href="#">.22 caliber Iver-Johnson</a>
<b>Deaths</b>	1
<b>Non-fatal injuries</b>	5
<b>Perpetrator</b>	<a href="#">Sirhan Sirhan</a>

old [Palestinian/Jordanian immigrant](#), was convicted of Kennedy's murder and is serving a life sentence for the crime. Sirhan's lawyers have released statements claiming evidence that he was framed.<sup>[2]</sup> The shooting was

# J. Edgar Hoover

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

For other people named John Hoover, see [John Hoover \(disambiguation\)](#).

**John Edgar Hoover** (January 1, 1895 – May 2, 1972) was the first [Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation \(FBI\)](#) of the United States. Appointed director of the Bureau of Investigation —predecessor to the FBI—in 1924, he was instrumental in founding the FBI in 1935, where he remained director until his death in 1972 at age 77. Hoover is credited with building the FBI into a larger crime-fighting agency, and with instituting a number of modernizations to police technology, such as a centralized [fingerprint](#) file and [forensic](#) laboratories.

Late in life and after his death Hoover became a controversial figure, as evidence of his secretive actions became known. His critics have accused him of exceeding the jurisdiction of the FBI.<sup>[1]</sup> He used the FBI to harass political dissenters and activists, to amass secret files on political leaders,<sup>[2]</sup> and to collect evidence using illegal methods.<sup>[3]</sup> Hoover consequently amassed a great deal of power and was in a position to intimidate and threaten sitting [Presidents](#).<sup>[4]</sup> However, according to biographer Kenneth Ackerman, the notion that Hoover's secret files kept presidents from firing him is a myth.<sup>[5]</sup>

According to President [Harry S. Truman](#), Hoover transformed the FBI into his private secret police force; Truman stated that "we want no [Gestapo](#) or secret police. The FBI is tending in that direction. They are dabbling in sex-life scandals and plain [blackmail](#). J. Edgar Hoover would give his right eye to take over, and all congressmen and senators are afraid of him".<sup>[6]</sup>

**Contents** [\[hide\]](#)

- 1 Early life and education
- 2 Department of Justice
  - 2.1 Gangster wars
  - 2.2 Investigation of subversion and radicals
  - 2.3 COINTELPRO
  - 2.4 Response to Mafia and civil rights groups
  - 2.5 Late career and death
- 3 Legacy

**J. Edgar Hoover**



J. Edgar Hoover in 1961

**1st Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation**

**In office**

March 23, 1935 – May 2, 1972

**President** [Franklin D. Roosevelt](#)  
[Harry S. Truman](#)  
[Dwight D. Eisenhower](#)  
[John F. Kennedy](#)  
[Lyndon B. Johnson](#)  
[Richard Nixon](#)

**Deputy** [Clyde Tolson](#)

**Preceded by** Himself (as BOI director)

**Succeeded by** [L. Patrick Gray](#) (Acting)

**6th Director of the Bureau of Investigation**

**In office**

May 10, 1924 – March 22, 1935

**President** [Calvin Coolidge](#)  
[Herbert Hoover](#)  
[Franklin D. Roosevelt](#)

**Preceded by** [William J. Burns](#)

**Succeeded by** Himself (as FBI Director)

**Personal details**

**Who has killed John F. Kennedy & Bob Kennedy? How Far was Edgar Hoover, the Chief of FBI in this Crime involved?**





Mr. Trump is not alone; there are many Racist & Hate Groups in U.S.



**The Cowboy Culture & Racism, has an Important Role in U.S.**



# **An Open Letter to the American People**

## **Why I will not accept to be second-tier citizen**

**By: Hassan Massali, Ph.D.**

***In the wake of the terrorist attacks in Paris and in San Bernardino, some fascist elements in Europe and the United States are attempting to justify their crimes against humanity in Africa, Latin America, and the Middle East. There now exist daily discriminatory acts against political refugees that, because of military occupation from certain Western governments and Civil War, have been forced to flee their countries.***

***In recent weeks, and in public events swirling around the U.S. Presidential elections, some citizens have promoted racist and fascist ideology very openly in the public. What's more, they classified some legal U.S. citizens as second-tier citizens.***

***In these instances when our rights are being violated, who will protect my, and our legally binding, constitutional rights? Will it be the President? The Department of Justice? Or do the country's founding members need to rise from the dead to accomplish what those who are living refuse to do?***

***Below, I have listed the reasons for the expansion of global terrorism, and the approach to ending this horrific, potentially life-ending dilemma in our modern world.***

## **Reasons for the global expansion of terrorism include:**

**The lack of freedom and democracy, as well as the military occupation of U.S.A., U.K., and France in the Middle East, Africa and Latin America.**

**Many countries in the Middle East, Asia and Africa have been ruled by autocratic and dictatorial regimes. For many years, the United States and several European countries (the U.K., France, to name a few) have adopted a misguided foreign policy - supporting repressive and corrupt governments and also have created Terrorist groups (in Afghanistan, Pakistan, Iran, Iraq, Egypt, Libya, Syria), while crushing the liberal sentiments and democratic aspirations of entire societies.**

**Corrupt governments grossly violated human rights and accelerated their country's economic and cultural bankruptcy. Religion became the political alternative to failed secular regimes. The extreme political conditions allowed room for ideological groups to flourish into mainstream culture. Terrorist fundamentalist groups appealed to new members by advertising their nation's economic and political salvation through the destruction and eradication of real and perceived enemies. The extremist propaganda made it more difficult for the moderate liberal regimes to slow the growing number of Islamic extremists and to ignore the demands for a more fundamentalist religious state representation.**

## **The Palestinian cause and the detrimental policies of Arab and Israeli leaders:**

**For many decades, the fate of the Palestinians has remained unclear, and it remains so today. Millions of Palestinians have lived in refugee camps all over the Middle East, specifically in Jordan, Syria, Iraq and Lebanon, for more than half a century. Corrupt and**

**weak Arab governments in their ill-fated attempts to resist against Israeli Aggression policy have exacerbated the Palestinian problem and reduced regional security throughout the Middle East. Efforts to make peace were met with resistance; in 1995, after years of chaos, Yitzhak Rabin was assassinated by the hand of a Jewish extremist following attempts at achieving meaningful Israeli-Palestinian Peace.**

**The former Prime Minister of Israel, Ariel Sharon, as well as the current, Benjamin Netanyahu, had chosen a path directly opposed to that of Yitzhak Rabin. These extremists believed that they could protect the security of Israel with military occupation and killing the civilians or the assassination of Palestinian political leaders. Yet, these acts have done nothing but create more hate, martyrs, and suicide bombers.**

**Nevertheless, I am still optimistic for hope and change. I believe that the creation of a Palestinian state, and *Two -State Solution*, will cease the expansion of terrorism and slow the conflict between the democrat Jews and democrat Palestinians.**

### **Alternative approach**

**1: To create an “Independent International Criminal Court.” One that brings all Heads of State (in U.S.A., U.K., France), who are responsible in the creation of the Islamic terrorist groups and administer War Crimes Against Humanity.**

**2: To organize an international solidarity conference with the representatives from peace and civil right organizations with the ambitions to promote peace, democracy and human rights around the world.**

## Chapter 13

### Summary

#### **The Making and Formation of Terrorism in the World**

Having achieved my high school diploma in Tehran I planned to study either in the U.S.A. or in the Federal Republic of Germany. I was very impressed by the American Revolution, which led to the declaration of independence as well as by the political ideas and deeds of former U.S. presidents like George Washington and Abraham Lincoln. It was my father who decided that I should go to the Federal Republic of Germany because he valued diligence, punctuality and a sense of responsibility. And he felt that these values were best represented in Germany.

My inspiring example was Dr Mossadegh; In 1958 I began my studies in Tübingen (in Southern Germany) but I also continued my political activities. Although there have been periods in which I had problems with the conservative government I am altogether happy that my father chose Germany as country for my studies. In my opinion, the Federal Republic of Germany is a pluralistic society who achieved a democratic balance by the existence of various parties.

Comparing the foreign- und domestic policies between the BRD and the U.S.A., you will find, that in the domains of democracy, business, safety and social policy, the BRD is on top.

I acquired the German citizenship, and I am proud to be a German. But my observations during the recent years show that some German politicians act in an opportunistic way to the U.S. foreign und peace policy and the democratic rights of the oppressed people neglect.

For family reasons I also hold the American citizenship. And as an U.S. citizen I would like to express frankly my opinion on the undemocratic and criminal relations which are in the U.S.A. and that I am unconsent with the U.S. domestic and foreign policy.

In the U.S. millions of people are living currently below the poverty level.

In the U.S. millions of people are homeless.

„The Southern Poverty Law Center“(SPLC) reports, that in the U.S. there are hundreds of armed gangster, criminal and racist groups and daily there are accounts on criminal offences on the streets.

In the U.S. there are some billionaires who decide through their lobbying groups on the domestic and foreign policy of the U.S.A. and even play a substantial role in the congress and senate election campaigns.

In the U.S. there are delegates who stay for more than 40-50 years in the senate or the congress and do not give the younger generation and the intellectuals a chance to take part in the decisions on the future of the country.

In the U.S. every citizen can buy and carry arms. This is the reason why so many people are killed daily. But many U.S. politicians with “cowboy mentality” support the arms business and countenance therefore such a situation. A mixture of “cowboy mentality” and “racism” dominates in the U.S. administration and this political culture plays a crucial role within the U.S. foreign policy.



**In the U.S.A. many politicians and the relevant people in the administration do not have a VISION, no long-ranging concept for the foreign policy. This is why they initially cooperated with numerous terroristic groups in Pakistan, Afghanistan, Iran, and Iraq and supported dictatorial and corrupt governments. They even helped such uncultivated beings as Khomeini to come to power; but afterwards they tried to act militarily against these self-induced problems.**

**Within a democratic nation all departments of the administration and institutions should act in a democratic manner, should defend democracy and oppose criminals. But the CIA, an important institution of the U.S. administration, is itself been involved in criminal and undemocratic actions worldwide. The CIA is violating human rights, disregards the sovereignty of other nations and supports dictators. For example: the CIA brought down the democratically elected governments in Chile and the Iran, did not respect the right of self-determination of these countries and supported dictators. The result of this was that many people were killed in these countries.**

**The U.S. government has conquered military Iraq, ruined the country and spread civil war and hate.**

**The U.S. government cooperated with Osama Bin Laden and Saudi Arabia and launched some terroristic groups such as the Taliban and Al-Qaida and cooperated with them. That's why the terroristic actions on September 11 happened in New York. But George W. Bush tried to manipulate the American people and propagated slogans like: „I am proud to be an American“.**

**I like to stress that as long as such people rule the U.S.A. and as long as such crimes are realized officially in the world, no American should be “proud”.**

**I like to emphasise that I met very many good people who work in the U.S. administration. The majority of the American population is very friendly but they are absorbed by their daily problems and are unfortunately not sufficiently informed of their rights and duties.**

In the U.S.A. there are some structural, political, cultural and economic problems. That's why both the Indians as well as the Afro-Americans had been treated in a racist manner. Martin Luther King, who spoke for the human rights, was killed April 4, 1968. John F. Kennedy, who planned with the aid of his consultant Walt Rostow to establish a reform policy worldwide, was assassinated on November 22 1963 (Walt Rostow, an economist, was his consultant and had published a book with the title: "The Stage of Economic Growth: A Non-Communist Manifesto"). Five years later his brother Robert (Bobby) Kennedy, who planned to carry on the ideas of J. F. Kennedy was also assassinated in 1968. I believe that behind the scenes dark might (the ultra-conservatives) played a central role in the assassinations.

Personally, I think that the power structure in the U.S. should be changed fundamentally by a referendum if the U.S.A. will not suffer the same fate as the former USSR (that is collapse).

## **Recommendations for the Genesis and Formation of a Peaceful and Democratic World System**

### **The Creation of an Open Society Encompassing Geopolitical, Economic, and Cultural Cooperation**

Since the fall of the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Pact Alliance, the world's political, economic, and military dynamics have drastically changed. Three strong Centers of economic, financial and political powers have emerged in Europe, East Asia and North America. The three powers are competitors at the regional economic level, while forming strategic partnerships at the global level.

### **Reasons for the global expansion of terrorism:**

#### **Background:**

Communist governments, mainly in the former Soviet Union and China during the Cold War, found support among people in some underdeveloped

countries with impoverished socioeconomic conditions, unstable political and backward cultural infrastructures. In such situation, many Heads of State and authorities in the United States, United Kingdom, and France were supporting the extremist Islamic movement and creating Islamic terrorist groups (as seen in Bin Laden's Taliban, or Khomeini's Iranian regime). These extremist groups wielded power to use their destructive policies in opposition to the Soviet Union.

After the fall of the Soviet Union and communism, some political movements – particularly in the Middle East, Central Asia, and Africa – were looking for new alternative ideologies and sources of support. In doing so, many groups rediscovered the meaning of Islamic radicalism and fundamentalism. Many governments and radical organizations were able to exploit the religion, effectively using it as a vehicle for transmitting their own ideological agendas and gaining support for their perverted destructive policies.

#### Lack of freedom and democracy:

Many countries in the Middle East, Asia and Africa have been ruled by autocratic and dictatorial regimes. For many years the United States and several European countries (UK, France, to name a few) have adopted a misguided foreign policy – supporting repressive and corrupt governments in these regions while crushing the liberal sentiments and democratic aspirations of entire societies.

Corrupt governments grossly violated human rights and accelerated their country's economic and cultural bankruptcy. Religion became the political alternative to failed secular regimes. The extreme political conditions allowed room for ideological groups to flourish into mainstream culture. Terrorist fundamentalist groups appealed to new members by advertising their nation's economic and political salvation through the destruction and eradication of real and perceived enemies. The extremist propaganda made it more difficult for the moderate liberal regimes to slow the growing number of Islamic extremists and to ignore the demands for a more fundamentalist religious state. In addition, many civilian populations

rejected the legitimacy of moderate governments because of the continued unemployment and poverty, as well as the lack of democratic representation.

**The Palestinian cause and the detrimental policies of Arab and Israeli leaders:**

For many decades, the fate of the Palestinians has remained unclear, and it remains so today. Millions of Palestinians have lived in refugee camps all over the Middle East, specifically in Jordan, Syria, Iraq and Lebanon, for more than half a century. Corrupt and weak Arab governments in their ill-fated attempts to resist against Israeli Aggression policy have exacerbated the Palestinian problem and reduced regional security throughout the Middle East. Efforts to make peace were met with resistance; in 1995, after years of chaos, Yitzhak Rabin was assassinated by the hand of a Jewish extremist following attempt at achieving meaningful Israeli-Palestinian Peace.

The former Prime Minister of Israel, Ariel Sharon, as well as the current, Benjamin Netanyahu, had chosen a path directly opposed to that of Yitzhak Rabin. These extremists believed that they could protect the security of Israel with military occupation and killing the civilians or the assassination of Palestinian political leaders. Yet, these acts have done nothing but create more hate, martyrs, and suicide bombers.

Extremists within Israel have no amassed the power. This is due in large part to particular lobbyist groups in the United States, United Kingdom, and France.

Nevertheless, we are still optimistic for hope and change. We believe that the creation of a Palestinian state, and Two –State Solution, will cease the expansion of terrorism and slow the conflict between the democrat Jews and democrat Palestinians.

**How to combat terrorism and extremism:**

Many so-called underdeveloped countries in Asia, Africa, and Latin America have vast reserves of natural resources, which give each country important strategic clout. However, internal conflicts, terrorism, religious fundamentalism, and economic deprivation have created unstable political, economic, and social structures.

**Example:** Iran could play a crucial role in linking the Middle East to Central Asia as well as Turkey and Israel to EU if three pre-conditions are met:

First, the results of the Middle East peace negotiations must prove to be positive with a focus on the long-term stability, not short-term fixes.

Second, should political reform in Iran take root, the results would be changes in the tides of fundamentalism and radicalism within the region.

Third, widespread cooperation between the United States, Israel, and the EU brings the two-state vision into reality and ends the long suffering of the Palestinian people.

To achieve the necessary peace in the Middle East, any negotiation should be written with provisions to meet long-term goals. In addition, with conditions for a democratic change in the Middle East, it becomes imperative that the United States, EU, Israel, and Iran create an agreement of long-term cooperation to establish democracy and peace.

**The Strategic Alliance of the U.S., EU, Israel, and Iran for Democracy and Peace in the Middle East and Central Asia will lead to:**

- A new vision for cooperation within the three main powers. The global development, technological trade, and political alignments can help the countries in the region both contribute, and shape global events.

- Economic and social developments and political stability through establishment of democratic process in the Middle East and Central Asia will be key in bringing long-term stability. The anchored environments within each region will go far in ending terrorism as well as internal conflicts.

Extensive research is still recommended to harness ideas that will help engineer solutions to these challenges, as well as implement effective short-term measures. Several questions should be raised in the formulation of this prospective plan:

- What are the parameters of the peace negotiations in the Middle East?
- What is the likely result of the peace negotiations between Israel and Palestine?
- What role should the United States and EU play in bringing about a meaningful solution to peace the Middle East?
- What impact will a peace settlement in the Middle East have on the rest of the region? North Africa? Central Asia?
- How can the Islamic Republic of Iran be transformed into a cooperating democratic power in the region?
- How can political stability and democracy in the Middle East and Central Asia be established?

Some possible pieces of the puzzle:

- The establishment of economic and social relations in the Middle East and Central Asia will slow the expansion of radicalism and the disruptive influence in the region.
- The establishment of democratic and social reforms could seriously undermine Islamic fundamentalism.
- The great powers continuing promotion of Iran's future role as a strong democratic entity because of the significance of Iran's natural resources, financial might, and cultural and social ties to the Middle East and Central Asia.

- The abundance of natural resources, such as oil, gas, and petrochemical, in Central Asia and the Middle East increases the importance of an alliance between the two regions.
- The capitalization of human resources and foreign investments to maximize economic growth, production, and industrial development.
- The strategic regional alignments for economic and social developments, political stability, and democracy will take the place of the previous environment of dictatorships, chaos, terrorism, fundamentalism, and internal regional conflicts.

### **Role of the European Democratic Parties and Democratic Forces in the Middle East and Central Asia:**

The people of the Middle East, Afghanistan, Pakistan, along with those Central Asian countries must serve as a democratic forces in this region. They need support and solidarity from the European progressive political parties to promote democracy and defend human rights. The lack of freedom and democracy in some Middle Eastern and other Asian countries and the misguided foreign policies of the United States, United Kingdom, France and Israel (which for many years supported and kept in power repressive and corrupt governments) have left few alternatives for these people. These bad policies have fanned anti-western sentiments that have been used in turn by the Islamic extremists to further their cause. To eliminate poverty, promote democracy in the region and adopt environment-friendly policies; these are the main factors that can bring about the progressive and democratic European parties together with the democratic forces in the Middle East and in Africa.



**Fundamentalist groups are not capable of grandiose operations and therefore can only proliferate and act when there is the financial and logistical support of fundamentalist and terrorist governments.**

**Isolated use of military forces by governments to combat terrorist organizations is counterproductive to eliminate the root causes of such activity. Furthermore, any foreign military force against a country's general population will only intensify hatred against the West, leading to an increased participation in attacks from terrorist groups. The United States - or any other country trying to combat terrorism - first needs to have a clear understanding of the root causes and ideologies of terrorist organization. It is only after this can they devise a solution that attacks the root of extremism and prevents any future attacks. Were they to be numbered, there should be:**

- 1. Recognition of the causes that launch extremism on a world scale and dedication to combating fundamentalism by supporting the democratic forces in the regions. Always, there has been a tendency in United States, United Kingdom, and the French to support authoritarians, anti-democratic regimes that serve Western economic and strategic interests in the short-term; however, this has created disinherited, volatile populations who flock to fundamentalist revolution in the long-term.**

- 2. Identification of terrorist groups and their network across the world in order to penetrate the ranks of these groups to better gather intelligence.**
- 3. Identification and destruction of extremist's group's financial backing and infrastructure.**
- 4. Identifying the supporters of terrorism within governments, non-profit foundations, and ideological organizations located in countries such as Iran, Lebanon, Palestine, Algeria, Turkey, Afghanistan, Pakistan, Republics of Central Asia, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Egypt, Iraq, Syria Malaysia, Indonesia, and the Philippines.**
- 5. Creation of a regional coalition of democratic forces in the Middle East, and Africa, to foster international unity among democratic allies that would be able to curb the support of countries like Islamic Republic of Iran and Saudi Arabia who promote, coordinate, and train fundamentalist terrorist groups in unstable countries such as Lebanon, and Iraq. Lebanon and Iraq are currently a planning and coordinating a center for terrorist groups funded covertly by countries such as Islamic Republic of Iran, Iraq, Saudi Arabia and other international terrorists' networks. Disarmament of these terrorist groups is imperative, and cannot be stressed enough.**
- 6. Changes in American, Russian, and European foreign policies in order to stop military intervention, cooperation with governments who create and support terrorism. Without exception, democratic**

**forces should be supported and human rights upheld, most specifically in Africa, the Middle East and Central Asia.**

- 7. Worldwide coordination for fighting terrorism without jeopardizing the promotion of human rights, civil liberties and racial and gender equality in these regions.**
- 8. Creation of a 24-hour radio/TV station for the Middle East, Central Asia and North Africa that promotes a democratic alternative and educational material about different cultures and religious around the world. The radio/TV station should be coordinated by democratic representatives of these countries, but remain independent of governmental regulations so a democratic message can directly reach the people.**
- 9. Incorporation of democratic, political activists from countries involved in the decision-making process of US economic and political policy. The activists will be able to provide counsel and insights into the culture, socioeconomics and religion of the peoples with whom the United States is forming relations. The creation of a permanent institution and commission where ideas and understandings would be exchanged between American political business interests and democratic activities from the Afro-Asian, and Latin-American countries would be greatly beneficial to both sides.**
- 10. Most importantly, the creation and promotion of an economic development program, similar to the Marshall Plan implemented after WWII in Europe.**

**The necessity for financial investment in the political, commercial, technological, and education infrastructure of these countries is paramount. The Middle East, Central Asia, and Africa must be made partners in development with the United States and EU.**

**Please note: This plan is devised by a group of Middle Eastern researchers and experts living in the US and Europe. We are available to further discuss these proposals with appropriate foundations, institutions and government agencies, as well as democratic parties.**

**Alternative approach:**

**1: To Create an "Independent International Criminal Court." One that brings all Heads of State responsible in the creation of in the Islamic terrorist groups. It is these important political figures, including those from various administrations in the United States, United Kingdom, France, Israel, Saudi Arabia, Iran, Turkey, to name a few, that were in some way involved in the creation of the Islamic terrorist groups. War Crime against Humanity must be enforced if we are going to claim any responsibility for what was created by their hands.**

**2: To organize an international solidarity conference with the Representatives from peace and civil right organizations**

**with the ambitions to promote peace, democracy and human rights around the world.**

**3: To create an international coalition and solidarity union in the world. One that takes the proper action in eliminating poverty and combating against terrorism and extremism, while taking steps to end foreign intervention in African, Asian, and Latin-American countries.**

**4: To stop the veto regulation in the United Nation and to promote equal rights for all members of United Nations.**

**5: To stop the support of Corrupt Regimes and Dictators around the globe.**

**6: For a serious shift in the United States internal and foreign policy, it is necessary to create a strong progressive party. One that is able to stop the influence of the reactionary and anti-democratic lobbyist groups. With these serious and sweeping changes, the creation of a new democratic and progressive socio-political structure in the United States can finally be realized.**

**Hassan Massali, Ph.D.**

**February 2016**

## **Acknowledgments, Notes**

### **The Main Subjects**

**Why should the East European Nations accept the Continuation of military Occupation in East Europe & why with the Suppression of Nations they should accept “Communism”?**

**Why the Soviet Union organized Coup d-Etat in South Yemen, Afghanistan, Somali, and in Ethiopia?**

**Who were behind the Assassination of John F. Kennedy in Nov.22, 1963 & Robert (Bob) Kennedy in 1968? And who are the “Dark Forces” in USA?**

**Why the Western Super Powers were involved in Conspiracy against President Sukarno, and why the Western Super Powers have killed more than one & half Million People (so called” supporters of Communist Party”) in Indonesia (1963-1967)?**

**The Creation of Taliban & Al-Qaeda in Afghanistan, Pakistan, With Cooperation Saudi Arabia and Ben Laden.**

**The Terrorist attacks on September 11, 2001 in New York, and the Relation of George W. Bush with Ben-Laden & Saudi Arabia.**

**The Creation of Shah's-Dictatorship in Iran, and the Creation of Islamic-Fascist Regime under Leadership of Khomeini in Iran.**

**Coup d'Etat in Chile and military Intervention in Latin America.**

**Military Occupation and Creation Civil War in Iraq.**

**Military Occupation in Libya and Creation Terrorism, Civil War in Libya.**

**Military Intervention in Syria, South-Yemen and killing the People, destroying the Country and Creating Hate.**

**Military Intervention in many African Countries, and Exploitation of People, Plundering the Countries, & Promoting Racism in Africa.**

**Creating military Base (CENTO& NATO) in Turkey & Cooperation with Racist Regime in Turkey and Cooperation with Stone-Age Political-System of Saudi Arabia.**

**Creating Civil War and Hate between different Religion and Ethnic Groups, around the World.**

**The Poverty, Homelessness, Armed- Hate Groups, in U.S.**

**The Role of Anti-Democratic Lobby Groups, Reactionary & Racists Elements in U.S.**

**The Poverty & the Refugees Problems in the World.**

**Who are The Best Friends of U.S., UK, and France?**

**War in Palestine& the Racism in Israel.**

**Since Second World War, many adventurist politicians like Reagan, George W. Bush, Z.Brzezinski, Cheney ... Churchill,... Stalin ...were involved in many War-Crime, but still nothing has been changed in U.S. & European Foreign Policy.**



**But, some honest & democrat Politician like the Secretary of State, Cyrus R. Vance was opposing the reactionary Policy, and he has suggested to support the democratic Forces in Iran.**

**Also Michel Rocard, the former Prime Minister of France ( 1988-1991), and member of the Socialist Party in France, was a honest Politician .He has published a Book( ISBN: 978-2-227-48772-7), printed by Bayard, has criticized himself & the government's Policy of France.**

**Now we must rise the Question, how can we get United against War,Terrorism ,New Facism &Promote Democracy, Peace & Human Rights in the World?**

**How can we stop the veto regulation in the UN and to promote equal rights for all members of United Nations?**



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**To get more Information about the World Crises; Please read the following Books & Literature:**

Walt Rostow was a good Adviser during J. F. Kennedy

# THE STAGES OF ECONOMIC GROWTH

A NON-COMMUNIST MANIFESTO

THIRD EDITION

W. W. ROSTOW

 **CAMBRIDGE**  
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## CONTENTS

<i>Preface to the Third Edition</i>	page ix
<i>Preface to the Second Edition</i>	xxxix
<i>Preface to the First Edition</i>	xlvi
1 INTRODUCTION	1
2 THE FIVE STAGES-OF-GROWTH—A SUMMARY	4
The traditional society. The preconditions for take-off. The take-off. The drive to maturity. The age of high mass-consumption. Beyond consumption. A dynamic theory of production	
3 THE PRECONDITIONS FOR TAKE-OFF	17
The two cases. The nature of the transition. The analysis of the transition. Two sectoral problems. Agriculture and the extractive industries. Social overhead capital. Non-economic change. The transitional coalitions. The alternative directions of nationalism. The first take-off	
4 THE TAKE-OFF	36
The achievement of regular growth. The take-off defined and isolated. Evidence on investment-rates in the take-off. The inner structure of the take-off. The supply of loanable funds. The sources of entrepreneurship. Leading sectors in the take-off. The take-off in perspective	
5 THE DRIVE TO MATURITY	59
Definition and timing. Sectoral patterns of maturity: railways and their aftermath. Sweden. Japan. Russia. Some problems in defining maturity. Maturity in perspective	
6 THE AGE OF HIGH MASS-CONSUMPTION	73
The three-way choice. The American case, Phase One: The Progressive era, 1901-16. Phase Two: The 1920's. Phase Three: The Great Depression. Phase Four: The Post-War Boom. Phase Five: Where next? Post-maturity elsewhere: Pre-1914. The 1920's. The 1930's. Post-1945. The terms of trade after two wars. Beyond high mass-consumption	

<i>Contents</i>	
7	RUSSIAN AND AMERICAN GROWTH
page 93	A remarkable parallel. The major differences. The military question. The economic question. The focus of the challenge.
8	RELATIVE STAGES-OF-GROWTH AND AGGRESSION
106	War in modern history. The problem of national sovereignty. Three kinds of wars. Colonialism. Regional aggression. Struggles for the Eurasian power balance. The choice of aggression. The next phase: Nuclear weapons and the further spread of industrialization.
9	THE RELATIVE STAGES-OF-GROWTH AND THE PROBLEM OF PEACE
123	The revolution in weapons. The diffusion of power in the longer run. The problem of peace. The great act of persuasion. Beyond peace. The significance of the diffusion of power for Western Europe. Take-off, past and present. Similarities. Some relative differences. Some relative advantages. Three major implications for policy.
10	MARXISM, COMMUNISM, AND THE STAGES-OF-GROWTH
145	The seven Marxist propositions. Similarities with stages-of-growth analysis. Central themes of stages-of-growth. Marx in perspective. The evolution of modern Communism. Communism: A disease of the transition. A statement of values.
	Appendix A: THE DIFFUSION OF THE PRIVATE AUTOMOBILE
168	
	Appendix B: THE CRITICS AND THE EVIDENCE
172	
	Coda: REFLECTIONS ON THE DEBATE AS OF 1990
242	
259	Acknowledgments
261	Index



# DEVIL'S GAME

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HOW THE UNITED STATES  
HELPED UNLEASH  
FUNDAMENTALIST ISLAM

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ROBERT DREYFUSS

A Holt Paperback



## CONTENTS

Introduction	I
1. Imperial Pan-Islam	19
2. England's Brothers	47
3. Islam Meets the Cold War	65
4. The War against Nasser and Mossadegh	94
5. The King of All Islam	120
6. The Sorcerer's Apprentice	147
7. The Rise of Economic Islam	168
8. Israel's Islamists	190
9. Hell's Ayatollah	214
10. Jihad I: The "Arc of Islam"	244
11. Jihad II: Into Central Asia	270
12. Clash of Civilizations?	303
Notes	343
Acknowledgments	369
Index	371

# TERRORISTS AT THE TABLE

WHY NEGOTIATING IS  
THE ONLY WAY TO PEACE

JONATHAN POWELL

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Inter-  
es in  
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## CONTENTS

	<i>Abbreviations</i>	vii
	Introduction	1
ONE	Why We Must Talk to Terrorists	15
TWO	Making Contact with the Enemy	37
THREE	Building a Channel	65
FOUR	How Governments Engage with Terrorists	91
FIVE	The Third Party	113
SIX	Starting a Negotiation	139
SEVEN	The Art of Negotiation	167
EIGHT	Why Do Some Negotiations Succeed and Others Fail?	199
NINE	Only Implementation Creates Trust	229
TEN	The Lessons of History	253
ELEVEN	The Future	283
	<i>Acknowledgments</i>	302
	<i>Bibliography</i>	304
	<i>Index</i>	318

# GHOST WARS

The Secret History of the CIA, Afghanistan, and bin Laden,  
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STEVE COLL



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## CONTENTS

*List of Maps* xiii

*Principal Characters* xiv

### PROLOGUE **ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE 1**

*September 1996*

### PART ONE **BLOOD BROTHERS 19**

*November 1979 to February 1989*

1. "We're Going to Die Here" 21
2. "Lenin Taught Us" 38
3. "Go Raise Hell" 53
4. "I Loved Osama" 71
5. "Don't Make It Our War" 89
6. "Who Is This Massoud?" 107
7. "The Terrorists Will Own the World" 125
8. "Inshallah, You Will Know My Plans" 147
9. "We Won" 170

### PART TWO **THE ONE-EYED MAN WAS KING 187**

*March 1989 to December 1997*

10. "Serious Risks" 189
11. "A Rogue Elephant" 205

PART THREE THE DISTANT ENEMY 369

January 1998 to September 10, 2001

12. "We Are in Danger" 225
13. "A Friend of Your Enemy" 240
14. "Maintain a Prudent Distance" 257
15. "A New Generation" 266
16. "Slowly, Slowly Sucked into It" 280
17. "Dangling the Carrot" 301
18. "We Couldn't Indict Him" 314
19. "We're Keeping These Stingars" 336
20. "Does America Need the CIA?" 353

21. "You Are to Capture Him Alive" 371
22. "The Kingdom's Interests" 397
23. "We Are at War" 416
24. "Let's Just Blow the Thing Up" 438
25. "The Manson Family" 453
26. "That Unit Disappeared" 473
27. "You Crazy White Guys" 491
28. "Is There Any Policy?" 509
29. "Dating Me to Kill Them" 526
30. "What Face Will Omar Show to God?" 543
31. "Many Americans Are Going to Die" 559
32. "What an Unlucky Country" 574

Afterword 585

Notes 589

Bibliography 667

Acknowledgments 681

Index 685



# **The Road to 1559**

**Lebanon at the core of the George W. Bush Administration**

**By Stephen Kaufman**

**Forward: John Negroponte**

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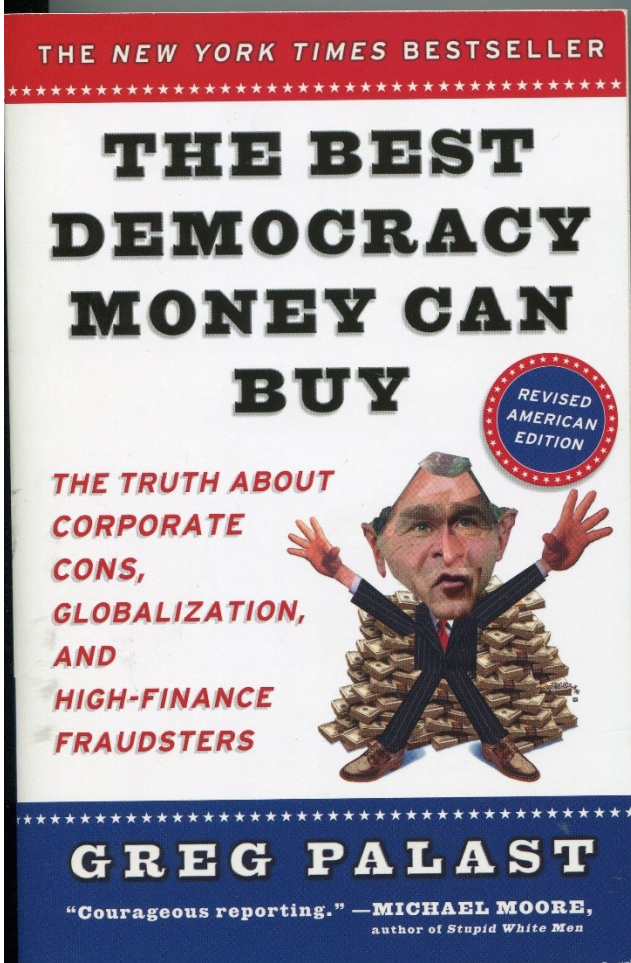


## *Table of Contents*

<b>Foreword</b> .....	7
<b>Introduction</b> .....	11
<b>Acclaims</b> .....	15
<b>Preface</b> .....	19
<b>Acknowledgements</b> .....	21
<b>Key People and Places</b> .....	23
<b>Timeline</b> .....	27
<b>Chapters:</b>	
- A "Staunch Maronite" .....	29
- A Tough Neighborhood .....	37
- "I Am the Host" .....	39
- "We Were Invited" .....	45
- Heroes Found and Lost .....	51
- Betty Crocker in Hell .....	57
- Michel Aoun .....	65
- Madrid and its Discontents .....	73
- Confronting Arab Diplomats .....	77
- Meeting George W. Bush .....	85
- A Political Appointment .....	99

- A New U.N. Resolution	103
- Syria on the Outs	111
- Ghosts at State	123
- "They Kill With Impunity"	135
- Lobbying for a Resolution	143
- Is France on Board?	149
- Hang Tight	159
- U.N.S.C.R. 1559	167
- A Run Against the Establishment	173
- Epilogue	177
<b>Documents &amp; Appendix</b>	183





Wilhelm Dietl

## Die Agentin des Mossad

Operation Roter Prinz

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## Inhalt

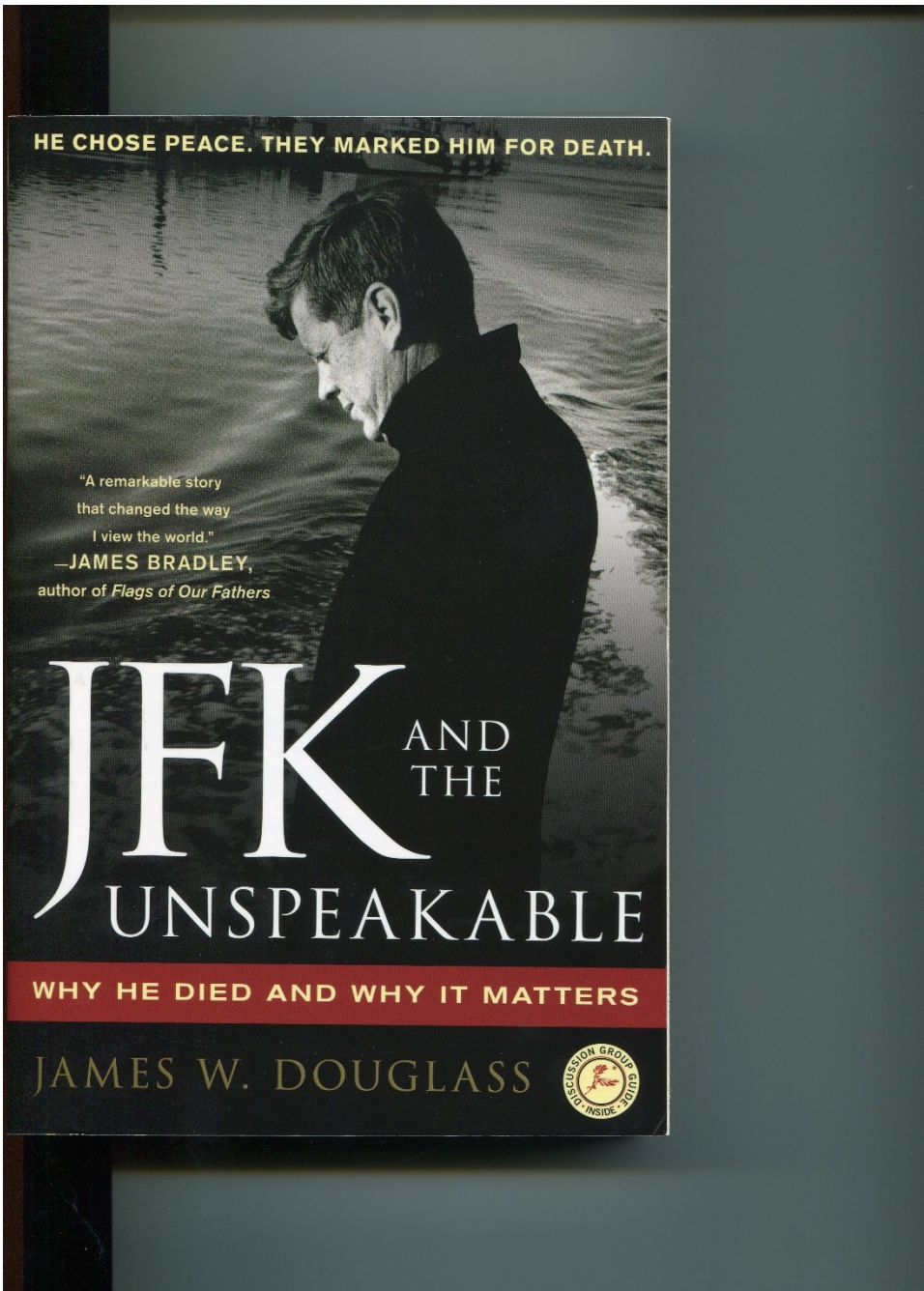
Vorwort . . . . .	7
Teil I	
<b>Die Taten</b> . . . . .	9
1. Die Saat der Gewalt . . . . .	10
2. Einundzwanzig Stunden in München . . . . .	33
3. Der unsichtbare Krieg . . . . .	69
Teil II	
<b>Die Personen</b> . . . . .	85
4. Mike Harari: Topagent des Mossad . . . . .	86
5. Erika Chambers: Studentin und Agentin . . . . .	104
6. Der Befehl: Tötet Ali Hassan Salameh! . . . . .	121
Teil III	
<b>Die siebziger Jahre</b> . . . . .	143
7. Tödlicher Irrtum in Lillehammer . . . . .	144
8. Die Mossad-Akademie . . . . .	187
9. Olivenzweig und Kalaschnikow . . . . .	206
10. »Gott vergibt, Israel niemals!« . . . . .	220
11. Operation Roter Prinz. . . . .	253
Teil IV	
<b>Die achtziger Jahre</b> . . . . .	287
12. PLO-Kommandos gegen Deutschland . . . . .	288
13. Die Tote von Larnaka . . . . .	302



14. Fünfzehn Minuten über Tunis. . . . .	309
15. Alle Agenten sterben nie. . . . .	314
<b>Anhang</b>	
Literaturverzeichnis . . . . .	337
Register . . . . .	341

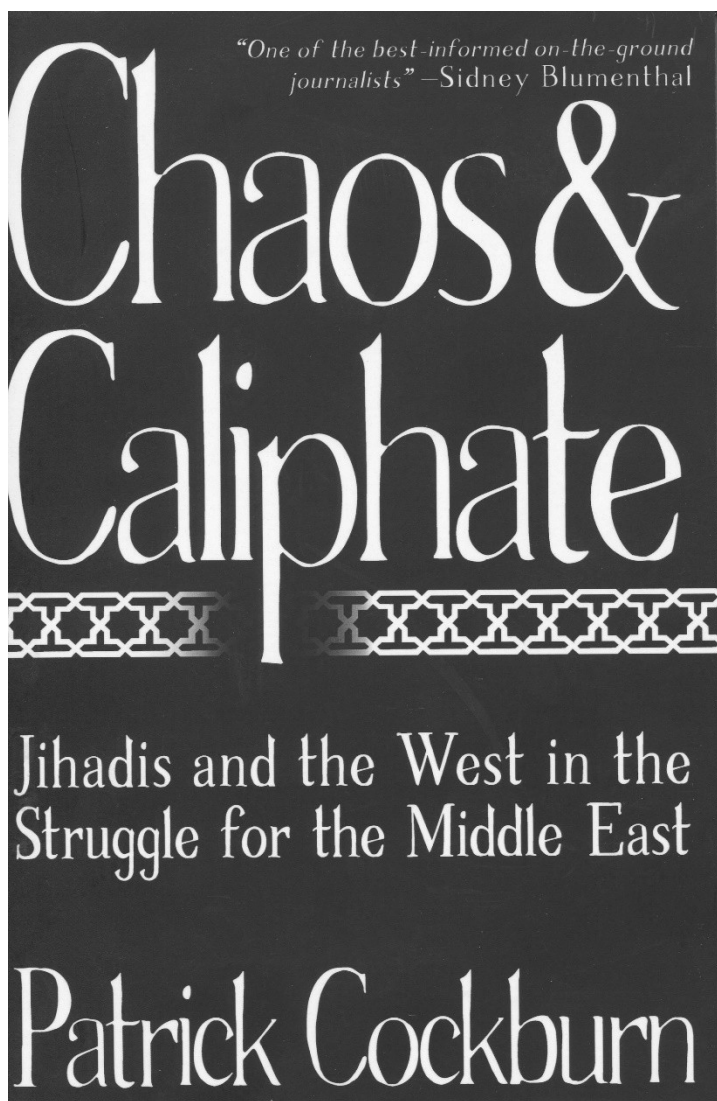
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## Contents

<i>Preface</i>	ix
<i>Introduction</i>	xiii
<i>Chronology</i>	xxi
1. A Cold Warrior Turns	1
2. Kennedy, Castro, and the CIA	55
3. JFK and Vietnam	93
4. Marked Out for Assassination	135
5. Saigon and Chicago	174
6. Washington and Dallas	220
<i>Afterword</i>	381
<i>Appendix</i>	
Commencement Address at American University (June 10, 1963) by President John F. Kennedy	386
<i>Acknowledgments</i>	393
<i>Notes</i>	396
<i>Index</i>	497





## CONTENTS

1. Introduction		7
<b>PART I: AFGHAN PRELUDE</b>		
2. The Overthrow of the Taliban	Afghanistan, 2001	27
<b>PART II: THE OCCUPATION OF IRAQ</b>		
3. Iraq Under Sanctions	Iraq, 1990–2003	43
4. Regime Change	Iraq, 2003	53
5. Resistance	Iraq, 2004	81
6. Bombs and Ballots	Iraq, 2005	105
7. Civil War	Iraq, 2006–7	129
8. Drawdown	Iraq, 2007–10	161
<b>PART III: AFGHAN REPRISAL</b>		
9. The Return of the Taliban	Afghanistan, 2009–12	185
<b>PART IV: THE ARAB SPRING</b>		
10. Mission Creep	Libya, 2011	209
11. The 'Somalianisation' of Libya	Libya, 2012–14	235
12. Yemen in the Crossfire	Yemen, 2009–15	243
13. Sectarian Venom	Bahrain, 2011	257
<b>PART V: SYRIA: REVOLUTION AND COUNTER-REVOLUTION</b>		
14. From Revolution to Sectarian War	Syria, 2011–13	273
15. Syrian Catastrophe	Syria, 2013–14	293
<b>PART VI: BIRTH OF A CALIPHATE</b>		
16. Ten Years On	Iraq, 2013	311
17. Iraq on the Brink	Iraq, 2013–14	325

**Following more Videos, News, Articles about the Crimes, Racism, and Corruption in the World**

**Next head of "Civil Administration" (of Netanyahu ) said : Palestinians are Sub-Human**

<http://www.thtruthseeker.co.uk/?p=115468>

**Wie America ISIS half (how America helped ISIS),**

**The New York Times, October 1/ 2014**

**Andrew Thomson and Jeremi Suri**

<http://nytimes/1nK5Yo0>

**ISIS Leader Abu Bakr Al Baghdadi Trained by Israeli Mossad, NSA Documents Reveal**

<http://www.globalresearch.ca/isis-leader-abu-bakr-albaghdadi-trained-by-israeli-mossad-nsa-documents-reveal/5391593>

**Migration and Activism in Europe Since 1945 edited by Wendy Pojmann**

[www.migration](http://www.migration) in Europe since 1945/Hassan Massali

**Dr. Jean A. Bernard, a French Hematologist found Cancer in Shah of Iran.**

[www.NYTimes.com](http://www.NYTimes.com) ( April 30, 2006)

**War Tribunal Finds Bush, Cheney, Rumsfeld Guilty of War Crime**

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<http://readerssupportednews.org/news-section2/374-bush-administration/11420-war-tribunal-finds-bush-cheney-rumsfeld-guilty-of-war-crimes/>

**Cheney's Halliburton verdiente 395 Milliarden Dollar am Irak-Krieg  
(Autor:Angelo Young)**

<http://readerssupportednews.org/news-section2/308-12/16561-focus-cheneys-halliburton-mad-395-billion-on-irq-war.html>

**Interview With US General Wesley Clark (Ret.), About the Iraq War  
Democracy Now. March 2.2007**

<http://youtu.be/sxs3vw47m0E>

**The War Crime, Migrants & Refugees**

<https://www.dumpert.nl/embed/6695011/28ec7b05/>

**USA Backed ISIS**

<http://youtu.be/eo2GYQxopbM>

**Gun Owners (The Washington Post October 15, 2015)**

<http://www.moveon.org/r/?r=308149&id=135578-24580555-LcpSZlx&t=5>

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## **My Suggestion & Proposal to the Young People & Democratic Forces:**

**1: To Create an "Independent International Criminal Court." One that brings all Heads of State responsible in the creation of in the Islamic terrorist groups. It is these important political figures, including those from various administrations in the United States, United Kingdom, France, Israel, Saudi Arabia, Iran, Turkey, to name a few, that were in some way involved in the creation of the Islamic terrorist groups. War Crime against Humanity must be enforced if we are going to claim any responsibility for what was created by their hands.**

**2: To organize an international solidarity conference with the Representatives from peace and civil right organizations with the ambitions to promote peace, democracy and human rights around the world.**

**3: To create an international coalition and solidarity union in the world. One that takes the proper action in eliminating poverty and combating against terrorism and extremism, while taking steps to end foreign intervention in African, Asian, and Latin-American countries.**

**4: To stop the veto regulation in the United Nation and to promote equal rights for all members of United Nations.**

**5: To stop the support of Corrupt Regimes and Dictators around the globe.**

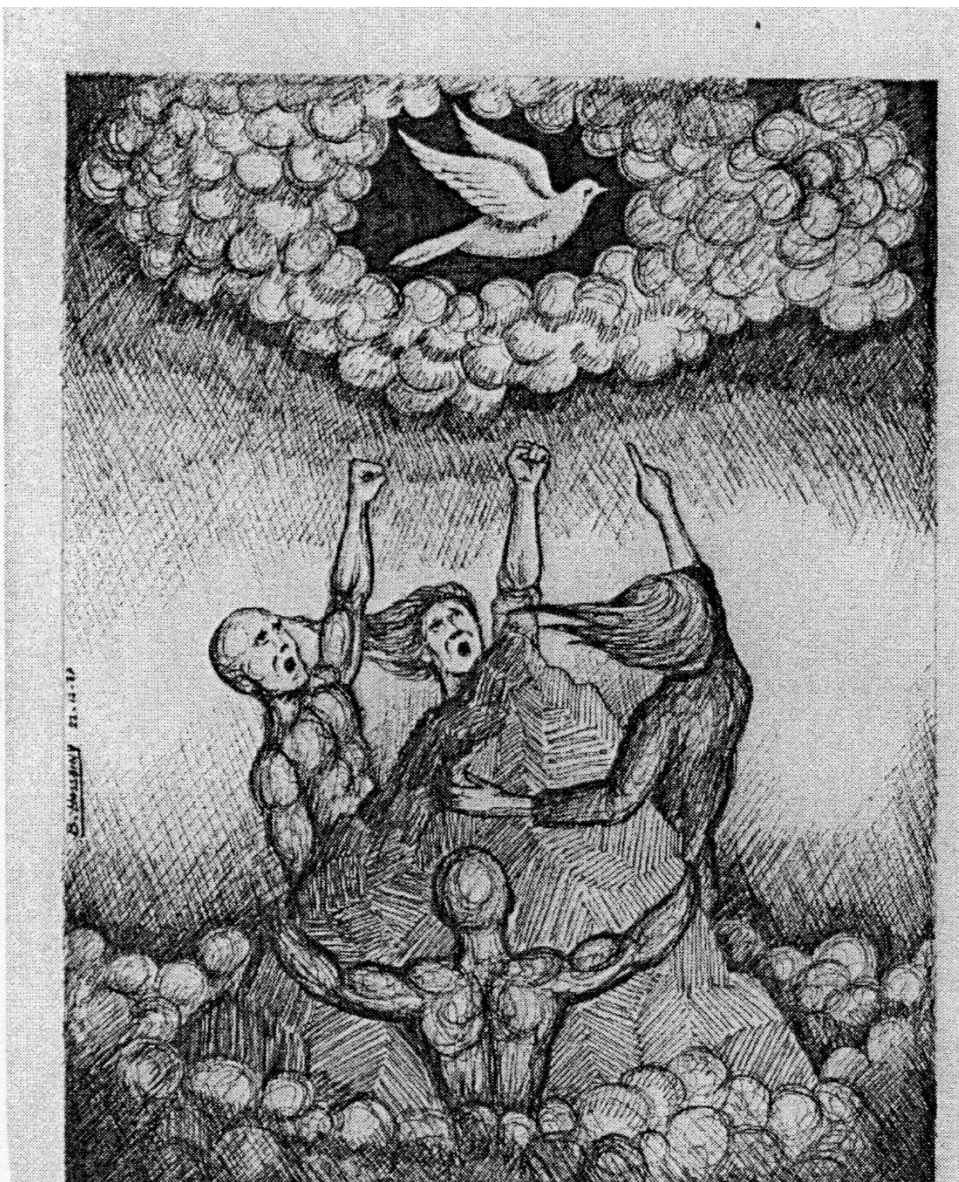
**6: For a serious shift in the United States internal and foreign policy, it is necessary to create a strong progressive party. One that is able to stop the influence of the reactionary and anti-democratic lobbyist groups. With these serious and sweeping changes, the creation of a**

**new democratic and progressive socio-political structure in the United States can finally be realized.**

آزاد اندیشی، ایران دوستی، همبستگی  
برای رهائی



**As Iranian, We must liberate Iran from  
Fascism, Terrorism; and we must work  
together for Peace, Democracy; and for  
the Reconstruction and Socio-Economic  
& Cultural- Development  
In Iran**



**United Against War, Terrorism & New Fascism in the World**

