



Faculty Publications

2013-03-12

Appendix 3: An Interlinear Comparison of Six Chronologies Documenting Allegedly Iran-Sponsored Extraterritorial Attempted Killings, 1979-1996

Brian Champion
brian_champion@byu.edu

Lee Crowther

Follow this and additional works at: <https://scholarsarchive.byu.edu/facpub>



Part of the [Library and Information Science Commons](#), and the [Near and Middle Eastern Studies Commons](#)

BYU ScholarsArchive Citation

Champion, Brian and Crowther, Lee, "Appendix 3: An Interlinear Comparison of Six Chronologies Documenting Allegedly Iran-Sponsored Extraterritorial Attempted Killings, 1979-1996" (2013). *Faculty Publications*. 1572.

<https://scholarsarchive.byu.edu/facpub/1572>

This Supplementary Materials is brought to you for free and open access by BYU ScholarsArchive. It has been accepted for inclusion in Faculty Publications by an authorized administrator of BYU ScholarsArchive. For more information, please contact ellen_amatangelo@byu.edu.

Appendix 3:

An Interlinear Comparison of Six Chronologies Documenting Allegedly Iran-Sponsored Extraterritorial Attempted Killings, 1979-1996

By Brian Champion and Lee Crowther

Published 13 January 2014, Revised 16 September 2016

I. Introduction

Abstract

In “Appendix 3,” we compare six of the sources cited in “[Appendix 1](#).” While many of our sources focus on a single event, each of the six we investigate here alleges Iranian state responsibility for a pattern of attempted killings outside Iran. Due to the larger scope of the six sources, we here refer to them as *chronologies*.

Key

We reproduce verbatim the information given by each of the six sources for the events we document in “Appendix 1.” We highlight disagreements between the chronologies in **yellow**, including different spellings. We highlight anomalies in which one source disagrees with at least three others in **green**. We highlight information given by only one of the six chronologies in **blue**. Prior to each event, we list the catalog number assigned to it in “Appendix 1.” We reproduce texts in the order in which we believe they were compiled.

A Chronology of the Chronologies

We have attempted to determine the chronological order of the sources. Some of the sources do not give a date of publication; in such cases, we have used the date of last entry to determine order. The book in which Mousavian’s chronology appears was published in 2008, but the chronology itself only goes to 1996; we have considered it a 1996 chronology. The order in which we have placed the chronologies is as follows:

- 1) Foundation for Democracy in Iran (FDI)
- 2) Pahlavi
- 3) Mousavian
- 4) PDK-Iran
- 5) Kadivar
- 6) Hakakian

We compiled the text from the chronologies mostly in October 2012.

Notes on Sources

As we make clear in “Appendix 1,” some of our sources had strong incentives to oppose those in power in Iran. Some such sources are among the six featured here. By including them we do not

imply that Iranian responsibility is reliably established, only that some *allegation* of Iranian responsibility was made.

Mousavian cites only FDI as the source for his chronology, but at times the two chronologies differ; Mousavian omits a number of events included in the FDI chronology and includes one event not referenced by FDI. We have thus included both chronologies.

When the exact date of an event is unknown, FDI lists the day as being numerically the same as the month. For example, an event that took place on an unspecified date in July would be listed by FDI as having occurred on 7/7. In such cases, FDI sometimes (though not always) explicitly notes that the exact date is unknown.

We have included some events which only appear in one of the six chronologies. This may help researchers who want to speculate about which sources were available to our sources. However, when an event appears in the PDK-Iran chronology but not in any of the other five, we have not listed it here. We justify this exclusion because (1) PDK-Iran's chronology is generally less detailed than the others, and (2) it lists over two hundred individuals not referenced in any of the other five chronologies.

We believe that some of the discrepancies between the chronologies may in part be explained by differences in linguistic and calendrical fluencies. We invite the reader to bear this in mind.

II. Texts

1.1979-01

FDI:

12/7/79 Paris, France Shahriar Moustapha Shafiq Monarchist A nephew of the former Shah. Responsibility for the killing was openly claimed by Ayatollah Khalkhali in Tehran, who says his "Islamic combattants" had also wanted to kill Princess Ashraf, the Shah's twin sister, who was living in Paris.

Pahlavi:

In 1981, my son Shahriar Shafigh is killed in Paris, France.

Mousavian:

December 7, 1979, Paris (France)—Shahriar Moustapha Shafiq, monarchist, a nephew of the former Shah, was assassinated.

PDK-Iran:

Chafigh Shabriar / Opponent / 1981 / Paris / Killed

Kadivar:

On December 7, 1979, Prince Shahriar Shafiq, the Shah's nephew, Princess Ashraf's second son, was walking on a Parisian street carrying groceries home to his sister's apartment in the Rue de la Villa Dupont, a cul-de-sac in the fashionable 16th Arrondissement.

A competent officer in the Imperial Iranian Navy and a commander of the Persian Gulf fleet of Hovercraft, Prince Shafiq had fled the Islamic revolution in a pleasure boat after a dramatic chase from the port of Bandar Abbas and across the Gulf to Kuwait.

Nine months later in Paris he was busy plotting with other exiles and his contacts in the Iranian navy to spearhead a counterrevolution from Kish Island. But any hopes that he may have had for his country ended that cold afternoon when a young man, later identified as a certain Boghraie, pulled out a 9-millimeter pistol, and shot him in the back of the head.

As Shafiq fell, the gunman bent over him, fired a second bullet into his head, and then vanished among the crowd in the Rue Pergolese. In Tehran, Sadegh Khalkhali, the revolutionary judge responsible for countless executions in Iran, announced the successful operation. "We were lucky," he told reporters. "We were after his mother but got him instead."

Hakakian:

1979: In December, the Shah's nephew Shahriar Shafiq is assassinated in France.

1.1980-01

FDI:

7/18/80 Paris, France N/A Monarchist A failed assassination attempt against Shahpour Bakhtiar kills a neighbor and a French policeman, and wounds a third person. The hit team was led by a Lebanese Christian, Anis Naccache, acting on a fatwa signed by Ayatollah Khomeini. Naccache was sentenced to life in prison on 10 March 1982 but freed on July 27, 1990 when pardoned by President Mitterrand. Iran had pressured France for his release by taking hostages in Lebanon and by orchestrating a bombing campaign in Paris in September 1986.

Pahlavi:

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.

Mousavian:

July 18, 1980, Paris (France)—Shahpour Bakhtiar, monarchist, former prime minister, escaped an assassination attempt in which a policeman and a neighbor were killed and a third person was wounded. A Lebanese Christian, Anis Naccache, led the hit team. Naccache was sentenced to life in prison on March 10, 1982, but freed on July 27, 1990, when he was pardoned by President Mitterrand.

PDK-Iran:

Bakhtiar Chapour / Premier Ministre / 1980 / Paris / Wounded

Kadivar:

One of the most colourful leaders was Shapour Bakhtiar, a liberal and the Shah's last prime minister who had valiantly resisted the Islamic revolution during his ill-fated 37 days government.

Having fled Iran he had immediately founded the National Resistance Movement. "Iran will never die," became a famous motto for the hundreds who flanked to his side. [See "The first moderate"] Dividing his time between a busy office on the Left Bank and his elegant apartment at 101 Boulevard Bineau in the Paris suburb of Neuilly, Bakhtiar issued manifestos and tape recorded messages to his followers inside Iran calling them to overthrow the "mullah dictatorship."

On July 18, 1980, Bakhtiar was in his pyjamas fixing breakfast when a violent shoot-out broke out in his apartment between his bodyguards and Arab terrorists.

One **guard**, 23-year old Jean-Michel Jamme, and an innocent French lady in the building, were shot and killed. **The terrorists were eventually disarmed by the French police.**

In a television interview, Bakhtiar revealed that the hit men had been sent by Khalkhali and that he was aware of the threat for several months. When asked whether this attempt would change his determination to overthrow Ayatollah Khomeini's regime, Bakhtiar answered, "Nothing can stop me from fighting this barbaric regime. My only desire is to see a free and democratic Iran."

Hakakian:

1982: An assassination attempt is made on the former Iranian prime minister **Shapur** Bakhtiar in France.

1.1980-02

FDI:

7/22/81 Washington, DC (USA) Ali Akbar Tabatabai NA The former press spokesman at the Iranian embassy in Washington, who became an outspoken opponent of the new regime, was shot **at point blank range** by a self-avowed Iranian government hitman, David Belfield, who posed as a postman delivering a special delivery package to his home in Bethesda, MD

Pahlavi:

In July **1980**, Ali Tabatabai is killed in Washington D.C., United States.

Mousavian:

July 22, **1981**, Washington, DC (USA)—Ali Akbar Tabatabai, former press spokesman at the Iranian embassy in Washington, was killed.

PDK-Iran (two entries):

Tabatabai / Opponent / 1980 / USA / Killed

Tabatabaei Ali Akbar / Opponent / **1985** / USA / Killed

Kadivar:

Fearful of a counter-revolution, the Islamic revolutionary secret services went into deadly action. This time they chose another Iranian by the name of Ali Akbar Tabatabai, as their target. A former press attache at the Iranian Embassy in Washington under the monarchy, Tabatabai was known as **the main critic of the Khomeini regime in the United States and leader of the Iran Freedom Foundation.** On July 22, **1980**, Tabatabai was **shot three times in the abdomen** at his Bethesda home in Maryland by an assassin disguised as a postman. **Forty-five minutes later, at 12:34 P.M., Tabatabai was pronounced dead at Suburban Hospital.**

The man who fired the **semi-automatic Browning** was David **Theodore** Belfield alias Dawud Salahuddin, a 29-year-old African American Muslim **who had been paid five thousand dollars for the job. After shooting his victim, the assassin had escaped the crime scene with the help of a friend who was waiting with the rental car, and they made their way to Montreal.**

From there Salahuddin booked a flight to Paris with a connection to Geneva where he took refuge in the Iranian Consulate for seven days before getting a visa to go on to Iran where he lives today with his Iranian wife in a comfortable garden apartment in a Tehran suburb despite various attempts over the years to bring him

to justice. Astonishingly, in 2001 Salahuddin, gained world fame as an actor in Mohsen Makhmalbaf's film, *Kandahar*.

Hakakian:

1980: In July, former Iranian minister Tabatabai is assassinated at his residence in Washington, D.C.

1.1982-01

FDI:

1/1/82 Manilla, Philippines Shahrokh Missaghi Exact date of killing unknown.

Pahlavi:

In January 1982, Shahrokh Missaghi is killed in Manila, Philippines.

Mousavian:

1982 (exact date unknown), Manila (Philippines)—Sharokh Missaghi was killed.

PDK-Iran:

Nissaghi Chahrokh / Colonel / 1982 / Philippine / Killed

1.1982-02

FDI:

6/6/82 India Chahram Mirani Seriously wounded during an attack in June

Pahlavi:

In June 1982, Shahram Mirani is fatally wounded in India.

Mousavian:

June 6, 1982, India—Chahram Mirani was seriously wounded.

1.1982-03

FDI:

8/8/82 Karachi, Pakistan Ahmad Zolanvar Exact date unknown.

Pahlavi:

In August 1982, Ahmad Zol-Anvar is fatally wounded in Karachi, Pakistan.

Mousavian:

August 1982 (exact date unknown), Karachi (Pakistan)—Ahmad Zolanvar was killed.

PDK-Iran:

Zolanvar Ahmad / Opponent / 1982 / Pakistan / Killed

1.1982-04

FDI:

9/9/82 India Abdol-Amir Rahdar Exact date unknown.

Pahlavi:

In September 1982, Abdolamir Rahdar is killed in India.

Mousavian:

September 1982, India (exact date unknown)—Abdol-Amir Rahdar was killed.

1.1983-01

FDI:

2/2/83 Manilla, Philippines Esfandiar Rahimi Exact date unknown.

Pahlavi:

In February 1983, Esfandiar Rahimi is killed in Manila, Philippines.

1.1984-01

FDI:

2/7/84 Paris, France General Gholam Ali Oveissi Monarchists The former head of Military Governor of Tehran was gunned down on the sidewalk in front of his home on the rue de Passy, along with his brother, Gholam Hossein Oveissi. Responsibility for the killings was claimed by Islamic Jihad and by the Revolutionary Organization of Iran for Liberation and Reform. Massoud Hendi, who was then the Paris bureau chief of Islamic Republic of Iran Broadcastig (IRIBI) and was later indicted in connection with the Bakhtiar murder, was briefly detained as a material witness.

Pahlavi:

In February 1984, Gholam-Ali Oveissi and his brother, Gholam-Hossein, are killed in Paris, France.

Mousavian:

February 1983, Paris (France)—General Gholam Ali Oveissi, monarchist, the former military governor of Tehran, was gunned down on the sidewalk in front of his home on the Rue de Passy, along with his brother, Gholam Hossein Oveissi.

PDK-Iran (two entries):

Oveissi Gholam Ali / General / 1984 / Paris / Killed

Oveissi Hossein / Opponent / 1984 / Paris / Killed

Kadivar:

Meanwhile, a professional army of Iranian counterrevolutionaries was taking shape on the Iran-Turkey frontier, for eventual deployment in a "liberation drive" planned by General Gholam Ali Oveissi, the commander of the imperial Iranian army. This force consisted of officers and men from elite divisions of the late Shah's military and was quartered in 22 makeshift barracks in eight Turkish villages and at five clandestine bases inside Iran.

Estimates of this monarchist force ranged from 2,000 to 8,000 men although exiled officers claimed that they could raise up two full divisions (22,000 men), provided they received financial support.

One potential source of new recruits were the 100,000 Iranian war prisoners held by Iraq to be prepared to join anti-Khomeini forces in exchange for their freedom. A stream of visitors, including colourful emissaries from Iranian Kurdish chiefs and political advisers from the exiles in Paris, created an impression of feverish activity in what was a snowbound remoteness.

On February 7, 1984, assassins shot and killed the 64 year old General Oveissi and his brother as they left an apartment in Paris. Oveissi's death dealt a major blow to the anti-mullah opposition forces. A mysterious group called "Islamic Jihad" claimed responsibility from London. The French police were never able to capture

the assassins. After General Aryana's death from a heart-attack the liberation armies evaporated.

1.1985-02

FDI:

12/23/85 Istanbul, turkey Colonel Hadi Azizmoradi NA Killed at the entrance of the house where he was a guest.

Pahlavi:

In December 1985, Hadi Aziz-Moradi is killed in Istanbul, Turkey.

Mousavian:

December 23, 1985, Istanbul (Turkey)—Colonel Hadi Azizmoradi was killed.

PDK-Iran:

Azizmoradi Hadi / Colonel / 1986 / Istanbul / Killed

1.1986-01

FDI:

8/19/86 London (UK) Bijan Fazeli NA

Pahlavi:

In August 1986, Bijan Fazeli is killed in London, Great Britain.

Mousavian:

August 19, 1986, London (UK)—Bijan Fazeli was killed.

PDK-Iran:

Fazeli Bigan / Opponent / 1986 / London(UK)

Kadivar:

In London, exiles staged huge protest rallies every Sunday at Hyde Park Corner and in front of the Iranian Embassy. At 2:30p.m. on August 19, 1986, a bomb exploded in a Persian video store in Kensington killing Bijan Fazeli, the 22 year old son of Reza Fazelli an opponent of the Islamic republic who had produced a number of comedy shows deriding the mullahs as "corrupt and evil."

1.1987-01

FDI:

1/16/86 Hamburg, West Germany Ali Akbar Mohamadi NA Former personal pilot of Rafsanjani, who had fled Iran.

Pahlavi:

In January 1987,¹ Ali-Akbar Mohammadi is killed in Hamburg, Germany.

Mousavian:

January 16, 1986, Hamburg (West Germany)—Ali Akbar Mohammadi, the former personal pilot of Rafsanjani, who had fled Iran, was killed.

PDK-Iran:

Mohammadi Ali akbar / Opponent / 1986 / Hamburg(RFA) / Killed

¹ This is an anomaly only when compared with the chronologies we compare here. Additional sources agree with Pahlavi.

1.1986-02

FDI (two entries):

1/1/82 Istanbul, Turkey Colonel Ahmad Hamed No date given. Possible confusion with Ahmad Hamed Monfared, killed in 1986.

10/24/86 Istanbul, Turkey Ahmad Hamed Monfared Shot by two people in front of a primary school while waiting for a bus. Had been a bodyguard to the Shah. The Turkish police have identified Iranian agents as responsible.

Pahlavi:

In 1982, Colonel Ahmad Hamed is killed in Istanbul, Turkey.

Mousavian (two entries):

1982 (exact date unknown), Istanbul (Turkey)—Colonel Ahmad Hamid was killed. Possible confusion with Ahmad Hamed Monfared, killed in 1986.

August 24, 1986, Istanbul (Turkey)—Ahmad Hamed Monfared, former bodyguard to the Shah, was shot.

PDK-Iran (two entries):

Hamed Ahmad / Colonel / 1982 / Turkey / Killed

Monfared Hamid / Opponent / 1986 / Turkey / Killed

1.1986-03

FDI:

12/12/86 Pakistan Vali Mohamad Van Exact date unknown.

Pahlavi:

In December 1986, Vali Mohammad VanÂ is killed in Pakistan.

Mousavian:

December 1986 (exact date unknown) (Pakistan)—Vali Mohammad Van was injured in an attack.

1.1987-02

FDI:

7/12/87 Vienna, Austria Hamid Reza Chitgar Iranian Labor Party Worked at Université Louis Pasteur, Strasbourg (France;. Disappeared 19 May, 1987; body discovered in July in Vienna.

Pahlavi:

In May 1987, Hamid Reza Chitgar disappears in Vienna, Austria and is found assassinated in July.

Mousavian:

July 12, 1987, Vienna (Austria)—Hamid Reza Chitgar, member of Iranian Labor Party, worked at University Louis Pasteur, Strasbourg, France; disappeared on May 19, 1987; his body was discovered in July in Vienna.

PDK-Iran:

Chitgar Hamid Reza / Opponent / 1987 / Vienna(Austria) / Killed

1.1987-04

FDI:

7/7/87 London (UK) Amir Hossein Amir-Parviz Monarchist One of the Shah's former ministers, Amir-Parviz was seriously injured but not killed when a bomb exploded in his car.

Pahlavi:

In July 1987, Amir-Hossein Amir-Parviz is seriously wounded by the explosion of a bomb placed in his car in London, England.

Mousavian:

July 7, 1987, London (UK)—Amir Hossein Amir-Parviz, monarchist, former minister of the Shah, was seriously injured, but not killed, when a bomb exploded in his car.

PDK-Iran:

Amir parviz Amir Hossein / Minister / 1987 / London(UK) / Wounded

1.1987-05

FDI:

7/7/87 Pakistan Faramarz Akai

7/7/87 Pakistan Ali Reza Pourchafizadeh Two separate attacks in Pakistan against Iranian refugees in July left three persons dead and 23 others wounded. Other known fatality was Faramaz Akai.

Pahlavi:

In July 1987, Faramarz-Agha and Ali-Reza Pourshafizadeh are killed and twenty-three persons are wounded in residences of Iranian refugees Karachi and Quetta, Pakistan.

Mousavian:

July 7, 1987, Pakistan—Ali Reza Pourchafizadeh was killed when two separate attacks against Iranian refugees in Pakistan in July, left three persons dead and 23 others wounded. The other known fatality was Faramarz Akai (see above).

1.1987-06

FDI:

8/10/87 Geneva, Switzerland Ahmad Moradi-Talebi A Colonel and pilot (deserter) in the Iranian Air force, gunned down near the Hotel Edelweiss. The assassins left a blue baseball cap behind them, as a signature.

Pahlavi:

In August 1987, Ahmad Moradi-Talebi is killed in Geneva, Switzerland.

Mousavian:

August 10, 1987, Geneva (Switzerland)—Ahmad Moradi-Talebi, a colonel and former pilot in the Iranian Air Force, was shot.

PDK-Iran:

Moradi-Talebi Ahmad / Opponent / 1987 / Geneva / Killed

1.1987-07

FDI:

10/2/87 Wembley, Great Britain Mohamed Ali Tavakoli-Nabavi NA Killed with youngest son, Nouredin, outside of home. Lived in Britain since 1979 with refugee status. Responsibility claimed by a group calling itself the Islamic Revolutionary Guards.

Pahlavi:

In October 1987, Mohammad-Ali Tavakoli-Nabavi and his youngest son, Nouredin, are killed in Wembley, Great Britain.

Mousavian:

August 2, 1987, London (UK)—Mohammad Ali Tavakoli-Nabavi, who lived in Britain since 1979 with refugee status, was killed with his youngest son, Nouredin.

PDK-Iran:

Tavakoli-Nabavi M - Ali / Opponent / 1987 / Wembley-UK / Killed
Tavakoli - Nabavi Nouredine / Opponent / 1987 / Wembley-UK / Killed

Kadivar:

The brutal assassination of Ali Tavakoli and his son Nouredin on October 2, 1987 shocked and intimidated the Iranian community. Both men were active monarchists and had been found shot in their own home. After that anti-regime demonstrations dwindled to a mere few. Their murderers were released a few years later. Dozens of other opponents were murdered or injured in Rome, Istanbul, Karachi and Dubai.

1.1987-08

FDI:

10/10/87 Paris, France Behrouz Bagheri Killed when his shop is fire-bombed.

Mousavian:

August 10, 1987, Paris (France)—Behrouz Bagheri was killed when his shop was firebombed.

PDK-Iran:

Bagheri Behroz / Opponent / 1987 / France / Killed

1.1987-09

FDI:

10/10/87 Pakistan N/A Exact date unknown. A hotel where Iranian opposition members were staying is fire-bombed, killing one person and wounding another. The Pakistan police accused Iran's Pasdaran, or Revolutionary Guards.

Mousavian:

August 1987 (exact date unknown) (Pakistan)—A hotel where Iranian opposition members were staying was firebombed, killing one person and wounding another.

1.1987-10

FDI:

12/12/87 Turkey **Javad** Haeri Exact date and place unknown.

Mousavian:

December 1987 (exact date unknown), (Turkey)—**Javad** Haeri was killed.

PDK-Iran:

Haeri **Djavad** / Opponent / 1987 / Turkey / Killed

1.1988-01

FDI (two entries):

10/10/87 Istanbul, Turkey **Abdol** Hassan **Modjtahed-Zadeh** Kidnapped in October 1987, presumed dead.

10/11/88 Erzeroum, Turkey Abdol Hassan Mojtahezadeh (aka Sadiq el Hassani) PMOI Found bound and gagged in the trunk of a car with diplomatic plates traced to the Istanbul consulate by Customs officials. The occupants, **five Iranian diplomats**, were attempting to cross into Iran. He was the PMOI representative to Turkey.

Pahlavi:

In October 1987, **Abol**-Hassan **Modjtahed-Zadeh** is kidnapped in Istanbul, Turkey.

Mousavian (two entries):

October 1987 (exact date unknown), Istanbul (turkey)—**Abdol** Hassan **Modjahedzadeh** was kidnapped; presumed dead.

October 11, 1988, Erzeroum (Turkey)—Abdol Hassan Mojtahezadeh (aka Sadiq el Hassani), PMOI, was found by customs officials bound and gagged in the trunk of a car with diplomatic plates registered to the Iranian consulate in Istanbul.

1.1988-02

FDI:

12/12/88 Karachi, Pakistan N/A Balouch An armed man opens fire on Iranian refugees waiting in line in front of the headquarters of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees in Karachi, killing one **person** and **wounding five others**.

Pahlavi:

In December 1988, an Iranian refugee is assassinated in front of the headquarters of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees in Karachi, Pakistan.

Mousavian:

December 12, 1988, Karachi (Pakistan)—**Balouch** was killed when an armed man opened fire on Iranian refugees waiting in line in front of the headquarters of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees in Karachi.

1.1989-01

FDI:

5/4/89 Dubai, UAE Colonel **Attaollah** Bay-**Ahmad** Flag of Freedom Organization Killed **in his room at the Hotel Astoria, within hours of arriving in Dubai, by an assassin armed with a pistol equipped with a silencer. He had been on an intelligence mission to establish contact with an opposition network inside Iran.**

Pahlavi:

In June 1989, Ataollah Bay Ahmadi is killed in the Emirate of Dubai.

PDK-Iran:

Bay-Ahmadi Ataollah / Opponent / 1989 / Emirat de Doubai / Killed

1.1989-02

FDI:

7/13/89 Vienna, Austria Abdel Rahman Ghassemlou (Qassemlou) KDPI Killed along with his deputy, Abdallah Ghaderi Azar, and Fadel Mala Mahmoud Rasoul, a Kurdish intellectual living in Vienna, during negotiations with Iranian government emissaries, by a pistol equipped with a silencer. The presumed assassin took refuge in the Iranian embassy in Vienna. After briefly being questioned by the Austrian police, he was allowed to return to Tehran.

Pahlavi:

In July 1989, Abdol-Rahman Ghassemlou and Abdollah Ghaderi and Fazel Rassoul are killed in Vienna, Austria.

Mousavian:

July 13, 1989, Vienna (Austria)—Abdel Rahman Ghassemlou (Qassemlou), KDPI, was killed along with his deputy, Abdallah Ghaderi Azar, and Fadel Mulla Mahmoud Rasoul (a Kurdish intellectual living in Vienna) during negotiations with Iranian government emissaries by a pistol equipped with a silencer. The presumed assassin took refuge in the Iranian embassy in Vienna. After briefly being questioned by the Austrian police, he was allowed to return to Tehran.

PDK-Iran:

Ghassemlou Abdul Rahman / PDKI / 1989 / Vienna(Austria) / Killed
 Ghaderi-Azar Abdulah / PDKI / 1989 / Vienna(Austria) / Killed
 Fazel Rassoul / Kurde Irakien / 1989 / Vienna(Austria) / Killed

Kadivar:

On July 11, 1989, Abdolrahman Ghassemlou, the 59 year old leader of the Kurdish Democratic Party, arrived in Vienna to negotiate an autonomy agreement with emissaries of President Rafsanjani. The next day, at about 7:30p.m. police discovered Ghassemlou's bullet-riddled body seated in an armchair. His two associates were sprawled dead on the floor.

Within hours, the Austrians had recovered the murder weapon, had one suspect, Bozorgian, in custody and the second in a hospital, and knew the identity of the third. In a few days, they had found enough evidence to indict all three. According to Manuchehr Ganji, the leader of the Flag of Freedom Organisation and a survivor of numerous attempts on his own life, "The Austrian authorities took the easy route - they let all three culprits go back to Tehran."

Hakakian:

1989: In July, the leader of the DPKI, Ghassemlou, and two of his colleagues are assassinated in Vienna.

1.1989-03

FDI:

9/9/89 Cyprus Gholam Kechavarz Failed assassination attempt leaves **Kecharz without the use of both legs**. He later dies of his wounds.

Pahlavi (two entries):

In **August** 1989, Gholam **Keshavarz** is killed in Cyprus.

In September 1989, Hossein Keshavarz, victim of a terrorist attempt, is paralyzed for life.

Mousavian:

August 1989, Cyprus—Gholam Kechavarz died of wounds after a failed assassination attempt.

PDK-Iran:

Kechavarz Gholam / Opponent / 1989 / Cyprus(**Austria**) / Killed

1.1989-04

FDI:

9/9/89 Northern Iraq **Sadigh Kamangar** Killed in September 1989 in Northern Iraq.

Pahlavi:

In September 1989, **Sadigh Kamangar** is assassinated in the north of Iraq.

PDK-Iran:

Kamanger Sedigh / Opponent / 1989 / Irakian **kurdistan** / Killed

1.1990-01

FDI:

2/2/90 Taftan, Pakistan **Haj** Baloutch-Khan Exact date unknown.

Pahlavi:

In February 1990, **Hadj** Baloutch-Khan is killed **by a terrorist commando** in Pakistan.

Mousavian:

February 1990 (exact date unknown), Taftan (Pakistan)—**Haj** Baloutch-Khan was killed.

1.1990-02

FDI:

3/14/90 Istanbul, Turkey Hossein Mir-Abedini (**aka Reza Akhavanjam**) PMOI A Mujahidin representative to Turkey and two Iranians were ambushed **en route to the Istanbul airport**, but all survived. **Tehran radio [falsely] announced the same day that the head of the PMOI Foreign relations department, Mohammed Mohadessine, had been killed in the attack.**

Pahlavi:

In Mars 1990, Hossein Mir-Abedini is wounded by an armed commando **in** the airport of Istanbul, Turkey.

1.1990-03

FDI:

4/24/90 Geneva, Switzerland Kassem Radjavi PMOI Shot as he was driving to his home i the suburbs of Geneva by a well-orchestrated hit team. The Swiss police accused 13 persons in the attack, all of whom had travelled to Geneva on direct flights from Tehran and who were bearing official Iranian government passports.

Pahlavi:

In April 1990, Kazem Radjavi is killed in Coppet, Switzerland.

Mousavian:

April 24, 1990, Geneva (Switzerland)—Kassem Radjavi, PMOI, was shot by a hit squad.

PDK-Iran:

Radjavi Kazem / Mojahedin / 1990 / Coppet- Suisse / Killed

Kadivar:

On April 24, 1990, Dr Kazem Rajavi, a human rights activist and the brother of Massoud Rajavi, the leader of the Iraq-based National Council of Resistance, was assassinated by a four man hit team that opened fire on his car outside his home in Geneva. Two months later, the Swiss Police issued a report saying that the killers carried Iranian government service passports -- "all issued on the same date" -- and flew between Tehran and Geneva on Iran Air.

Hakakian:

1990: In April, a member of the Iranian opposition, Kazem Rajavi, is assassinated in Switzerland. The French return several terrorists to Iran citing national interest.

1.1990-04

FDI:

8/15/90 Istanbul, Turkey Ahmad Kashefpour Ex KDPI

Pahlavi:

In July 1990, Ali Kashefpour is kidnapped and killed in Turkey.

Mousavian:

August 15, 1990, Istanbul (Turkey)—Ahmad Kashefpour, ex-member of KDPI, was assassinated.

PDK-Iran:

Kachefpour Ali / PDKI / 1990 / Turkey / Killed

1.1990-05

FDI:

9/6/90 Stockholm, Sweden Effat Ghazi-Mohamad KPDI The wife of a Kurdish opposition figure, and daughter of Ghazi-Mohamad, founder of KDPI. She died when opening a letter bomb apparently addressed to her husband.

Pahlavi:

In September 1990, Effat Ghazi is killed in Sweden by a bomb intended for her husband.

Mousavian:

September 6, 1990, Stockholm (Sweden)—Effat Ghazi-Mohamad was assassinated.

PDK-Iran:

Mme Ghazi Efat / Kurde iranian / 1990 / Suweden / Killed

1.1990-06

FDI:

10/23/90 Paris, France Cyrus Elahi Flag of Freedom Organization Gunned down before dawn in front of his apartment , 8 rue Bourdelle, Paris 15.

Pahlavi:

In October 1990, Cyrus Elahi is killed in Paris, France.

Mousavian:

October 23, 1990, Paris (France)—Cyrus Elahi of Organization of Freedom Flag was gunned down in the street before dawn.

PDK-Iran:

Elahi Cyrus / Opponent / 1990 / Paris / Killed

Kadivar:

Soon afterwards, Cyrus Elahi, a high-ranking member of Dr Ganji's pro-democracy opposition movement, the Flag of Freedom Organisation, was assassinated in cold blood. He was hit by six 7.65 revolver bullets at about 9:30a.m. on October 23, 1990. Elahi's body was found in the lobby of his Parisian residence at 8 Rue Antoine Bourdelle. His assassination found little echo in the press.

¹ On April 8, 1991, Dr Abdolrahman Boroumand, a close adviser to Bakhtiar, was stabbed to death outside his home.

1.1990-07

FDI:

10/10/90 Turkey Gholamreza Nakhai Exact date and place unknown.

Mousavian:

October (Turkey) (exact date and place of killing unknown)—Gholamreza Nakhai was injured in an accident.

1.1991-01

FDI:

4/18/91 Paris, France Abdel Rahman Boroumand National Resistance Movement (NAMIR) Knifed in the hall of his building in the 7th district of Paris, by an unidentified assailant. Some claim he may have been murdered because of gambling debts, but French judge Jean-Louis Bruguiere believes he was killed by Iranian government agents.

Pahlavi:

In April 1991, Abdol-Rahman Boroumand is killed in Paris, France.

Mousavian:

April 18, 1991, Paris (France)—Abdel Rahman Boroumand, member of the National Resistance Movement (NAMIR), was knifed by an unidentified assailant.

PDK-Iran:

Broumand Abdul Rahman / Opponent / 1991 / Paris / Killed

Kadivar:

On April 8, 1991, Dr **Abdolrahman Boroumand**, a close adviser to Bakhtiar, was stabbed to death outside his home.

Hakakian:

1991: The **politician and entrepreneur Abdulrahman Boroumand** is assassinated in France.

1.1991-02

FDI:

5/5/91 Soleimanieh, Iraq Safiollah Soleimanpour Killed along with an unnamed brother. **The Iranian government admits to the killing. Exact date unknown.**

Mousavian:

May 5, 1991, Soleimanieh (Iraq)—Safiollah Soleimanpour was killed together with his brother.

1.1991-03

Pahlavi:

In July 1991, Ahad Agha is killed in Suleimanya, Iraq.

1.1991-04

FDI:

8/6/91 **Suresnes**, France **Shahpour Bakhtiar NAMIR** Discovered knifed to death at home **by his son, a French police inspector**, 36 hours after a visit by a supporter and two friends. Killed with him was Katibeh **Fallouch**, his personal secretary. One of the assassins is later arrested in Switzerland and extradited to France, where he turns out to be an Iranian government agent. **The supporter who introduced him to Bakhtiar was a mole** and fled the country before he could be apprehended.

Pahlavi:

In August 1991, **Shapour Bakhtiar** and **Soroush Katibeh** are killed in **Suresnes**, France.

Mousavian:

August 6, 1991, **Suresnes** (France)—**Shahpour Bakhtiar**, former prime minister of Iran, member of NAMIR, was found knifed to death at home. Katibeh **Fallouch**, his personal secretary, was killed with him. One of the assassins was later arrested in Switzerland and extradited to France, where he turned out to be an Iranian.

PDK-Iran:

Bakhtiar **Chapour** / Premier Ministre / 1991 / **Paris** / Killed; Second entry: Katibeh **Sorouche** / Opponent / 1991 / Paris / Killed

Kadivar:

On a stormy night, August 6, 1991, in one of the most shameful acts of terrorism **a three-man commando team** sent from Tehran and **posing as his supporters** brutally murdered the 77 year old Dr Bakhtiar and his secretary, Soroush Katibeh. Both men were stabbed to death **under the very noses of their French security**. **Bakhtiar's corpse was found the next morning** at his villa in Suresnes. **He was lying on his leather couch, his throat and wrists cut by a kitchen knife. In the sensational**

trial that followed in Paris in late 1994, it became clear that Bakhtiar's assassination was planned and carried out with Tehran's direct involvement.

Two of the killers fled to Iran, another was extradited from Geneva but was later acquitted. Many Iranians, including the families of the victims, blamed France's diplomatic rapprochement with Tehran for the deaths. Two years earlier, in February 1989, Roland Dumas had visited Iran to discuss trade opportunities and on July 27, 1990 President Mitterand had ordered the release of the Lebanese terrorist, Anis Naccache, who had led the first attempt on Bakhtiar's life in 1980.

Hakakian:

1991: Prime Minister Shapur Bakhtiar and his assistant are assassinated at his residence in Paris.

1.1991-05

FDI:

8/7/91 Paris, France Jawad Mehrani Iranian government Arms dealer believed linked to Iranian government, in process of negotiating large helicopter purchase from Aerospatiale. He was killed within 24 hours of Bakhtiar. Some police sources speculate he may have been eliminated by the same hit team because he was aware of details of the Bakhtiar murder.

Mousavian:

August 7, 1991, Paris (France)—Jawad Mehrani, Iranian arms dealer believed to have links to the Iranian government, in the process of negotiating large helicopter purchase from Aerospatiale, was killed within 24 hours of Bakhtiar. Some police sources speculate the same hit team may have eliminated him because he was aware of the details of the Bakhtiar murder.

1.1991-06

Pahlavi:

In September 1991, Saad Yazdan-Panah is fatally wounded in Iraq.

PDK-Iran:

Yazdanpanah Saïd / Opponent / 1991 / Suleimanieh / Killed

1.1991-07

Pahlavi:

In December 1991, Massoud Rajavi escapes a terrorist attempt in Baghdad, Iraq.

1.1992-02

Pahlavi:

In January 1992, Kamran Hedayati is wounded opening a letter bomb in Vastros, Sweden. He loses his sight and his hands.

1.1992-03

FDI:

6/6/92 Northern Iraq Shapour **Firouzi** Ex KDPI Killed near the Iranian border

Pahlavi:

In May 1992, Shapour **Firouzi** is killed in Iraq.

PDK-Iran:

Firouzi Shapour / PDKI / 1992 / **Ranieh Kanúaran** / Killed

1.1992-04

FDI:

6/4/92 Istanbul, Turkey Akbar Ghorbani (aka Mansour Amini) PMOI Abducted on June 4; body found on June 16 **with its fingernails pulled out and genitals mutilated, in a shallow grave. Police found explosives in two cars he had been using.** Turkish fundamentalists confessed they had been paid by Iranian intelligence to carry out the kidnapping.

Pahlavi:

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.

Mousavian:

June 4, 1992, Istanbul (Turkey)—Akbar Ghorbani (aka Mansour Amini), PMOI, was abducted on June 4; body found on June 16.

1.1992-06

FDI:

7/7/92 Suleimanieh, Iraq Mansour **Moghadam** KDPI Killed in July 1992 **near** Suleimanieh.

Pahlavi:

In July **1992**, **Kamran** Mansour-**Moghadam** is killed **in** Suleymania, Iraq.

PDK-Iran (two entries):

Mansour **Kamran** / Opponent / **1991** / Suleimanieh / Killed

Moghadam Mansour / Opponent / **1992** / Suleimanieh / Killed

1.1992-07

FDI:

8/7/92 Bonn, Germany **Feridoun** Farokhzad [Farouchsad] Opposition Knifed to death in his apartment in Bonn. Exiled since 1979, he worked as a singer, actor and poet, and was associated with the opposition in exile.

Pahlavi:

In August 1992, **Fereydoun** Farokhzad is killed in Bonn, Germany.

Mousavian:

August 7, 1992, Bonn (Germany)—**Fereidoun** Farokhzad [Farouchsad], opposition activist exiled since 1979, worked as a singer, actor, and poet; knifed to death in his apartment in Bonn.

PDK-Iran:

Farokhzad **Fereydoun** / Chanteur / 1992 / Bonn-RFA / Killed

Kadivar:

On August 9, 1992, **Fereydoun** Farrokhzad, a well-known singer and opposition figure, was stabbed by an assassin at his home in Bonn. **Three days later his body was found lying in a pool of blood with his dog whimpering beside him.**

Hakakian:

1992: In June, the popular singer **Fereydoun** Farrokhzad is **beheaded** at his residence **near** Bonn, Germany.

1.1992-08

FDI:

8/8/92 **Frankfurt**, Germany Homayoun Moghaddam Iran Nation's Party **Wounded** by knife when three Iranians **tried to break into his apartment to assassinate him.**

Mousavian:

August 8, 1992, **Frankfurt** (Germany)—Homayoun Moghaddam, Iran National Party, was **wounded** in a knife attack by three Iranians.

PDK-Iran:

Moghaddam Homayon / Opponent / 1992 / **Bonn**-RFA / **Killed**

1.1992-09

FDI:

9/17/92 Berlin Sadegh Sharaf-**Kindi** PDKI Gunned down along with 3 colleagues at the Mykonos, a Greek restaurant in Berlin. He succeeded Qassemlou as head of DPIK. The others were **Fattah Abduli**, a KDPI European representative, Homayoun Ardalan, the KDPI representative to Germany, and **Nuri Dehkurdi**, a translator. Weapons found by police included an Israeli-made Uzi, a Spanish pistol, and a "Llama" pistol with silencer. In March 1996, the German Federal Prosecutor issued an international arrest warrant for Iranian intelligence Minister Ali Fallahian for having ordered the killings.

Pahlavi:

In September 1992, Sadegh Sharaf**kandi**, **Fatah Abdoli**, Homayoun Ardalan and **Nouri Dehkordi** are killed in Berlin, Germany.

Mousavian:

September 17, 1992, Berlin (Germany)—Sadegh Sharaf-**Kindi**, PDKI, was gunned down along with three colleagues at the Mykonos, a Greek restaurant in Berlin. He succeeded Qassemlou as head of DPIK. The others were **Fattah Abduli**, a KDPI European representative, Homayoun Ardalan, the KDPI representative in Germany, and **Nuri Dehkurdi**, a translator. Weapons found by the police included an Israeli-made Uzi, a Spanish pistol, and a "Llama" pistol with silencer. In March 1996, the German Federal Prosecutor issued an international arrest warrant for Iranian Intelligence Minister Ali Fallahian for having ordered the killings.

PDK-Iran:

Sharafkandi Sadegh / PDKI / 1992 / Berlin / Killed
Abdoli Fatah / PDKI / 1992 / Berlin / Killed
 Ardalan Homayoun / PDKI / 1992 / Berlin / Killed
Dehkordi Nouri / Opponent / 1992 / Berlin / Killed

Kadivar:

A month later, on September 17, Sadegh Sharafkandi, who succeeded the murdered Ghassemloo, together with two of his associates, were gunned down mafia-style while they ate at a Berlin restaurant called Mykonos.

German police arrested the leader of the hit squad Kazem Darabi (an Iranian) and four of the eight suspected Lebanese perpetrators and put them on trial in Berlin. The Mykonos trial lasted three and a half years and involved 246 sessions of the court, 176 witnesses and thousands of pages of documentary evidence. Despite the German Government's attempts to pressure the Court to refrain from pointing a finger at Tehran, the president of the tribunal, Judge Frithjof Kubsch, declared that the "atrocious murders" were ordered by the "highest state levels". In March 1996 an international arrest warrant was issued for Ali Fallahian, Rafsanjani's Intelligence Minister, for his role in the assassinations of Iranian dissidents in Germany.

All the European Union countries, with the exception of Italy and Greece, immediately recalled their ambassadors from Iran. But two months later, they all sent them back and started doing business as usual with the clerical regime, as if nothing had happened. In fact the Europeans preferred to appease the Islamic regime in Iran with what they called "economic incentives".

Hakakian:

1992: On September 17, Jalal Talebani, then a Kurdish dissident, meets Sadegh Sharafkandi at the [annual conference of the Social Democratic Party of Germany to which the DPKI had sent its top three officials] and warns him of an assassination plot against him. That night, at about 10:45 p.m., the three Iranian Kurdish leaders, along with their long-standing friend Noori Dehkordi, are shot to death at the Mykonos restaurant in Berlin.²

1.1992-10

FDI:

12/26/92 Istanbul, Turkey Major Abbas Gholizadeh Kidnapped on Dec. 26 by members of Islamic Action, a Turkish fundamentalist group financed by Iran. In late Jan. 1994, the leader of the group, Mehmet Ali Bilici, admits to having received more than \$37,500 for the kidnapping and to having turned him over to Iranian intelligence agents, who are believed to have interrogated him, tortured him, and killed him. He'd been a bodyguard of the Shah.

Pahlavi:

In October 1993, Turkish fundamentalists admit having tortured and killed for Iranian officials, Abbas Gholizadeh who was kidnapped in Istanbul, Turkey in December 1992.

Mousavian:

December 26, 1992, Istanbul (Turkey)—Abbas Gholizadeh, former bodyguard of the Shah, was kidnapped and allegedly turned over to Iranian intelligence.

² Hakakian's entire book focuses on this assassination. We have here included only the entry that appears in her appended timeline.

1.1993-01

FDI:

1/1/93 Germany Ayatollah Mehdi Haeri Escapes assassination attempt. An Iranian government agent, Fakhrodine Zalikhani, is arrested. Exact date unknown.

Mousavian:

January 1993, Germany—Ayatollah Mehdi Haeri escaped an assassination attempt, for which an Iranian citizen, Fakhrodine Zalikhani, was later arrested.

1.1993-02

FDI:

3/16/93 Rome Mohammed Hussein Nagdi PMOI Gunned down in his car by assassins riding on a motorbike in a Rome street. He was the local representative of the National Council of Resistance, a front organization for the Massud Radjavi's Mujahidin. He served as military attaché to Rome for the Islamic Republic until 1982. In July 1996, the Italian prosecutor asked the Islamic Republic embassy in Rome to lift diplomatic immunity on an individual serving at the Rome embassy at the time of the assassination.

Pahlavi:

In March 1993, Mohammad-Hossein Naghdi is killed in Rome, Italy.

Mousavian:

March 16, 1993, Rome (Italy)—Mohammad Hussein Nagdi, PMOI member and local representative of the National Council of Resistance (a front organization for the Massud Radjavi's Mujahedin), served as military attaché to Rome for the Islamic Republic until 1982. He was gunned down in his car by assassins.

PDK-Iran:

Naghdi Mohammad Hossein / Opponent / 1993 / Ranieh / Killed

Hakakian:

1993: The opposition leader Muhammad Hussein Naghdi is assassinated in Rome, Italy.

1.1993-03

Pahlavi:

In June 1993, Mohammad-Hassan Arbab is killed in Karachi, Pakistan

1.1993-04

FDI:

8/28/93 Ankara, turkey Mehran Bahram Azadfar KDPI

Mousavian:

August 28, 1993, Ankara (Turkey)—Mehran Bahram Azadfar, KDPI, was assassinated.

PDK-Iran:

Azadfar Bahram / PDKI / 1993 / Ankara / Killed

1.1993-05

FDI (two entries):

8/8/93 Istanbul, Turkey Mohammad Ghaderi KDPI Ghaderi was kidnapped and found dead in Turkey in August 1993, **allegedly by Iranian-controlled agents**

8/28/93 Ankara, Turkey Mohamad Ghadiri

Mousavian:

August 1993, Istanbul (Turkey)—Mohammad Ghaderi, KDPI, was kidnapped and found dead in Turkey.

PDK-Iran:

Ghaderi Mohammad / PDKI / 1993 / Ankara / Killed

1.1994-01

FDI:

1/4/94 Corum, Central Turkey Taha **Kirmench** (Kermanch) **One Iranian** was arrested after **three gunmen** killed this Iranian Kurdish activist in the central Turkish city of Corum

Pahlavi:

In January, 1994, Taha **Kermanj** is killed in Corum, Turkey.

Mousavian:

January 4, 1994, Corum (Turkey)—Taha **Kirmench**, Iranian Kurdish activist, was killed by assassins who were later arrested.

PDK-Iran:

Kermanj Taha / PDKI / 1994 / Tchorim-Turquie / Killed

1.1994-02

FDI:

1/1/94 Sweden **Aoubakr** Hedayati KDPI Wounded by a letter bomb. Exact date unknown.

Mousavian:

January 1994 (exact date unknown), Sweden—**Abubakr** Hedayati, KDPI, was wounded by a letter bomb.

PDK-Iran:

Hedayati **Aboubakr** / PDKI / 1994 / Suède / Killed

1.1994-03

FDI:

1/29/94 Syraee, Turkey Nasser Hadji Rashidi Iranian Kurd injured in an attack along with his sister, Mahtab Hadji Rashidi.

Mousavian:

January 29, 1994, Syraee (Turkey)—Nasser Hadji Rashidi, Iranian Kurd, was injured in an attack together with his sister, Mahtab Hadji Rashidi.

1.1994-04

FDI:

6/24/94 Copenhagen, Denmark Mollah Osman Amini An Iranian Kurdish refugee, found dead in his apartment in Copenhagen.

Mousavian:

June 24, 1994, Copenhagen (Denmark)—Mollah Osman Amini, Iranian Kurdish refugee, was found dead in his apartment.

PDK-Iran:

Amini Mollah Osman / PDKI / 1994 / Copenhagen Danmark / Killed

1.1994-05

Pahlavi:

In August 1994, Ghafour Hamze'i is killed in Baghdad, Iraq.

1.1994-06

FDI:

11/12/94 Bucharest, Romania Mohammed Ali Assadi The 38-year old Assadi was killed when three assailants burst into his apartment on Saturday night, Nov. 12, and thrust a two-edged Ninja sword into his back. His wife reportedly said one of them was listed among the Iranian embassy staff.

Mousavian:

November 12, 1994, Bucharest (Romania)—Mohammad Ali Assadi was killed in his apartment by three assailants.

1.1995-01

FDI:

5/17/95 Baghdad N/A PMOI Two senior PMOI officials killed, one wounded, in Baghdad attack on a Mujahidin vehicle. Mujahidin blamed "terrorist diplomats" in the Iranian embassy in Baghdad.

Mousavian:

May 17, 1995, Baghdad (Iraq)—Two senior PMOI officials were killed and one was wounded in an attack on a Mujahedin vehicle.

1.1995-02

FDI:

6/5/95 Sulaymaniyah, Iraq N/A Kurdish "Toilers" Party (Komelah) Two members of an Iranian Kurdish group were gunned down in Iraqi Kurdistan by Iranian government agents, according to the State Department's 4/96 yearly report on terrorism

Mousavian:

June 5, 1995, Sulaymaniyah (Iraq)—Two members of an Iranian Kurdish group (Komelah) were gunned down in Iraqi Kurdistan.

1.1995-03

FDI:

7/10/95 Baghdad Hussein Adidi PMOI Gunned down with two other Mujahidin officials, Ibrahim Salimi and Yarali Karatbar, by killers identified by the Mujahidin as "agents of the Iranian regime." Iraq's Foreign Ministry summoned the Iranian charge in Baghdad to protest the killings.

Mousavian:

July 10, 1995, Baghdad (Iraq)—Hussein Adidi, PMOI, was gunned down with two other Mujahidin officials, Ibrahim Salimi and Yarali Karatbar.

1.1995-04

FDI:

9/17/95 Paris, France Hashem Abdollahi NAMIR Murdered when unknown assailants burst into his father's apartment in an assassination attack, not a robbery. Hashem was the son of Davoud Abdollahi, the chief witness in the Bakhtiar murder trial. The State Department's yearly report on terrorism speculated his murder "may have been an anti dissident attack."

Mousavian:

September 17, 1995, Paris (France)—Davoud Abdollahi's son Hashem Abdollahi, NAMIR member and the chief witness in the Bakhtiar murder trial, was murdered by unknown assailants.

1.1996-01

FDI:

1/2/96 Suleimaniah, Iraq Rahman Shabani Refugees Two refugees, Rahman Shabani and Ali Abdullah, were shot by gunmen allegedly working on behalf of Tehran

1.1996-02

FDI:

2/20/96 Istanbul, Turkey Zahra Rajabi NCR (PMOI) A senior member of the National Council of Resistance, Ms Rajabi was killed by five bullets to the head fired at point blank range when gunmen burst into her Istanbul apartment. Killed with her was Mujahidin sympathiser Abdul-Ali Moradi. PMOI leader Rajavi blamed the Iranian embassy in Turkey, and issued a statement on 4/23/96 naming four Iranian diplomats for their involvement in the murders. The diplomats were first identified by Reza Barzgar Ma'ssoumi, a self-avowed SAVAMA agent arrested by Turkish police in March 1996.

Pahlavi:

In February 1996, Zahra Rajabi and Ali Moradi were killed in Istanbul, Turkey.

Mousavian:

February 20, 1996, Istanbul (Turkey)—Zahra Rajabi, NCR (PMOI), senior member of the National Council of Resistance, was killed.

1.1996-03

FDI (two entries):

3/4/96 Karachi (Pakistan) **Molavi Abdul-Malek** Mollahzadeh Balouch The 45-year old son of Iran's most prominent Sunni cleric was murdered by two gunmen in a taxi as he was leaving his house in Pakistan. **Molavi Abdul Malek was a well-known opponent of the regime involved in organizing the Balouchi community.** He was killed along with an associate, Jamshid Zahi, 25. **A Pakistani woman passing by was also wounded.**

3/4/96 Karachi (Pakistan) Abdol-Nasser Jamshid-Zahi Balouch Gunned down on a Karachi street along with Molavi Abdul Malek, a well-known opponent of the regime **involved in organizing** the Balouchi community.

Pahlavi:

In March 1996, **Ali** Mollazadeh was killed in Karachi, Pakistan.

Mousavian (two entries):

March 4, 1996, Karachi (Pakistan)—**Molavi Abdul-Malek** Mollahzadeh Balouch, 45-year-old son of Iran's most prominent Sunni cleric, was murdered by two gunmen in a taxi as he was leaving his house in Pakistan.

March 5, 1996, Karachi (Pakistan)—Abdol-Nasser Jamshid-Zahi Balouch and Molavi Abdul Malek, leading dissidents from the Balouchi community, were gunned down on a Karachi street.

1.1996-04

FDI:

3/7/96 Baghdad (Iraq) Hamed Rahmani PMOI The Mujahdin blamed the Iranian government for the murder in Baghdad of Hamed Rahmani, killed while driving to his office in central Baghdad in the evening. They said it was the sixth assassination of a Mujahedin member in Baghdad since 5/95.

Mousavian:

July 3, 1996, Baghdad (Iraq)—Hamed Rahmani, PMOI, was killed while driving to his office in central Baghdad. The Mujahedin blamed the Iranian government for the murder, which they said was the sixth assassination of a Mujahedin member in Baghdad since May 1995.

1.1996-05

Pahlavi:

In May 1996, Reza Mazlouman (**Kourosch Aryamanesh**) was killed in Paris, France

Mousavian:

1996, Paris (France)—Reza Mazlouman, former vice minister of education under the Shah, was assassinated. **An Iranian driver was arrested in Bonn.**

Kadivar:

On May **28**, 1996, Reza Mazlouman, **a dissident publisher and activist, was expecting guests at his apartment in the suburb of Creteil.** At 5p.m. Ahmad Jeyhouni and Mojtaba Mashadi knocked on his door. Mazlouman was having tea with a French woman, so the two men said they would return in a couple of hours.

The next morning, Mazlouman was found dead with two bullets in his chest and a shattering coup de grace under one eye. Jayhouni, a video-shop owner described by investigators as "closely linked" to the Iranian Embassy in Bonn, was arrested in Germany and extradited to France on October 24.

Their trials were at last held in June 2001. Jeyhouni was sentenced to seventeen years in jail. "Amazingly, Mojtaba Mashadi was acquitted," Dr Ganji has written in his latest book, *Defying the Iranian Revolution*. "The French system of justice, at times, has surprises of its own."

III. Bibliography

Foundation for Democracy in Iran. "[A Special Report from the Foundation for Democracy in Iran: Alleged Victims of Iranian Government 'Hit Squads,' 1979-1996.](#)" 6 May 1996.

Web. 17 Apr. 2012.

Hakakian, Roya. *Assassins of the Turquoise Palace*. New York: Grove Press, 2011. Print.

Kadivar, Cyrus. "[Dialogue of Murder: A Cautionary Tale That Must Not Be Forgotten.](#)"

Rouzegar-Now 26 Jan. 2003. Web. 17 Sept. 2012.

Mousavian, Seyyed Hossein. "Terrorism." *Iran-Europe Relations: Challenges and Opportunities*. London: Routledge, 2008: 218-226. Print.

Pahlavi, Ashraf. "[Report on the Islamic Republic's Terrorism Abroad.](#)" Official site of H.I.H.

Princess Ashraf Pahlavi of Iran. N.d. Web. 9 Mar. 2012.

PDK-Iran. "[Victims of Iranian State Terrorism.](#)" N.d. Web. 13 Sept. 2012.