Appendix 4: Selected Putative Iranian-Perpetrated Extraterritorial Killings and Attempted Killings of Non-Iranians, 1980-2012

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
https://scholarsarchive.byu.edu/facpub/1571

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 scholarsarchive@byu.edu, ellen_amatangelo@byu.edu.
Appendix 4: Selected Putative Iranian-Perpetrated Extraterritorial Killings and Attempted Killings of Non-Iranians, 1980-2012

By Lee Crowther and Brian Champion, 13 August 2013

Appendix 4 documents selected attempts (successful or otherwise) made on the lives of non-Iranians outside of Iran for which some allegation was made that Iran itself, at an official or quasi-official level, was responsible. The appendix documents twenty incidents targeting twenty-six individuals.

Table 4 focuses on individual targets; terrorist attacks have been excluded from this appendix.¹

The twenty incidents are recorded in Table 4, which is organized into the following ten columns:

(1) **Catalog Number:** Each incident is assigned a catalog number. Some of the individuals listed in the table were targeted during an incident also documented in Table 1 (see “Appendix 1: Selected Iranian Expatriate Killings and Attempted Killings, 1979-2010”). Such incidents retain the catalog number from Table 1. Incidents unique to Table 4 have been given a new catalog number. E.g., the catalog number for the assassination of Uğur Mumcu is 4.93-01: ‘4’ representing Table 4, ‘93’ being the last two digits of the year during which the incident occurred, and ‘01’ signifying that it was the first incident on the table to occur that year.

(2) **Year:** The year in which the incident took place.

(3) **Date:** The date on which the incident took place.

(4) **Dead?:** Indicates whether or not the individual was killed as a result of the incident.

(5) **Identity:** The name of the individual who was targeted. When the name is not mentioned in the sources, it is listed as either “John Doe” or “Jane Doe” along with a number (e.g. Jane Doe 4.3, indicating that the individual is found on Table 4 and that she is the third individual on the table whose name is not mentioned). “John” is used for males and individuals whose sex is not listed in the sources, while “Jane” is used when it is known that the individual was female.

(6) **Affiliation:** A description of the individual who was targeted, as given by the sources. At times, the individual’s occupation. At times, the connection which may have led the perpetrators to target the individual.

(7) **Location:** The location in which the attempt was made. At times, the nearest metropolitan center.

(8) **Method:** The modus operandi employed in the attempt on the individual.

(9) **Perpetrator(s):** Those implicated for the attempt, whether those who carried it out or those who ordered it.

(10) **Sources:** In this column endnotes are listed which reference the sources from which the information was drawn.

The table includes both footnotes and endnotes. Footnotes are found in columns #3-9 and appear as numbers in superscript. Endnotes are found exclusively in column #10.

¹ Terrorist incidents for which some allege Iranian responsibility include the 1988 Pan Am Flight 103 bombing over Lockerbie, the 1992 suicide bombing at the Israeli embassy and the 1994 AMIA bombing in Buenos Aires, and the 2012 Bangkok bombings.
The table is color-coded. A blue cell indicates that the information for that cell is complete. A green cell indicates that the information for the cell is either incomplete or not firmly enough established. Cells in the sources column are regarded as complete when at least two sources refer to the event. There is an exception with the six sources explored in “Appendix 3: A Comparison of Six Chronologies Documenting Iranian-Perpetrated Extraterritorial Killings and Attempted Killings, 1979-1996.” These six sources aim to document the larger phenomenon of Iranian-sponsored attacks abroad rather than specific instances. Due to a high level of consonance, it is possible that they are derived from the same source(s). Consequently, any combination of the six sources, is never counted towards more than one source.

Table 4

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cat. No.</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Dead?</th>
<th>Identity</th>
<th>Affiliation</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Method</th>
<th>Perpetrator(s)</th>
<th>Source(s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>No</td>
<td>John Doe 4.2</td>
<td>French policeman</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Jean-Michel Jamme</td>
<td>guard³</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yvonne Stein</td>
<td>Bakhtiar’s neighbor</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Jane Doe 4.3</td>
<td>Stein’s sister</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.82-01</td>
<td>1982</td>
<td>24 Apr.</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Jane Doe 4.4</td>
<td>student⁴</td>
<td>Mainz, Germany</td>
<td>Mob attack</td>
<td>Kazem Darabi⁵</td>
<td>10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.85-01</td>
<td>1985</td>
<td></td>
<td>No</td>
<td>John Doe 4.5</td>
<td>Lebanese ayatollah</td>
<td></td>
<td>Car bombing</td>
<td>Suspected or suspicious</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.85-02</td>
<td>1985</td>
<td>Sep.</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>M. Mirmanoute Balouch⁶</td>
<td>former Member of Parliament⁷</td>
<td>Karachi, Pakistan</td>
<td></td>
<td>Suspected or suspicious</td>
<td>17, 18, 19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.90-01</td>
<td>1990</td>
<td></td>
<td>No</td>
<td>John Doe 4.6</td>
<td>Saudi ambassador to Sweden</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Suspected or suspicious</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

² In connection with the attempt on Shapour Bakhtiar.
³ In charge of informing Bakhtiar of visitors. He may be what Pahlavi called a policeman.
⁴ The target was a young German woman who was at the residence of Iranian students during the attack.
⁵ Darabi was arrested and temporarily imprisoned for his role in her death; a mob of 86 Khomeini sympathizers took part in the attack.
⁶ The Foundation for Democracy in Iran (FDI) says “M. Mirmanoute Balouch.” It is unclear whether Balouch is meant to be part of the name or simply the affiliation. Mousavain, citing FDI, says “Mirmanoute Balouch.” PDK-Iran simply says “Mirmanout.”
⁷ From Baluchistan. Balochistan is an administrative division of Pakistan; Sistan and Baluchestan is an Iranian province. Our assumption is that Mirmanoute was Pakistani, though this is not explicitly stated. It is of note that Karachi, the location of the attack, is less than ten miles from the border of Balochistan province in Pakistan.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Day</th>
<th>Author</th>
<th>Book</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Method</th>
<th>Suspect Information</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4.91-01</td>
<td>1991</td>
<td>3 Jul</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Ettore Capriolo</td>
<td><em>The Satanic Verses</em></td>
<td>Milan, Italy</td>
<td>Stabbing an Iranian affiliated with the embassy</td>
<td>21, 22, 23, 24, 25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.93-01</td>
<td>1993</td>
<td>24 Jan</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Uğur Mumcu</td>
<td>Cumhuriyet journalist</td>
<td>Ankara, Turkey</td>
<td>Bomb 13 Ferhen Ozmen 14</td>
<td>27, 28, 29, 30, 31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.93-02</td>
<td>1993</td>
<td>11 Oct</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>William Nygaard</td>
<td><em>The Satanic Verses</em></td>
<td>Oslo, Norway</td>
<td>Shooting unsolved 17</td>
<td>32, 33, 34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.03-01</td>
<td>2003</td>
<td>10 Apr</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Sheikh Abdul Majid al-Khoei</td>
<td>son of ayatollah</td>
<td>Ali ibn Talib Mosque, Najaf, Iraq</td>
<td>Shooting and stabbing Shia mob 18</td>
<td>38, 39, 40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Haidar al-Refaei</td>
<td>hereditary custodian</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.05-01</td>
<td>2005</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Rafik al-Hariri</td>
<td>former Lebanese PM</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Mustafa Badr al-Din 19</td>
<td>42, 43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.08-01</td>
<td>2008</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Abdel Aziz al-Khoja</td>
<td>Saudi ambassador to Beirut</td>
<td>Beirut, Lebanon</td>
<td>Threats 20 Hezbollah</td>
<td>44</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.10-01</td>
<td>2010</td>
<td>8 Mar</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Sardasht Hama Saleh</td>
<td><em>The Satanic Verses</em></td>
<td>Sulaymaniyah, Iraq</td>
<td>Shooting Suspected or suspicious</td>
<td>45, 46</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

8 Pahlavi calls him Alberto.
9 Italian translator.
10 Starting in October.
11 Author.
12 Sources note that the Mumcu assassination occurred 24 days before the death of Eşref Bitlis, who, like Mumcu, was investigating the delivery of 100,000 arms to Kurdish politician Jalal Talabani.
13 The explosive material was RDX (Kenes).
14 Ozmen made the bomb. “Eighteen Islamic radicals, including four Iranians, were arrested in connection with the Turkish journalist’s murder” (Curtiss).
15 Pahlavi says November; however, Nygaard himself lists October 11th as the date.
16 Norwegian publisher.
17 According to Page, one of the suspects had a ticket to Iran.
18 It is not clear who ordered the attack. It may have been Iran; it may have been Iraqi Shia leader Muqtada al-Sadr; it may have been spontaneous.
19 Of Hezbollah. Badr al-Din is viewed by U.S. counterterrorism analysts as having close links with the Quds Force.
20 Al-Khoja had to flee because of these threats.
21 Editor for the Kurdish translator.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Event Details</th>
<th>Suspects/Groups</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4.11-01</td>
<td>Yes, Hassan al-Qahtani, Saudi diplomat, shooting in Karachi, Pakistan.</td>
<td>Quds Force</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.11-02</td>
<td>No, Adel Al-Jubeir, Saudi ambassador to the U.S., bomb plot in Washington, USA.</td>
<td>Manssor Arbabsiar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.12-01</td>
<td>No, Shneor Segal, Israeli rabbi, firearms and explosives in Baku, Azerbaijan.</td>
<td>Rasim Aliyev, Ali Huseynov (Guseinov), and Balaqardash Dadashov (Dadashev)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.12-02</td>
<td>No, Matti Lewis, Israeli rabbi, vehicle bomb in Tbilisi, Georgia.</td>
<td>Iran/Hezbollah</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.12-03</td>
<td>No, Roman Khachaturyan, wife of Israeli diplomat, vehicle bomb in New Delhi, India.</td>
<td>Syed Mohammed Kazmi</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

22 The Taliban took responsibility according to Dawn, but did not take credit according to the BBC, though they supported whoever was responsible. Both articles were written in the immediate aftermath of the attack. Ignatius points to the Quds Force based on later intelligence, acknowledging that they are just allegations, but that there is a likelihood to their truth.

23 Date of Arbabsiar’s arrest.

24 Arbabsiar worked in conjunction with the Quds Force. Gholam Shakuri was the Quds Force officer who conspired with Arbabsiar. Arbabsiar pled guilty on October 17, 2012 (Katersky).

25 The 19th is the day the arrests were announced.

26 Reportedly smuggled into Azerbaijan from Iran.

27 Alternate spelling: Mati.

28 Khachaturyan was the driver who spotted the bomb.

29 Spotted and defused.

30 According to Israel, denied by the accused. Brigadier-General Qasem Soleimani of the Quds Force was supposedly the mastermind.

31 Brigadier-General Qasem Soleimani of the Quds force was supposedly the mastermind.
Sources

3 “One Person’s Story: Mr. Jean-Michel Jamme.” Ibid.
4 Pahlavi, Ibid.
5 “One Person’s Story: Mr. Jean-Michel Jamme.” Ibid.
8 Pahlavi, Ibid.
9 Foundation for Democracy in Iran, Ibid.
11 Foundation for Democracy in Iran, Ibid.
15 Pahlavi, Ibid.
17 Foundation for Democracy in Iran, Ibid.
20 Hakakian, Ibid. Page 38.
24 Pahlavi, Ibid.
26 Bell, Stewart. "Echoes of Iran: Latest effort 'not the first time' Iran linked to assassination attempts," National Post, October 15, 2011: A5.
29 Hakakian, Ibid. Page 127. Hakakian does not explicitly name the victim; however, the other data is the same.


45 Hider, James, and Francis Elliott. "Israel vows to strike back at Iran over twin attacks on diplomats." *The Times (London).* February 14, 2012: 27.


