



Colonel and headed Mossad's station in the secret Israeli Embassy  
The principal targets of the Israeli Intelligence activity in Tehran.

service are: (1) the Arab states - their capabilities and intentions

A few weeks later, Nimrodi came to my office. He bade me a toward

Israel, their relations with the USSR and other powers,

good morning and offered me a sum of over 60,000 tumans.

their official installations and representatives throughout the

"What is this money for?", I asked. world,

their leaders, internal and inter-Arab politics, morale,

"Since the establishment of Israel's extraterritorial bases in Iran,

military preparedness and other order of battle; (2) collection of

we have paid this much on a monthly basis to Alavikia for his

information on secret U.S. policy or decisions, if any, concerning

cooperation with us, and we continue to do so to you as his

Israel; (3) collection of scientific intelligence in the U.S. and other

successor", he said.

developed countries; (4) determination of government policy

I rejected his offer. Then, I directly went to Alavikia's residence toward

Israel in the USSR and East European nations and the

to inquire about the issue. He confirmed that payments had been

problem of Jewish emigration from these areas; (5) close

made. He accepted my view that it was amounted bribe. However,

monitoring of anti-Zionist activity throughout the world; and

I refused to accept the money and Nimrodi did not insist.

(6) collection of political and economic intelligence in other areas

Anyhow, since probably 1958 Israel had established three bases of

interest to them, such as Africa." 7

in Iran. The bases were in Ahvaz in Khuzestan Province, Ilam in

Ilam Province, and Baneh and Marivan in Kurdistan Province. In

SAVAK had also established ten extraterritorial bases abroad to

all these areas, SAVAK had its stations too. The targets were Iraq

monitor the domestic situation in Iraq and other Arab states but

and the southern littoral Arab states. The bases recruited local

their efficiency was even less than the three Israeli bases because

agents in order to better carry out their espionage missions. The of

lack of experience on the part of SAVAK agents.

recruited agents were mostly Iraqis but later, agents from Kuwait,

The bases continued operations until 1967-8. Some 300 Israelis

Bahrain, United Arab Emirates, and even Saudi Arabia were were

active in these bases. By 1968, Israeli leaders decided to shut

recruited to the Ahvaz base. The bases were gathering the latest down

their bases in Iran, and Mossad, since then, directly operated

information on the internal situation in Iraq and especially on the from

inside Israel for collecting intelligence on Iraq.

government-owned organizations. A copy of the reports prepared

However, Mossad continued to operate in Iran and Nimrodi

by the Israeli bases was sent to SAVAK's Second Department. remained in constant touch with SAVAK. After the bases were Iraq was of special importance to Israel and, therefore, great removed Nimrodi continued his exchange of intelligence not with attention was paid to the developments taking place in that country. me but with Motazed after he succeeded me. Nimrodi had the most Gradually, the bases, which enjoyed all kinds of facilities, extended extensive connections with SAVAK but in no way the Americans their activities to the southern Arab states.

complained about this. As I stated earlier, CIA and MI-6 had deliberately encouraged SAVAK to turn to Mossad.

"Mossad stations outside Arab areas in the Near East are I met Nimrodi two times in Tehran after the bases had been generally under diplomatic cover within the embassies and withdrawn. He was on a mission to Tehran. He was continuing his consulates of Israel. There are stations in the United States, most job in Israel.<sup>8</sup>

of the European capitals, Turkey, Iran (during the Shah's time) and strategic centres in Latin America, Africa and the Far East.

#### FREEMASONRY, BAHAIISM,

Operations range from formal liaison exchanges with host

#### AND BRITISH TURKISH

services through unilateral projects to special executive actions directed against Arab terrorists. There are also smaller stations, Freemasonry, since its establishment in Iran, was functioning as a which run mostly unilateral operations and handle local liaison pro-British political organization. Its influence had deepened. to on such matters as Arab terrorists .... the

extent that the majority of the statesmen and high ranking

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authorities had registered in the organization or did so when mistakes at the feet of the British and Freemasons and to bring appointed to a key post. It could easily be claimed that both into ill repute; secondly, to gradually isolate British policy- Freemasonry organizations were the most important political makers in order to pave the way for U.S.-backed agents to seize key groups which administered the affairs in the country for a long posts.

time. Wealthy families and many distinguished personalities joined Bahais were another sect under the surveillance of the 3rd the new setup and carried out the recommendations and the designs Department. The department prepared a comprehensive report of British leaders. about

the activities of Bahais every three months. The Shah was Freemasonry in Iran came into existence under the title of fully

aware of Bahai establishments and of high level posts held by "Pahlavi Lodge" led by Javaheri with the approval of the Shah. Bahais, and he used to show his goodwill to them.

Earnest Proun who was a conduit between Mohammad Reza and Bahais were in prominence even during Reza Shah. The former the Lodge was the most influential figure in the group. As I said monarch appointed Assadollah Sanie, a famous Bahai, his aid-deearlier, Proun took me to Javaheri's residence for a meeting, and camp. Sanie's influence increased during Alam, Mansure, and tried to convince me to join the organization but I refused since I especially Hoveida. He was War Minister during Hoveida's cabinet was not interested to align with them. for

some time. The most prominent Bahai during Pahlavis was Since the very first day of SA VAK's birth, Americans assigned Abdolkarim Ayadi. Abdolkarim's father had chosen the surname the 3rd Department to collect information about the activities and "Ayadi" meaning "elements or hands" because he was one of investigate the role of foreign bureaus or international organizations "Ayadi Amrollah" (Elements of God's Order), a close group to operating in Iran. The investigation included Freemasonry and Abbass Afandi. Abdolkarim's blessings helped many other Bahais Bahatism as well. The American advisor at the 3rd Department was to seize top posts during Mohammad Reza's reign. He played a closely supervising the study and passed the required information decisive role in having Amir Abbass Hoveida, a Bahai, appointed on to CIA station chief. A permanent two-member section within Prime Minister. Hoveida's father had also been one of the close the 3rd Department was charged with supervising Freemason and associates and special writers of Afandi.

a few other groups operating in tlie country. The section released The activities of Bahais were jeopardized only once when two bulletins a year about Freemasons. Although the Shah was Hojjatoleslam Falsafi, a famous preacher, lashed out at the sect. In aware of Freemasonry activities in Iran, a copy of the bulletin was an attempt to pacify public wrath, Mohammad Reza ordered the sent to him through SIB to stuCiy.

demolition of Hazirat-al-Qods, a holy place for Bahais, in Tehran. The unfavourable reputation of Freemasons and a growing The Shah ordered Ayadi to leave the country for a short time. He opposition to the activities of the group forced the Shah to keep his stayed in Italy for nine months, and returned home after the relations with them strictly covert but he always backed them in a situation returned to normal.

way or another.

Bahais are not allowed to assume political posts without the prior The Shah was regularly kept up to date on the latest function of permission of their top leader in Aka, a Bahai holy site in Israel.

the organization. For their part, Freemasons always expressed  
are required to confine their activities to trade and agriculture.  
loyalty to Mohammad Reza and supported his throne.

"So, why have you accepted a political post?", once I asked Sani.

The publication of a three-volume book under the title of

"Leader permits us to accept political posts in exceptional cases",

"Freemason's Lodge and Freemasonry in Iran" written by Ismael

replied.

Rain inflicted a heavy blow to the organization because it disclosed

Bahais believe that Iran is the "Promised Land" for Bahais and

the names of many of its members. I understand that the disclosure

therefore assuming political posts in Iran was not prohibited. All

was orchestrated by the Americans to reveal the strong hold the

Bahais I have met do not have a feeling of being Iranians. It

British had over the Iranian ruling clique. Americans had two clear

clear to me that they were spies. The Shah not only did not

intentions behind the disclosure; first, to lay the blame

on the British; second, to lay the blame on the Bahais; and

third, to lay the blame on the Americans.

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but also he explicitly disclosed that he was happy to see them in

pretexts, primarily set to learning the different dimensions of

important posts because they did not conspire against him. The

the culture of the Islamic nations and peoples. Mr. Hemfer

(founder of Wahabism and the instigator of Mohammad Ben

powerful Bahais did everything to improve their financial position

and take the upper hand in handling the country's economic affairs.

Abdul-Wahab), in his memoirs, says: "The British Foreign

I did not know any poor Bahai during this period. Many districts

Secretary told me that about 5,000 spies and experts on cultural

in Tehran were under Bahai's virtual control.

issues had been deployed in the remotest parts of the world to

In 1975, Shah's personal office (under Moinian) handed over to

obtain sufficient intelligence on nations and their customs and

SIB a complaint. The letter said Hojabr Yazdani, a wealthy

traditions". On the other hand, the Ottoman Empire which was

influential individual, had confiscated lands of shepherds and

gradually being weakened, had turned into a field of rivalries

villagers in Sangsar. The Shah ordered to investigate the case and

between the British and the Russians, each trying to pave the

report back to him the outcome. I dispatched two SIB officers and

to investigate the area for its future domination by penetrating into

a SAVAK photographer to the area. The officers reported that

intellectual, political and social groups.

inhabitants of Nazaranabad in the mountains of Sangsar are all

One of the best known conspiracies by the imperialists in this

They

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Bahais. Yazdani was their leader. They had seized lands of connection was this same issue of" religion making, sectarianism neighbouring Muslim-inhabited village. The evidence was and creating gaps in the Muslim ranks", just as the history of collected, and was handed over to the Shah. The following morillng, coming into existence of many of the present beliefs, concepts Ayadi telephoned me and said Mohammad Reza had shown him and parties in the Islamic countries go back to those days (such the report. He said the report was biased, and urged the Shah to as Zionism in the Middle East, Babism, Bahatism and Kasravism dispatch an unbiased team of experts to re-investigate the case!. I in Iran, etc.).

said the documented report was accurate, and that there was no

Bahatism was a rather successful experience by imperialism need for a re-investigation. Anyhow, nothing was done to return and the enemies of Islam, although it did not prove much benefit the lands to their Muslim owners. A year later, I learned that to its original promoter, Russia. Since its genesis, however, it Yazdani was engaged in big land transactions in Tehran. He was has acted as a political party, opposed to Islam, disuniting people always escorted by his two bodyguards.

and paving the way for the superpowers' penetration into Islamic During the reign of last Pahlavi monarch, Bahais launched an countries, especially Iran. Here, we shall endeavour to describe extensive campaign propagating Bahatism in Iran. They used girls the background which caused the Russian government to exploit as means of luring men to convert to Bahatism. They also prescribed it to create a new faith called Bahatism.

marriages between Bahais and Muslims. Iran had the biggest Bahai

Following the death in 1825 of Sheikh Ehsaee who had population in the world after the United States. Bahais who are managed to launch a new school of thought, called Sheikhia, in mostly living in Chicago, U.S. are a powerful community. During Iraq's Shia teaching centres during the tumultous atmosphere the height of Bahais power in Iran, Bahatism was among the religions of the time between the Osoolis (those believing in rational mentioned in employment application forms in government principles to understand the rules of scripture) and the Akhbaris departments but it was dropped from the forms after their holy (those who believed in traditional narratives without applying site was demolished in Tehran. Since then, they were introducing intellect or rational principles), the ground-work had been laid themselves as Muslims!

by Ehsaee for misuse by imposters by virtue of omitting two precepts, namely "resurrection" and "justice", from the religious "With the advent of neo-colonialism and the introduction of precepts and their replacement by a fourth precept called "the

imperialists to remote countries, a flood of researchers from fourth pillar" (belief in the existence of a deputy and direct link imperialistic governments, particularly Britain and the Czarist between the Imam and the people during the Imam's absence). Rtissi'a, began pOuririg:irifo Islainiccotintiiesifud, tinder various Following his death; his disciple, SeY.ed Kazem Rashti, attempted 190 THE RISE AND FALL OF THE PAHLAVI DYNASTY PAHLAVI REGIME, THE WEST'S ESPIONAGE BASTION

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to propagate his ideas, thereby gradually increasing the gap called "Babism" (which later changed to Bahaism by Hossein between the mullas of the new sect and those of Shi'ism. Rash ti, Ali Mirza's claim) was created by Shirazi and, in fact, under the who, according to many historians and history books, was not leadership of the Russian spy. Ali Mohammad Bab's propagation from Rasht but from Vladivostok in Russia and was a political of superstitious and sacreligious ideas sent him to prison. agent of the Russian government, had in his class a young man

However, he was released from prison by Manouchehr Khan from Shiraz, named Mirza Ali Mohammad.

Motamedodoleh, the governor of Isfahan who was born an After Seyed Kazem's death, Ali Mohammad Shirazi claimed Armenia and was from Georgia in Russia and, with the Russian deputyship and attracted some people around himself in Iraq.

Government's help, had penetrated the Qajar establishment as Among his disciples, there was a man by the name of Sheikh an enemy and had a deep dislike for Isfahan's Shia mullahs. Issa Landarani whose real name, according to his own

Manouchehr Khan brought Bab to Isfahan and provided him confessions and the documents published by Czarist Russia, was with propaganda facilities. As stated in "Surnrnorised History" Kiniaz Dolgorouki who, in the beginning, during the rule of Fath by Nabad Zarandi, "Manouchehr Khan himself endeavoured Ali Shah, had been an employee and a translator of the Russian hard to spread the faith". Dolgorouki has written in his book: Embassy in Tehran. He had then gone to Russia and, upon his "As soon as I received information that Bab had arrived in return to Gilan, had introduced himself as a Muslim by the name Isfahan, I wrote a friendly letter to Isfahan Governor of Issa Lankarani. Wearing the clergy attire, he went to Iraq on Motamedodoleh, asking him to protect him as my good, an intelligence mission for his government to gather intelligence respected friend."

about the situation in the Iraqi religious teaching centres. There

As is evident, the agents of Czarist Russian government he attended the classes taught by Ali Mohammad Shirazi who spared no effort to protect him and to spread the new faith. Even

claimed to be the deputy' of the absent Imam Mahdi. This same  
when, under pressure from Iranian mullahs and the people of  
i.

person (by the fictitious name of Sheikh Issaj) was later sent to

•• Isfahan, ordered him to arrest and exile Bab to Maku,  
Tehran as the Russian Ambassador, at which time he supported  
the Bahai movement in Iran and, according to admissions by  
• northwestern Iran, Manoucher Khan refused to enforce the  
Bahais, was the cause of Bahai's release from prison. i

order. "Sayyah's Personal Memoirs", a book written by Abass  
Afandi (the third Bahai leader), states on page 16: " ... Manouchehr  
Shirazi's psychological disorder, his strong ambitions for j'

Khan sent him out of Isfahan with a group of his riders. When  
leadership, continual instigations by Sheikh Issa Dolgorouki, and  
they reached Mourchehkhort, they were secretly ordered to  
the susceptible circumstances created by Rashti all united to  
return to Isfahan, where he securely sheltered him in his own  
induce Ali Mohammad to proclaim himself the justice-  
house."

administering world saviour by pretending to be the "Promised

This fact was divulged after Manouchehr Khan's death, when  
Mahdi of Islam", and thereby attract the wretched and oppressed

Bab was exiled to Maku. After some time he was imprisoned in  
people to his beguiling mirage, which caused three civil wars in  
the Chehrig Castle, and finally in 1850, he was hanged in Tabriz  
three sensitive regions of our country and shed much blood.

after trial. Although Bab expressly repented twice, his real  
In his confessions in this respect, Dolgorouki has written: " ...  
instigators, the Russian agents, did not allow the disturbance to  
I gradually approached him and became one of his closest  
die down and, even to his death, encouraged him to make  
friends. I invited him to my house several times, where I mixed  
baseless claims of disuniting effect.

his water-pipe tobacco with Indian hemp juice and hashish.

During Shirazi's imprisonment, unpleasant events took place  
During his ecstatic moods I encouraged him to stand up against  
at the hands of Babis in Zanjan, Ghazvin, and Mazandaran at  
the Shia mullahs and to claim superiority."

foreign instigation and by the makings of people such as Mirza  
Such circumstances gave rise to Ali Mohammad's claim of

Hossein Ali. (a pleasure-seeking Iranian who took over the  
,, ;:, Mahdism and ETVen. prophecy: and divinitf and S(!i a:-new:l  
!\*;!<:~ . ;,r leadecihip of this new religion, claimed Babism and later  
claimed

to be Baha Ullah, or Glory of God, and even God) as well as a with  
the help of the British government, who were at war with the  
prostitute by the name of Qaralein. History is ashamed to relate the  
Ottoman Government, as well as Abass Afandi's activities and  
such events. The blood of hundreds of innocent men, women and  
his trips to Europe and America and the support he received from  
and children was spilled. The political disorder at the time, the  
the Zionists who contemplated to set up a government and to  
Shah's chronic illness, repercussions of the instability of his reign,  
occupy Palestine, was able to set up an organization in  
the Qajar family's quarrels over the throne, the existence of  
Palestine, modelled on European political parties, at a site called  
ignorant and oppressive governors and incompetent clergy,  
"Beitol Adl" (House of Justice) in Haifa. This same establishment  
pr~alence of religious gains, the uprising by the Afghan people,  
gradually became an authority for taking decisions on Bahai  
British support for separation of the Afghani region, dispersion  
activities in all countries, and was turned into a fundamental  
of Iran's 60 thousand men army as a result of British threats,  
pillar for establishment and entrenchment of the regime  
expansion of the influence exercised by the Russian, British and  
occupying Qods (Jerusalem). Following Baha Ullah's death,  
French embassies in Iran, and riots by the people of Khorasan  
Abbass Afandi and Shoghi Afandi respectively took over the  
against the ruling class created such an atmosphere that enabled  
leadership of the affiliated party."9  
the Babis to strengthen themselves and thereby give rise to the  
bloody events at Sheikh Tabassi Castle as well as the tragic events  
Here let me explain about the term "British Tudehis". It became  
in Tabriz and Zanjan. Amir Kabir who sensed British and Russian a  
common phrase on the lips of the people during Mohammad  
imperialism to be behind such events, decided to crush them.  
Reza's reign. I have little knowledge about its foundation and its  
However, in the wake of his death, foreign embassies proceeded  
leaders, but certainly, British intelligence agents were behind the  
with their schemes until August 1952 when the Babis tried in  
party. Most likely, Assadollah Alam was the topmost member and  
vain to assassinate Nasserddin Shah. Following this attempt,  
leader of the party. The party came into prominence after  
Baha Ullah was arrested, convicted and sentenced to death.  
August 19, 1953 coup. Alam did nothing without receiving orders  
However, he was released from prison at the Russian from  
the British, and certainly a large number of its members had  
Ambassador's support and mediation and was saved from  
previously been agents of London who had performed great  
certain death at the recommendation of Emperor Nicolevic  
services, and, therefore, deserved posts of a ministerial nature or

Alexander KK, whereupon he was exiled to Iraq with the like at the Court. the

remnants of the Babis. During their ten years in Baghdad, they continued with their sedition, causing disunity and diversity among the Muslim community as well as committing crimes, most of which are recorded in history books. They were finally summoned to Constantinople by the Ottoman Government. The fact is that the Ottoman Government initially sought to use them as a means to weaken the Iranian Government. But, as soon as it found out about their secret connections with the Russian and British embassies in Turkey, it put a stop to their activities, and finally, under pressure from the people who had grown impatient with their atrocities, it divided them into two groups one of which, called Babia, headed by Sob he Azai, was exiled to Cyprus, and the other group, headed by Baha Ullah, was exiled to Akka in Palestine. The Babia group in Cyprus abandoned its and

activities is now almost extinct. But BahaUllah in Palestine,

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banquet and reception in the Oriental splendour of the old Golestan Palace. Affairs of state delayed our honeymoon for a few days, but Please see The Economist, August 26, 1978. 17.

18. Please see Iran: Religion, Politics and Society, Nikki R. Keddie, Frank then we had a long-awaited time together on the Caspian." Cass and Company Limited, London, 1980; pp. 220-1 and Above from Mission for My Country: His Imperial Majesty PP. 230-1.

Mohammad Reza Shah Pahlavi, Hutchinson and Co. (Publishers) Ltd., 19. Above from The Pride and the Fall: Iran 1974-1979, Sir Anthony London, 1961-1968; pp. 224-27. Parsons, Butlers and Tanner Ltd., 1984; pp. 6-7.

5. Please see The Return of the Ayatollah: The Iranian Revolution from Mossadiq to Khomeini, Mohammad Heikal; Andre Deutsch Limited,

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1981; pp. 93-5. The paragraph in parenthesis from All Fall Down: America's Tragic Encounter with Iran; Gary Sick, Random House, New PAHLAVI DYNASTY, WEST'S ESPIONAGE BASTION York, 1985; p. 12.

6. Please see Islam and Revolution: Writings and Declarations of Imam 1. Please see The Return of the Ayatollah, Mohamed Heikal; Andre Khomeini; translated and annotated by Hamid Algar, Mizan Press; .Deutsch Limited, 1981-1983; p. 16.

Berkeley; 1981; pp. 200-208. 2.

Please see The Return of the Ayatollah, Mohamed Heikal; Andre

7. Please see International Herald Tribune (Paris), 13 and 14 May, 1973.

Deutsch Limited, 1981-1983; pp. 15-6.

8. Please see *The Return of the Ayatollah: The Iranian Revolution* from

3. "One other significant military official whom I very seldom met Mossadiq to Khomeini, Mohammad Heikal; Andre Deutsch Limited, and with whom I cannot recall ever having had a social conversation 1981;p. 33.

was General Fardust, the inspector general of the realm. He, like  
9. Ahmad Shafiq was son of Shafiq Pasha, chief of Egyptian King's Qarabaqi, had been one of that select group chosen to be classmates office. Shafiq Pasha was sent to exile in Europe after Foad replaced and companions of the Crown Prince, and he was now reputed to the king. Ashraf's decision to marry Shafiq annoyed King Farooq be closer to the Shah than any other officer; the monarch used him who saw the marriage detrimental to the special relationship as his "eyes and ears". By making him inspector general, the Shah between the two monarchical families. Mohammad Reza ignored fashioned an instrument of loyalty in whom he had complete Farooq's anger and accepted Ashraf's request to allow her marry confidence and who could act discreetly to check information he Shafiq. The fruits of their marriage was a boy and a girl. The boy received from other officials. General Fardust constantly made whom they decided to call Shahriyar later became a navy officer unpublicized trips throughout the country, investigating not only and was assassinated in Paris after the 1979 Islamic revolution. military matters but also civilian government activities. He was Ashraf's daughter, Azadeh was crazy-sex like her mother. Above particularly respected and feared among the bureaucracy, because collected b:irthe compiler of Fardust's memoirs, the Institute for his reports could result in the rapid termination of a career or even Political Studies and Research, published as footnotes in the Persian in a criminal action that brought corrupt officials into disrepute. text of the book.

Please see *Mission to Iran*, William H. Sullivan, W.W. Norton and

10. For details please see *Twentieth Century Iran*, Hossein Amirsadeghi Company, 1981; pp. 76-7.

and R.W. Ferrier, William Heinemann Ltd., 1977; p. 102. 4.

Please see *Mission for My Country: His Imperial Majesty Mohammad*

11. Above from *All Fall Down: America's Tragic Encounter with Iran*; Gary Reza Shah Pahlavi, Hutchinson and Co. (Publishers) Ltd., London; Sick, Random House, New York, 1985; p. 47.

1961-1968; pp. 176-7.

12. For details please see *The Shah and I, Memoirs of Assadollah Alam*.

5. For details please see *Documents from the U.S. Espionage Den:*

13. Above from *All Fall Down: America's Tragic Encounter with Iran*; Gary America-Supporter of Usurpers of the Qods, The Centre for Publication Sick, Random House, New York, 1985; p. 11. of the U.S. Espionage Den's Documents, p. 283.

14. Please see Mission to Iran, William H. Sullivan; W.W. Norton and

6. For details please see Documents from the U.S. Espionage Den: Company, 1981; pp. 65-6.

America-Supporter of Usurpers of the Qods, The Centre for Publication

15. Please see Iran Religion, Politics and Society, Nikki R. Keddie, Frank of the U.S. Espionage Den's Documents; p. 273.

Cass and Company Limited, London, 1980; p. 146. 7.

"Israel's principal intelligence and security authority is the Va'adat

16. Please see The Pride and the Fall: Iran 1974-1979, Sir Anthony Parsons, Rashet Hasherutim (the Committee of the Heads of Services), Butler and Tanner Ltd., London, 1984; p. 67.

generally known as Va'adat. It coordinates the operations and

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activities of its members. Mossad Letafkidim Meyouchadim (the Secret though informal relations. These relations, he says, became closer Intelligence Service) or Mossad, its common name, has the primary in later years when certain Israeli friends discreetly joined the CIA responsibility for foreign operations and is subordinate to the Prime in helping to organize and give guidance to a new Iranian security Minister. Sherut Bitachon Klali (counterespionage and Internal service. The Israeli action was entirely 'under the table', essentially Security), popularly known as Shin Beth, is responsible for security a clandestine operation - but it was of great assistance to the Iranians. and is directly subordinate to the Prime Minister. Agaf Modiin

Kermit Roosevelt, Counter coup: The Struggle for Control of Iran, (Military Intelligence) has the main responsibility for strategic McGraw-Hill Book Company, New York, 1979.

military intelligence and communications intelligence and is under the command of the Chief of Staff of the Israeli Defense Forces. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs provides support in research and political

#### Chapter 6

planning to the Israel intelligence community."

For details please see Documents from the U.S. Espionage Den:

#### INTERNAL SECURITY DURING PAHLAVIS

America-Supporter of Usurpers of the Qods, The Centre for Publication of the U.S. Espionage Den's Document.;, p. 265, p. 267 and p. 276. 1.

Please see The CIA: The Forgotten History, William Blum, Zed Books

8. "Yaccov Nimrodi (was) one of the richest men in Israel. An Iraqi Ltd., London 1986; p. 74.

Jew and a former Israeli military attache to Iran, he had established 2.

Ibrahim Yunesi, translator of the book, Edmondz, Kurds, Turks and the first official government-run arms channel between Israel and Arabs says, "Sadat of Egypt was mediating between the Shah and Iran in the early 1960s. In 1967, after the Middle East war, he became Saddam. In late February 1975, Barezani dispatched a delegation to

back to Tel Aviv and made presentations to the chief of the General Staff of the Israel Defense Forces (IDF). He wanted to be military between the representatives of Iran and Iraq. Sadat received the governor of the West Bank, which had just been captured; ... when Kurdish delegation and ensured them that there were no talks being the IDF general staff said they were not ready to appoint him, he held at all. He betrayed them." Above collected by the compiler of Fardust's memoirs, the Institute for Political Studies and Research, army and become a millionaire ...

published as footnotes in the Persian text of the book. . . .

He surprised all. As soon as his resignation from the military 3. Molla Mustafa Barezani died a slow death from cancer in the United States from 1976 to 1979. Molla Mustafa's son, Masoud, who had he developed with the Shah, Nimrodi, reached an agreement that joined the KDP in 1963, was elected to succeed his father as KDP any arms coming to Iran from Israel would have to be brokered by leader. Masoud Barezani and his KDP welcomed the victory of the him-with a built-in commission."

1979 Islamic Revolution in Iran and in his interviews with domestic Above from Profits of War: Inside the Secret US-Israeli Arms Network, and foreign papers attacked the Pahlavi regime and the United States Ari Ben-Menashe, Sheridan Square Press, New York 1992; p. 168. for their treason against the Kurds. Above collected by the compiler of 9. Above from Bahaiism, its Origin and its Role: The Islamic Revolution Fardust's Memoirs, the Institute for Political Studies and Research, Culture Publication, The Hague, the Netherlands; pp. 3-6.

published as footnotes in the Persian text of the book. . . .

4. Compiled from international wire services published in international newspapers.

Chapters 5. Please see Iran: Past and Present, Donald N. Wilber, Princeton

University Press, New Jersey, Eighth Edition, 1976; pp. 163-5.

SECRET AGENCIES DURING PAHLAVIS

6. On

the same day SAV AK issued a statement: "Since, according to reliable information and sufficient evidence, Mr. Khomeini's attitude

1. Please see Mission to Iran, William H. Sullivan; W.W. Norton and Company, 1981, pp. 94-6 and p. 99. and provocations have been considered contrary to the interests of the State, and to the security, independence, and territorial integrity

2. Please see Profits of War: Inside the Secret US-Israeli Arms Network, of the State, he has been exiled from Iran effective November 4, Ari Ben-Menashe, Sheridan Square Press, New York 1992; p. 27. 1964".

3. Kermit Roosevelt, a crucial CIA figure during the 1953 coup in Iran,

in his book Counten:oup writes that Iran and Israel\_\_ had excellent

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— Freemasonry, Baha'ism, and British Tudehis (Used by permission of the curator)